

Executive Political Communication in Drafting Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budgets in North Sumatra Province, Indonesia

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Abstract: - The political process of drafting the Regional Budget often raises debates about the collaborative relationship between the legislature and the executive. This research aims to show the political communication of regional heads in North Sumatra Province in preparing the Draft Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget in collaboration with the Regional House of Representatives. This research uses a descriptive qualitative research method combined with a literature study approach. Data were collected from literature studies through journals, online media, and document reports to identify cases and problems. Data were analyzed to reduce, present, and conclude. The research findings show that executive and legislative political communication in North Sumatra Province has led to the possibility of conflict in the preparation of regional revenue and expenditure budgets. This condition is motivated by differences in perceptions caused by the need for more confidence and trust in the transparency of all work plans and programs. Actors in the Legislature and Executive tend to adhere to widely held interpretations of the public interest. It is crucial to eliminate sectoral egos and be mutually helpful to each actor to build a political communication network between the Executive and Legislature that does not perceive hierarchical networks. Moreover, prioritizing work awareness is essential in developing a shared commitment to regional development.

Key-Words: - Regional, Revenue, Expenditure, Budgets, Executive, Political, Communication, Indonesia

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1 Introduction

The political process in Indonesia must be connected to the sustainability of the existing political system. The most influential components in this system are the political infrastructure and superstructure that are actively involved in the political process. A political system contains many political structures or institutions, such as the Legislature and the executive, where individuals and groups share the same worldview, beliefs, and values, [1]. After the fall of the Suharto regime, the Indonesian government began a new era known as reform. A new style of decentralization emerged during the reform era related to improving Indonesia's political system, [2].

One of the changes from the centralized government system is the decentralization system, which is expected to encourage equitable development, bring the state closer to the people, and improve public services. Decentralization is used in the reform era to give authority to local governments. Decentralization is one type of government policy that aims to bring the government closer to the people by providing services, [3]. As a result, services become more equitable and tailored to the community's needs. Decentralization aims to bring governance closer to realizing the ideals of a more just and prosperous society, [4].

The territory of Indonesia is an "Autonomous Region" based on Law Number 23 of 2014

concerning Regional Government. In the Unitary States of the Republic of Indonesia, an autonomous region, also known as a region, is a legal community unit with territorial boundaries that regulates and manages its government affairs and the interests of the local community according to its interests. In organizing government affairs, which are the region's authority, each region forms a regional apparatus consisting of assistants to the Regional Head and the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD). In other words, the most crucial aspect of the mechanism of regional government is the necessity for the Regional Head and DPRD to establish a synergistic working relationship through their respective duties and functions.

Article 365 paragraph (1) of Law No. 17/2014 requires members of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) to fight for the welfare of the people in their regions by prioritizing the community's interests over personal and group interests. In decision-making at the DPRD, there is communication between DPRD members and the parties that support them, as well as elements of local government that act as executors. The DPRD must approve the Regional Head's Draft Regional Budget (RAPBD). However, because of the interests of the parties involved, the preparation of the RAPBD and the general policy direction of the Regional Budget (APBD) is often a source of conflict in the working relationship between the Legislative and Executive. This is usually due to the electoral history of Regional Heads, especially those who lack the support of political parties.

Regional leaders may face potential conflicts that can be observed through their political communication. Suppose a Regional Head can build good communication with members of the Legislature. Similarly, the Regional Head must be able to communicate and relate to his partners in the DPRD through his political communication when drafting the Draft Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (RAPBD). Similarly, if the communication pattern of the Regional Head does not allow the formation of a strong cooperation network, then conflict cannot be avoided.

The benefits of political communication for the Regional Head include avoiding conflict with DPRD members with different political interests, which can disrupt the process of preparing the Regional Budget (APBD). Effective political communication can also help the election of Regional Heads and make plans that are more targeted to voters. Social media can be used as a relevant channel for political communication, expanding the number and type of actors that can

potentially shape the agenda and reach a wider public through traditional media, [5]. Political institutions and government services can utilize social media resources to improve services and communication with citizens and voters, [6]. Therefore, political communication networks are essential for local leaders to build and maintain to achieve their goals.

When dealing and negotiating with DPRD members, the political communication of the Regional Head becomes essential because the communication patterns emerge to the conditions in the field. Based on these problems, this research aims to find out the political communication used by several Regional Heads in North Sumatra Province in the preparation of the Regional Budget Draft (RAPBD) in collaboration with the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), as well as the political communication formed by several Regional Heads in North Sumatra Province as a result of their success in utilizing both formal and informal communication.

2 Literature Review

Based on previous studies, decentralization is used as governance of local natural resources that are considered successful in the frequency of higher local actors interactions; the activity of local solid non-government actors in polycentric governance is more successful, [7]. In addition, decentralization is not seen as an instrument of the interests of political parties and the power struggle. These dynamics harm environmental governance and the Mexican democratic process, [8]. Previous research also shows that decentralization countries that produce government institutions are relatively less respectful and do not consider other government institutions to be better than each other, [9]. Decentralization includes the community in the formation of policies to create fair policies. On the other hand, community participation is often considered only as manipulation of participation, causing the impact of incumbent causal on the election results and connecting these effects with changes in access to citizens to local public services, [10].

Brekke emphasizes pragmatic sensitivity that tries to make practical decisions, whereas economists are committed to decentralization in response to network control and monitoring in making economic decisions Hacker-engineers and their economies: The political economy of decentralized networks and '*cryptoeconomics*', [11]. In addition, the a need to encourage fiscal decentralization and further improve the assessment

of the political risk index to achieve a high level of financial development, [12]. Furthermore, observing the leadership of each region that has long had no influence, they provide an elite support basis with each leadership having the diversity of the elite political ideology and connect each individual with a measure of political ideology originating from the contribution of campaign funds, [13]. Decentralization also influences policy formation as a form of political autonomy for each region. In formulating policies, the local government chooses many directions of public policy in decision-making that are influenced by several factors, namely productive structure, government ideology, social capital, political context, and budget resources, [14].

The phenomenon of the dynamics of political communication often occurs in the preparation of the APBD in Indonesia. The Regional Revenue Budget (APBD) is a form of performance and local government programs with the extent of the government's alignments with the community. This condition impacts ineffective services and hampered development programs, [15]. Meanwhile, the case that can be observed by looking at the South Buru Regency Government with the DPRD in the discussion of the APBD looks offensive in dialogue on the preparation of the draft and formulation of the APBD. The executive and legislative institutions only negotiate and lobby related to project interests, [16].

In contrast to Septiana's research which highlighted that political communication between the Regent and the DPRD in Kapuas Regency has been going well but needs to be more optimal, which can be seen from the weak lobby in preparing the APBD. Therefore, the importance of the approach through political communication to facilitate the design and determination of the APBD, [17]. The Hanida study shows the dynamics of the preparation of regional budgets in the Sleman Regency. The Regional Work Unit (SKPD) preparation does not show a priority scale due to the ego sectoral in the SKPD proposal planning process. Ego sectoral is characterized by a legislative body that only prioritizes constituents' interests rather than the community's benefit, [18].

3 Method

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach through literature studies. Qualitative research was conducted with a descriptive analysis to provide a clear, objective, systematic, and critical picture of the Executive political communication network in preparing regional revenue and expenditure budgets

in North Sumatra Province. This study uses data analysis through literature studies as a reference to see cases and problems found. A literature study is a method used to gather information related to a topic being explored in a particular study, [19].

Data is collected from literature studies through journals, online media, and document reports to identify cases and problems. The data collected is analyzed by the descriptive analysis method, which includes writing facts examined through analysis without being too rushed and providing an appropriate understanding and explanation. Data analysis is done through data reduction, presentation, and conclusion, [20]. In addition, conducting data validity through triangulation by checking the data that has been obtained through several sources.

4 Results

4.1 Regional Government Coordination

The Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget Plan (APBD) preparation explains that the regional government must share aspirations with the community to design the Standard of the Business Work Plan (RKU). However, community participation in budget preparation is minimal and is only represented by the regional elite and Executive, [21]. This condition allows the political elite and the government to build political contracts. Community participation is a manipulative form of local and government elite in establishing a budget, [22]. Regional Original Revenue Conflict (PAD) and Asset Management. This happens because of the lack of understanding and unclear allocation of regional wealth between Provinces and Regencies/Cities, including sectors such as taxes, management of natural resources, sea, and mining.

The different perceptions arising from an attitude of no confidence is one of the factors causing stakeholders' coordination to experience obstacles, [23]. These conditions can be proven in the Plenary Meeting of the Medan City Regional Representative Council (DPRD) in the Agenda Ratification of the Regional Budget (APBD) of the 2023 budget year of 7.86 trillion Rupiahs which was only attended by eight members of the council plus three board leaders from 50 Medan City Council Members, [24]. This condition reinforces the importance of coordination in determining the APBD for the benefit of the community. The problem of the lack of council members places an unharmonious situation on the Executive and Legislative. The planned planning in the

formulation process becomes one aspect of every agreed decision to influence the Executive policy. Delivering opinions from the Legislature that leaves the forum will provide a domino effect in the field.

In realizing development (infrastructure and human resources), coordination is essential as a form of organizational life as stipulated in the Law, [25]. In practice, friction often occurs due to a lack of communication which is an essential factor in improving coordination for a decision [21]. The coordination aspect involves one party and various parties with different tasks, such as the Legislature forming laws and the Executive implementing them. In the process, communication plays a role in conveying the desire for the decision plan to be implemented in policy. This policy is the foundation for the Executive to underpin every development in the field. Thus, coordination can be more harmonious and impact the community so that the community can assess whether each policy is detrimental or beneficial.

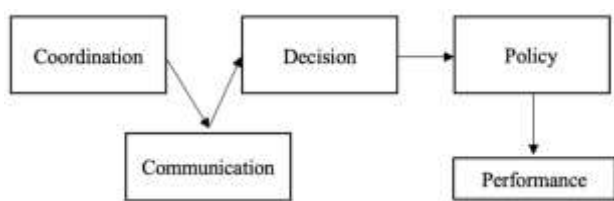


Fig. 1: Local Government Coordination Process

Local government coordination between the Executive and the legislature is a process that involves several key elements, including Coordination, Communication, decision-making, policy integration, and performance (Figure 1). Firstly, Coordination involves implementing changes in policy or practice that require crossing internal administrative boundaries within a given local agency. It is a form of broader contact based on some common goal. Second, Communication is essential for effective Coordination. It involves sharing information and ideas among the various actors involved in governance.

Third, Decision-making by actors involved in governance should consider the essence of Coordination. This condition allows that decisions should be made to achieve policy integration and coherence. Fourth, Policy integration involves the creation of greater coordination and policy integration to address issues of duplication, waste, and sectoral ego. Fifth, performance is an essential element in local government coordination. It involves measuring the effectiveness of policies and practices and making necessary adjustments to achieve better results. Thus, to ensure effective

Coordination, several prerequisites must be met, including political support, leadership, Communication, and commitment at all levels.

These conditions make communication in increasing coordination a vital part that is the focus of attention in realizing every policy. Mentioned by the Governor of North Sumatra gathered each Regional Head in North Sumatra for a coordination meeting to accelerate, accuracy and absorption of the Regency/City Regional Budget in 2022 and the Infrastructure Development Plan, [26], [27], [28], [29]. The impact of this good coordination will increase the absorption of regions in North Sumatra, which continues to increase. The economy of North Sumatra Province in the first quarter of 2022 experienced the highest growth of 7.78 percent. In addition, in terms of expenditure, the highest growth in the export component of goods and services is 14.64 percent. This condition places the North Sumatra Province contributed to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) on the island of Sumatra by 22.92 percent, followed by Riau Province at 24.56 percent, South Sumatra Province at 13.05 percent, Lampung Province at 9.64 percent. At the same time, the lowest contribution is Bengkulu Province, with 2.10 percent.

Nevertheless, the Province of North Sumatra entered into the 20 lowest regions of the APBD absorption in 2022 in Indonesia, Pematang Siantar City, Padang Sidempuan, Medan, and Padang Lawas, [30]. This condition places coordination between local governments becomes essential to accelerate the growth of infrastructure and human development. Communication between the government elite will increase synergy in good development. There are several strategies for increasing coordination. It is, first, increasing trust between regional heads who support every decision that has been set. It was second, working on the interests of the people who eliminate sectoral ego in realizing effective and efficient work. Third, open and transparent in every plan and implementation of work programs. This strategy is vital to provide guaranteed quality development. The application of these strategies can have a significant impact on community performance and involvement.

4.2 Potential Legislative and Executive Conflicts

Differences in interests between the Legislative and Executive branches frequently result in conflicts that impede the determination of regional revenue and expenditure budgets. The Legislature has two interests: public interests brought by the aspiration net (voters, parties, commissions) and public

interests in the community's overall welfare. Meanwhile, Executive priorities include program proposals, regional work unit budgets, and community development discussions. The Legislative and Executive branches may clash due to competing public interests. A potential conflict was revealed during the preparation and determination of the Medan City Budget (APBD) 2022, which 11 out of 50 attended. Various potential conflicts may arise, ranging from individual DPRD members to an Executive (SKPD). Other potentials stem from the procedure for implementing operations that are not understood by members of the council in the field, as well as the process of carrying out budget supervision that is caused by members of the board's lack of skills and knowledge about the budget's origin, which weakens the supervisory function.

The communication pattern between them differs in terms of the communication structure in the communication process. Transactional and network communication are two types of communication patterns between the legislature and the executive. These patterns affect each individual and play an essential role in communicating effects. The executive and the legislature establish a cooperative process for sending and receiving messages accountable for their effectiveness in a transactional communication pattern. Although they have different tasks, the executive and legislative can be communicators and communicators in drafting APBD. Both have responsibilities to their respective institutions.

Meanwhile, network communication patterns refer to specific channels or roads that individuals and groups use to exchange information. There are formal and informal communication networks. The formal network is the system structure that determines who communicates and speaks with whom, including finishing a task. Individuals from the executive and legislative branches communicate by representing each of the tasks that must be completed. The DPRD's APBD budget formulation system is an example of formal communication in action. Meanwhile, an informal communication network forms between the two and cannot be managed. Call it the discussion, friendship, and synergy outside the APBD budget formulation mechanism's system structure.

Inter-institutional communication, such as that between the executive and legislative branches, frequently results in conflicts caused by the emergence of sectoral egos with the justification of each institution. Sectoral ego is a term used in Indonesian communication to describe the proclivity

of various government agencies or departments to prioritize their interests over the common good. This term refers to any significant institution that prioritizes collaboration and synergy. The sectoral ego can be seen in both the executive and legislative branches, where they are suspicious of one another and prioritize the interests of their institutions.

Often conflicts over APBD pressure are caused by procedures for implementing determinations that do not meet the requirements of board members at meetings. As happened in Samosir Regency, The Plenary Meeting to Improve the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (P-APBD) for Samosir Regency in 2022 failed twice because there needed to be a quorum and the mandate of the laws and regulations. The meeting that was supposed to pass the draft Regional Regulation P-APBD for the 2022 Fiscal Year at the Budget Agency Report meeting failed because there was no quorum, [31]. Again, this condition triggers an inharmonious relationship between the Legislature and the Executive. As a result, the impact of the implementation process at the Regional Work Unit (SKPD) level needs to be increased. The process of postponing the APBD meeting indicates conflict caused by unpreparedness in formulating, understanding, and overseeing every decision.

Running the state government with a power distribution system allows coordination or cooperation. This means the second position is parallel, allowing power to influence each other. What happened at the Samosir APBD meeting, which continues to be delayed, impacts the Executive level. It is vital to improve the working relationship between the Executive and Legislative by putting aside individual interests and groups and prioritizing the interests of society. The smooth development requires the harmonious cooperation of the two Lembaga. Call, the DPRD has a budget monitoring task while the Executive runs a budget in various forms. Weak supervision skills from board members caused not to master the budget management regulations will impact the quality of implementation at the Executive level. The quality of Legislative and Executive human resources is an essential factor in the preparation process, and the stipulation of regulations avoids potential conflicts.

4.3 Organizational Communication Network between Legislative and Executive Actors

Several dimensions can be considered when analyzing a communication network. First, the network function focuses on how the network functions within the organization; second, the level

of connectedness describes the ratio between the actual relationship and the possible relationship; third, centrality/decentralism is the connectedness between individuals and groups; and fourth, the Degree of Separation is the number of relationships that exist between communicating individuals, [32]. First, the network function between the legislature and the executive creates a network structure that emphasizes networks with a power or influence approach that focuses on authority or instrumentality. According to the North Sumatra DPRD Legislature, its authority is limited to the implementation stage, whereas the executive has authority over the formulation and determination of the APBD budget. This condition prioritizes the network process's regularity of authority in making decisions.

Second, consider your level of connectedness. The executive initiates the proposal process and then coordinates with the Legislature. Because the influence of these relationships has a relationship in building norms or regulations, it is necessary to draft, validate, and supervise very high connectivity. At the same time, the executive is reliant on regulations for implementation. Third, there is centrality and decentralism. The executive and the legislature have a strong connection between internal organizational groups. There is a Regional Work Unit (SKPD) for the executive, and commissions have authority in the Legislature. Each has the freedom to associate, so they are all connected. This implies that each group plays an important role.

Fourth. Limited authority in determining the APBD at the Provincial and Regency/City levels constitutes a degree of separation. The implementation process begins with the local government (North Sumatra Provincial Government and Regency/City Government) submitting to DPRD a draft regional regulation on APBD, along with documents and explanations. The DPRD then decides whether or not to accept the draft regulation. Furthermore, if the DPRD agrees, the RAPBD is applied through regional regulations to become the APBD. After regional regulations specify the APBD, its implementation is detailed in a Governor/Mayor/Regent Decree. This decision is the foundation for each SKPD's implementation in the field. Four degrees of separation occur when the APBD is determined in North Sumatra Province.

Political communication that exists between Legislative and Executive actors is established in the form of formal and informal organizational communication. This communication encourages the political communication network to form and

influence the attitudes of various political activities such as joint meetings, preparation, ratification, and supervision of the APBD. The network between actors can determine whether a decision will provide specific interests, in the view of, [33]. Formal organizational communication is official communication. A network of formal structural organizations follows the chain of command and authority hierarchy. This condition places the ratification of the APBD at the Provincial level and the City/District level involving the Executive and Legislature in the form of organizational communication.

However, the activities that occur in it reflect the actions of political communication. Every actor involved represents himself and an organization, including the atmosphere of the public interest. Said the North Sumatra Provincial Prosperous Justice Party Faction rejected the increase in fuel that was delivered during the plenary meeting of the Draft Regional Regulation of the North Sumatra APBD 2023. The increase in fuel was considered burdensome after the Pandemic, [34]. This means there are different interpretations of the public interest in determining political attitudes within a Legislative organization. This condition places the organizational network to determine the organizational command hierarchy of the Prosperous Justice Party, which considers the increase in fuel oil (BBM) not worthy of promotion and continued political activities in the Legislature.

The organizational communication network is vital in creating awareness of building a shared will for the public interest. In implementing budget applications, the organizational network also voiced injustice arising from procedural planning, discussion, and approval between the Legislature and executive. Thus, amendments to the North Sumatra Province Regional Budget (P-APBD) of the 2019 Budget Year were passed even though the number of board members who attended still needs to reach the quorum. This condition is contrary to the law. As a result, the Chairman of the North Sumatra DPRD was called, [35]. Awareness seeing these procedural defects reflects the importance of political participation in guarding every political activity.

At the Executive level, the interpretation of informal organizational communication networks is applied to creating awareness in building shared abilities. Its application provides maximum effort in several forms. First, ordered all Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) of the North Sumatra Provincial Government to realize the budget so that the use of the budget can be done optimally, [36].

Second, the application of policies must reflect on target for public purposes. This condition refers to the quality of development that is still slow in providing services to the community.

The impact of the organizational communication network formed in actors between Legislative and Executives strengthens political activities in realizing political attitudes. The organizational communication network can encourage every legislative, executive, and community organization to bring up bargaining positions to fight for the public interest. What is reflected in the determination of the Medan City Budget (APBD) 2022 and Samosir shows the organizational communication network between Legislative and weak Executives. This impacts political activities in formulating, discussing, and ratifying the low bargaining position for public purposes. As a result, the political products produced only benefit one party for specific public purposes.

Political products between the Legislative and Executives, such as the APBD, are prepared at the local government level using the performance approach. Thus, the R-APBD 2023 Medan City agreement experienced an increase of Rp 7.64 trillion. The 2023 Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (R-APBD) was immediately outlined as a Regional Regulation. The Mayor of Medan explained that the R-APBD aims to continue the Medan City development priority program. Especially for road improvement and drainage, [37]. This means that development needs are one of the factors of the APBD planning and ratification process to be carried out.

Preparing a budget that is very concerned about the continuity between the planning and budgeting process in written documents often causes the problem of the formulation of the R-APBD to drag on, is less effective, and is not by the substance. As happened in the Samosir Regency R-APBD and Medan City. Consistency and synchronization in planning, budgeting, implementing, supervising, and evaluating frequent friction of interests. Each actor, from the Legislature and Executive, tends to maintain the interpretation of believed public interests. It is vital to prioritize aspects of occupational awareness in building joint will to realize the development.

5 Discussion

Coordination between legislative and executive governments prioritizes communication in conveying coordination messages to realize the

increasing absorption of regional budgets in North Sumatra. The formal communication between the two institutions has a variety of interactive levels. Pematangsiantar City, Medan City, Padang Sidempuan City, and Padang Lawas District in North Sumatra Province have the lowest absorption of the 2022 APBD. One aspect of the bottleneck is poor coordination communication. The importance of communication in forming coordination is an integral part of increasing the uptake of regional budgets in North Sumatra Province, which is increasing. The communication style adopted by the local leadership has significantly impacted North Sumatra's economy, which has grown. Coordinating communication builds trust between institutions, eliminates sectoral egos, and is transparent because stakeholders always emphasize these conditions.

Differences in interests and roles between the legislature and the executive can trigger conflict. Coordination and trust are not the only outcomes of communication. Instead, it can foster sectoral egos among institutions. These conditions are inextricably linked to developing ideas, communicating, and interpreting messages influenced by interests and background. Sectoral ego is one of the effects of the ongoing communication process, as public interest has different interpretations and limited authority. The communication patterns between the legislature and the executive, transactional communication patterns, and network communication assign individual and institutional responsibility to the communication formed. Because of this condition, the coordination communication process has limited authority. Individuals are not free to communicate because their identity is linked to the institution's identity. A distrustful and suspicious attitude caused the slow budget formulation and approval process.

Individual identities are linked to institutions (executive and legislative) to form a political communication network between individuals. Both institutions emphasize network regularity, power or influence, and authority or instrumentality. Each institution's limited authority creates a degree of separation. The public interest has a strong influence on this degree of separation. According to the North Sumatra Legislative Council, its authority is limited to the implementation stage. At the same time, the executive has only the authority to formulate and determine the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). Starting with preparation, approval, and supervision, this condition emphasizes a high level of connectedness.

Political products resulting from the legislature and executive collaboration, such as the Regional

Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD), are rife with political and group interests. This condition can be seen in the budget preparation process, which emphasizes the continuity of the planning and budgeting processes. The Draft Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (RAPBD) formulation tends to be lengthy, ineffective, and not by its substance. Conflicts of interest are frequently caused by consistency and synchronization in planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. To create a shared will for development, it is critical to prioritize the aspect of work awareness. A degree of separation in the communication network emphasizes the importance of collaboration awareness.

The political communication of regional heads with the Legislature is essential in preparing the Draft Regional Budget (RAPBD). This is because the Legislature is responsible for approving the budget, and they need to have a clear understanding of the priorities and needs of the region to make informed decisions. Effective communication between local heads and the Legislature can help ensure that budgets reflect local needs and are approved promptly. It can also build trust and cooperation between groups to benefit future budget negotiations and other policy decisions. Therefore, effective communication between the regional head and the Legislature is essential to ensure that the regional budget aligns with the needs and interests of the people of North Sumatra Province.

6 Conclusion

The research findings show that Executive and Legislative attitudes in North Sumatra Province have led to the possibility of conflict in the preparation of regional revenue and expenditure budgets. This condition is due to differences in perception caused by suspicion and distrust of transparency of all work plans and programs. Determining the Medan City and Samosir Regency Revenue and Expenditure Budget shows the need for more organizational communication between the Legislature and the Executive. This condition hampers coordination in preparing regional revenue and expenditure budgets. There are several ways to improve coordination. First, they are increasing trust among regional leaders who support every decision. They are second, working for the benefit of the community to eliminate sectoral ego in pursuing effective and efficient work. Third, every work plan and its implementation is open and transparent. This strategy is crucial to ensure the quality assurance of development. The implementation of this strategy

has the potential to have a significant impact on community performance and involvement.

Eliminating sectoral ego and forming a helpful attitude in each actor is crucial to building a political communication network between the Executive and Legislative regions that do not consider the hierarchical network. This condition, influenced by each Legislative and Executive actor, tends to maintain the broad interpretation of the public interest. To create a joint will for development, it is crucial to prioritize aspects of occupational awareness. The limitation of the research is not to consider the negative impact of the preparation of the North Sumatra Province Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget on the socioeconomic aspects of the community. Further research should replicate this research by investigating the impact of establishing an excellent political communication network between the Executive and Legislative in preparing the regional revenue and expenditure budget, both from the social and economic perspectives of the community.

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- Indra Kesuma Nasution and Heri Kusmanto contributed to the research concept, framework, and notion.
- Muhammad Ardian for amassing an assortment of policy documents and literature.
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