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Foreword by Vice Chancellor of Universiti Utara Malaysia

It is a great pleasure to be given the chance to write this foreword for the program book of The 7th International Conference on International Studies (ICIS) 2018 organized by The School of International Studies (SOIS), Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), Malaysia, in collaboration with Universitas Prima Indonesia (UNPRI), Medan, Indonesia.

I would like to welcome everyone to this conference which is held outside Malaysia for the first time ever. The choosing of Medan, Indonesia, as its location is very timely considering the strong ties that we have between Malaysia and Indonesia and it is hoped that this sort of continuous cooperation will be beneficial to both of us in Malaysia and Indonesia.

The theme of this conference, ‘Sustaining International Affairs, Business, Sciences and Technology in The Era of 4th Industrial Revolution’, is very timely in the context of the emerging importance and vast impact of 4th Industrial Revolution on entire systems of production, management, and governance that nothing in our live, work and relation is spared.

I am sure the participants of this conference will come out with serious deliberations on what 4th Industrial Revolution entails, how it alters the way we live, work, and relate to one another, and what needs to be done to ensure that international affairs, business, sciences and technology can adapt to it in ways that will make our live, work and relation better.

I believe that good, healthy and positive interaction and exchange of idea, expertise and experience among esteemed international scholars in this conference, particularly those from Malaysia and Indonesia, will help nations in this Southeast Asian region grow in a quicker pace and catch up with, or even surpass, developments on the other side of the world.
In particular, it is hoped that this conference will lead into better networking and collaborative works among everyone presents, and the outputs from this conference will be converted into something worthy of not just public consumption but also of policy makers’ consideration. With that, I wish all participants a fruitful discussion and an enjoyable time in this conference.

Professor Dr. Ahmad Bashawir Abdul Ghani
Vice Chancellor
Universiti Utara Malaysia
Foreword by Dean, School of International Studies (SOIS), UUM

I am delighted that The School of International Studies (SOIS), Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), Malaysia, managed to organise the biennial International Conference on International Studies (ICIS) for the seventh time this year, with the cooperation of Universitas Prima Indonesia (UNPRI), Medan, Indonesia, as its coorganiser.

Organising ICIS has been a cherished tradition of SOIS since it was initiated twelve years ago and we at SOIS are always anxious at the coming of ICIS for it always gives us the opportunity to exchange our ideas not just with fellow academicians but also with established and renowned practitioners in their respective fields.

The organizing of ICIS 2018 in Medan, Indonesia, is very timely as it signifies our effort at widening our appeal and reach outside Malaysia. With the current and future collaborations that we have with UNPRI and other higher academic institutions in the Southeast Asia, we are confident that SOIS will soon make its mark in the region.

I would like to state here my gratefulness to everyone of you who has worked hard to make sure that ICIS 2018 will be as successful as ever, despite being held outside Malaysia. Thanks in particular to the organising committee members besides to the keynote speakers, the paper presenters, the sponsors and the participants from various nations.

It is hoped that all participants of this conference will deliberate deeply on its theme, which is ‘Sustaining International Affairs, Business, Sciences and Technology in The Era of 4th Industrial Revolution’, so that in the end something very significant will come out of it on the best ways for us to deal with 4th Industrial Revolution.

I hope everyone will fully utilise ICIS 2018 as a good platform not just to exchange ideas but also to expand networking so that after this conference ends more collaborative works on the topic can be done together. To our friends at UNPRI, thanks for being such a good host, and to our friends from UUM, have an enjoyable time here in Medan.

Associate Professor Dr. Muhammad Fuad Othman Dean
The School of International Studies (SOIS)
Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM)
Foreword by Director, ICIS 2018 Conference Organizing Committee

On behalf of The School of International Studies (SOIS), Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), Malaysia, and Universitas Prima Indonesia (UNPRI), Medan, Indonesia, as co-organisers of The 7th International Conference on International Studies (ICIS) 2018, I would like to welcome all participants to this biennial conference.

ICIS 2018 is special because it is the first ICIS series since it was initiated twelve years ago that is held outside Malaysia. For that we must thank our new UUM Vice Chancellor, Prof. Dr. Ahmad Bashawir Abdul Ghani, for his close rapport with our friends at UNPRI that facilitates the organizing of this conference in Medan, Indonesia.

It is hoped that the organizing of this conference in Medan, Indonesia, will enhance the quality of ideas being exchanged and widen the reach of the audience that both of us from Malaysia and Indonesia will have a lot to share from our different knowledge, expertise, experience and idea despite us having many similarities in our culture.

I would like to thank all of you who have made this conference a success, from the organising committee members who worked tirelessly to ensure that nothing is left from this conference, to the sponsors, the paper presenters and the participants who have directly and indirectly contributed to this conference in a way or another.

I sincerely hope that all the participants will have a good time during this conference and that the exchanges we have here will produce something significant to both of our nations, Malaysia and Indonesia. We look forward towards organizing more events in Indonesia and other places in collaboration with UNPRI and other universities.

Associate Professor Dr. Rusdi Omar
Director
Conference Organizing Committee
Keynote Speech

“4TH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE”

The Honorable Datuk Kamarudin Jaffar Deputy Transport Minister, Malaysia

Universitas Prima Indonesia (Unpri), Medan, Indonesia

7th December 2018

Excellencies,

Distinguished guests,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Assalamu’alaikum and good morning.

First of all, I would like to congratulate the co-organisers of the 7th international conference on international studies (icis) 2018, which are the school of international studies (sois), universiti utara malaysia (uum), and universitas prima indonesia (unpri) for successfully organising such a big and important conference like this.

I feel humbled and greatly honored to be given the privilege of delivering the keynote address to local as well as international scholars at this international conference on
international studies on behalf of the new malaysian government which just came into power via malaysian’s 13th general election held on may 9 this year.

I would like to specially congratulate sois, uum, for really internationalising this biennial conference by handling it for the first time outside malaysia. Congratulation is also due to unpri for giving the necessary moral, material and intelectual support to this conference. Needless to say, collaboration and networking is indeed the way forward.

Regional cooperation and development is something very important and is always being given the priority by the malaysian government and, i believe, by the indonesian government too, hence it is very heartwarming to see two universities across the border come together to provide a good avenue for intellectual exchanges in this conference.

I was made to understand that this collaboration between sois, uum, and unpri was made possible due to the good networking that the former sois dean, prof dr ahmad bashawir abdul ghani, has with unpri. Now that the former sois dean has become the vice chancellor of uum, little doubt that the cooperation will soar to a greater height.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The conference theme, which is ‘sustaining international affairs, business, sciences and technology in the era of 4th industrial revolution’, is very relevant that people everywhere are now talking about the 4th industrial revolution and its impact to the whole world as, filled with uncertainties, we need to be prepared of what is to come.

To quote prof klaus schwab, founder and executive chairman of the world economic forum and author of the well-known book entitled ‘the fourth industrial revolution', this
revolution “will fundamentally alter the way we live, work, and relate to one another” and “in its scale, scope, and complexity, the transformation will be unlike anything humankind has experienced before”.

Add prof klaus schwab: “we do not yet know just how it will unfold, but one thing is clear: the response to it must be integrated and comprehensive, involving all stakeholders of the global polity, from the public and private sectors to academia and civil society.” If a foremost expert does not know how it will unfold, what more laymen out there.

I believe all of you who are gathered here are already in the know about the 4th industrial revolution, how it is building on the third, the digital, revolution, but is not merely its prolongation but a distinct one due to its speed or velocity, its all encompassing scope, and its impact on entire systems of production, management, and governance.

So many things can indeed happen when billions of people around the world are connected by mobile devices, with unprecedented processing power, storage capacity, and access to knowledge, are unlimited, coupled with emerging disruptive technology breakthroughs in fields such as artificial intelligence, robotics and the internet of things.

Ladies and gentlemen,

A lot has been said and written about the impacts of the 4th industrial revolution on business: how this revolution is forcing companies to re-examine the way they do business, how companies need to understand their changing environment, challenge
the assumptions of their operating teams, always innovate, so on so forth, in order to survive.

Similarly, and even more importantly, the 4th industrial revolution is also forcing governments to re-examine the way they rule their nations and relate with each other in the international arena, understand their changing environment, engage with the public and stakeholders in policy-making, so on so forth, in order to remain in power.

With the advent of new technologies, there is hardly anything that can be hidden by governments from their citizens, hence making participatory, impartiality, transparency, responsibility, accountability, responsiveness and inclusiveness, which are key attributes of good governance, as prerequisites of good governments.

The era in which governments can proclaim that they know best is no longer applicable with the coming of the 4th industrial revolution. We have witnessed how governments had to take certain actions, whether to enact, amend or repeal laws, or to introduce, amend or abolish policies, or to punish officers, due to the pressure of the social media.

So influential is the social media on governments that not only it enables citizens to engage with governments, but it can also propel change of governments as can be seen during the Arab spring revolutions in 2011 but as recently as during the Malaysian elections this year where it was instrumental in getting and shoring up citizens’ support.
Ladies and gentlemen,

One thing that we cannot avoid touching when we talk about good governance is corruption. Good governance entails minimization of corruption, and with the coming of the 4th industrial revolution, corruption has become more complex and has a crossborder dimension, hence international co-operation is needed for it to be tackled.

It is pleasing to note that according to transparency international’s corruption perceptions index 2017, Indonesia, which ranked 96 out of 180 countries, climbed up the index, moving from 32 in 2012 to 37 in 2017, an overall increase of five points due to the work of Indonesia’s anti-corruption agency in taking action against corrupt individuals.

Malaysia, which ranked 62, slided down the index, moving from 49 in 2012 to 47 in 2017, an overall decrease of two points. Despite the better ranking, we have been famous world over for having the biggest kleptocrat in the world due to the embezzlement of billions of the state fund through the state investment arm, 1malaysia development berhad (1mdb).

We are fortunate that in the 14th general elections, the Malaysian citizens rallied behind the former prime minister, tun dr mahathir mohamad, who headed our grouping of pakatan harapan, to topple that kleptocrat, and we must thank the social media, and a few foreign countries where the fund passed through, which helped sway the tide for us.
In short, the 4th industrial revolution poses some major challenges for good governance in that it can make the task of governing more cumbersome or, in the case of conflict and terrorism, it can make the prospect of violence more fearful, but it at the same time also provides some very good opportunities for the betterment of mankind.

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is my hope that this conference will be able to achieve its objectives and its deliberations will provide the policy makers with practical solutions to all of the very pressing and contemporary issues in international studies, particularly to prepare ourselves to face the challenges and the opportunities given by the 4th industrial revolution.

In line with the idea of good governance and 4th industrial revolution, the Malaysian government really want to include and empower all of its citizens in our policy-making process, hence our appreciation of whatever input from this conference. The same goes to our emphasis on regional co-operation and integration, including Indonesia especially.

Thank you very much for your kind attention.
NATIONAL SECURITY AND GLOBALIZATION
POLITICAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE IN DEALING WITH REGIONAL REGULATION DRAFTS: A CASE STUDY IN NORTH SUMATERA PROVINCE

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Abstract
This study is an attempt to discover how political communication between legislators or The Provincial House of Representatives (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah / DPRD) and the executives in dealing with the regional regulation draft is. This research was conducted at DPRD Sumatera Utara (DPRDSU). Content analysis was employed in interpreting the views of 5 party factions, namely Nasional Demokrat (Nasdem), Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDIP), Hati Nurani Rakyat (Hanura), Democrat, and Gerindra parties towards a regional regulation draft that has been discussed in DPRDSU in the period of 2014. The draft deals with the master plan for tourism development in North Sumatera province year 2016-2025. The results present that there are 3 attitudes reflected through the general view of the faction namely supporting, rejecting, and abstaining. The factions that support the draft were Nasdem and Democrat parties. The factions rejecting the draft were PDIP and Gerindra. Meanwhile, Hanura was neutral in its attitude.

Keywords: political communication, parties, regional regulation draft
The Background of the Study

The instruments in the political infrastructure which influence the future of political development in democratic countries are political parties. With the functions attached to it (political parties) that can be maximally implemented, it correlates to the achievement of countries goals institutionally with the political parties functions as checks and balances between supra-political institutions, namely the legislative and executive institutions.

Indonesia has carried out two elections in 2014 namely the legislative and presidential elections, although in the two electoral processes there was a legal claim filed by the election participants but in general it can be said that the two elections were run in a tactical and peaceful manner. An interesting phenomenon of the relationship between the two elections is the existence of political parties' coalitions in the presidential election and lasts after the presidential election period. Uniquely, the victory of Jokowi-Jusuf Kala as the President and Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia was delivered by a coalition of political parties called the Great Indonesia Coalition (Koalis Indonesia Hebat or KIH) which, if calculated with the number of political power seats in the House of Representatives (DPR) is still under the seat from a coalition of political parties called the Red and White Coalition (Koalis Merah Putih or KMP). The victory of KIH that has succeeded in delivering Jokowi-Jusuf Kala as the President and Vice President of Republic Indonesia in 2014 has not stopped the competition between KIH and KMP, it appears in a number of work agendas in the house of representatives (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat) such as the election of commission leader agenda at DPR (http://www.kompasiana.com), a dispute over the discussion of the Election Bill (http://www.solopos.com). The phenomenon of race between KIH and KMP which quoted here is an example of just a small part. On the other hand the dispute of KIH and KMP has an impact on political institutions at the local level.

The phenomenon impact of KMP and KIH race was published by the local mass media http://www.antarajateng.com with the headline " Perseteruan KMP Vs KIH di DPR merembet ke DPRD Jateng", which explained the dispute in DPRD of Central Java occurred at the plenary meeting discussing completeness tools of local DPRD for 2014-2019 period which was colored by "walk out" action from a number of DPRD factions. In the context of North Sumatera province, the KMP and KIH race in DPR has no impact in DPRDSU, however some members of DPRDSU are very concerned and regretted the chaos between KIH and KMP in DPR (http://utamanews.com).

The above phenomenon makes it clear that there are implications after the election on political interaction in the legislative institutions at the national level and some cases occur at the provincial and regency or city level. Political implications after election/regional election between executive and legislative are very likely to occur
between the executive-legislative in legislative arena, the legislation arena has its own dynamics because it involves the mechanism of discussion that focuses on rationalization and support coalitions such as the discussion of Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget, changes in the number of political parties seats in DPRD from the results of the General Elections before and after the regional election resulted a change in the dominance of the seats number in DPRD relating to executive political support. These assumptions can at least be applicable to initiate the study of post election / regional executive-legislative political communication.

This study took the case in North Sumatera in the context of North Sumatera Provincial Election in 2013, the results of this election led the pair of Gatot Pujo Nugroho (Gatot) and Tengku Erry (Erry) as the North Sumatera Governor-Vice Governor. In regional election, Gatot and Erry were nominated by the coalition of five political parties i.e. 1) Partai Keadilan Sejahtera (PKS), 2) Hati Nurani Rakyat Party (Hanura), 3) Partai Bintang Reformasi (PBR), 4) Patriot Party, 5) Ulama National Awaking Party or Partai Kebangkitan Nasional Ulama (PKNU). This coalition seems to be big viewed in terms of the number of political parties, but it will be different if we pay attention to the data of political parties participating in 2014 General Election. At that time, Patriot party, PBR, and PKNU were not listed as the participants of 2014 general election. This certainly has implications to the support of political parties in the Provincial DPRD, which was reducing number of executive supporting parties in the DPRD.

The election to choose the members of DPRD in 2014 provided 100 chairs. The total number of chairs obtained by the coalition of executive support parties or North Sumatera Governor was 19 which were divided into several parties, there were PKS (9), Hanura (10), While PBR, Patriot Party and PKNU did not become participants in 2014 Election. This concluded that the executive political power in the legislative amounted to 19 from 100 chairs so that this also marked the domination of political power in the legislative controlled by opposition coalition.

In the arena of post-election executive-legislative relations, Andeweg (2006) argued that the executive-legislative relationship is not based on the distribution of seats in post-election but it focuses on the position of legislators who can "conform" in parliament without relying too much on their party's "voice" so that each member of parliament can use their legislative power more fully. This argument is substantially in line with the principles of democracy as legislative member functions are expected in a democratic country, but in practice, the situation asserted by Andeweg (2006) is very difficult to occur in a democratic country which has a multi-party electoral system and the imposition of a number of seats for the executive nomination (threshold), the party coalition mechanism becomes an alternative for political parties to carry out candidates in executive positions at national and local levels and in this context political communication becomes a "tool" for parties to achieve their goals ahead of the General Election and post-election.
Norris (2004) provides definition and political communication concept as a process of interactive activities in transmitting information (messages and impact messages) between actors (public, politicians and media) which are downward from government institutions to the public, and it is horizontal between political actors and is upward through public opinion to the authorities. The theorization stated by Norris reflects the situation of a democratic climate which includes emphasizing the principles of dialogue and equality. In the context of executive-legislative relationship in discussing regional regulations draft, the rational interaction process can be interpreted as a dialogical activity, which has a central role as well as a key word to start and end the debate (discussion) of a regional regulation draft which ultimately results in a decision to ratify the policy (local regulation).

Inter-party coalition habits can occur because the electoral law provides space for the coalitions, on the other hand, the coalition becomes inevitable when political parties are not in the position of a party which is on the threshold of requirements for nominating executive candidates (the number of seats in the legislative) or outside the administrative factors which has been mentioned for a political party capable of carrying out executive candidates will be more rational to predict victories and defeats before deciding to run alone or choose to join a coalition.

In the legislative and executive election in Indonesia, there was a common phenomenon in which formed party coalitions for executive elections but parties are independent when facing legislative elections. The problem will arise when the party that won the majority of votes in the legislative elections did not succeed in winning the executive election then what is the portrait of the relationship between the elected legislative and executive. This issue raises the assumption that the legislative and executive relations will run difficult. This will lead to slow down the performance of both parties, in this situation the societies (voters) will be harmed.

Andeweg (2006) gave the results of his study that the electoral system was closely related to the division of power in parliament, and determining the number of parties in government which ultimately affected the cabinet's resilience. Chen (1997) explains that the executive-legislative relationship is influenced by the existence of "outside" factors of "power sharing" as well as changes in party discipline that affect the preferences of party leaders. On the other hand, the congestion between legislative-executive relations (Ugalde, 1999) could be because the existing system is less supportive for legislative control.

The study of the relationship between the executive and the legislative has become an important concern in the field of empirical studies conducted by Pilet (2012) about the relationship between the executive and legislative in Belgium. Andeweg (2006) conducted a research dealing with strengthening parliament with election techniques
that pay attention to the of executive-legislative. Then, Shugart (2006) also makes comparison of executive-legislative relations (Shugart in Rhodes, Binder, & Rockman, 2006) and others. Meanwhile, political communication studies in the arena of executive-legislative relations are actually themes that have been studied through empirical studies such as by reading Garner (1914) executive participation in legislation; Young (1904) executive relations with legislative power; NDI (2004) concerning poverty reduction policy strategies.

In Indonesia, the study of executive-legislative relations has been carried out by Harahap (2017) in the context of North Sumatera Province by examining the executive-legislative relationship in conducting religious development in North Sumatera. This study is aimed at observing the relationship between executive-legislative political communications in the discussion of regional regulations draft in North Sumatera. Therefore, the problem of the study is formulated as: how is political communication between DPRD and the executive in discussing regional regulation draft?

**Method**

This research was conducted at The Provincial House of Representatives of North Sumatera or DPRDSU. The selection was based on the consideration of research related to the theme / title of this research is still relatively rare in North Sumatera, and as a heterogeneous region, the political dynamics in North Sumatera Province will contribute to political development in North Sumatera.

The type of research used is descriptive qualitative specifically content analysis. To strengthen the discussion in this study, the in-depth interview method and documentation study were used as supporting data. Content analysis was used in interpreting the views of 5 party factions, those were Nasional Demokrat (Nasdem), Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDIP), Hanura, Democrat, and Gerindra parties towards a discussion on a regional regulation draft concerning on the Master Plan for Tourism Development in North Sumatera 2016-2025. This draft was discussed in DPRDSU in the period of 2014.

The data sources used in this study were obtained from various sources. For example, the primary data, including the acquisition of North Sumatera seats in 2009 and 2014, perceptions, and activities of DPRD members in the institution and in Political Parties. Meanwhile, the secondary data were obtained from books, journals, legislation and other written documents in print and online.

The informants in this study were the administrators of political parties and faction functionaries at DPRDSU. Considering the busyness of members or the head of the faction in DPRD, the determination of the informant was based on incidental sampling.
The technique which put forward the informants who were willing to be interviewed according to the time of the researcher or by chance to meet.

**Results**

**The Profile of North Sumatera Government**

During colonial time, North Sumatera was a government called *Gouvernement van Sumatra* with an area covering the entire island of Sumatra, led by a Governor who was domiciled in the city of Medan. With the issuance of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia (R.I.) No. 10 of 1948 on April 15, 1948, stipulated that Sumatera was divided into three provinces, each of which was entitled to regulate and manage his own household, namely: North Sumatera province, Central Sumatera province, and South Sumatera province. On April 15, 1948, it was subsequently established as the anniversary of North Sumatera Province.

It also has Visions and Missions for 2014-2018 as the followings:

The government of North Sumatera has Vision “To be a province that is competitive to create prosperity of North Sumatera. Then, the missions are as follows:

1. Building human resources that have integrity in national and state, religious and high competence.
2. Building and improving the quality of regional infrastructure to support economic activities through inter-regional, private, regional and international cooperation.
3. Improving the quality of decent living standards, equality and justice and reduce inequality among regions.
4. Building and developing regional economies through the management of sustainable natural resources and environmentally sound.
5. Sustainable bureaucracy reformation to realize good and clean governance (good governance and clean governance).

Then, in terms of position, North Sumatera Province is located at 1 ° - 4 ° North Latitude and 98 ° - 100 ° East Longitude. The borders of North Sumatra Province are:

- North : Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province,
- East : Malacca Strait,
- South : Riau Province and West Sumatra Province, and
- West : Indonesian Ocean.

The territory of North Sumatera province covers the mainland and a number of large and small ones. The main land is on Sumatera Island. A number of islands are scattered in the waters of the Indonesian Ocean and the Malacca Strait.

North Sumatera province is the sixth most populous province in Indonesia and the largest populated province outside Java. Based on the projection of the 2010
Population Census, with an average growth of 1.11% the total population of North Sumatera Province in 2011 is estimated to reach 13.103.596 people, consisting of 6.544.092 men and 6.559.504 women.

The Members of DPRDSU

There are 100 members of DPRDSU who are divided into five commissions which deal with specific fields namely government (A), economy (B), financial (C), development (D), The Welfare of People (E).

Table 1. Commission A

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<tr>
<th>No</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ruben Tarigan, SE</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Toni Togatorop, SE</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>L. Fernando Simanjuntak, SH, MH</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>ony Reynaldo Situmorang</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>A. Yasyir Ridho Loebis, SH. ST.</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>utri Susi Melani Daulay, SE</td>
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<td>arma Hutajulu, SH</td>
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<td>utrisno Pangaribuan, ST</td>
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<td>rs. Hartoyo</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Muhammad Hafez, LC. MA</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Burhanuddin Siregar, SE</td>
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<td>rs. Anhar A. Monel, M.AP</td>
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<td>r. Januari Siregar, SH. M,Hum</td>
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<td>rs. Hasaiddin Daulay</td>
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<td>H. Zulkifli Siregar, M.Sc</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Donald Lumban Batu, SE</td>
<td>Head</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>H. Ikrimah Hamidy, ST,M.Si</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Indra Alamsyah, SH</td>
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<td>Hj. Helmiati</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Novita Sari, SH</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Jantoguh Damanik, S.Sos</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Wasner Sianturi</td>
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Table 3. Commission C

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<td>Ir. H. Chaidir Ritonga, MM</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>H. Muhammad Afan, Ss</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Augus Napitupulu, SH</td>
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<td>Drs. Efendi S. Napitupulu</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>Drs. Parluhutan Siregar, M.Sp</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Jubel Tambunan, SE</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Robi Agusman Harahap, SH</td>
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<td>Mustofawiyah, SE</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>H.M. Nesar Djoeli, ST</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Analisman Zalukhu, S.Sos, M.Sp</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Muhammad Faisal, SE</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Arota Lase, AMd</td>
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THE 7TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (ICIS 2018)
December 7-9, 2018, Universitas Prima Indonesia (UNPRI), Medan, Indonesia.

7 Leonard Sarungan Samosir, BA  Member
8 H. Waringin Arman, S.Sos  Member
9 Budiman P. Nadapdap, SE  Member
10 Drs. Baskami Ginting  Member
11 Sopan Siburian, SH, MH  Member
12 H. Arifi Nainggolan, SH, M.Si  Member
13 Ir. Yantoni Purba, MM  Member
14 Sri Kumala, SE, MM  Member
15 Ir. Astrayuda Bangun  Member
16 Aduhot Simamora  Member
17 Ir. Darwin Lubis  Member
18 Zulfikar  Member
19 Basyir, Amd, SE  Member
20 H. Syah Afandi, SH  Member
21 Muslim Simbolon, MA  Member
22 Ir. Juliski Simorangkir, MM  Member
23 Zeira Salim Ritonga, SE  Member

Table 5. Commission E

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<td>H. Syahrial Tambunan</td>
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<td>Firman Sitorus, SE</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Janter Sirait, SE</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>H. Syamsul Bahri Batubara, SH</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Sam pang Malem</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Brilian Moktar,SE,MM</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Ir. Zahir, M.Ap</td>
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<td>Dra. Hj. Hidayah Herlina Gusti</td>
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<td>H. M. Iskandar Sakty Batubara, SE, M.Sp</td>
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<td>Inge Amelia Nasution, S.Psi</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Philips Perwira Juang Nehe</td>
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The Faction's General View of Regional Regulation Draft Concerning on North Sumatera Master Plan for Tourism Development in 2016-2025

This part elucidates the general view of five factions in DPRDSU. There are five factions giving their attitudes towards this regional regulation draft.

General View of *Partai Nasional Demokrat* (NASDEM)

In the general view of faction on behalf of Nasdem party said that Master Planning Tourism development in North Sumatera is a strategic content in enhancing the original regional funding and creating competitive and sustainable North Sumatera tourism for the welfare of the community. Regional original revenue is a pure source of revenue from regional potential that can improve the society economic. Wahyuni (2007) said that local income is one of the government’s basic capital in obtaining development funds and fulfilling regional expenditures. This means that with the existence of local revenue, local government will not dependent on central government, related to tourism development. So, according to Nasdem party faction related to regional regulation draft about Master Plan Development of Tourism must be completed immediately. The content of the faction’s opinion is related to regional regulation draft concerning about Provincial Tourism Development Plans in 2016-2025, are:

According to this faction, the addition of articles in regional regulation draft which are intended to summarize cultural aspects needs to be carried out in order to raise the cultures of North Sumatera.

The description of these cultural aspects needs to be clarified in the points that contain: Development and guidance of cultural and artistic institutions and at the provincial and district / city levels. The Utilization of regional cultural and artistic aspects as a tourist attraction should be in the form of scheduled attractions. Then, protection and development of regional cultural heritage should be as a tourist attraction.

In order to accommodate the "halal" tourism concept that is currently rampant in various countries, Nasdem party faction believes that addition of articles covering the development and utilization of cultural tourism attractions in the form of food and beverages by paying attention to hygienic and halal standards, should be established.

In this case, seeing the general view of opinion expressed by the party above, it seems quite clear that this party agreed with the contents of regional regulation draft related to tourism development master plan. Because, the tourism development plan that has been made, it is hoped that it can lift tourism in North Sumatera become an
international tourism destination. Given that tourism and cultural destinations owned by North Sumatera are very diverse and interesting, so that not only can attract the attention of local tourists, but also can attract the attention of foreign tourists to come and enjoy tourism in North Sumatera.

**General View of Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDIP)**

In looking at the results of regional regulation draft on the Master Plan for the Development of North Sumatera in 2017-2025, the faction from PDIP party said that the tourism potential owned by North Sumatera could be classified into business scope, because basically tourism was always synonymous with commercial business to gain profit from the sale of real and unreal products. According to Mulyadi (2009), tourism products are a real and unreal form, in a series of trips that can only be enjoyed. The tourism products have eight kinds of basic elements including tourism transportation services, provisioning services, accommodation, food and beverage services, entertainment and recreation services, travel agent services, souvenir services, tourist attractions, supporting company services. The tourism owned by North Sumatera is very diverse and interesting if it is managed and developed well. Good organization and promotion will certainly be a source of income for the region and the country.

From the general view of PDI Perjuangan party faction responding to the North Sumatera provincial tourism development plan in 2017-2025, this party tried to criticized the results of regional Regulation draft that had been made. Then, PDIP itself sees and considers that the local government is late in dealing with tourism problems in North Sumatera, and it is unfortunate that the government still considers that the tourism sector does not have too much influence on local revenues, and thinks that regional income is only dominated by the tax sector only.

**General View of Democrat Party**

Based on the results of draft formation of Master Plan for North Sumatera Province Tourism Development in 2016-2025, the members of the council of Democrat party faction supported the existence of regional regulation draft subsistence. This faction argued that the provincial government is considered to be very committed in discussing National Action Plan because in this case, the provincial government involves various stakeholders both from the elements of provincial government, district / city government, and tourism businesses in North Sumatera and in discussion of National Action Plan, this also involved academic elements from various universities in North Sumatera, which scientifically had relations with various dimensions of tourism.
According to the views of this faction, there are many tourist destinations in North Sumatera which have been designated as National Tourism Development Areas or Kawasan Pengembangan Pariwisata Nasional (KPPN), such as Nias island, especially the area of Teluk Dalam, Sibolga and its surrounding, Medan-Toba and its surroundings, Tangkahan, Bahorok and others, and all of those tourism spots wait to care from all stakeholders in order to advance tourism in North Sumatera.

**General View of Gerakan Indonesia Raya (Gerindra) Party**

Gerindra party in its general view deals with the study conducted by Regional Revenue Management Agency or Badan Pengolalan Pendapatan Daerah (BPPD) of DPRDSU in relation to regional tourism destinations from naming and map of the region, in this case it sees and ensures the response of the Regency / City government to DPD stipulation set by North Sumatera governor. For example, Simalungun region has a number of spring and waterfall tourism destinations in Sidamanik which have not yet been professionally managed due to their management being independent by surrounding community and not including part of DPD.

Gerindra party faction looks at article 48 in regional regulation draft of RIPK urgency of tourism promotion agency because it is the mandate of Law No. 10 of 2009 article 47 to article 49. Article 25 of the third section explains that the construction of tourist attractions includes natural, cultural, and artificial tourism human. In this case regional regulation draft has not linked the marine and island tourism attractions, and this is seen when the east coast and the west coast region have enormous natural potential.

**General View of Hati Nurani Rakyat (Hanura) Party**

Hanura Party faction assessed and gave responses including:

1. Related to the regional regulation draft of North Sumatera Regional Tourism Development Plan in 2016-2025, Hanura party faction considers that it is necessary to come back to RIPPARNAS as a more comprehensive tourism development plan.

2. Related to the regional regulation draft of North Sumatera Regional Tourism Development master plan in 2016-2025 is expected to be a responsive action of presidential regulation number 49 of 2016 concerning the authority for the management of Lake Toba tourism area.

3. Related to regional regulation draft of the master plan of North Sumatera Regional Tourism Development in 2016-2025 responds to "halal" tourism concept which has become a trend in the management of tourism in various parts of the world.

4. This regional regulation draft is also expected to grow 4 pillars of tourism development which lead to the development of tourism destinations, tourism marketing, tourism industry, and tourism institutions.
5. Hanura faction encourages the governor of North Sumatera through related institutions to be able to preserve cultural heritage in its correlation to increase experience in local wisdom as a progressive step as a cultural site which can make attraction of local and foreign destinations.

6. Hanura faction also supported the local government policy through a concrete effort towards infrastructure development in Lake Toba Authority area related to the development of inner ring and outer ring toll road in Lake Toba Authority area.

7. After observing chapter per chapter, article per article presented in regional regulation draft of North Sumatera Regional Tourism Development Master Plan in 2016-2025 in its explanation, this faction believes that this draft can be considered to be stipulated as regional rule or Peraturan Daerah (Perda) of North Sumatera Province.

From the assessments and responses given by the Party faction, this party considers that regional regulation draft and Regional Tourism Development master plan of North Sumatera in 2016-2025 need to re-refer to National Tourism Development master plan which is considered as one of the broader and more comprehensive tourism development planning in its implementation, the main regional regulations plan of tourism development region of North Sumatera is expected to be faster in responding to the related presidential regulation number 49 of 2016 about management authority of tourism areas such as Lake Toba, responding "halal" tourism concept in its management, which is now become the focus in a progress of tourism.

Conclusion

The data analysis results on political communication between legislative (DPRD) and executive in the discussion of regional regulation draft shows that there were 3 attitudes reflected through the faction’s general view that the factions which support this draft are Nasional Demokrat party and Democrat Party, rejecting the draft was PDIP and Gerindra factions, and neutral attitude was shown by Hanura party.

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