

Implementation of Financial Aid for Local Political Parties in Banda Aceh City

Muhammad Alif Al Fathir, Irham Bashori Hasba

Fakultas Syariah, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang, Indonesia
200203110068@student.uin-malang.ac.id

Abstract

This study examined the allocation of financial aid funds from the Banda Aceh Regional Government Budget (APBK) to Local Political Parties X and Y in Banda Aceh. This study conducted empirical juridical research and presented the findings of field research using two analytical frameworks: Legal Effectiveness theory and Siyasah Maliyah Fiqh theory. It focused on local political parties since they represent a unique kind of democracy in the Aceh region. From the standpoint of legal effectiveness theory, the findings of this study suggest that the supporting facilities in the form of financial aid and legal factors are adequate and suitable. Nevertheless, barriers remain present within law enforcement, society, and culture. From the accumulated results of the components of the theory of legal effectiveness, a fiqh siyasah maliyah perspective is obtained. Thus, it can be concluded that the principles of ownership and management are still hampered by transparency, accountability, and openness of information to the community. The principle of abuse and corruption is already working well, but the accuracy of targeting financial funds must be improved. The people's benefit has not been completely realized as a result of the aid use not being targeted. The principle of amar ma'ruf nahyi mungkar has also not been fully implemented because it is hampered by a crisis of public trust, the party's understanding of regulations, and the infrastructure supporting transparency and accountability.

Keywords: Financial Aid; Local Political Parties; The Use of Financial Aid

1. INTRODUCTION

The application of the concept of the rule of law is one indicator of a democratic democracy. Indonesia is a constitutional state where the law holds supreme authority in enforcing and protecting the rights of its citizens.¹ When governing a democratic nation, it is necessary to involve society in the regulation, evaluation, and oversight of the use of power. Hence, establishing an institution is required to ensure the active involvement of the community, thereby eliminating any obstacles that may hinder the interaction between the governing community, and the individuals entrusted with executing its authority. Individuals' sovereignty will be constrained and confined inside an authoritarian framework without these institutions. The entity in question is a political party.²

When considering historical perspectives, Aceh's local political parties are closely connected to the prolonged battle between the Republic of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement (Indonesian: *Gerakan Aceh Merdeka*, GAM). Ultimately, the two

¹ Suparwi Widiatama, Hadi Mahmud, "Ideologi Pancasila Sebagai Dasar Membangun Negara Hukum Indonesia," *Jurnal USM Law Review* 3, no. 2 (2020): 310–27, <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.26623/julr.v3i2.2774>.

² Jimly Asshidqie, *Konstitusi Dan Konstitusionalisme Indonesia* (Jakarta: Sekretariat Jendral dan Kepaniteraan MK RI, 2006).

parties agreed to convene a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in Helsinki, Finland, on August 15, 2005. The incident led to the creation of a legal document known as Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2006, which specifically addresses the governance of Aceh.³ Following the official implementation of the Law on Aceh Government (*UUPA*), the province of Aceh was granted the official designation of a special area. This was perceived as a form of political acknowledgment following the conclusion of a protracted struggle. In order to promote long-lasting peace between the two sides from a legal perspective, the unique characteristics of Aceh are clearly defined in the UURI Preamble Number 11 of 2006 concerning the Governance of Aceh. This document states, "Considering the constitutional background of the Republic of Indonesia, Aceh is a unique regional government entity distinguished by its particular characteristics." The Acehese people have a history of remarkable perseverance and formidable fighting capabilities".⁴

The controversy surrounding the allocation of financial aid funds was further intensified by spreading rumors in the media and among the public. These rumors suggested that financial aid provided to political parties with representation in the Aceh People's Representative Council or the regency/city Representative Council in Aceh was being misappropriated to pay party administrators, staff, and operational expenses. As per Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 26 of 2013, local political parties receive financial support funding. They are required to devote 60% of this income towards improving political education for the general public. The topic was discussed during a Banda Aceh forum, focusing on the theme of "Transparency and Financial Accountability of Political Parties: Facts and Measures for Enhancement." The Aceh Transparency Society (MaTA) and Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) jointly organized the event at the MaTA office in Banda Aceh.⁵

Several prior studies have investigated the financial aid provided to political parties. Nevertheless, examining political party financial support can be approached from multiple perspectives and viewpoints. The initial investigation was conducted by Nicken (2022). This study investigated the execution of policies on the utilization of political party financial assistance for political education, as conducted by the leadership council of the Demokrat Party. The analysis concluded that the leadership council of the Demokrat Party has utilized the 2019 Financial

³ Taufiq A. Rahim, "Analisis Aceh Dan Persoalan Politik Identitas," *Jurnal Geuthèë: Penelitian Multidisiplin* 01, no. 03 (2018): 231–44, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.52626/jg.v1i3.36>.

⁴ Ahmad Murodi, "Otonomi Khusus Dan Partai Politik Lokal: Analisis Kebijakan Undang-Undang Pemerintahan Aceh No 11 Tahun 2006 Tentang Partai Politik Lokal," *Jurnal Penelitian Dan Karya Ilmiah* 19, no. 1 (2019): 76–87, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.33592/pelita.vol19.iss1.71>.

⁵ Bakri, "Bantuan Parpol Banyak Diselewengkan," *Serambinews.Com*, March 11, 2014, <https://aceh.tribunnews.com/2014/03/11/bantuan-parpol-banyak-diselewengkan>.

Assistance in compliance with the legislation. However, this was not true for the fiscal years of 2021 and 2022 because the amount of aid provided was insufficient to cover the operational expenses of the party secretariat.⁶ Maratun (2022) examined the efficacy of financial aid given to political parties by Jambi Province. The aim was to assess if this support enables political parties in Jambi Province to fulfill their functions and enhance their autonomy. The research concluded that despite the National and Political Unity Agency adhering to government regulations, there were still delays in distributing financial aid to parties due to political parties failing to follow procedures for various reasons.⁷

Imelda's (2023) third study was separated into two main focuses: assessing the financial aid provided to political parties following government legislation and executing government regulations about accountability reports for political party financial support. This study establishes that the field of law and politics significantly impacts the financing of political parties. Furthermore, the government has implemented legislation about accountability reports that all political parties must adhere to.⁸ The main difference and originality of this research, in comparison to the three previous studies, lies in the utilization of two interconnected analytical tools or theories to analyze the arguments and descriptive analysis. This approach enables the research findings to be presented scientifically..

This study was crucial since there is still ambiguity regarding implementation and transparency regarding using political party financial aid.⁹ Financial aid from regional treasuries should benefit the region, both in terms of welfare and democracy. The policy that now governs the use of financial aid can be found in Law Number 2 of 2011 concerning Political Parties, which states that financial assistance from the regional budget is prioritized for conducting political education in the community. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia number 1 of 2018 also addresses financial support for political parties. It clarifies the amount of financial support at each level of the legislative body and reiterates that it is given priority to support the implementation of political education initiatives.

⁶ Ismail Nurdin, Nicken Paramaga Lestari, Djohermansyah Djohan, "Implementasi Kebijakan Penggunaan Bantuan Keuangan Partai Politik Dalam Pelaksanaan Pendidikan Politik Di Dewan Pimpinan Pusat Partai Demokrat," *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Konseling* 4, no. 6 (2022): 4640–65, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31004/jpdk.v4i6.9006>.

⁷ Maratun Saadah, "Efektifitas Bantuan Keuangan Dalam Mewujudkan Kemandirian Partai Politik Di Provinsi Jambi," *Journal Publicuho* 5, no. 1 (2022): 63–72, <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.35817/jpu.v5i1.23744>.

⁸ Liza Nofianti, Chitra Imelda, "Implementasi Bantuan Keuangan Kepada Partai Politik (Analisis Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 Tentang Bantuan Keuangan Kepada Partai Politik)," *Jurnal Thengkyang* 8, no. 1 (2023): 12–19, <https://doi.org/https://jurnal.unisti.ac.id/thengkyang/article/view/157>.

⁹ Zainal Abidin, Mufazzal, "Transparansi Dan Akuntabilitas Bantuan Dana Keuangan Partai Politik Dari APBA (Studi Kasus Lima Partai Politik Dominan Di Parlemen Aceh Tahun Anggaran 2014)," *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa FISIP Unsyiah* 2, no. 2 (2017): 406–27.

This research exhibited variations and innovative components, as evident from the concise summaries of the three preceding investigations. This study investigated the allocation of financial assistance funds from the regional government budget of Banda Aceh. These funds are handed to local political parties X and Y after they secure seats in the Regency/City People's Representative Council (DPRK) of Banda Aceh. The political parties under examination are expressly local, representing a distinct manifestation of democracy inside the Aceh region. This study also employed field research, utilizing two analytical frameworks: the legal effectiveness theory viewpoint and the *Siyasah Maliyah Fiqh perspective*. This approach allowed for a comprehensive and organized theoretical framework to interpret the field research findings.

2. METHOD

This study employed empirical juridical research methodologies, also called field research. This research analyzed the relevant legal provisions and compared them to actual societal occurrences.¹⁰ This research provided a detailed and comprehensive analysis of a specific event or occurrence related to the research object. It involved generating concepts, gathering factual information from the field (De facto), and then examining its compliance with relevant legal norms (De jure). This research employed a sociological juridical method. This approach recognizes and defines law as a social institution that serves a practical purpose in actual societal systems.¹¹ This approach emphasizes empirical research methods that directly engage with the subject matter to acquire legal knowledge. Field research seeks to conduct in-depth investigations into the contextual conditions, individuals, groups, social interactions, organizations, and society.

The data utilized in this research encompass primary and secondary data. Primary data refers to information collected directly from interviews and observations in qualitative research. This data is received firsthand from individuals or groups considered primary sources. Researchers collect data directly from primary sources or informants. The secondary data utilized consists of material derived from books or written documents and data acquired from external sources that were not directly gathered from the research subjects. The secondary data comprises various literary sources such as books, research reports, journals, newspapers, magazines, documents, laws, and regulations.¹²

The acquired data is further evaluated utilizing qualitative descriptive techniques. This analytical approach aims to provide a clear, complete description and explanation of previously obtained data. Its purpose is to enable readers to grasp the

¹⁰ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2009).

¹¹ Soerjono Soekanto, *Pengantar Penelitian Hukum* (Jakarta: UI Press, 2010).

¹² Anwar Saifuddin, *Metodelogi Penelitian* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2004).

current situation in the field.¹³ This technique combines empirical data with analytical reasoning to offer theoretical insights.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Political parties that secure seats in the Regency/City People's Representative Council (DPRK) and Aceh People's Representative Council (DPRA) are granted financial support through the Aceh government budget (APBA) and regional government budget (APBK). The responsibility for disseminating and receiving accountability reports about the utilization of financial aid from political parties in Banda Aceh lies with the National Unity and Politics Agency (*Kesbangpol*). These reports are subsequently transmitted to the Mayor of Banda Aceh.¹⁴ This support is a type of aid and is a service the Aceh area offers to help political parties fulfil their responsibilities towards party members, the community, and the party secretariat. The political party should diligently satisfy the area's mandate, adhering to relevant regulations. The rationale for utilizing political party support is elucidated in Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2018. This law stipulates that political party aid funded by the provincial government budget (APBD) is primarily allocated to conduct political education for party cadres and the community.¹⁵ Consequently, local and national political parties in the City of Banda Aceh are subject to these regulations.

Nine political parties secured seats in the Banda Aceh Regency/City People's Representative Council (DPRK) for 2019-2024 during the legislative general election 2019. Local Acehnese political parties secured two seats, whereas national political parties comprised the remaining seven. The local political party X accumulated 7,646 valid ballots to secure one seat. Following this, the vote total is multiplied by Rp. 27,000, which is the value of one valid vote in Banda Aceh; thus, annual financial support for local political party X amounts to Rp. 206,442,000. In contrast, political party Y received 2,480 valid ballots in its entirety. The sum above is multiplied by one valid vote for the City of Banda Aceh, resulting in annual financial assistance of IDR 228,960,000,000 designated for political party Y.¹⁶ This is a complex issue, given the transparency of information concerning the amount of financial support allocated per valid vote and the outcomes of accountability reports concerning the utilization of financial aid provided by local

¹³ Andi Mulya, Rusli Angelalia Roza, Ahlul Fikri, "Analisis Kenyamanan Jalur Pedestrian Jalan Ps. Baru Kota Padang Dengan Teknik Analisis Deskriptif Kualitatif," *Journal of Civil Engineering and Vocational Education* 7, no. 2 (2020): 98–109, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24036/cived.v7i2.109838>.

¹⁴ Admin Humas Pemerintah Kota Banda Aceh, "Pemko Banda Aceh Kucurkan Dana Bantuan Parpol," *Pemerintah Kota Banda Aceh*, 2023, <https://bandaacehkota.go.id/berita/35996/pemko-banda-aceh-kucurkan-dana-bantuan-parpol.html>.

¹⁵ Hamzah Muhammad Heikal Daudy, "Pelaksanaan Pendidikan Politik Di Kota Banda Aceh Pasca Lahirnya Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2008 Tentang Partai Politik," *Jurnal Hukum Dan Keadilan "Mediasi"* 8, no. 2 (2018): 39–59, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.37598/jm.v8i2.891>.

¹⁶ Kota Banda Aceh, "Peraturan Walikota Banda Aceh Nomor 32 Tahun 2019" (2019).

political parties. The subject matter is governed by Article 18 of Mayor's Regulation Number 32 of 2019 for Banda Aceh. "The accountability report, as intended in article 17, is accessible to the public," states this regulation".

Table 1. Financial assistance for Local Political Party X for the Banda Aceh Regional Leadership Council for the 2020-2023 fiscal year.

Local Political Party X 206.442.000,-/year			
Fiscal year	Political education	Operation of the party secretariat	Division in percent (%)
2020	135.865.000,-	70.557.000,-	65.8-34.2
2021	124.447.500,-	81.994.500,-	60.2-39.8
2022	149.700.000,-	56.742.000,-	72.5-27.5
2023	154.831.500,-	51.610.000,-	74.9-25.1

Source: Local Political Party X accountability report for the Banda Aceh Regional Leadership Council for 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023.

From Table 1 it can be explained that local political parties utilize financial support for political purposes. However, for the effective implementation of relevant rules, it is imperative to have cooperation from both the individuals and entities that are subject to and affected by the law. Frequently, the implementation of relevant legislation is impeded by a lack of comprehension regarding the regulation itself and the subjects and objects it pertains to. To comply with the provisions of Government Regulation Number 1 of 2018, which amends Government Regulation Number 5 of 2009 regarding Political Party Assistance, local political parties must have a clear understanding of the target audience for political education activities and effectively communicate to the community that there are party programs specifically designed for them. In addition, community involvement is essential to ensure the effective implementation of the program, which has received financial support following the desired outcomes.

From Table 2 it can be explained that a concise overview of the accountability report for the local political party Y in Banda Aceh. Implementing financial aid in the 2020 budget does not adhere to the applicable regulations. In 2020, 59.7% of the financial aid received by this party was used towards political education, while the remaining 40.3% was utilized for party secretariat operations. Minister of Home Affairs Regulation number 36 of 2018 prioritizes providing this aid for political education. The level of certainty is reduced due to the absence of definitive guidelines on the extent of usage. Contrary to the former Minister of Home Affairs Regulation number 26 of 2013, which specified that a minimum of 60% would be

allocated for a specific purpose, the remaining funds would be utilized for party secretariat operations. Moreover, in the 2021, 2022, and 2023 budgets, these aid monies have been used in compliance with relevant legislation

Table 2. Financial assistance for Local Political Parties Y for the Banda Aceh Regional Leadership Council for the 2020-2023 fiscal year.

Local political party Y 228.960.000,-/year			
Fiscal year	Political education	Operation of the party secretariat	Division in percent (%)
2020	136.800.000,-	92.160.000,-	59.7-40.3
2021	137.400.000,-	91.560.000,-	60-40
2022	161.460.000,-	67.500.000,-	70.5-29.5
2023	160.500.000,-	68.460.000,-	70.1-29.9

Source: Local Political Party Y accountability report for the Banda Aceh Regional Leadership Council for 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023.

The allocation of financial support funding to local political parties in compliance with legislation can impact their efficacy in carrying out political education and running the party secretariat. This is based on legal legislation that governs and distributes financial support, with political education taking priority. When we compare the amount required for the implementation of political education with the amount required for the operation of the party secretariat, of course, political education requires higher costs because it has to meet the needs of many people, such as training facilities, accommodation, food, transportation costs, and much more. That is why if you follow the necessary financial aid requirements, executing political education and party secretariat activities will be on track and effective.

In practice, this support can also address the party secretariat's needs. This is based on the system for submitting financial aid proposals. Political parties submitting aid proposals must attach proposals for the previous fiscal year so that the authority in charge can review the proportion of this aid before distributing funds to implement political education and the party secretariat's operations. The impact of allocating these funds, provided that the applicable regulations are adhered to, is that political education and secretariat operations operate seamlessly, enabling both political parties and the general public to benefit from the financial assistance provided by the regional budget.

There are serious penalties for political parties that fail to comply with legislation governing the use of financial assistance. These consequences are explained in

Article 33, paragraph 1 of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation number 36 of 2018, which states that political parties that violate provisions such as exceeding deadlines or not submitting accountability reports to the Financial Audit Agency, will be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of not receiving financial assistance from the Indonesian budget (APBN) or the regional government budget (APBD) until the Financial Audit Agency examines the accountability report and the audit of the accountability report will be carried out in the following fiscal year. Another consequence of political parties' noncompliance is the erosion of public trust, particularly among those who understand the regulations governing the use of financial support. These two consequences for both parties ultimately lead to an ineffective political system because people lack knowledge of politics and the state, and before they understand politics, their perception of the world of politics deteriorates, resulting in skepticism toward the political realm and political parties alone.¹⁷

The community has an important role in implementing and accounting for financial support provided by local political parties. As a result, residents of Banda Aceh City can monitor and actively participate in the implementation and supervision of APBK-funded political education programs. There are several ways for the community to monitor and actively participate in the use of this assistance, such as requesting disclosure of information about the budget for this activity from the relevant government, using social media and the internet to learn about the allocation of financial assistance funds, and collaborating with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in monitoring financial assistance, and of course by taking part in political education because this activity can broaden people's insight regarding their rights and obligations as citizens in politics. However, these efforts will be futile if the public is unaware that APBK services are available through political parties. Adopting political education supported by the regional government budget (APBK) must begin with the party because the causes and consequences are interconnected and affect both parties.

3.1 Analysis of the Use of Financial Assistance for Local Political Parties X and Y in Banda Aceh from a Legal Effectiveness Theory Perspective

Legal certainty is tangible and concrete, whereas justice is conceptual and intangible. The law serves as both a means of governing and engineering society. The law requires human intervention to execute and enforce its provisions.¹⁸ The

¹⁷ Muhammad Jefri Kurniawan, "Komparasi Sistem Pendanaan Partai Politik Di Indonesia Dan Singapura," *Jurnal Locus: Penelitian & Pengabdian* 2, no. 12 (2023): 1162–72, <https://doi.org/10.58344/locus.v2i12.2323>.

¹⁸ Alwin Ahadi Lalu M, "Efektivitas Hukum Dalam Perspektif Filsafat Hukum : Relasi Urgensi Sosialisasi Terhadap Eksistensi Produk Hukum," *Jurnal USM Law Review* 5, no. 1 (2022): 110–72, <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.26623/julr.v5i1.4965>.

significance of law in social and governmental affairs is paramount since it ensures that actions are not just guided by individual or party preferences but rather by a set of guiding principles.¹⁹ This is not permissible, as the rights of another organization or individual determine the boundaries of an individual's or organization's rights. This means that in the absence of legal constraints or regulations, an individual's or group's desires may occasionally supersede those of other individuals or groups due to their lack of constraint. The efficacy of a law's implementation is contingent upon a multitude of internal and external factors that are intrinsic to the law. This aligns with the viewpoint expressed by Soerjono Soekanto, who posits that the efficacy of legislation can be assessed through the interrelation of five primary facets: the legal aspect, law enforcement aspects, law enforcement facility factors, community factors, and cultural factors.²⁰

Government Regulation Number 1 of 2018 and its derivative, Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 36 of 2018, provide comprehensive guidelines on allocating and utilizing financial aid for political parties. Local political parties X²¹ and Y²² in Banda Aceh, both parties concurred that applying this law was suitable, given that the help originated from the regional government budget (*APBK*). Therefore, it was fitting for the parties involved and the residents of Banda Aceh to experience the advantages. Both parties also recognized that the operation of a local political party relies heavily on support from the regional government, as not all local political parties possess adequate financial resources. The enforcement of this legislation is evident from the two tables provided, which indicate that both local political parties have effectively executed it. Despite initially falling short of its goals in the 2020 budget, political party Y made progress in subsequent years. This demonstrates that the level of understanding among the entities responsible for implementing this legislation is steadily growing. Consequently, it may be asserted that the legal provisions in this context are commendable, as 90% of them function as intended.

With legal clarity, local political parties X and Y can rely on a defined framework to govern their operations.²³ This framework specifies who is entitled to receive funding, the amount of funds to be distributed, and the conditions and procedures political parties must follow to collect these funds. Fairness in funding distribution to political parties entails ensuring that each party has the same opportunity to

¹⁹ Imam Sukadi Musleh Herry, "Efektifitas Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Lahan Pertanian Produktif Di Kota Malang" (Malang, 2016).

²⁰ Farida Azzahra, "Pemberlakuan Sanksi Administratif: Bentuk Upaya Paksa Meningkatkan Kepatuhan Pejabat Atas Pelaksanaan Putusan Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara (Teori Efektivitas Hukum)," *Binamulia Hukum* 9, no. 2 (2020): 127–40, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.37893/jbh.v9i2.122>.

²¹ "Wawancara Dengan Sekretaris Umum Partai Politik Lokal X" (Banda Aceh, n.d.).

²² "Wawancara Dengan Sekretaris Umum Partai Politik Lokal Y" (Banda Aceh, n.d.).

²³ Hasaziduhu Moho, "Penegakan Hukum Di Indonesia Menurut Aspek Kepastian Hukum, Keadilan, Dan Kemanfaatan," *Jurnal Warta* 13, no. 1 (2019): <https://doi.org/10.46576/wdw.v0i59.349>.

obtain these funds while avoiding discrimination or unfair treatment of specific parties. Justice also considers the requirements and contributions of each political party to the political process. Therefore, equitable distribution of finances guarantees that every political party has an equal chance to acquire these funds..

Legislation that ensures legal stability and fairness in the distribution of public funding will directly impact political parties.²⁴ Local political parties X and Y will clearly understand the expectations placed upon them when they request public funding. The allocation of funds will be conducted lawfully, enhancing legitimacy and fostering public trust. However, the public will perceive that fund allocation is fair, open, and consistent with the objectives. Political parties are funded based on what they do in the political process. People's trust in political institutions and democratic engagement can improve when they believe they have an equal voice in the political process.

A regulation is incapable of implementing or enforcing itself. The local political parties X and Y play a vital role as law enforcers in this area, as they have been given specific instructions to implement by the two parties. As enforcers and implementers of the law, local political parties X and Y must clearly understand this legislation's intended beneficiaries. According to Article 11 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 2 of 2011 on Political Parties, Government Regulation Number 1 of 2018 on Political Party Assistance, and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 36 of 2018 on the Use of Political Party Assistance, it is stated that the purpose of this assistance is to provide political education to party members and the public to enhance their understanding of the fundamental principles of the state and political involvement.²⁵

These two local political parties contend that political education funded by the regional government budget (*APBK*) is only provided to party members or affiliated individuals. The rationale behind establishing local political party X is that not all members of the general public possess the same level of allegiance and enthusiasm towards the party. Therefore, political education is only provided to individuals who are affiliated with the political party. These individuals will continue to oversee the administration of the political party.²⁶ In contrast, the rationale behind the local political party Y is that they exclusively impart political education to their cadres and underboss, who are regarded as community

²⁴ Aditya Yuli Sulistyawan Mario Julyano, "Pemahaman Terhadap Asas Kepastian Hukum Melalui Konstruksi Penalaran Positivisme Hukum," *Jurnal Crepido* 1, no. 1 (2019): 13–22, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.14710/crepido.1.1.13-22>.

²⁵ Herma Yanti, Masriyani, "Fungsi Partai Politik Dalam Memberikan Pendidikan Politik Bagi Masyarakat," *Wajah Hukum* 3, no. 1 (2018): 97–109, <https://doi.org/10.33087/wjh.v3i1.50>.

²⁶ "Wawancara Dengan Sekretaris Umum Partai Politik Lokal X."

stakeholders and are loyal to their party.²⁷ The comprehension of both parties regarding this regulation remains inaccurate. The legislation intends to ensure that regardless of affiliation to any political party, the general public has the right to receive political education. This education aims to provide knowledge about the fundamental principles of the state, individual rights, and responsibilities as members of society, and foster an informed and engaged citizenry.²⁸

Inadequate infrastructure and ancillary resources can lead to delays in executing law enforcement activities. Law enforcement necessitates several crucial elements, including well-informed personnel, a proficient organizational structure, and adequate financial resources. Law enforcement is an essential endeavor to ensure the efficient functioning of the law and promote compliance among individuals and legal organizations. Therefore, it is necessary to know that excellent resources and amenities exist to support and streamline this endeavor.²⁹ The law enforcement facilities referred to here are financial aid for local political parties sourced from the regional government budget (*APBK*).

There are differences of opinion between local political party X and local political party Y related to this facility based on opinions about the amount of assistance they received local politician X asserts that the adequacy of the help supplied is contingent upon the party's annual expenditure. As was the case during Covid-19 where the use of aid is allocated to efforts to mitigate Covid-19.³⁰ Consequently, this means that the use of assistance must follow applicable procedures so that parties must make extra efforts to ensure their use is appropriate. Meanwhile, the local political party Y believes that the amount of financial assistance they receive is still considered inadequate considering the expensive costs of renting secretaries, and every time they carry out a consolidation in some villages and sub-districts it costs a lot of money, so they We hope that the regions have the ability to increase the amount of this assistance strongly agree. From the two reasons above, it can be understood that the two local political parties in the City of Banda Aceh still have to make extra efforts to implement regulations. It cannot be denied that there are already facilities for the establishment of a political party achieved at minimal cost. However, all regulations were made without exception for serious consideration and survey. Therefore, it should be a local political party can carry out the mandate

²⁷ "Wawancara Dengan Sekretaris Umum Partai Politik Lokal Y."

²⁸ Muhammad Zainuddin and Nurul Nisah, "Peningkatan Sadar Hukum Berbangsa Dan Bernegara Ditinjau Dari Ajaran Ahlusunnah Wal Jama'ah," *Jurnal Ius Constituendum* 6, no. 1 (2021): 55–72, <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.26623/jic.v6i1.2146>.

²⁹ Fadhillatu Jahra Sinaga, Fadhlin Ade Chandra, "Peran Penegak Hukum Dalam Penegakan Hukum Di Indonesia," *Edu Society: Jurnal Pendidikan, Ilmu Sosial, Dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 1, no. 1 (2021): 41–50, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.56832/edu.v1i1.15>.

³⁰ Kementerian Dalam Negeri, "Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 78 Tahun 2020" (2020).

of the law so that the political ecosystem in Indonesia can run smoothly and well targeted.

The public is the primary objective of law enforcement and fulfills a crucial function. It is widely believed that when individuals perceive the law as applying to them and possess a heightened understanding of the law, the effectiveness of law enforcement will be enhanced.³¹ The community plays a crucial role in determining the success of a local political party's mission. It serves as the target for implementing the party's objective and ultimately determines whether or not the mission is accomplished. Banda Aceh has local political parties, a unique luxury that Aceh Province has in its democratic system. Local political parties are limited to serving in the Representative Council at the Provincial or Regency/City level. Unlike national political parties, regional political parties not only fulfill the vision and goal of the Republic of Indonesia but also have a distinct mandate from the Aceh area and its towns and districts to represent the desires of its people.

Regrettably, the present empirical evidence indicates that the people of Aceh are experiencing a crisis of trust in their unique democratic mechanisms.³² The residents of Banda Aceh believe that local political parties primarily prioritize the interests of their group, disregarding the interests of the people of Aceh, particularly in the of Banda Aceh. Naturally, this assumption is not unfounded. Indeed, there exist certain council members who lack integrity and belong to local political groups, rendering them unreliable in fulfilling their duties. Nevertheless, it is more prudent to refrain from making sweeping generalizations about the trustworthiness of all officials affiliated with local political parties in fulfilling their responsibilities. It would be unwise to stigmatize them and undermine their confidence in Aceh's democratic institution.

Based on the facts on the field regarding society and law enforcement above, local political parties X and Y can improve this in several ways. For example, they can provide authorities and the general public with regular reports on how the funds are used. This report must explain how the funds were spent, including the purpose and amount of funds. This transparency enables greater external monitoring. Establishing clear rules and codes of ethics can encourage responsible behavior when using political party funding. These may encompass regulations about precise financial record-keeping, the appropriate allocation of cash for political objectives, and restrictions on acquiring funds from illegal origins.. Training and education on

³¹ Mohd Yusuf et al., "Penegak Hukum Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Di Indonesia (Studi Terhadap Advokat, Kepolisian, Kejaksaan Dan Hakim) Mohd.," *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Konseling* 5, no. 2 (2023): 2911–20, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31004/jpdk.v5i2.13662>.

³² Heri Budiarto, "Strategi Penanganan Krisis Partai Dari Pandangan Publik," *Jurnal Visi Komunikasi* 13, no. 1 (2014): 154–68, <https://doi.org/https://dx.doi.org/10.22441/visikom.v13i1.391>.

good financial management and the value of responsibility can help political party members understand their roles.³³

Soerjono and Soekanto posits that culture significantly impacts individuals' conduct and engagement in law enforcement. The application of law can be enhanced by fostering a culture that promotes compliance.³⁴ The Acehese culture has consistently adhered to Islamic culture, just like the political perspectives of the people in Banda Aceh. The citizens of Banda Aceh need a political framework that continually emphasizes the ideals of honesty, dependability, and the well-being of the Muslim community.. The residents of Banda Aceh demonstrate a solid inclination to engage in general and regional head elections actively. Nevertheless, the enthusiasm exhibited by the residents of Banda Aceh is not yet accompanied by a sufficient understanding of political matters, the fundamental principles of the state, and the rights and responsibilities of individuals within the community. This is linked to the law as mentioned above enforcement element. Furthermore, regional political parties X and Y in Banda Aceh acknowledge the miscommunication among local party branches regarding providing political education. They also agree that even individuals who are affiliated with political parties but are not in prominent positions still adhere to the cultural norm of "*habis makan pulang*," which implies that prospective party cadres from ordinary backgrounds who have been recruited for party regeneration training only attend for the After participating in a few training sessions and obtaining financial assistance for transportation, a significant number of individuals do not choose to pursue a career as political party cadres. This cultural phenomenon hinders the effective implementation of law enforcement measures about the financial support provided to political parties.

Political party funding can have an impact on the democratic process. Political parties with adequate financial resources can run more effective the party secretariat, boost voter engagement, and educate the public regarding politics. However, if funds are allocated unfairly or non-transparent, the democracy process might be disrupted, resulting in political inequality. Furthermore, the transfer of finances to political parties has the potential to impact their connection with society. By prudently and transparently utilising their assets, political parties can enhance their rapport with society and bolster public confidence. Nevertheless, suppose financial assistance is not well directed. In that case, it can potentially

³³ Torang Rudolf Efendi Manurung, "Perkembangan Politik Hukum Pertanggungjawaban Partai Politik Dalam Pengelolaan Bantuan Keuangan Negara Pasca Reformasi," *Jurnal Yustitia* 4, no. 1 (2015): 118–27, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.20961/yustisia.v4i1.8636>.

³⁴ Arif Arman, Ogi Cahyadi Arta, Mohd. Yusuf, Daeng M, Kurniawan Ade Wijaya, "Perspektif Sosiologi Terhadap Terhadap Efektivitas Penegakan Hukum Di Masyarakat," *Innovative: Journal Of Social Science Research* 3, no. 2 (2023): 5892–5900, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31004/innovative.v3i2.1028>.

undermine the relationship between political factions and the general populace, leading to distrust and discontentment among the people..

Based on field research, financial assistance to local political parties has a great influence on political stability in the city of Banda Aceh. Political parties that receive adequate funding to manage political operations for the community and their secretariats efficiently can improve political stability by strengthening existing political parties and minimizing political uncertainty. However, if funds are allocated unfairly or many people are unsatisfied with how they are spent, political stability can be jeopardized by increased political disputes and social unrest.

Referring to numerous parts of the preceding analysis, it can be argued that institutions such as *Kesbangpol* (National and Political Unity) are indirectly responsible for the monitoring and accountability of political parties. They can monitor the use of political party finances and investigate potential infractions. Furthermore, *Kesbangpol* has the authority to make recommendations or impose sanctions on political parties that breach the rules governing the use of such funding.

Several actions can be taken to improve the effectiveness of supervision, including strengthening the laws governing the use of political party funds and enforcing severe penalties for those who break them, bolstering the capacity of institutions like *Kesbangpol* also *BPK* by providing adequate resources and training, enabling the public to monitor the use of political party funds by making information and training more easily accessible, and, lastly, raising public awareness about the use of funds. By taking these actions, increasing public trust, accountability of political parties, and accuracy in allocating funds which will have an impact on the political system.

3.2 Analysis of the Use of Financial Assistance for Local Political Parties X and Y in Banda Aceh from the Perspective of Fikih Siyasah Maliyah

siyasah maliyah fiqh is derived from three syllables: *Al-fiqh*, meaning comprehension; *siyasah*, meaning governance; and *Maliyah*, indicating wealth or financial matters. Terminologically, *siyasah maliyah fiqh* refers to the comprehension or cognition of the financial politics of a state. The Quran, Sunnah, Ijma, and qiyas are the primary sources of Islamic law. The sources of legislation mentioned form the foundation of a constitutional principle known as *Siyasah Maliyah*, which refers to the state's financial policy. This notion is a fundamental component of Islamic administration. This notion encompasses theories of

transparency, accountability, the utilization of the state budget, and the sources of state funding.³⁵

The principles of *siyasah maliyah* fiqh are Islamic legal principles that govern the state's or government's financial and economic concerns. Adopting these principles might have various ramifications and challenges when it comes to providing financial help to political parties.³⁶ Ibn Taymiyah asserts that the initial principle, Ownership and Management of Wealth, sets forth the criteria for possessing and managing assets belonging to the state and government. Financial assistance provided to political parties must conform to these criteria to do this.. Funds must be raised legally and managed in a transparent and accountable manner. Second principle, avoid abuse and corruption. The concepts of *siyasah maliyah* fiqh emphasize the need to avoid abuse and corruption when handling governmental money. In the event of financial aid to political parties, the government or institution giving funding must ensure that the funds are used for specific goals and not for the benefit of particular persons or organizations.

The third principle, the Use of Funds for Public Interest, highlights the need to use governmental assets for society's common good and welfare. In practice, political parties must receive financial aid to promote robust democracy, inclusive political participation, and long-term community development. The fourth principle is *Amr Ma'ruf Nahyi Munkar* which means "command to do good" and "forbid evil". In the field of political party financial assistance, this principle can be applied in the form of political parties' compliance in using aid in a targeted manner for the sake of realizing good for society in terms of understanding politics.³⁷

Referring to the first principle, financial assistance funds for local political parties X and Y have come from a clear source, namely from the Banda Aceh city APBK. Ownership of these funds has also been taken through appropriate stages. However, in terms of transparency, political parties X and Y in Banda Aceh City are in fact still wrong in understanding the regulations. Both parties believe that the disclosure and responsibility regarding these monies should remain confidential and need not be made known to the general public. The law, government rules, and Minister of Home Affairs regulations explicitly indicate that the accountability report for using these funds is transparent and accessible to the public.. This was enacted in the hope that there would be no suspicion and skepticism among the public towards political parties. As for the aspect of accountability, local political party Y still has repetition

³⁵ Ana Masruroh, "Gagasan Hukum Pemungutan Pajak Penghasilan Bagi Youtuber Perspektif Fiqh Siyasah Maliyah" (Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, 2020).

³⁶ Syarifah Riyani, "Tinjauan Fiqh Siyasah Maliyah Dalam Pengelolaan Dana Otonomi Khusus Di Provinsi Aceh" (Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, 2023).

³⁷ Naufal Addurunnafis, "Transparansi Dana Partai Politik Di Indonesia Perspektif Siyasah Maliyah" (Univesitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, 2023).

in the presentation of financial use report tables. This of course violates this principle. How is it possible that the nominal amount of the budget report every year is exactly the same? This is also the main task of *Kesbangpol* and BPK to provide direction and take firm action and provide solutions.

Avoidance of misuse and corruption is the second principle of this perspective of *Siyasah Maliyah fiqh*. Local political parties X and Y in Banda Aceh generally adhere to this principle well. There is no corruption in the use of financial assistance funds carried out by local political parties X and Y. However, in terms of misuse, these two local parties can still be considered "off target." This is evidenced by the use of political party funds to conduct political education for the community. The community referred to in the regulations is the general public under the responsibility of the party in their domicile. However, these two parties only provide political education to their cadre and party members. Therefore, it can be concluded that in this aspect, local political parties X and Y have made good efforts but need to deepen their understanding of the applicable regulations.

The third principle, the notion of public benefit produced through the utilization of financial aid by local political parties in Banda Aceh is not effectively executed, as indicated by the preceding discussion. There is a valid explanation for this, as it is evident that local political parties in Banda Aceh responsible for distributing financial aid, still misunderstand the legislation. The political education funded by this regional budget is intended for all residents residing within the electoral districts represented by council members affiliated with these local political parties. However, the reality is that the utilization of this regional budget for political education is only aimed at training party cadres and their affiliated groups. When considering the level of support for activities, the amount of assistance can be deemed enough to implement the relevant requirements. Therefore, it can be inferred that local political parties X and Y in Banda Aceh are not adhering to the principles of *Siyasah Maliyah fiqh*, specifically in terms of utilizing financial aid from the regional budget, which is intended to benefit the ummah.

The fourth principle that holds significant importance in Ibn Taimiyah's perspective of *Siyasah Maliyah* is the principle of *Amr ma'ruf nahyi mungkar*, which translates to "command to do good" and "prohibit evil." Regarding the utilization of financial aid by APBK, local political parties X and Y in Banda Aceh have mainly executed fifty percent of this second principle. This is evident from the two parties' adherence to and concurrence with the relevant regulations and their diligent efforts to enforce them. Misunderstandings regarding regulatory provisions, community factors, and cultural aspects of the dwellers in Banda Aceh account for the remaining 50% of the effective execution of this facet of *Siyasah Maliyah fiqh*.

There are considerable challenges to allocating these financial aid funds. One of which is monitoring and accountability. When monitoring and reporting procedures

are weak or insufficient, ensuring transparency and accountability in political party finance can be especially difficult. If *Siyasah Maliyah Fiqh* norms that foster transparency, accountability, and the avoidance of corruption are not implemented, there is a possibility that financial aid funds will be misused. The funds may be utilized for personal or group objectives, hurting society and undermining the political system's credibility. If local political parties misuse financial aid funds, it could lead to social tensions, increase community polarization, and disrupt Banda Aceh City's social and political stability.

The complexity of the preceding issue lies in the fact that people will become less active in politics if they already believe that political parties misuse financial aid funding. They might also stop caring about politics and lose faith in the political system. There are two reasons why local political parties in Banda Aceh City are not implementing financial assistance. These factors include a lack of legal understanding. One of the main reasons is that local political parties in Banda Aceh City may not fully comprehend their obligations, restrictions, who should receive them, and the rules that regulate the use of political party financial support funds. The second element is infrastructure issues. Noncompliance can occur owing to infrastructure flaws, such as inefficient reporting and monitoring systems. Without a robust system to monitor the use of financial aid funds, spending them responsibly and effectively is difficult.

Improving legal education is a recommended solution for addressing the difficulties listed above. Specifically, training and educating members of local political parties in Banda Aceh City about regulations and laws governing the use of financial assistance funding. This can be accomplished by ongoing training, such as workshops and seminars. Then, promote the value of integrity. Outreach campaigns, ethics committees, or internal party monitoring can all help to improve the culture of integrity and openness in society and political parties, as well as reinforce the ideals of accountability and honesty.

Enhancing monitoring methods and providing sufficient infrastructure is another step in ensuring financial aid funds are used appropriately. This entails creating effective reporting systems, conducting routine internal and external audits, and enhancing supervisory organizations like *Kesbangpol* (institutions of national and political unity) and *BPK* (Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia). Finally, community empowerment is a crucial area that has to be improved. By doing this, the public is encouraged to actively monitor the way funds given to political parties are being used. To ensure the protection of their rights as citizens, the community in Banda Aceh City must be granted the power to be aware of the inequalities they encounter and to monitor the activities of the local political parties.

4. CONCLUSION

The use of financial aid implemented by the local political parties X and Y Banda Aceh, seen from the perspective of the effectiveness of the law of local political parties continues to raise awareness. However, local political parties X and Y as law enforcement officials are not adequate in understanding the rules concerning whom this political education is aimed. The crisis of public confidence in the local political parties is also a barrier to the implementation of the regulations. From the cultural factor, Banda Aceh people are less enthusiastic about the culture of learning politics. People's enthusiasm for politics is the only way to reduce transportation costs. The accumulation of the analysis of the above legal effectiveness perspectives, reviewed from the viewpoint of Maliyah, shows that the principle of ownership and management is still constrained by transparency, accountability, and openness of information to society. The principle of abuse and corruption has gone well, only the accuracy of the financial fund's targets has to be improved. The public wealth achieved with the financial assistance has not been well implemented since the local political parties X and Y only implemented political education programs for the party cadres and underbow but not for the general public. The principle of *amar ma'ruf nahyi mungkar* implemented by the local political parties X and Y is not yet fully implemented. It is still dominated by a crisis of public confidence, a party's understanding of regulation, and an infrastructure that supports transparency and accountability.

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