

Supporting Factors and Obstacles to Local Government Organizational Communication in Building Islamic Sharia Pilot Villages through Islamic Education in Bireuen District

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Abstract

Due to a variety of causes, the Bireuen district has failed to significantly improve the lives of village communities in all of their activities to attain prosperity, harmony, and peace in line with Islamic law. 62 communities helped create Islamic sharia pilot villages in Bireuen Regency from 2006 to 2021. Village officials, women, and youth will be trained in 5 communities in 2021. The targeted activity hasn't accommodated the sharia economy's physical development and empowerment. This research focuses on the supporting and inhibiting elements of local government organizations in creating Islamic sharia pilot villages in Bireuen district to make it more direct, easy to comprehend, efficient, and successful and to serve as a reference. This study employed qualitative descriptive analysis. Bireuen, Aceh Province, hosted this study. From February to July 2022, research is conducted in stages. This study selected informants purposefully (deliberately). The purposive method selects study subjects based on particular criteria. This study interviewed the Keuchik, Imum Meunsa, Peutuha Tuha Peut, and young leaders of the Islamic law pilot villages/gampongs in Bireuen district. Local Government Media Building Islamic Sharia Pilot Villages in Bireuen District Strengthening oral communication media through loudspeakers, written media like announcements, wall magazines, brochures, and technology channels like whatsapp groups for village community empowerment increases knowledge, attitudes, skills, behavior, abilities, awareness, and resource use through policies, programs, activities, and assistance in accordance with the Distortion of Communication Messages from Local Government. Lack of human resources, budgeting, and the Bireuen District qanun or Bireuen Regent Regulations limit local government organizations' communication in building Islamic Sharia pilot villages in Bireuen Regency.

Keywords : *sharia villages, gampong, pilot project, Islamic education, communication, barriers, supporting factors*

1. INTRODUCTION

Development of human resources—education, social, culture, religion, implementation of Islamic law, economics, and Islamic politics at the rural level—is currently uneven, leading to poverty, unemployment, drug abuse, village competitiveness, public service, citizen participation in development, and awareness of Islamic sharia values. The local government has not implemented a program to build a pilot village of Islamic law as a whole, developed an organizational communication interaction format, or used organizational communication media properly to overcome various obstacles and blockages, so there are still message distortions in Bireuen Regency villages.

The implementation of creating Islamic sharia pilot villages in Bireuen Regency began in 2006 and ended in 2021, with 62 communities intervening in their development over a 17-year period. Coaching will take place in 5 villages in 2021, with diverse activities aimed at enhancing the capacity of village administrators, women, and youth. The desired activity has not yet accommodated the sharia economy's physical development and empowerment.

The Villages Act of 2004 mandates the improvement of public services for villagers in order to accelerate the realization of general welfare, the increase of socio-cultural resilience of village communities in order to create village communities capable of maintaining social unity as part of national security, the advancement of rural communities' economies, the closing of national development gaps, and the strengthening of village communities as development subjects.

Development of Islamic sharia pilot villages in Bireuen Regency should prioritize policies that empower communities through Regional Government Organizational Communications. Building a model village for Islamic law seeks fundamental improvements in all aspects of village life to generate wealth, harmony, and peace under Islamic law.

Rural communities currently have a low degree of knowledge, practice, comprehension, and appreciation for Islamic Shari'a norms, and their organization is not optimum.

Due to a variety of factors, the Bireuen district has failed to significantly enhance the lives of village communities in all of their activities in order to achieve prosperity, harmony, and peace in accordance with Islamic law. One of them is included as a Strategic Plan in the Bireuen Regency Long-Term Development Plan for 2012-2032 and the Medium-Term Development Plan for 2018-2022, an innovation by the district government that does not include constructing a pilot village Islamic law as the goal and major success indicator. Building Islamic Sharia pilot villages/gampongs is a mandate from the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 050-5889 of 2021 concerning the Results of verification, validation, and inventory of updating the classification, codification, and nomenclature of development planning and regional finance, which must be communicated better with stakeholders, particularly related regional apparatus organizations.

Building a model Islamic sharia village in the Bireuen district that integrates religious, social, cultural, economic, and political aspects of people's life necessitates feedback and appreciation for community apparatus, particularly village leaders such as the village head. Keuchiek and his entourage require a budget increase for religious growth via the Regent's Regulation in budgeting the Gampong Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBG), as well as proper communication.

So far, it has not been studied how local government organizations communicate in the construction of Islamic law pilot villages in the Bireuen district, what media they use, how well it is going, how successful it is in development and community satisfaction, if there is message distortion, and what the supporting and inhibiting factors are. This issue must be addressed.

The researchers focused this research on the supporting and inhibiting factors of local government organizations in building Islamic sharia pilot villages in Bireuen district in order for it to be more direct, easy to understand, efficient, and effective, and to be used as a reference in building Islamic sharia pilot villages in Bireuen district.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This study used a descriptive analytical method with a qualitative approach. This study was carried out in the Aceh Province area of Bireuen. While the research activities are carried out in stages over a six-month period, from February 2022 to July 2022.

Purposive sampling is used by the researcher to acquire data that is real by interviewing an informant who is deemed to know or master a specific skill or job in his field. Those we chose are public leaders and stakeholders with the authority to coordinate and formulate policies for the construction of Islamic sharia pilot towns in the Bireuen District. In this study, the informant selection strategy was purposeful (deliberately). The purposive technique is not random, as study volunteers are chosen based on specific criteria. The informants in this study were the Keuchik, Imum Meunsah, Peutuha Tuha Peut, and youth leaders of the Islamic law pilot villages/gampongs in Bireuen district.

The researcher acts as (key instrument) in this qualitative research, hence the researcher is actively involved in the field to collect data. Primary and secondary data sources were used in this investigation.

In this study, the researchers gathered information from key informants as the primary data source, namely the Regent of Bireuen, the head of the Bireuen district regional development planning agency and the head of the service for community and village empowerment, women and family planning, and the head of the Bireuen district Islamic law service from 2020 to 2021, and the author also gathered information from the heads of fields at the Bireuen district Islamic Shari'a service.

This study's data collection strategies include interviews (structured and unstructured), non-participant observation, and documentation (direct and indirect).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Increase positive, long-term economic growth to increase people's well-being. The Village development program is one option. The program necessitates the use of fundamental data from the Developing Village Index. The set of indicators in the Developing Community Index was created with the premise that establishing an advanced and self-sufficient village requires a sustainable development framework in which social, economic, and ecological variables complement each other.

The development and empowerment of village communities must promote equity, justice, local and cultural values, and sustainable natural resource management. Village community growth and empowerment are aided by social, economic, and ecological resilience. The social resilience index covers education, health, social capital, and settlements; the economic resilience index covers community production diversity, access to trade centers and markets, logistics, banking and credit, and regional openness; and the ecological/environmental resilience index covers environmental quality, natural disasters, and disaster response.

Bireuen Regency fosters community empowerment in order to promote an independent, advanced, and developing town. Table 1 displays the development village index.

Table 1. The number of villages, according to the village index to build the Bireuen district in 2020.

No	Subdistrict	Number of Villages/ Gampong	Number of Village Statuses				
			Independent	developed	developing	underdeveloped	very underdeveloped
1.	Samalanga	46	0	3	26	17	0
2.	Simpang Mamplam	41	0	1	32	8	0
3.	Pandrah	19	0	0	3	14	2
4.	Jeunieb	43	0	0	25	18	0
5.	Peulimbang	22	0	0	12	10	0
6.	Peudada	52	0	1	12	34	5
7.	Jeumpa	42	0	4	24	14	0
8.	Juli	36	0	3	16	17	0
9.	Kota Juang	23	1	12	8	2	0
10.	Kuala	20	0	1	15	4	0
11.	Jangka	46	0	5	41	0	0
12.	Peusangan	69	2	11	54	2	0
13.	Psg Selatan	21	0	0	6	12	3
14.	Psg Siblah Krueng	21	0	0	6	12	3
15.	Kuta Blang	41	1	11	29	0	0
16.	Makmur	27	0	0	12	15	0
17.	Gandapura	40	0	7	11	21	1
	Total	609	4	59	332	200	14

Source: Regional Development Planning Agency, Community and Gampong Empowerment Office, Women and Family Planning Bireuen District, 2022

Bireuen District implements programs and activities in the community, such as building villages toward prosperity, independence, and progress from developing, underdeveloped, and very underdeveloped villages, based on the main tasks and functions of the Community Empowerment and Gampong, Women, and Family Planning Services. Its relationship to the construction of an Islamic sharia pilot town is specified in the Bireuen Regent's rule concerning Guidelines for Compiling a Gampong Revenue and Expenditure Budget, which is decided each year. Budgeting for the implementation of Islamic law in villages is contained in the Regent's Regulation.

The Regent Regulation states that efforts to promote the community's quality of life are prioritized in order to finance the implementation of programs and activities in the field of basic social services that have a direct influence on enhancing the community's quality of life. Improving the Gampong community's well-being is prioritized in order to fund the implementation of cross-activity programs, generate long-term employment opportunities, raise economic income for poor families, and increase Gampong original income. Number 49 of 2021, Guidelines for Compiling the Gampong Revenue and Expenditure Budget for the Fiscal Year 2022, is one of the Bireuen Regent Regulations alluded to.

Poverty alleviation is prioritized in order to finance poverty reduction programs, update poverty data, carry out family economic acceleration and cash-intensive activities to provide employment, business capital, and training for unemployed, underemployed, and poor families, and prevent chronic malnutrition. (stunting).

Taking into account the vast scope of the work, the Bireuen Regency's Islamic Sharia Office develops an annual work plan that includes fostering Aqidah, Worship, Sharia, and Morals in social life through breakthroughs and developmental leaps in the implementation of Islamic law, one of which is the construction of villages/village pilot Islamic law.

Since 2006, Bireuen District has been developing villages/gampongs with an Islamic perspective with the goal of having the populace consistent in practicing Islamic law in a kaffah manner. The ultimate goal of building an Islamic village/gampong is to create a country that is safe, peaceful, prosperous, and harmonious under the guidance of Islamic law, which is known in the Qur'an as *Baldatun Thaibatun warabbul ghafur*. It has built 62 (sixty two) Islamic sharia pilot villages.

Researchers found message distortion in the form of different language and community culture, errors in communication such as errors in using language and culture that are contrary to the culture of society, such as language that is too scientific and foreign languages that do not understand society, as well as cultural activities that are contrary to Islamic culture in people's lives, and give rise to

"Societal upheaval will arise if we convey advice, messages in a language that is not understood, and bring a new culture that is in conflict with the culture that has grown and developed in a society that is in accordance with adat. -traditional and Islamic, and we use mother/regional languages more," Mr. Ismuar, S. Ag, imum meunasah said in an interview with us. (Interview conducted on July 7, 2022)/

The findings of research conducted in Islamic Shari'a pilot villages revealed technical, symbolic, and human hurdles. These difficulties include accessible human resources with little competence in their sector, legislation governing the implementation of creating Islamic law pilot towns that do not yet exist, and a classic reason, namely a limited budget. The organization's leadership's concern for continuing to establish a model community for Islamic law is not very proactive.

"Due to the emergence of Covid-19 and absorbing a lot of funding for social assistance from village fund allocations, which should have been used for productive development and building model villages of Islamic law, it was drained," said Keuchik Bahrul Fazal, keuchik of Cot Bada village, Jeumpa District (interview 27 June 2022).

According to Mr. Ishaq, S.Ag, imum meunasah Tunong District of Peudada, "many hurdles to physical development in the religious sector, such as meunasah rehabilitation and study centers, can be carried out with village fund allocations, because they are in violation of regulations" (interview July 7, 2022).

Regarding the findings above, namely the existence of organizational communication media in the form of holding development meetings in stages in accordance with the SWOT analysis theory, because there are measurements of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats during Musrenbang implementation, and also in accordance with the theory of innovation diffusion and the theory of ACADA, namely in the form of a planning assessment, then communicated, then delegated

The language barrier is a communication obstacle for local government entities in creating pilot communities. The language in which the government provides information to the public is not always comprehended by the public. For example, the use of scientific vocabulary that is difficult for the general people to understand.

The lack of communication success within the organization is caused in part by the organization's dynamic nature, where the organization is an open system that is constantly changing because it constantly faces new challenges from the surrounding environment and must adapt to the ever-changing environmental conditions.

The status of the environment in issue can stem from the organization's internal and external environments, and it can impact the communication process inside the organization, which in turn effects the implementation of organizational actions to meet the goals that have been established. The component of organizational leadership and leadership style in the organization is one of the elements of the internal environment.

Some people are unaware of Islamic law. Some people continue to break Islamic law. The importance of knowing, knowledge, respect, and practice of Islamic law is still poorly understood

and appreciated. Inadequate regulations and human resources (HR), a lack of attention and touch from the government, both the sub-district and district governments, in the field of sharia economic empowerment and budgeting, so that the process of implementing Islamic law in Islamic sharia pilot villages is not optimal. Many villages remain behind independent and advanced villages and require the attention of the federal government for increased Village Fund Budgets.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Media for Local Government Organizations Building Islamic Sharia Pilot Villages in Bireuen District Strengthening oral communication media through loudspeakers, written media like announcements, wall magazines, brochures, and technology channels like whatsapp groups for village community empowerment is an effort to develop community independence and welfare by increasing knowledge, attitudes, skills, behavior, abilities, awareness, and resource use through policies, programs, activities, and assistance in accordance with the

Distortion of Communication Messages from Local Government Organizations in Building Islamic Sharia Pilot Villages in Bireuen District is caused by errors in communication, such as using language and culture that are contrary to society's culture, such as scientific language and foreign languages that don't understand the community, as well as cultural activities that go against Islamic culture in people's lives.

Limited human resources, insufficient budgeting, and the lack of the Bireuen District qanun or Bireuen Regent Regulations hinder local government organizations' communication in developing Islamic Sharia pilot villages in Bireuen Regency.

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