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Media Influence on Political Development: Framing Analysis of Aceh's Poverty Reduction Programs

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the role of mass media in shaping public perceptions of poverty alleviation programs in Aceh. Framing analysis based on Robert N. Entman's theory, this research aims to understand how the mass media chooses focus, point of view and emphasis to present information about the issue of poverty and programs to overcome it. This article describes the complexity of Aceh's history, especially the armed conflict which had a significant impact on political and economic life. The research is motivated by the need to understand how mass media plays a key role in shaping public opinion regarding poverty alleviation efforts in Aceh. The research method uses a qualitative approach with framing analysis as the main analytical tool. This research uses Ncapture and NVivo to collect and analyze data in the form of news and journal articles related to poverty alleviation programs in Aceh. The sample used was news related to the poverty alleviation program in Aceh published by the mass media detik.com, then analyzed using framing techniques to identify the framing patterns used by the mass media in reporting the poverty alleviation program in Aceh. The results of this analysis show that Aceh still faces serious challenges in overcoming poverty, and the mass media plays an important role in shaping public perceptions of this issue. This article contributes to an understanding of the political dynamics and construction of news related to poverty in Aceh and provides a basis for improving communication strategies in poverty alleviation efforts.

Keywords: Media role, development politic, framing, poverty reduction program, Aceh

ABSTRAK

Artikel ini mengeksplorasi peran media massa dalam membentuk persepsi masyarakat terhadap program pengentasan kemiskinan di Aceh. Analisis framing berdasarkan teori Robert N. Entman, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memahami bagaimana media massa memilih fokus, sudut pandang, dan penekanan untuk menyajikan informasi tentang isu kemiskinan dan program-program penanggulangannya. Artikel ini menggambarkan kompleksitas sejarah Aceh, terutama konflik bersenjata yang berdampak signifikan pada kehidupan politik dan ekonomi. Penelitian dilatarbelakangi kebutuhan untuk memahami bagaimana media massa memainkan peran kunci dalam membentuk opini publik terhadap upaya pengentasan kemiskinan di Aceh. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan analisis framing sebagai alat analisis utama. Penelitian ini memanfaatkan Ncapture dan NVivo untuk mengumpulkan dan menganalisis data berupa berita dan artikel jurnal terkait program pengentasan kemiskinan di Aceh. Sampel yang digunakan adalah berita-berita terkait program penanggulangan kemiskinan di Aceh yang dipublikasikan oleh media massa detik.com, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan teknik framing untuk mengidentifikasi pola framing yang digunakan media massa dalam melaporkan program penanggulangan kemiskinan di Aceh. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa Aceh masih menghadapi tantangan serius dalam mengatasi kemiskinan, dan media massa memainkan peran penting dalam membentuk persepsi publik terhadap isu tersebut. Artikel ini memberikan kontribusi dalam pemahaman tentang dinamika politik dan konstruksi berita terkait kemiskinan di Aceh serta memberikan landasan bagi perbaikan strategi komunikasi dalam upaya pengentasan kemiskinan.

Kata Kunci: Peran media, politik pembangunan, framing, program penanggulangan kemiskinan, Aceh

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INTRODUCTION

Significant political developments are often closely related to the role of the mass media in shaping people's perceptions and views on various political issues (Hwa et al., 2021). In particular, the role of the media in portraying poverty alleviation programs has become a key concern in the political context, especially in areas undergoing social change such as Aceh. Aceh, as one of the provinces in Indonesia, has a rich and complex history, including the experience of armed conflict that had a wide impact on various aspects of life, including politics and economics. Post-conflict, Aceh has been trying to rebuild and develop various poverty alleviation programs as part of efforts to improve the social and economic conditions of the community (Juwandi et al., 2019). In this context, the mass media plays an important role as a conduit of information to the public, influencing their perception of these programs (Juditha & Darmawan, 2018).

The mass media has a very important role in the political development of a country. As one of the most extensive and easily accessible communication instruments for the public, the mass media has the power to shape perceptions, provide information, and influence public views on various political and social issues (Meifilina, 2021). In the political context of development, the role of the mass media is becoming increasingly important, especially in encouraging and overseeing development programs aimed at reducing poverty (Noorikhsan & Gunawan, 2022).

The function of the media as a maker of meaning is its ability to change one's view of reality and patterns of action through radical mass media interpretations (Siregar & Qurniawati, 2022). The media has a very significant role in forming a picture of reality that has a big influence on its audience, as stated by Nurudin (2014). The media builds construction through reporting by selecting points of view, determining news sources, and defining the actors and events involved (Rahadi, 2017). Language becomes the main element in telling reality, conceptualizing something, and providing narratives that carry certain values that are understood and interpreted (Damayanti et al., 2016). Media framing can be interpreted as the way the media presents an event, either through emphasizing certain parts or certain aspects of the event, or through the way the media provides a narrative about a certain reality (Hanifah, 2019).

Aceh, as a province in Indonesia that has a long history of political struggle and social change, is no exception in this regard. After experiencing various challenges due to conflict and natural disasters, Aceh has faced various political and social changes to rebuild its society (Lutfiana, 2021). One of the important programs carried out by the government in

this context is the poverty alleviation program. Poverty is a complex problem that affects various aspects of people's lives, including access to education, health, decent work, and a decent life (Waluya, 2016). Therefore, the Aceh government has taken important steps to address the problem of poverty through poverty alleviation programs. However, the success of these programs does not only depend on government efforts but also community support and participation (Hafiid & Sugiarto, 2020). In this context, the mass media plays a very important role in the development of politics in Aceh. As a broad means of communication that can be accessed by the public, the mass media has the power to influence people's perceptions, attitudes, and actions toward development issues, including poverty alleviation programs (Cahyani & Muljaningsih, 2022). Through the presentation of news and narratives that are built, the mass media can influence the way the community understands, responds to, and participates in efforts to overcome poverty in Aceh (Valerisha, 2017).

In the context of framing analysis, previous research has shown that the mass media can direct people's attention to certain aspects of poverty issues, choose certain perspectives, and influence the way people understand and respond to poverty alleviation programs.(Pradana, 2017). Through the use of language, news headlines, source selection, and visual presentation, the mass media can shape public perceptions and views of these programs (Sinaga, 2016). However, although the role of the mass media in development politics is very important, not much research has specifically paid attention to framing the analysis of poverty alleviation programs in Aceh (Bumdes & Kusuma, 2018). Therefore, this article aims to fill this research gap by conducting a framing analysis of poverty alleviation programs in Aceh conducted by the mass media (Noorikhsan & Gunawan, 2022).



Image 1. Focus on Aceh Poverty Media Framing Issues
Source: Processed Using Nvivo 12Plus by the Author

By understanding how the mass media frames poverty issues and their programs for overcoming them, one can get a better insight into the role of the mass media in the politics of development in Aceh. The results of this research are expected to provide an important contribution to the development of public policy, journalistic practices, and community participation in efforts to overcome poverty in Aceh.

This research is relevant because the media can shape public opinion and influence the direction of a region's political development. By understanding how the media portrays poverty alleviation programs in Aceh, we can gain a better insight into how public opinion is formed and how it affects political developments at the local level (Juditha & Darmawan, 2018). This research can provide an in-depth understanding of how the mass media can be an effective tool in shaping people's views towards poverty alleviation efforts. The poverty alleviation program in Aceh aims to reduce social inequality and improve people's welfare (Santosa, 2017). However, the success of the program does not only depend on the efforts of the government but also on how the program is presented and understood by the public. This is where the role of the mass media becomes crucial (Pulido et al., 2018).

The main objective of this study is to conduct a framing analysis of mass media coverage of the poverty alleviation program in Aceh. Through this analysis, we will identify the framing patterns used by the media in presenting information about these programs (Kurniawan & Muktiyo, 2019). By doing so, we can measure the extent to which the media influenced

people's perceptions of the success or failure of these programs, and how this in turn influenced political developments in Aceh.

This research will adopt the theoretical framework of media framing analysis developed by Robert N. Entman. This theory emphasizes how the media chooses point of view, focus, and framing in presenting information to influence the way the public understands an issue. By applying this theoretical framework, this study will investigate the framing elements used by the mass media in covering poverty alleviation programs in Aceh. In this article, we will conduct a framing analysis of the poverty alleviation program in Aceh carried out by the mass media. Then it will explore how various mass media, both print and electronic, present this issue to the public. In this analysis, we will try to identify the framing patterns that emerge, the narratives that are built, and the language used in reporting on poverty alleviation programs. Through this framing analysis, it is hoped that it will provide a deeper understanding of the role of the mass media in development politics in Aceh. It is hoped that the results of this research can provide valuable insights for policymakers, journalists, and the public in understanding how the mass media can influence the implementation and success of poverty alleviation programs in Aceh.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Poverty

The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) defined poverty in 2019 as the inability to meet basic necessities, both food and non-food related, through economic means as shown by expenditure. (Afrida et al., 2022). Those with average monthly expenses per capita that fall below the poverty threshold are therefore classified as impoverished (Ferizaldi, 2022).

Poverty can be explained as a person's inability to accumulate the factors that provide social power (Daud, 2018). Friedman identified these factors as follows: First, having productive capital such as property, equipment, and access to health services. Second, having enough money coming in from sources like income and credit. Participating in political and social groups like cooperatives that can be utilized to further shared objectives is the third. Having a social network that one can use to obtain suitable items, jobs, information, and skills is the fourth. Fifth, be able to obtain knowledge that is helpful for daily living (Arifin, 2020).

Poverty is a condition in which a person's basic needs or basic needs are not met, so that a decent standard of living cannot be achieved (Nur et al., 2022). These basic needs include food, clothing, shelter or housing, education, and health (Rakhmat & Firdaus, 2019).

Mass Media

News is the result of a complex process that involves sorting and determining certain events and themes in specific categories.(Hasanuddin et al., 2015). MacDougall also stated that every day there are millions of events around the world, and all of these events have the potential to make news (Andrianti, 2015). However, not all events are considered news because there are boundaries and criteria used to determine what is news and what is not(Samsuri, 2016).

The process involves sorting events based on factors such as relevance, impact, public interest, and popularity. After that, these events were further analyzed to determine the main themes that emerged(Pradana, 2017). Then, sorting is done in one particular category, where the most important or interesting events will be selected as news (Astari, 2021). This is determined through predetermined limits and calculations(Aminah, 2018).

At present the development of online media is increasingly in demand with the diversity of information that is the need of the community and the effectiveness of online media in providing information(Astari, 2021). Therefore, today's new media has reached almost all people of the world. The new media can be said to have contributed greatly to changes in the social structure of society. Also on mass communication systems(Juwandi et al., 2019).

Framing Technique

Framing analysis is a method used to understand how the media builds reality constructions(Boer et al., 2020). Through framing analysis, one can see how the media presents and interprets events within a certain framework of understanding (Rahadi, 2017). This method is also used to understand how the media frames events, namely the way they provide context, point of view, and a certain emphasis on presenting information to the public.(Andriani et al., 2023).

This study used the Entman model framing analysis method as a sort of qualitative descriptive research (Entman, 2007). Gitlin contends that in this instance, framing is a tactic employed to simplify and mold reality by highlighting, reiterating, and picking out specific details in order to draw the reader's attention to particular incidents or problems (Wijayanto & Nurhajati, 2019).

The Entman framing model consists of four categories of elements, namely: "Define problems", "Diagnose causes", "Make moral judgment", and "Treatment recommendation" (Malik, 2019). This model is used to analyze how framing is done in the research context,

focusing on how the problem is defined, its causes are diagnosed, moral judgments are made, and recommendations for action are put forward (Sari, 2018).

In this study, the Entman model framing analysis method is used to analyze how the media shapes and presents reality through the framing process. The choice of the Entman model as an analytical framework provides a clear structure for understanding how the media chooses certain aspects, builds narratives, and places emphasis on the events or issues being discussed (Zulaikha, 2019).

According to Eriyanto in his book "Framing Analysis: Construction, Ideology and Media Politics", there are two main aspects of framing. First, framing relates to how events are given meaning in media coverage (Hanifah, 2019). This involves selecting events that are and are not covered by the media. In this context, the media chooses certain aspects of events to report on, while other aspects are ignored or not given the same attention (Cahyani & Muljaningsih, 2022).

Second, framing is also related to how the facts are written in the news. This aspect involves the use of words, sentences, and pictures to support or reinforce ideas or interpretations that the media wants to convey (Ike Atikah R, 2018). In this case, journalists use language and visual elements to form messages that direct readers' understanding of the events being reported (Bail et al., 2018).

Framing analysis focuses on the process of forming messages in media texts, intending to see how messages or events are constructed by the media (Sanusi & Muhaemin, 2019). This involves an understanding of how journalists construct events, select aspects to report on, and present them to a reading audience (Wijayanto & Nurhajati, 2019).

Previous Research

Research on the role of the mass media in development politics and framing analysis of poverty alleviation programs have become topics that have attracted the attention of many researchers. In this article, we will refer to several related studies that are relevant to support the analysis of this research.

One of the relevant studies is research by Entman (1993) concerning the concept of framing in the context of media coverage. Entman stated that the mass media has the power to choose and build a frame of mind in presenting news, which can influence people's perceptions and interpretations of certain issues (Andriani et al., 2023). This framing concept forms the basis for analysis in understanding how the mass media frames poverty alleviation programs in Aceh.

In addition, Iyengar and Kinder (1987) provide a deeper understanding of how the mass media can influence public preferences and attitudes, in their writing finding that different news framing can influence people's attention and evaluation of political issues (Rozano, 2022). This study shows that the presentation of news by the mass media can influence people's perceptions and responses to poverty alleviation programs in Aceh.

Concerning the previously mentioned studies, this article will conduct a framing analysis of the poverty alleviation program in Aceh carried out by the mass media. Through this analysis, it is hoped that it will provide a deeper understanding of the role of the mass media in development politics in Aceh, as well as how mass media framing can influence people's perceptions and participation in poverty alleviation programs in Aceh.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach in its research methodology. The qualitative method is a research approach that produces descriptive data consisting of written or spoken words from individuals and observable behavior (Saleh et al., 2019). The method chosen using Ncapture and NVivo was chosen because both are effective tools for collecting and analyzing data related to the framing of poverty alleviation programs in Aceh through mass media. Ncapture is used to efficiently collect news or journal articles from online sources, while NVivo is used as qualitative data analysis software that allows researchers to identify, analyze and understand framing patterns contained in the news or journal articles. The choice of this method allows researchers to gain in-depth insight into how the mass media depicts and frames poverty alleviation programs in Aceh, as well as providing an empirical basis for further understanding of the influence of the media on political developments related to this issue (Ike Atikah, 2018).

This research method is a framing analysis method developed by Robert N. Entman, chosen in this research because it has advantages in revealing and understanding the construction of meaning from news or journal articles, especially related to poverty alleviation programs in Aceh through mass media. There are various types of focus on Robert N. Entman's theory, namely: (1) Focus on meaning construction, (2) Highlight framing patterns, (3) Credible theoretical structure, (4) Relevance to the political context, (5) Include aspects mass media, and (6) Facilitate in-depth content analysis (Boer et al., 2020). With this, the use of framing analysis developed by Robert N. Entman is in accordance with the research objectives because it provides a strong and structured framework for exploring how the mass media frames the

issue of poverty alleviation in Aceh, as well as describing its influence on political developments in the Aceh region.



Through this analysis, researchers hope to understand in depth the role of mass media in development politics in Aceh and its impact on community perceptions and participation in poverty reduction programs.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. The News in The Analysis

Title	Date	Link
The Number of Poor People Increases, Aceh Survives the Poorest Province in Sumatra	January 17, 2023	https://www.detik.com/sumut/berita/d-6520733/nomor-warga-poor-berplus-aceh-bertahan-provinsi-termiskin-di-sumatera
Wali Nanggroe Alluded to Aceh's Poverty Still High: It is Shameful!	August 15, 2022	https://www.detik.com/sumut/business/d-6236167/wali-nanggroe-singgung-kemiskinan-aceh-masih-tinggi-amat-memalukan

Source: Detik.com

The first news uses a focus on the condition of poverty in Aceh. This news describes an increase in the number of poor people in Aceh by 11.700 people in September 2022 and states that Aceh is still the poorest province in Sumatera.

This news raises the issue of poverty by highlighting the increasing number of poor people in Aceh. This gives special attention to the problem of poverty in Aceh, which creates the impression that Aceh still has challenges in overcoming this problem. This news also uses framing comparisons with other provinces in Sumatra, especially Bengkulu and South Sumatra, which have the highest percentage of poverty after Aceh. By comparing Aceh with

other provinces, this item highlights Aceh's status as a province with a greater poverty rate when compared to other provinces in Sumatra. The causes of poverty by mentioning several commodities that affect the poverty line in both urban and rural settings, such as rice, filter clove cigarettes, tuna/tuna/skipjack, housing costs, gasoline, and electricity. This framing provides an overview of the factors that contribute to poverty levels in Aceh.

Taken as a whole, this report describes the poverty situation in Aceh, emphasizing the increase in the number of poor people and its comparison with other provinces in Sumatra. This framing provides an understanding of the issue of poverty in Aceh, the factors that cause it, and the differences between rural and urban poverty.

The second news item describes the statement of the Wali Nanggroe Aceh, Malik Mahmud Al Haythar, regarding poverty that is still high in Aceh even though it has been 17 years since the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) and the Indonesian government signed a peace treaty in Helsinki, Finland, in 2005. Malik highlights the failure in governance in Aceh and thought that there was something wrong with the implementation of the points of the agreement.

Malik emphasized the importance of the central government and the Aceh government complying with the points of the agreement contained in the Helsinki MoU and Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh. He believes that maximum implementation of the agreement can end poverty in Aceh and direct Aceh toward better prosperity.

Malik's statement also reflects his disappointment with the fact that Aceh, which in the past was known as a developed and rich region, is now facing high levels of poverty. He cited data from the Aceh Central Statistics Agency (BPS) which stated that more than 15% of Aceh's population is in the poor category.

Overall, this news highlights the importance of implementing the Helsinki MoU peace agreement and good governance in overcoming poverty in Aceh. Malik invited all parties, including the government, the public, and the private sector, to understand and implement the points of the agreement to achieve prosperity and dignity for the people of Aceh.



Image 2. Word Frequency Query: Focus on Aceh Poverty Media Framing Issues
 Source: Processed Using Nvivo 12Plus by the Author

Wali Nanggroe Singgung Kemiskinan Aceh Masih Tinggi			
	Wali Nanggroe Aceh Malik ...	Menurutnya, bila butir-butir...	Ini tentunya...
			Ini sebena...
menyinggung soal kemisk...	Saya selaku sebagai pinak ...	Malik menilai ada yang sal...	
Kemiskinan di Aceh			
persentase penduduk miskin ...	persentase penduduk miskin ...	Miskin Bertambah	Aceh Bertan...
persentase penduduk miskin ...	ada sejumlah komoditas yang...	Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) A...	

Image 3. Nodes compared by number of coding references: Focus on Aceh Poverty Media Framing Issues
 Source: Processed Using Nvivo 12Plus by the Author

First News Analysis

News Title:

“Number of Poor People Increases, Aceh Remains the Poorest Province in Sumatra”,

Framing: This news article uses framing that emphasizes statistical data showing that Aceh is the poorest province in Sumatra. This framing highlights the issue of poverty and gives the impression that Aceh still faces serious challenges related to poverty alleviation.

Selection of Words and Phrases:

“Aceh’s Poor Berplus Number Persists”: The use of the words “poor” and “persist” gives the impression that the poverty situation in Aceh is still persistent and has not undergone significant change.

“The Poorest Province in Sumatra”: This phrase emphasizes Aceh’s position as the poorest province among other provinces in Sumatra, highlighting the relative dimension of poverty at the regional level.

Use of Statistical Data:

This news article presents statistics showing that Aceh has the highest number of poor people in Sumatra, emphasizing the numerical and statistical dimensions in describing the problem of poverty.

Quotes and Sources of Information:

This news relies on data from the Village Potential Information System (Simdes) of the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT), as well as data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) to support its claims. This selection of information sources adds authority to the narrative being conveyed.

Regional Context:

This news framing links Aceh’s poverty condition to the regional context of Sumatra, giving readers an idea of Aceh’s position on a regional scale and showing how significant the poverty challenge is in the province.

Lack of Causes and Solutions:

It should be noted that this news tends not to delve into the causes or solutions related to poverty in Aceh. This shows that the framing is more focused on conveying information about the province's high poverty status without providing an in-depth understanding of the root of the problem or concrete steps to overcome it.

Potential Framing Effects:

This news has the potential to influence public perceptions of Aceh, especially in the political and policy context. Framing that emphasizes Aceh's status as the poorest province can strengthen negative narratives about Aceh in the eyes of the wider community.

1. Define Problem

The problem identified in this news is the increase in the number of poor people in Aceh, which makes Aceh the poorest province in Sumatra. The number of poor people in Aceh increased by 11.700 people in September 2022.

2. Diagnosis Cause

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, changes in the economy, and the value of specific goods on the poverty line are some of the causes that may be contributing to Aceh's rising rate of poverty. The community's social and economic life has been upended by the COVID-19 outbreak, which has been felt in Aceh since April 2020. The economic fluctuations that occurred from 2019 to 2022 have also contributed to changes in Aceh's proportion of the poor. In addition, commodity factors such as rice, filter clove cigarettes, tuna/tuna/skip skipjack, housing costs, gasoline, and electricity also affect the value of the poverty line.

3. Make Moral Judgment

The increasing poverty situation in Aceh is a serious problem that requires attention and action. The fact that Aceh remains the poorest province in Sumatra demonstrates the failure of efforts to reduce poverty in the region. Economic instability and fluctuations in the percentage of poor people over the years also indicate the need for more effective and sustainable management of poverty in Aceh.

4. Treatment Recommendation

Based on the analysis, several recommendations for action that can be taken to address the problem of poverty in Aceh are as follows:

- a. Improved access to and quality of education: Quality education can be key to reducing long-term poverty. The government and related stakeholders need to increase access to equitable and quality education in Aceh.
- b. Economic empowerment: Economic empowerment programs, such as skills training, small and micro-enterprise development, and access to business capital, can help reduce poverty in Aceh. The government needs to strengthen these programs and ensure equal access throughout Aceh.
- c. Development of the agricultural sector: Aceh has great potential in the agricultural sector. Strengthening the agricultural sector through aid programs, improving agricultural technology, and better market access can help reduce poverty in rural areas.
- d. Comprehensive policy planning and implementation: Comprehensive and sustainable policy planning and implementation are needed to address the problem of poverty in Aceh. Policies must pay attention to the interrelated aspects of the economy, education, health, and infrastructure.
- e. Collaboration between government and society: To successfully address the problem of poverty, close collaboration between government, community, and non-governmental organizations is essential. The synergy between various parties can increase the effectiveness of poverty alleviation programs.

Second News Analysis

News Title:

“Wali Nanggroe Alludes to Aceh’s Still High Poverty, Very Embarrassing”,

Framing: This title displays strong framing, using words such as “still high” and “very embarrassing”. This framing emphasizes the negative aspects of the poverty situation in Aceh and creates a sense of failure or inadequacy of poverty alleviation efforts in the region.

“So Embarrassing” Expression:

The use of the phrase “scandalous” creates a strong assessment of the level of poverty in Aceh. This framing can trigger an emotional reaction and increase the reader’s awareness of the seriousness of the problem.

Word Choice by Wali Nanggroe:

Wali Nanggroe, as the main resource person, highlighted poverty in Aceh and stated that the situation was “still high”, providing a framing from the perspective of local authorities who were aware and acknowledged the problem.

Quote Usage:

This news uses direct quotes from Wali Nanggroe, giving strength and authority to the narrative conveyed. Selecting quotes that reflect feelings of concern and negative assessments of poverty levels can influence readers’ perceptions.

Main Theme Selection:

This news emphasizes the theme of poverty as the main issue, focusing on Aceh’s economic and social conditions. This framing is appropriate to the context of analysis of the influence of the media on political developments, because poverty can be a crucial point in the formation of opinions and policies.

Lack of Information About Poverty Alleviation Programs:

This news does not discuss concrete steps or programs implemented by the government or related parties to overcome poverty in Aceh. This framing can limit the reader’s understanding of the efforts that have been made or planned to address the problem.

Potential Impact of Framing:

Framing that highlights high levels of poverty and expresses disappointment can trigger a more emotional response from readers. This may influence public opinion and prompt calls for further action from the government or relevant agencies.

1. Define Problem

The problem that is revealed in this news is the high level of poverty in Aceh even though peace has been going on for 17 years. The Wali of Nanggroe Aceh, Malik Mahmud Al Haythar, assessed that there was a failure in governance in Aceh that caused this to happen. Data from the Aceh Central Statistics Agency (BPS) shows that more than 800 thousand people in Aceh or more than 15 percent of the total population are in the poor category.

2. Diagnosis of Cause

One of the causes of high poverty in Aceh as revealed by Malik is the failure to implement the points of the Helsinki MoU peace agreement and the Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh. The non-maximum implementation of this peace agreement led to an inability to achieve the expected prosperity. In addition, problems in governance and financial management in Aceh are also contributing factors to the high level of poverty.

3. Make Moral Judgment

The moral assessment in this context highlights the failure of governance and implementation of the peace agreement which has resulted in high levels of poverty in Aceh. The gap between the expectations contained in the peace agreement and the lingering reality of poverty underscores the need for firmer action and a stronger commitment to tackling this problem. This raises ethical questions about the responsibility of government and stakeholders to ensure a better life for the people of Aceh.

4. Treatment Recommendation

Based on the analysis, several recommendations for action that can be taken to address the problem of poverty in Aceh are as follows:

- a. Compliance with the peace agreement and related laws: The central government and the Aceh government need to ensure full implementation of the terms of the Helsinki MoU peace agreement and Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 11 of 2006 concerning the Governance of Aceh. This involves involving all stakeholders and ensuring a clear understanding of the commitments contained in the peace agreement.
- b. Improved governance and finance: Improvements in governance and financial governance in Aceh are critical. This includes greater transparency, greater accountability, and the effective and efficient use of budgets to ensure poverty alleviation.

- c. Economic empowerment and employment opportunities: A focus on economic empowerment through the development of sustainable economic sectors and increased employment opportunities can help reduce poverty. This can be done by establishing policies that support investment, skills training, and the development of micro, small, and medium enterprises.
- d. Education and health priorities: Strong investments in the education and health sectors are important for long-term poverty reduction. Programs that strengthen access to quality education, health training, and affordable basic services should be prioritized.
- e. Community participation and transparency: Encouraging active community participation in decision-making and implementation of poverty alleviation programs can increase effectiveness and accountability. Transparency in the use of public funds and policies is also important to build public trust.
- f. Strong monitoring and evaluation: It is important to have a strong monitoring and evaluation mechanism for poverty alleviation programs in Aceh. This will help identify successes, constraints, and changes needed to reduce poverty.
- g. Collaboration between government and community: Close collaboration between government, community, and non-governmental organizations is the key to overcoming the problem of poverty. The synergy between various parties can increase the effectiveness of poverty alleviation programs. This research provides a deeper understanding of the role of the mass media in development politics and news construction regarding poverty alleviation programs in Aceh. These findings can serve as a basis for the government and relevant stakeholders in formulating a more effective communication strategy for poverty alleviation programs in Aceh. In addition, this research can also be a reference for further research on the role of the mass media in development politics in different contexts.

CONCLUSION

This research journal article provides an in-depth picture of the condition of poverty in Aceh and the influence of mass media on the construction of news related to poverty alleviation programs in the region. Two news stories analyzed using Robert N. Entman's framing analysis method describe the poverty situation from different perspectives, but both highlight the high level of poverty in Aceh. First News Analysis: This news uses framing that emphasizes statistical data to convey that Aceh remains the poorest province in Sumatra. This framing gives special attention to the problem of poverty in Aceh, giving the impression

that Aceh still faces challenges in seriously overcoming this problem. Even though it provides an understanding of the high number of poor people, this news does not discuss the causes or solutions to poverty. Second News Analysis: This news highlights the statement of the Wali Nanggroe Aceh, Malik Mahmud Al Haythar, who expressed his disappointment with the still high level of poverty in Aceh after 17 years of peace. This framing creates the impact of failure in governance and implementation of peace. Malik emphasized the importance of the central government and the Aceh government complying with the peace agreement to end poverty in Aceh and achieve greater prosperity.

This second news, in a series, illustrates the analysis that Aceh is still facing serious challenges in overcoming poverty. The first news emphasizes statistical data and regional comparisons, while the second news focuses on Wali Nanggroe's direct statement to show failure in implementing the peace agreement. Based on this analysis, follow-up recommendations include concrete steps such as increasing compliance with peace, improving governance and finance, economic empowerment, increasing access to education and health, as well as close collaboration between government and society. This conclusion provides a basis for stakeholders to formulate more effective communication strategies in poverty alleviation programs in Aceh.

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