

Aceh Party Regeneration Pattern in Facing 2024 Legislative Elections in North Aceh Regency

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ABSTRACT

The decline in the Aceh Party's seat in the People's Representative Council of North Aceh Regency in the 2019 election was a form of the failure of the Aceh Party in forming its cadres. Votes from 2014-2019 have decreased so that the electability of political parties has also decreased very significantly with the lack of role of legislators in realizing work programs in society. The easiest thing to be assessed by the public in every activity and behavior carried out by political parties is often a barometer in measuring the quality of political parties so that in the process of cadre from the Aceh Party does not meet the electability of a leader. The purpose of this study is to find out how the regeneration pattern of the Aceh Party of North Aceh Regency in facing the 2024 legislative election and the obstacles of the Aceh Party of North Aceh Regency in the cadre recruitment process to face the 2024 legislative election. Method on research on the Qualitative. the object of the research so that it will obtain valid or accurate data related to the Pattern of Local Party Regeneration in the Face of the 2024 Legislative Election in the Aceh Party, North Aceh Regency. The results of the Research Study illustrate that the regeneration pattern carried out by the Aceh Party uses millennials and generation z in seeking support. In addition, it is also intensively promoting with a persuasive approach so that it can increase support in the 2024 election. However, what makes the obstacle occur when regeneration still uses the old strategy of giving it to former GAM combatants who have not served in the government but lack knowledge in government. This makes the pattern of regeneration in the Aceh Party has not been maximized.

Keywords: *Regeneration, Aceh Party, Election, North Aceh Regency.*

PREFACE

The success of political parties as the first step in carrying out a political recruitment process that produces qualified cadres who are an instrument for the community to take part in a state process. This is part of the democratic process so that the function of political parties is very important in forming a government that is a representation of the community. The function of political parties as intermediaries between the community and the government in conveying aspirations must run according to the rules so that political legitimacy can be carried out.

One of the features of democracy is the presence of local political parties which is a result of the peace

agreement between Aceh conflict and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia which is sustainable with the regulations contained in Law No. 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh as in article 75 paragraph 1 reads that "The people of Aceh can form Local Political Parties". Thus, one of the Local Political Parties in Aceh was formed, namely the Aceh Party (PA) on February 19, 2007.

Ramlan Subakti states that political parties exist among the community with the aim of gaining and maintaining the power that has been obtained to realize the program of the ideology carried out. Political parties are formed based on Law Number 2 of 2011 precisely in article 2 paragraph 1 concerning the Establishment of Political Parties which reads: "political parties are established

and formed by at least 50 Indonesian citizens who are 21 years old with a notarial deed". The implementation carried out by political parties with the aim of obtaining and maintaining government power through several stages of general elections (Nurazizah, 2015).

The position of the Aceh Party in the General Election in the 2009 period managed to win 47% of the majority vote in Aceh Province. The votes obtained by the Aceh Party proved superior to other political parties including the national party which was first formed in participating in the democratic party. Through these advantages, the Aceh Party is a political party that is trusted by the public, especially to send candidates in elections that aim to fill certain political positions both at the executive and legislative levels. As for the results of voting in North Aceh Regency in the 2009 period, the Aceh Party managed to win 32 seats out of 45 seats contested. However, in the period from 2014 to 2019, the Aceh Party's seat share decreased significantly, losing many seats. As the table below:

Table 1 Number of Aceh Party of Legislative in North Aceh

Number of Aceh Party of Legislative in North Aceh		
No	Year	Result
1.	Elections 2009	32 Seats
2	Elections 2014	24 Seats
3.	Elections 2019	14 Seats

Resources : KIP Aceh Utara

The decline in the Aceh Party's seat in the People's Representative Council of North Aceh Regency is a form of failure of the Aceh Party in forming its cadres. Although the Aceh Party is the majority among other political parties, the regeneration process must still be considered and should not be underestimated. When viewed along political lines, the Aceh Party is a party born from the bond of peace in Aceh as a form and goal to realize prosperity in the Land of Aceh. Acehnese people should be more tolerant in supporting their own regional representatives. However, the phenomenon seen is that the number of votes from 2014-2019 has decreased so that the electability of political parties is also determined by their performance record and reputation while in society. There are several factors that track the performance and reputation of political parties in increasing electability by realizing their work programs during power which will later have an impact on voters.

The previous pattern of regeneration of the Aceh Party did not provide concrete things for what they had promised to the people. Their expectations for this promise were so high that the Aceh Party was unable to realize it to the people who had elected them. The easiest thing to judge by the public is that every activity and behavior carried out by a political party is often a barometer to measure the quality of the political party. So that in the process of cadre from the Aceh Party did not meet the electability of a leader.

Recruitment aims to attract cadres who have more capabilities so that the use of the presence of these cadres is not only to continue the recovery and progress of power maintained, but also to add members who strengthen the position of the Aceh Party. Thus, a form of cooperation is needed from the party carrying out the cadre with the new cadres who will join. If the recruitment process carried out by the Aceh Party which uses a fast-moving system, especially based on political issues as well as former GAM, without regard to the process that should be carried out and continues, then its existence as the largest local party will weaken and will affect the fate of the Aceh Party to continue to move forward and be ahead of the implementation of the Aceh Nation Swaying Guidelines and subsequently greatly affect the party's vote and seats in parliament. This study is very important related to the regeneration pattern that will be formed by the Aceh Party to get cadres who have quality, then embrace important figures and realize political promises that have been promised in the past campaign, so as to succeed in getting more seats than in previous years in parliament later

a. Political Regeneration Theory

Regeneration in general is an internal need of the organization that cannot be kept away. The success or failure of regeneration in an organization can be estimated from its progress in the recovery process within what it creates. Because, the emergence of organizational management is the development of a framework that has the capacity and obligation to organizational problems for what will come (Samuel, 2017). One of the important points in the formation of a political party is regeneration. If this cadre is not carried out properly and optimally, it will greatly affect the existence of the political party, because the success of a party is a form of success in cadre, and this is evidence of the success of the next organization is the growth of cadres who have the ability and commitment to the attractiveness of the organization later.

Tohir asked ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁾ Political parties certainly have their own ways to foster high enthusiasm in the regeneration

process, namely by instilling ideology. The cultivation of ideology is also the most important factor in a cadre process, where the process is usually carried out with several steps, namely: recruitment, coaching, training, etc.

b. Political Recruitment

Almond and Powell state that there are two characteristics in the political recruitment process, namely:

1. Closed recruitment, which is a mechanism for selecting candidates from political parties that is only determined by certain elites or a handful of people who have power within political parties. This closed recruitment election is often considered an undemocratic election because it only involves a handful of people and does not involve the ranks of the party as a whole.

2. Open recruitment, which is a candidate selection mechanism carried out democratically by involving the internal layers of the party with an open mechanism. This election prioritizes equal rights and obligations that are protected by law and the party constitution (Andrain & Apter, 1995).

Political recruitment or political representation plays an important role in a country's political system. This is because this process determines who will carry out the functions of the country's political system through existing institutions. Therefore, whether or not the goals of a good political system are achieved depends on the quality of political recruitment. Michael Rush and Philip Althof say that the political recruitment system used by a political system is:

- a. Selection through examinations and training This form is the most commonly used form, usually done to fill bureaucratic and administrative positions.
- b. Selection through sorting One of the oldest methods used to strengthen the position of political leaders is by sorting or drawing lots.
- c. Selection by rotation or turn A similar method, which is designed to prevent the domination of positions of power by certain individuals or groups of individuals.
- d. Selection through power struggle Common in political systems is the struggle for power by using or threatening violence.
- e. b. Selection by patronage This is an elaborate system of bribery and corruption that permeates many areas of society, for example in Britain.
- f. c. Selection by bringing in natural leaders Contrary to patronage, this is more of a crude justification for aristocratic rule.

- g. d. Selection by co-option A more limited method where existing leaders can assist in the recruitment of certain types of leaders. (Syafii, 2012)

The patterns contained in political recruitment have an existing value system, basis and social stratification. Political recruitment has a special nature in it, for example for the recruitment of certain places must be based on the relationship of closeness, in the sense that one's closeness becomes a reference to occupy the position.

c. Political Strategies

In general, a strategy is a method arranged to form a number of parts to achieve the desired goal. According to Peter Schorder, what is meant by political strategy is a procedure used to realize several political ideals and goals that are considered to have an important role in a political party. To achieve the planned political goals, Peter Schorder divides the political system into two parts, namely: Offensive Strategy (attack) and also Defensive Strategy (defense) (Uber et al., 2016).

The meaning of Strategy is a plan that is formed regarding activities to reach a goal, while politics is a state process, which is carried out by state institutions. Thus, political strategy can be interpreted as a science that uses certain methods or techniques and is neatly arranged in carrying out the State process organized by the Government Apparatus in order to achieve State goals, namely to create general welfare and educate the nation's life.

Political strategy is also a method used to realize political goals and objectives. An important role in political strategy is political communication, for example the Aceh Party's political strategy in winning the 2019 elections. Of course, the main technique used is political communication, where this technique is directly dealing with the community and is formed as much as possible in order to get full support from the community.

This strategy is known as pass political marketing, which is a strategy used to pass information through people, meetings, associations that have an impact. The approach to approaching and campaigning for this system must be tailored to the type of people, gatherings and associations. One exchange cannot be used for all. (Farid & Priyatmoko, 2021)

d. Local Political Party

The law that regulates local political parties is in Government Regulation Article 75 paragraph 1 Number 20 of 2007 which defines the following: "A local political party is a political association framed by a group of Indonesian citizens residing in Aceh deliberately with a common will and desire to defend

the interests of both individuals, communities and the nation and state through the Aceh People's Representative Council (DPRA), or Regency / City People's Representative Council (DPRK), Governor and Deputy Governor and Regent and Deputy Regent / Mayor and Deputy Mayor"(Andriyani, 2017).

The form of the results of the Helsinki MoU negotiations between the Government and the ex-combatants (GAM) which states in the union that there is a Local Political Party that will be present in the Land of Aceh as an organizational forum regulated in Law No. 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh, the purpose of the formation of a Local Political Party is to be able to fight for regional rights in the form of Special Autonomy formed from the Principle of Decentralization, and can also improve the political order or structure in the Region (Aswansyah, 2013).

The role of local political parties is the same as that of national political parties, namely as a means of political communication, increasing political participation as political socialization, as well as political recruitment and the important point is as a forum for accommodating community aspirations. The presence of local political parties will certainly greatly assist the community in upholding justice in the region and realizing common ideals, namely a prosperous and prosperous life. The nature of such political parties should run in our country.

e. Election

A country that adheres to a presidential system such as Indonesia is certainly no stranger to general elections, where all aspects related to the democratic state of power are in the hands of the people. General elections are the process of an activity carried out to elect State Institutions or representatives of the people in a change of power, namely to carry out the processes of the State.

According to Sarbaini, general elections are a fundamental means of recognizing government by forming representative and government institutions that are the organizers of State duties, where the people's votes are needed during these elections which are displayed as the right to vote, namely choosing candidates from the desired party with the choice to vote must be fulfilled and in accordance with the regulations.(Sarbaini, 2015)

Elections should generally reflect the standards and benefits of a democratic system of rules and can be a means for the implementation of the democratic system of rules, where the democratic nature of elections is expected to ensure that decisions as a component of majority rule can achieve the goals to be achieved. Thus, the existence of general elections will make it easier for the people to choose people who are trusted to

be representatives in carrying out the duties of the State. The main purpose of the general election is to elect representatives of the people and the implementation of the administration must be in accordance with the people's decision. The objectives of the general election, among others, are as follows:

- a. As a mechanism for selecting government leaders and alternative public policies.
- b. Elections are also a system for moving irreconcilable situations from individuals to individual delegate bodies through selected agents or meetings that successfully place so that local area integration or solidarity is ensured.. (Anam, 2021)

METHODOLOGY

The approach used by researchers is descriptive qualitative in which researchers describe and explain the pattern of regeneration of the Aceh Party of North Aceh Regency in Facing the 2024 Legislative Election. This approach is also directly transferred to individuals or community groups, and interview data will be recorded as detailed as possible so that it becomes a record from the field. All data obtained will be re-analyzed and then concluded, to make it easier to interpret later.

According to Sugiyono, what is meant by qualitative research is: a method based on the philosophy of positivism in a scientific way, data related to understanding and describing the flow of phenomena obtained in the field so as to produce a comprehensive study."(Sugiyono, 2016)

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

a. Overview of North Aceh Regency

North Aceh is a regency in the province of Aceh, this regency was established on November 14, 1956 based on the Emergency Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 7 of 1956 concerning the Establishment of Autonomous Regencies within the North Sumatra Province. At the beginning of its formation this district was under the government of North Sumatra Province, in the 1970s this district was the center of industrialization in Aceh or Sumatra so that in the past this district was nicknamed Petro Dollar. The industries known from this district include: PT ASEAN Aceh Fertilizer, PT Arun Natural Gas, PT ExxonMobil Indonesia, PT Kraft Aceh Paper (KKA), and other PTs.

At the beginning of its establishment this district was a modern Petro-Chemical Industry area, but in practice the industry was not considered profitable for the people in the North Aceh Regency area. Based on Law No.1 of 1957 concerning the Principles of Regional Government and Presidential Decree No. 6 of 1959, North Aceh

Regency was divided into 3 (three) authorities or districts, namely: having authority over the Bireuen area (seven sub-districts), the Lhokseumawe area (eight sub-districts) and the Lhoksukon area (eight sub-districts).



Picture 1. Map of North Aceh Regency

b. Brief history of the Aceh Party

The Aceh Party, which is one of the largest parties among other local political parties, is the result of the Aceh conflict peace agreement with the central government in accordance with the regulations contained in Law No. 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh as in article 75 paragraph 1 reads that "The people of Aceh can form a Local Political Party", thus the formation of a Local Political Party in Aceh on February 19, 2007, namely the Aceh Party.

The mandate of the Helsinki MoU agreement is a historic event in the Aceh conflict outlined in Law No.11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh which gave rise to Local Political Parties, one of which is the Aceh Party which was formed by the community with awareness and also initiatives born from the results of the GAM agreement with the Indonesian Government which resulted in the Helsinki MoU peace agreement which made the Aceh Party a popular name among the public, in running the wheels of its organization the Aceh Party has a structure that is determined after carrying out the regeneration process to fill certain management positions in the Party and attract legislative candidates who register themselves to be nominated by the Aceh Party in the upcoming legislative elections.

The structure of the Aceh Party is as follows:

Table 7. Aceh Party Structures

No	Nama	Jabatan
1.	H. Muzakkir Manaf	Ketua Umum Partai Aceh
2.	Kamaruddin Abubakar	Sekretaris Jenderal Partai Aceh
3.	Tgk. Malik	Ketua Majelis Tuha

	Mahmud Al-Haythar	Peut Partai Aceh
4.	Tgk. Ramli Sulaiman	Ketua Majelis Tuha Lapan Partai Aceh
5.	Tgk. H. Zulkarnaini Bin Hamzah	Sekretaris Majelis Tuha Lapan Partai Aceh
6.	H. Muhammad Thaib	Ketua DPW Kabupaten Aceh Utara
7.	Tgk. Fauzan Hamzah, S.Hi.,M.Hi	Ketua I DPW Kabupaten Aceh Utara
8.	Ismail Araman	Sekretaris DPW Kabupaten Aceh Utara
9.	Tgk. Syarifuddin	Bendahara DPW Kabupaten Aceh Utara

Partai Aceh (PA) has a vision of building a positive image of political life within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and implementing party mechanisms in accordance with the rules of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia by upholding the Helsinki Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) which was signed on August fifteen, Two Thousand and Five (15-8-2005) between the government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement. Meanwhile, the mission of Partai Aceh (PA) is to transform or build the thinking insights of the Acehnese people from the image of the Revolutionary Party to the image of the Development Party in the order of transparency for the prosperity of the lives of the Acehnese people in particular and the Indonesian nation (Muzakkir Manaf, 2013).

The Flag for identity of Partai Aceh (PA) is to transform or build the thinking insights of the Acehnese people



Picture 2. Flag Partai Aceh

a. The Existence of Aceh Party during Three Elections

The Aceh conflict, which devastated the socio-economy, culture, property, casualties and trauma,

finally ended democratically with a peace agreement through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the two warring parties, namely the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia. With the results and agreement, Aceh Province entered a phase of political transformation, there was a change in the struggle from the weapons movement to the political struggle to realize the acceleration of socio-political, economic, religious and cultural development in accordance with the authority granted in the Aceh Government Law (UUPA) No.11 of 2006 concerning Special Autonomy to Aceh. The peace agreement can certainly be interpreted as a victory for democratization, namely resolving the Aceh conflict, completed on the negotiating table without the use of force of arms.

Local political parties in Aceh Province were born as part of a political compromise between the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) in order to provide a solution for peace in the province, with the agreement that the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) would renounce violent means to achieve their goals under the legal umbrella of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The success in reaching a political compromise is commendable given that the prolonged conflict has resulted in the suffering of the Acehnese people, with decades of armed violence. The compromise measures agreed upon while maintaining the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and preserving the good name of the Republic of Indonesia can be considered a success in resolving the Aceh conflict.

In 2009, the Aceh Party won 32 seats out of 45 contested seats in North Aceh District. However, from 2014 to 2019, the Aceh Party's vote share decreased significantly, resulting in the loss of many seats. The great influence of the local party (Partai Aceh) at the beginning, but in the next election period the acquisition of seats in the DPRA in the 2014 and 2019 elections, fell very dramatically, even though it still controlled the majority of parliamentary seats. This indicates that there are internal problems in the Aceh Party, meaning that at the beginning the Acehnese people had so much trust in the Aceh Party, but in the next period, the existence of the Aceh Party fell, one of which was due to internal problems and many cadres and people were disappointed in the elite who were unable to realize their political promises, finally the sympathizers left the Aceh Party, moving to choose a national party.

b. Patterns of regeneration of the Aceh Party in North Aceh Regency in the face of the 2024 Legislative Election

The simultaneous general elections that will be held in 2024 will be a breakthrough for both national and local political parties. In the face of the general election, political parties certainly prepare the best cadres to be nominated at the time of the election. Aceh Party, which is part of a local political party that is already in the

party verification stage, especially in the North Aceh area. It is currently conducting re-registration for cadres.

Aceh Party, which will be one of the party candidates that will compete on the political stage in 2024, is preparing cadres as well as possible to achieve a target. Aceh Party, which is part of a local political party that has high electability among the people of Aceh, especially in North Aceh Regency, has a target to increase the acquisition of higher seats in the legislative elections in 2024, both DPRK and DPRA. The Aceh Party began to make improvements from within the party itself, as we know, after participating in the implementation of legislative elections from 2009 to 2019 the acquisition of seats obtained by the Aceh Party has decreased significantly. Of course, the factor of party regeneration is the main thing that must be improved. regeneration is one of the factors that determine the success of the Aceh Party in the upcoming 2024 elections. But in its implementation, in the previous elections it was found that the Aceh Party did not have a clear and standard regeneration.

Through general elections held every 5 (five) years with the aim of producing Party cadres so that they have electability in government. Political parties work hard in terms of recruiting members or cadres of new candidates to advance the common steps in the success of the general election, thus political parties have an obligation in the process. The state is able to provide enormous opportunities for its citizens to involve themselves in every element and political system in order to improve the state, because in essence politics is the process of a state. Political parties that become an organization must be able to determine and prepare the people, both from overcoming certain interests and being able to provide access to a way out for those who compete with each other, providing opportunities to advance to political leadership in a safe and calm manner. One way to increase the electability of a party is to make breakthrough changes which aim to improve the structure and internal party because the characteristics of a party will greatly affect the assessment of the community.

Strengthening the Gampong-Based Party Structure is one thing in recruitment is the main step that will be carried out by the Aceh Party to fill the structural party management both cadres and candidates who will be carried later in the election. Especially for the simultaneous election stages in 2024, the implementation has begun, so if we observe now that political parties that have been declared valid participants in the general election have certainly begun to conduct open recruitment of cadres and candidates to be promoted. This recruitment is also used by the Aceh Party in recruiting party administrators, cadres and

candidates to be promoted in the 2024 elections. The Aceh Party, which was born from the Aceh struggle line, which used to carry out the cadre selection process with a closed pattern, has begun to open space for people who want to join and fight with the Aceh Party, of course this is one way to increase the electability of the party by providing opportunities for the community to become administrators and cadres from the Aceh Party. The selected cadres are certainly in accordance with the party's criteria.

The criteria for cadres selected by the Aceh Party certainly have high loyalty to the party and have good capabilities for the balance of the party, as well as those who are responsible so that they are able to carry out the mandate both in the party structure and public office later. The Aceh Party in the North Aceh region has opened space for all people, both men and women, to join the party, so that in the cadre process the Aceh Party selects cadres who will become administrators and even candidates carried from the Aceh Party in the elections entirely at the Sagoe / District Leadership Council (DPC) level. So that in the research conducted by researchers found the fact that, the process of strengthening the party structure and regeneration patterns carried out by the Aceh Party starts from the Gampong and Mukim levels and is then approved or not by the Sagoe / District Leadership Council (DPS / DPC) then raised to the level of the Regional Representative Council (DPW).

Full power to select and determine which cadres will be selected to join the Aceh Party depends on the Sagoe/Kecamatan Leadership Council, which then proposes them to the regional level. This step is considered the most effective to be carried out because of the easy access of the community to join the Aceh Party. The selected cadres or candidates will certainly go through several stages in the recruitment process, especially since the Aceh Party has certain requirements in selecting cadres or candidates. The Aceh Party began to open space for the community to join the party, of course, in accordance with the party's requirements and criteria. In other words, the Aceh Party can also be said to be more inclined to prioritize cadres and even legislative candidates who are promoted later based on their background and history, namely the majority of former combatants (GAM).

The pattern of regeneration that runs in the Aceh Party has not been fully strong as evidenced by the decline in seats in parliament for 3 consecutive periods, thus this is considered to be one of the core problems within the party. The Aceh Party has indeed carried out the regeneration process even though it has not been stable and effective, therefore there is an effort from the Aceh Party to improve the internal system by increasing the

electability of the party ahead of the preparation for the upcoming 2024 elections by conducting political education briefings aimed at strengthening the capacity of these cadres. the plan to be carried out by the Aceh Party which is an internal party improvement that aims to provide a basic understanding of the party and build political awareness for all party members. Not only that, this improvement is carried out in order to increase the capacity of cadres in achieving the target of seat acquisition which returns to the previous year.

c. Formation of Party Underbow

The Aceh Party is a dominant and calculated political force in political contestation in Aceh. This party was founded by former combatants of the Free Aceh Movement, in its participation the Aceh Party won the election contestation three times in a row since its first participation in the 2009 elections. In the 2019 elections, the parties that experienced a surge in votes were certainly greatly assisted by the voices of the millennial generation. In an effort to increase the number of cadres, the Aceh Party has established a party wing organization. This party wing was established to increase community participation, especially from young people to enter the Aceh Party's struggle base.

The Aceh Party has made changes and mechanisms in gathering strength and attracting the interest of the millennial generation to be able to join the Aceh Party. Currently the Aceh Party has several party wing organizations including : Muda Seudang Aceh, JASA (Jaringan AneukSyuhada Aceh) and GP2AU (Gerakan Pemuda Peduli Aceh Utara) which aim to increase public trust and involvement through the Aceh Party.

The recruitment of young people (generation Z), of course, political parties have thought far about the future of the party to prepare a baton that will later be held by young cadres as a successor generation. To attract young people into politics, political parties should be able to provide a rationalization of why politics is considered important for the younger generation. This ability will later be captured by young people to be confident in their political choices, and even be able to have a mature career in political parties.

The pattern used by the Aceh Party in its regeneration is to form a party wing organization established by the Aceh Party which is fully operational and filled by the majority of millennial groups with the aim of increasing community participation in facing the upcoming 2024 elections.

The recruitment carried out by the Aceh Party for the millennial generation to date continues to run and the pattern that previously implemented closed political recruitment but at this time has implemented a political recruitment that is open to all circles of society,

especially for the millennial generation. This is marked by the active spaces for discussion and dialogue involving the Aceh Party so that the impact of the presence of party institutions such as Muda Seudang and others as the foundation of the Aceh Party organization, is certainly very influential on the existence of the existence of the Aceh Party among the Aceh millennial generation, indirectly this party institution can be used as a means or forum for debriefing young cadres to be able to start the political process in the Aceh Party and become a regeneration that greatly facilitates the Aceh Party to be able to obtain new members within the Aceh Party.

d. Aceh Party Candidate Recruitment Pattern

Selection of Candidate Cadres Through MUNA (Aceh Nanggroe Ulama Council) The Aceh Nanggroe Ulama Council, also known as MUNA, is an assembly formed by the Aceh Party with the aim of gathering scholars who will become the council by determining the cadres to be elected by the Aceh Party. In its implementation in the field, MUNA itself has members who come from among scholars or religious leaders who are under the leadership of the Aceh Party. Muna has a very strong function in the political process that will be carried out by the Aceh Party, especially in the lead up to the elections.

Aceh is an area that implements Islamic law and the process of government and social life is also based on the recommendations of Islam conveyed by religious leaders, especially ulama, so from the results of field research that has been carried out, researchers conclude that Muna is an organization filled with Ulama who are under the leadership of the Aceh Party. The Aceh Party is a symbolic party of Aceh's struggle which is identical to its guerrilla movement, this pattern is also applied by the Aceh Party in running the party's wheels, especially in facing elections. As a party of struggle, of course, in dealing with political practices in the field, this party still applies a selection system that can be said to be strict, in selecting bacaleg Aceh party itself formed team 9 to select bacaleg.

Aspects of determining bacaleg cadres that will be carried out by the Aceh party the final decision is from the results of the decision taken by Team 9, team 9 is a party that plays a role and has the authority to conduct selection to cadres, especially bacaleg who are carried out in the election. In conducting the selection of bacaleg cadres to be carried out, the Aceh party placed its full trust in Team 9. So to face the upcoming 2024 elections, the Aceh party has now begun to open up opportunities for the public to register themselves as cadres who will later be selected by the party.

e. Aceh party obstacles North Aceh Regency in Cadre Recruitment to face legislative elections in 2024

The recruitment process carried out by political parties is not always successful, especially in the face of the upcoming 2024 legislative elections, of course political parties have their own obstacles in the cadre recruitment stage. This obstacle is also experienced by the Aceh party in recruiting cadres, especially in North Aceh Regency. Training and technical guidance does not run optimally one of the core problems that occur in the Aceh Party is the internal party with a pattern of regeneration that has not been maximally implemented, as evidenced by a significant decline in seats in parliament which can be said to be an obstacle in a party. The cadre process that has been carried out by the Aceh Party does not have a clear and structured pattern so that it does not run optimally and has an impact on parliamentary seats, as well as the Aceh Party itself is aware of this. The process carried out by the Aceh Party has been running but still has not been maximized both from recruitment and cadre. The recruitment system that has been running so far is also just by looking at cadres from the background and also loyalty to the party so that it can be said that the pattern is a pattern of participation.

The Aceh party does not have a systematic pattern in conducting cadre recruitment, meaning that the cadre run by the Aceh Party is not maximal and not strong. The Aceh party should carry out the regeneration by forming a structured party curriculum where there is political training and guidance. So for the upcoming 2024 election, the Aceh party, especially the North Aceh Regency Regional Representative Council (Pasee) began to carry out regeneration both at the village level and at the regional level. The pattern of regeneration, both training and guidance in the Aceh Party, is not structured and systematic so that it does not run optimally, as evidenced by party cadres whose political understanding is very minimal and seems only as a party riding tool. Thus, the internal party system is very important to note immediately for improvements to achieve the target of seats in parliament in the upcoming 2024 simultaneous election.

f. The level of public confidence in the Aceh Party decreased

Another obstacle found in the study is the declining level of public confidence in the cadres of the Aceh party because of personal interests that take precedence over the welfare of the community, it becomes counter to the community because it looks different from reality when the Aceh party recruitment is carried out an organization that stands will certainly be more and more

an assessment to make a change. All that happens because of the linkage with cadres in the party who do not carry out their duties and full responsibility for the mandate that has been carried out.

Aceh party does not make movements or is not aware of the mistakes that have been made, it will further affect the level of public confidence both by joining the party and providing support through the upcoming 2024 general election. The Aceh party must make a breakthrough change as in the face of the upcoming 2024 legislative elections with these various inhibiting factors aimed at regaining the sympathy of the public at least to join the party or provide full support through voting during the election.

g. The Presence Of A New Political Party

An obstacle for other political parties is the presence of new political parties, so that people who become evaluators can assess the performance of an organization where the views and visions of the community, especially in North Aceh Regency, the performance comparison between the new party and the Aceh party, especially the party that has long joined the Democratic Party, of course its existence needs to be maintained. The electability of a party, especially the Aceh Party, is very important to defend, because the birth of new parties is a barrier to recruiting cadres to join the party so that the public also assesses and considers to contribute fully to the party.

The presence of a new political party is the main obstacle for the Aceh party to recruit cadres, of course, the community has its own assessment which in the previous year became a lesson for choosing and sorting out parties that deserve to join. The emergence of these new parties actually became one of the obstacles for the Aceh party in recruiting cadres to join the Aceh party, because learning from the previous period, people considered that joining a new party would get many opportunities not with the old party, especially the Aceh party. Thus, the Aceh party must really fix itself or improve the party's structure so that the people withdraw again to join the Aceh party

CONCLUSION

Aceh party cadreization pattern North Aceh Regency in the face of legislative elections in 2024. Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, the researchers concluded that in the face of the upcoming 2024 legislative elections, the Aceh Party of North Aceh Regency carried out several regeneration steps, which were to increase the electability of a party and also get

cadres who have high capabilities so that they can make driving milestones within the party so that the community accepts these cadres in their environment. Aceh party regeneration patterns such as strengthening village-based party structures. Strengthening the capacity of cadres through periodic debriefing of political education and the formation of party Underbows. Aceh Party candidate recruitment pattern by selecting Bacaleg cadres through MUNA and forming a team of 9 in Bacaleg selection.

Aceh party obstacles North Aceh Regency in the cadre recruitment process to face the 2024 legislative election the recruitment process carried out by political parties is not always successful, especially in facing the upcoming 2024 legislative election, of course political parties have their own obstacles in the cadre recruitment stage. The existence of training and technical guidance does not run optimally. The level of public confidence in the Aceh Party decreased due to the electability of the political machine that is less strong capacity. In addition, the presence of new political parties both nationally and locally in Aceh, especially in North Aceh Regency

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