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Involvement of Factors: Micro, macro and Meso Entrenched in Aceh Suin 1 \*, Muhib Abubar 2 , Muarudin 3 , and Lukman 4 1Master of Sociology Department Universitas Malikussaleh 2Master of Public Administration Department Universitas Malikussaleh 3,4Student in Master of Sociology Department Universitas Malikussaleh \* 1. INTRODUCTION The nature of peace that been given a half a that conflict is negative impact as Good economic with to which es peace. It can be that the informal business generate employment and economic and social development that able prevent from current [ .

One of the factors is relationship. In conflict countries, enterprises as mechanism to facilitate prosperity peace [2]. Understanding the role of enterprise through the planning process preparation innovation system (Rapid IDA). It is in the innovation Micro, small inseparable from the development of the system, the role of community empowerment associated by Government and a number of the enterprise, all for combatants civilian and Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 495 Proceedings of the International Conference on Social Science, Political Science, and Humanities (ICoSPOLHUM 2020) Copyright © 2021 The Authors. Published by Atlantis Press SARL. This is an open access article distributed under the CC BY-NC 4.0 license - <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>.

74 Corresponding author email: suadi@unimal.ac.id ABSTRACT Entrepreneurial activities as a means to fit and peaceful. The existence of conflict actors in Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) which are affected on the extraction of the enterprise. This study was conducted with qualitative. However, this article only used secondary data from online journals. The data was analyzed in the content analysis method. The result showed that the actors were involved in MSMEs small actors most operated their home. The businesses have not led them to large opportunities to enjoy peace dividends. Keywords: Reintegration, conflict actors, peace, enterprises Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

It has a strategic role in encouraging economic growth and reducing the number of unemployed. For reason, district / city governments are required to develop and strengthen the integration of increasing MSMEs resources[2]. Thus, MSMEs can provide satisfactory economic benefits to members and continue to exist in the of local and global market competition. The growth MSMEs Aceh conti to ever yer and particularl in Aceh there ar 2055 MS registered at the str of C ooperati and S This conflict - afcted unitespeciall those donot e ccess rces future c efiSof conflict te h ed o pol iteli [ and and ent seekers obtain conoc afte the [5] . As r, 's developmpo polical economare a ge ystem con trolled y rmer ombatant actors [7] so t dends not functioptiy redpovy injce in Aceh [ .

Based thidescriptioitcan assumthat fomer ddle lower conactors transformed o and entrepralong th crve commies in t vilever, no reseahyet een ethat cuses the vement former actors as ME in effort im economiwelfe, speciallfemal combatants. This y ms exthe groof MEs North in method. 2. . - 12] . - co mbatants' financial ence hrough cti and dec [ . This n plains MSin ar functias mireint ion mechanismforex - combatants. Regron stsof and g - term eati Foshort - term, reinsertiIt earl p when - combatants me their er famiy commy. ry y e provided basi c goods, land, supplts housi materials .

We intgratiis process to e ex - combatant and her lint lisociet and attfinancial e through vementin ve acti itRegron y be cateed o int - relate d r - - . Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 495 75 opportunies take c ctor, werealry y ffilto leadership ring st [ . Most women - combatants, ti to e ar [ . all indi ate the egratipoliy as failto the orest - fighters, especiallwomen - coGiving ex - combatants ic stanceis useful short ecoc ef in the run ot arantethe susttf t heir lihoods. [ . In d , kindsofactiies willnot the m a al empowerment.

Thwwho re engain tes actiies become intin ng theastu ck the of indusy have motto an agent ge thcommy. y have intest joisocial/polical meetino intin articipating the decisimaking cesin vil Even b a ttecc thehattact tdo same , thea too y such vitthe areno gercon c the inclination pro gresto higher leve l [ . These acts lthebe dependent men men - combatants, such in Act he whose hu sband in confct y eived what share incidental mom(ex MeuganDa [ .

t hat empowerment emiassifor women of a re y - GAM and governare no in ne the original o empowerinwidowsof victim [ . Meanwhile, male ex - GAM combatants non - coin to economiresothesup several sas mi companies (CV) cooperati Genery gain ng, some them come divieconomi brokerabrokeThe profor Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 495 76 3. FINDI AN D DISS In gen i Indon

women who invol in tend own more smal enterprise; mediu med e nterprises ar not comm for them. M ore women own busi are inform and with tur than e those me n.

W more often opt r busi nesses in o services and less often in g, ex for food, tex ti and garments pron14] . It is sim il to in most wome n do not opt to develop growth oriented businesses, they enterprises to smaller employee and revenues and most of are in services economic sector [15]. In the has that Acehnese women have a strategic role in political development in Aceh, as kings and warlords [16]. The group of women who were involved in the war was known as Inong This 18] was used the war Aceh (Free Movement, - Government).

After the peace agreement, polics their vitin marginzThe , yw forenared to of e be nefits of A pace pgram. Th condition them form to a Liga Balee (LINA) as forum their for rights, but programs than tended educational, economic assistance [19]. Thus, women not advanced in economic. examples, in Aceh they rice farming an source, Aceh they anchovies timber and In and most them business such provision including, fish, crackers, shops food in market they still from social economic [16]. Only few female were Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 495 77 gove nt proje ts invol s them, eit dire ctl o r indirectl22] 4. The conflict model h as used a for conflict resolution in Asia.

However, this does not appear to have provided a g ood lesson in the process o f economic reintegration. Many economic programs ( MSMEs) have neglected the involvement of women, especially those who during the conflict period were highly valued for their r ole in carrying out struggle ind ependence. What happened in Aceh was not very different from what was experienced by other women who were former conflict actors in former conflict areas. They are marginalized in the peace building p rogram.

In the economic aspect, they are o nly involved in small economic enterprises operating at home and their market reach is limited in the local market. REFERENCES 1.hang, .H. G.ynha Enterprise creation, employment and decent work for peace and resilience the role of employer and business membership organizations in conflict zones in Asia . ati Labouganizon. 2.ad, ., Sadi, T.M. Rki. Keragaan Usahatani Nilam Di Kecamatan Sampoinet Kabupaten Aceh Jaya . Prosiding Seminar Nasional Pascasarjana Unsyiah . 2017. 3.tange, and . atoc From rebels to rulers and legislators: The political transformation of the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) in Indonesia.

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