



ICoSPOLHUM 2020

Theme

"Covid 19: Challenges and Opportunities in Constructing New Social Order in Disruptive Era"

This conference will cover fields of social and political sciences, culture, economics, law, and education

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Local Knowledge, Culture Development, and Re-Interpretation of Identity Politics during the Covid-19 Pandemic

Mass Communication Intelligence and Local Wisdom during Covid-19 Pandemic

Public Sector Reform: Digital Transformation in the New Normal

Businesses responding to the Covid-19 Outbreak

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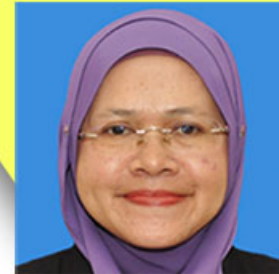
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ICoSPOLHUM 2020

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences

November 4, 2020 – November 5, 2020



Welcome to the 1st **International Conference on Social Science, Political Science, and Humanities (ICoSPOLHUM) 2020** organized by Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Malikussaleh, Aceh. With the theme **"Covid 19: Challenges and Opportunities in Constructing New Social Order in Disruptive Era"**, this conference will bring together the academics, researchers, scientists, students and stakeholders from the diverse background of expertise and from different countries, to present, share and address the issues in politics, law, education, and other field of social sciences amid the COVID-19 crisis.

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Due to the spread of COVID-19, the conference will be held as a fully virtual event through **Zoom platform on 04 - 05 November 2020**. We welcome papers to be presented during this two-day event. Accepted papers will be published in conference proceedings which will be indexed by World of Science (WoS).

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Radicalism in Maintaining Domination of Islamic Understanding Case Study of Contestation Between Aswaja versus Muhammadiyah in Samalanga, Bireuen District-Aceh

Nirzalin, Fakhrurrazi, Yogi Febriandi, Rizki Yunanda, M. Nazaruddin

This article discusses the hegemony and domination of Acehnese original Islamic identity in triggering the radicalism of the Aswaja Islamic group against followers of Muhammadiyah in Sangso Samalanga, Aceh. The siding of the government apparatus to the majority understanding group (Aswaja) in this conflict...

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Communication Strategy of Aceh History Care Community (MAPESA)in Raising Community Concernon the History of Aceh

Anismar

This study aims to identify MAPESA's communication strategy in raising public concern for Aceh history. This research focuses on the strategies used by the MAPESA Community (Acehnese Care Society) in introducing Aceh's history to the community. The purpose of this research is to find out strategies used...

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Millenial Entrepreneurship Creative Digital Economics Based on Aceh's Local Achievements Pandemic Time Covid-19

Kamaruddin Hasan, Harinawati, Sufi, Awaluddin Arifin

This research refers to the results of community service through the Entrepreneurship Development Program (PPK) during 2020 in Aceh Province, especially Lhokseumawe City and North Aceh for millennial young businesses. The constructivist paradigm, descriptive qualitative approach becomes the basis of...

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Learning Communication Strategy at Colleges During the Covid-19 Pandemic and the *New Normal* Phase

Ratri Candrasari, Harinawati, Risna Dewi, Kurniawati, Dini Rizki, Richa Meliza, Cut Rizka Al Usrah, Teuku Kemal Fasya

This study aims to formulate a learning communication model that is able to replace or modify the type of learning communication from the face-to-face system to blended learning during the Covid-19 pandemic and in the new normal period. This study focuses on learning communication in tertiary institutions...

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Empowerment Communications as a New Perspective in the
Empowerment of Coastal Communities of Pase Raya
Bireuen District, Lhokseumawe City and Aceh Utara District

Mirodiyatun Resi Nuridayati, Kamaruddin Hasan

This study aims to capture and understand empowerment communication as a new perspective in empowering coastal communities with the spirit of voicing the voiceless, in revealing social changes that occur in the development process as a description of the empowerment of coastal communities in communicating...

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Political Culture Orientation of the Gayo Tribe in the Election of a District
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Bobby Rahman, Muhammad Bin Abubakar, Teuku Muzaffarsyah, Zulhilmi, Juni Ahyar, Eko Oktavian Ariga

The political culture in a society in one area has a unique orientation towards the political system, this condition also applies to the Gayo tribe. The Gayo tribe is an ethnic group that inhabits the Gayo highlands in the central part of Aceh Province. The traditional territory of

inhabits the Gayo highlands in the central part of Aceh Province. The traditional territory of the Gayo tribe includes...

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Collaborative Cooperation Between the Government and Society of Lhokseumawe City in Preventing the Spread of the Covid-19 Virus

Sufi, Jumadil Saputra, Zikri Muhammad, Lisa Iryani

Based on scientific evidence, Covid-19 can be transmitted from humanity to humans through droplets, not through the air. These sparks then fall on objects and surrounding surfaces. People who touch these objects or surfaces and then touch their eyes, nose or mouth, can get Covid-19. This virus greatly...

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Optimization of Marketing Communications of Fisheries, Marine and Food Agriculture of Lhokseumawe City

Kamaruddin Hasan, Masriadi Sambo, Riski Amal Muchlis, M. Yahya

The main objective to be achieved in this research is to describe and optimize marketing and business communications in the digital era of marine, fishery and food agriculture products in Lhokseumawe City which side with fishermen and farmers. Describe the potential, symptoms, rules and methods in optimizing...

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A Case study of Universitas Malikussaleh Students

Teuku Azhari, Kurniawati

This study examines the students' perceptions towards online learning at Universitas Malikusaleh in Lhokseumawe City during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study reviews the perceptions of students at this higher education institution about the online learning process during the Covid-19 pandemic. The study...

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The Role of Students in Responding to the Transparency of COVID 19 Data in Media

Cindenia Puspasari, Ade Muana Husniati, Ainol Mardhiah, Khaidir

COVID 19 is a contagious disease caused by a newly discovered type of coronavirus that has become a pandemic. The new virus and the disease it causes were not known before the outbreak in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. The virus which was later named Covid 19 spread throughout the world. Until now,...

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Lineage Empowerment as Community Governance Model in Response to the Covid-19 Outbreak in Pasia Laweh Village

Syamsurizaldi, Annisa Aulia Putri, Miftahul Viona Sari, M. Surya Ali Dharma, Willy Silfiana

Kaum (lineage) are one of the three forms of kinship groups in Minangkabau society. Kaum

(lineage) is a group of several paruik (sub lineage), and suku (clan) is a group of several clans and the nagari consists of at least four tribes. paruik, kaum and suku in the community's life is still exist today....

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Public Communication Conflicts Between the Central Government and the DKI Jakarta Government in Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic

Ana Windarsih

Since it was announced that there was the first Covid-19 case on March 2, 2020, Indonesia is currently entering its 7th month. The number of cases continues to increase eventhough various restriction policies to prevent transmission have been implemented. For more than one semester there has been no...

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Involvement of Female Ex-Conflict Actors in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Aceh

Suadi Zainal, Muhammad bin Abubakar, Muktaruddin, Zulkifli

Entrepreneurship is seen as a mechanism to facilitate prosperity and peace. This study aims to explain the involvement of former conflict actors in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) which research subject focus on female ex-conflict actor of Aceh Free Movement. This study was conducted with...

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Involvement of Female Ex-Conflict Actors in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Aceh

Suadi Zainal^{1*}, Muhammad bin Abubakar², Muktaruddin³, and Zulkifli⁴

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ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurship is seen as a mechanism to facilitate prosperity and peace. This study aims to explain the involvement of former conflict actors in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) which research subject focus on female ex-conflict actor of Aceh Free Movement. This study was conducted with a qualitative approach. However, this article only used secondary data derived from online journals. The data were analyzed interactively by the content analysis method. The results showed that female ex-conflict actors were involved in MSMEs as small business actors and most were operated in their own home. Thus, the businesses have not led them to large opportunities to enjoy peace dividends.

Keywords: Reintegration, conflict actor, peace, enterprises

1. INTRODUCTION

The continuation of the Aceh peace that has been going on for a decade and a half is a sign that Aceh's economic growth is starting to improve, although it is seen as slow. Good economic growth will lead to poverty reduction which contributes to peace. Therefore, it cannot be denied that the ability of businesses to generate employment opportunities can promote economic and social development that is able to prevent conflicts from recurring. [1]. One of the paths for economic growth is through entrepreneurship development. In former conflict countries, entrepreneurship is seen as a mechanism to facilitate prosperity and peace [2].

Understanding the crucial role of entrepreneurship, the Aceh Government through the Regional Planning Agency has prepared a Regional Innovation System Roadmap (SIDa). The important thing in this innovation are Micro, Small and

Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). It has a strategic role in encouraging economic growth and reducing the number of unemployed. For this 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 their members and continue to exist in the face of local and global market competition.

The growth of MSMEs in Aceh continues to increase every year and particularly in North Aceh there are 2055 MSMEs registered at the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs. This is inseparable from the peaceful Aceh situation, and the many stimulants of community economic empowerment assistance allocated by the Government and donor agencies to the Acehnese community, especially for former combatants and civilian GAM and

conflict-affected communities, especially those who do not have access to resources future economic benefits. Some of the conflict elite actors have transformed into political elites[3] and contractors and rent seekers to obtain economic benefits after the conflict[4, 5]. As a result, Aceh's development program and political economy are under a patronage system controlled by former combatant conflict actors[6, 7] so that peace dividends do not function optimally in reducing poverty and injustice in Aceh [8].

Based on this description, it can be assumed that some former middle and lower class conflict actors have transformed into small and medium entrepreneurs along with other creative communities in their villages. However, no research has yet been seen that focuses on the involvement of former conflict actors as MSME actors in an effort to improve economic welfare, especially female combatants. This study aims to explain the growth of MSMEs in North Aceh involving former Aceh conflict actors as part of economic reintegration, particularly female actors. This article explains this problem with a qualitative approach, using secondary data from national and international journals. The data were analyzed using the content analysis method.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Once young girls and women entered into the insurgency mission, they were required to perform new roles as combatants, informers, organizers of cultural events, cooks, logistics suppliers, nurses to treat wounded fighters, and even to play the role of girlfriends for the male insurgents [9]. However they limited access to resources when peace come, they were marginalized from for social, politic, and economic program[10-12].

Economic reintegration provides assistance and access to employment through job training, skill development, micro-enterprise support, rural development activities and employment promotion. These implies ex-combatants' financial independence through productive and decent work[12].

This description explains that MSMEs in former conflict areas functioned as economic reintegration mechanisms for ex-combatants. Reintegration consists of short and long-term reintegration. For short-term, is reinsertion. It comprises the early period when ex-combatants come to their former family or community. Frequently they are provided with basic household goods, land, food supplements and housing materials. While reintegration is a longer process to incorporate the ex-combatant and his/her family into civilian society, and to attain financial independence through involvement in productive activities. Reintegration may be categorized into two inter-related elements: social and economic, which should proceed in parallel.

There are two approaches to reintegration; narrowly objective and broadly. The first, to eliminate potential threats to public security, deals directly with its target group of ex-combatants and their family members, and may include other vulnerable groups such as unemployed youth, internally displaced persons and others who may constitute a destabilizing influence in the community. The second, is to develop community. It deals with the issue as part of an integrated area-development program of reconstruction and reintegration. The programs focus on communities with a large percentage of target beneficiaries, rather than on the beneficiaries themselves. [13].

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In general, in Indonesia, women who involve in enterprise tend to own more small enterprises; medium-sized enterprises are not so common for them. More women own businesses are informal and with lower turnover than are those of men. Women more often opt for businesses in trade or services and less often in manufacturing, except for food, textiles and garments production[14]. It is similar to women in England, most women do not opt to develop growth-oriented businesses, they owned enterprises tend to be smaller in employee count and revenues and most of them are concentrated in the services economic sector [15].

In Aceh, the history has proven that Acehese 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 the *Inong Balee Army*. This term[17, 18] was still used during the civil war in Aceh (Free Aceh Movement, GAM - Indonesian Government). After the peace agreement, their activities in politics were marginalized. The result, they were forgotten/marginalized to access of the benefits of the Aceh peace program. This condition prompted them to form a Liga Inoeng Balee Aceh (LINA) as a forum for their struggle for their rights, but its programs tended to be educational, rather than providing economic assistance [19].

Thus, the women are not yet advanced in economic. For examples, in Aceh Besar, they choose rice field farming as an economic source, in Aceh Utara, they process anchovies and timber fish, and embroidery. In Bireun and Pidie most of them run business such as provision shops including, dry fish, fruit crackers, coffee shops and food stalls in the market area. However, they are still suffering from any social and economic challenging [16]. Only few female combatants were given

opportunities to take up economic sector, were already closely affiliated to the GAM leadership during the struggle [17]. Most women ex-combatants, lost opportunities to enhance their welfare.[18]. These all indicate that the reintegration policy has failed to reach the poorest ex-fighters, especially women ex-combatants. Giving ex-combatants economic assistance is useful for short term economic relief but in the long run it cannot guarantee the sustainability of their livelihoods.[18].

Indeed, these kinds of activities will not lead them gain a real empowerment. The women who are engaged in these types of activities become less interested in moving forward; they are stuck with the idea of home industry and have no motivation to be an agent of change in their community. They have no interest to join social/political meetings, no interest in participating in the decision making process in their village. Even worse, by a little economic successes they have attract others to do the same, so they are too busy in such activities, they are no longer concerned with the inclination to progress to a higher level[19].

These facts have led them be more dependent on men or men ex-combatants, such as in North Aceh, the women whose husband died in the conflict only received what men share in incidental moment (ex. Meugang Day)[20]. It reveals that the empowerment and economic assistance for women widows of GAM are very few. Ex-GAM and local government are no longer in line with the original goal of empowering widows of conflict victims[21]. Meanwhile, male ex-GAM combatants and non-combatants, in order to obtain economic resources, they set up several companies, such as limited companies (PT), (CV) and cooperatives. Generally engaged in contracting, and some of them become individual economic brokerage brokers. The tender process for

government projects involves them, either directly or indirectly[22].

4. CONCLUSION

The Aceh conflict resolution model has been used as a lesson for other conflict resolution in Asia. However, this does not appear to have provided a good lesson in the process of economic reintegration. Many economic programs (MSMEs) have neglected the involvement of women, especially those who during the conflict period were highly valued for their role in carrying out the struggle for independence. 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 program. In the economic aspect, they are only involved in small economic enterprises operating at home and their market reach is limited in the local market.

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