

A Study of Implementation of Special Autonomy Law: An Evidence from Post Peace Conflict of Aceh, Indonesia

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Abstract

After the Tsunami in Aceh, the conflict between the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) and the Government of Indonesia that had lasted more than 30 years could be resolved. The conflict resolution reached a common ground after both parties agreed to implement asymmetric decentralization or special autonomy in Aceh. Furthermore, the implementation of Special Autonomy is regulated in Law Number 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh, namely the use of the Flag and Emblem for Aceh. This study examines the causes of differences of opinion between the Central Government and the Government of Aceh regarding Qanun No. 3 of 2013 concerning the Aceh Flag and Coat of Arms. The study is designed using a qualitative approach by interviewing 15 informants in-depth. The results indicated that the conflict between the Central Government and the Aceh Government concerns the Aceh Flag and Coat of Arms due to perceptions and interpretations of the Crescent Star flag and the Bouraq-Lion symbol, which have similarities with the flag and logo used by the Aceh Movement. Merdeka (GAM) and Government Regulation Number 77 of 2007 concerning Regional Emblems. Conflict resolution is deadlocked because the two parties involved in the conflict still maintain their respective views. This conflict resolution deadlock has impacted the form of illegally raising the moon and star flag by Acehnese people, decreasing Acehnese support for the Aceh Party, and strengthening the seeds of the disintegration of the Aceh region. This study indicates the special autonomy area is applied as part of the consensus on conflict resolution may occur if the previous agreement is not carried out as agreed.

Keywords

Post peace, conflict, policy implementation, special autonomy law, Memorandum of Understanding, Aceh Context.

Acknowledgments

The author would like to thank Universiti Malaysia Terengganu for this excellent collaboration work.

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