

Analysis of Aceh's Economic Recovery After the Tsunami Disaster and Prolonged Conflict Year, 2005

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Abstract: The article entitled Analysis of Aceh's Economic Recovery Post-Tsunami and Prolonged Conflict in 2005-2013, aims to analyze changes and developments in the Acehese economy after experiencing natural disasters in the form of the tsunami and the prolonged conflict that occurred before the tsunami. This article uses a qualitative approach and is assisted by historical methods. The technique used in this article is a literature study technique. The results obtained in this study are the changes and economic developments of the Aceh province with the data that has been obtained in the literature study conducted. The economy in the first year after the tsunami can be seen that the Acehese economy is in a very chaotic condition, even reaching minus in 2005 and becoming the region with the lowest economy in all of Indonesia. However, gradually Aceh began to rise from various sectors, be it economy, education, infrastructure, began to be built and progressed after the natural disaster and prolonged conflict.

Abstrak: Artikel yang berjudul Analisis Pemulihan Ekonomi Aceh Pasca Tsunami dan Konflik Berkepanjangan Tahun 2005-2013 ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perubahan dan perkembangan perekonomian Aceh setelah mengalami bencana alam berupa tsunami dan konflik berkepanjangan yang timbul sebelum terjadinya tsunami. Artikel ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan dibantu dengan metode sejarah. Teknik yang digunakan dalam artikel ini adalah teknik studi pustaka. Adapun hasil yang diperoleh dalam penelitian ini adalah perubahan dan perkembangan ekonomi provinsi Aceh dengan data-data yang telah diperoleh dalam studi pustaka yang dilakukan. Perekonomian ditahun pertama pasca tsunami bias dilihat bahwa perekonomian Aceh dalam kondisi yang sangat kacau bahkan mencapai minus ditahun 2005 dan menjadi daerah dengan ekonomi terendah diseluruh Indonesia. Namun, lambat laun Aceh mulai bangkit dari berbagai sektor baik itu ekonomi, pendidikan, infrastruktur mulai dibangun dan mengalami kemajuan setelah bencana alam dan konflik yang berkepanjangan tersebut.

INTRODUCTION

Considering the long history of Indonesia will never run out and it will take a long time to record this in the historical record. This cannot be separated from the many regions and events that occur with different stories and ins and outs. One such area is the province of Aceh which is located at the tip of the island of Sumatra and adjacent to the province of North Sumatra, has recorded a lot of events and events that can not be forgotten.

One of the important events that occurred in Aceh and engraved as a dark history in acehnese society is the existence of the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) which lasted a long time to make the Indonesian government at that time have to negotiate for the sake of negotiations and even send the TNI to complete the group but it is unfortunate that this failed and the rebellion continued. The rebellion carried out by GAM has the aim that the people of Aceh are given the right and justice of the central government which at the time it uterus continuously drains aceh's natural resources and makes Aceh's economy at the bottom compared to other areas that are growing. This movement gradually got bigger and harder to stop, even when the government of B.J Habibie, Abdurrahman Wahid, Megawati Soekarno Putri could not complete this group. Only during the time of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono this movement can be completed by peaceful means.

The resolution of gam problems is none other than the occurrence of natural disasters in Aceh, namely in the form of earthquakes and tsunamis that hit Aceh in 2004. The earthquake that occurred at that time was even recorded in the history of the world as the largest earthquake in modern

times. Earthquakes and tsunamis in Aceh are inevitable, this is because the geographical location of Aceh province is opposite to the Andaman Sea to the north, the Strait of Malak to the east and to the west bordering the Indonesian Ocean. therefore, Aceh becomes one of the areas surrounded also by the ocean, so that if an earthquake with great power occurs in one of the oceans then it will cause a tsunami like the one that occurred in Aceh.

The emergence of natural disasters in the form of tsunamis in Aceh then made severe damage both in terms of infrastructure, economy, social, education and even culture were also affected by the fatal impact for Aceh at that time. The occurrence of this tsunami also caused the number of residents of Banda Aceh city to decrease by 24% of the total population living in Banda Aceh City is around 252,917 people, with the total population of survivors is 192,531 people only. This number is calculated both from the population who were seriously and lightly injured.

The number of damaged buildings then disrupted the pace of the economy coupled with the destruction of agricultural land, livestock that were carried away by the waves added to the long list of factors in the decline of Aceh's economic rate. Before the tsunami indeed, the economic situation of Aceh was also not doing well because the prolonged conflict that occurred at that time had not received a bright spot with the central government and did not even see the possibility of ending the rebellion. Therefore, Aceh's economy did not develop properly ahead of the tsunami in 2004.

After the tsunami, the Aceh government and the central government worked together to rebuild Aceh, even many foreign

countries contributed as a sign of humanity to Aceh. Building after building began to be built, educational buildings also did not escape to be formed immediately, the economy at that time was not an important factor in the early days after the tsunami. However, of course, building the economy of a region is important for the area, because after the situation has begun to be controlled the Aceh government began to rebuild their economic sector. Moreover, the state of the economy that had previously deteriorated because of a prolonged conflict increased the burden to make the economy move for the better. From the explanation above, researchers are interested in researching the development of aceh's economy after the tsunami and the prolonged conflict in Aceh in 2005-2013.

Research that uses qualitative shorts must conduct a literature search or literature study and be the most important thing if using a qualitative approach. The existence of library studies is expected to be a bridge that can help researchers to obtain the data they want to use and become a theoretical foundation in the research. Therefore theoretical studies are very important in a study and can help researchers to identify the problem to be raised and find the direction of the research. The theoretical study in this study aims to analyze aceh's economic development after the tsunami and prolonged conflict in 2005-2013. The study of this theory includes tsunamis, the economy, and prolonged conflicts. Tsunami The term tsunami itself comes from the sakura country of Japan where in Japanese "Tsu" is the port and "Nami" is the wave. It can be concluded that tsunami means "port wave". Tsunami can also mean as a wave roll that arises after an earthquake, sea earthquake, volcanic eruption and also occurs due to the impact of a meteor that falls into the sea. In addition, tsunamis also occur because of plate shifts,

eruptions that arise due to volcanic eruptions, and landslides.

Tsunami natural disaster while still far in the middle of the ocean is not visible, but when approaching the coast, the waves will move quickly and will continue to grow. The waves that have reached the beach have an increasing height and have strong power with a more decreased speed. Tsunami is a very large and dangerous natural disaster because it will devour whatever is in front of it and the largest tsunami case ever occurred in Indonesia precisely in Aceh, namely in 2004 with an earthquake scale of 9.1 Mw (Sugito, 2008: 2).

Economics The term economics comes from the Greek "Oikos" meaning household, and "Nomos" meaning ordinance, rule. Linguistically, economics means household rules. In KBBI, the economy has a meaning as everything related to income, use and division of goods and wealth or finances. This economy is also concerned with all actions that occur in producing goods or services to meet the needs and desires of every human being.

According to some experts such as Adam Smith, argues that economics is "The science that studies the sources of wealth of a nation and the center of attention is in the factors that cause such prosperity, such as agricultural products, industry, shipping, and so on. Later, Marshall argued that "Economics is a science that studies a person's efforts in the field of work for his daily life. This economics then discusses the relationship of human efforts to obtain and generate income and see in which direction they use the income (Safri, 2018: 3-8).

Post In the Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), post has an after meaning. The word Pasca itself comes from Sanskrit and its pronunciation is post not post. Indeed, the word post is still related to the post which has the meaning of "after" if viewed in

English such as Postgraduate or postgraduate (Completed, 2012). Prolonged conflict is the opposition made by a group against a person or another group that does not get a common thread and solution to their long-standing feud. There are so many factors that can make this conflict even longer such as the prolonged conflict that occurred in Aceh, namely between the GAM group and the Indonesian government which at that time also did not get a bright spot to solve the problem (Lestari, 2018).

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach that is, researchers will collect data and information in literature studies so that accurate data is obtained. Qualitative approach according to Maleong (2007: 6) is a research study conducted to understand a phenomenon experienced by research subjects be it in the form of behavior, motivation, perception, action and others using holistic means through thesis described in the form of words and language, this is used in a scientific context that also uses the scientific method.

This research is done using primary and secondary sources. For primary sources, the original source is written directly by a historian while the secondary source is the source written by a historian using the first source or primary source. (Firdaus, et al. 2020). In this study using historical/historical methods, proposed by Kuntowijoyo. Historical method is a process carried out to review both critically and analyze records and relics in the past. Where this historical method is divided into five stages, namely 1) the selection of topics; 2) heuristic or source collection; 3) verification or criticism of sources; 4) interpretation; 5) historiography or historical writing (Kuntowijoyo: 1955). Using historical methods in this study is because researchers want to research the economic development

of Aceh after the tsunami and prolonged conflict from 2005-2013.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The Economic State of Aceh Before the Tsunami

Aceh's history has never escaped its greatness and success in the economic field since the 17th century. However, it cannot last forever and gradually it only becomes history. Especially after the Dutch came and wanted to master Aceh the situation of Aceh was getting more chaotic. To fight them the necessary funds are very much and dredge up Aceh's wealth. Even after being separated from the hands of the Netherlands and Indonesia has also become independent, things do not get better but still arise chaos. Conflict after conflict arose and spread in Aceh in order to get justice and fulfill the wishes of the area. The first conflict that arose after Indonesia's independence was the DI/TII rebellion led by Teuku Daud Beureuh in 1953. Then, followed by the emergence of an uprising movement carried out by the residents of Aceh called the Free Aceh Movement (GAM).

Both rebellions carried out by the People of Aceh arise from a sense of disillusionment with the central government that violates and betrays the people of Aceh. That is what increasingly wants the people of Aceh to receive their fair rights. The DI / TII rebellion that occurred can indeed find a common thread and can be eased by the granting of privileges to Aceh both in religion, education and customs. However, during Suharto's reign resurfaced an uprising led by Teungku Muhammad Hasan Di Tiro in 1976. This rebellion movement is called the Free Aceh Movement (GAM), which aims to restore the welfare of the Acehnese people who were snatched away by the central government.

Suharto's government at the time ran an authoritarian and centralistic system of government. This makes development only focused on the center and the areas are not too concerned even a lot of regional wealth must be given to the center.

The main factor in the emergence of this movement is the economic exploitation carried out by the central government. Aceh does have abundant natural resources, such as the existence of gas lading in Lhoksumawe, Iskandar Muda fertilizer plant, Asean Fertilizer Plant, coupled with the existence of PT paper mill. Kraft. With all the abundant natural wealth, this does contribute a lot to the country's income. In 1993, in the oil and gas sector made a profit of 6,644 T and received by Aceh only amounted to 453.9 M and the rest was owned by the state. From here alone it has been seen that there is injustice to Aceh and even in terms of development, Aceh is still inferior to other regions, but if we look at the income of the oil and gas sector alone it is very much. From here triggered the emergence of movements against the central government (Wahyuni et al., 2005).

The rebellion carried out by GAM is getting bigger and bigger and even making the people of Aceh themselves frightened because their actions are already outrageous. To overcome this rebellion, various approaches were carried out from the reign of President B. J. Habibie until the reign of President Megawati, there was still no common thread found. A lot of negotiations were done to reduce the anger of this GAM. Not only from the line of negotiation but also done with armed association. During the reign of President Abdurahman Wahid, efforts were made by peaceful path, namely the existence of Humanitarian Affairs I and Humanitarian Pause II. Then, in Megawati's time, a policy called Integrated Operations was carried out, but it still did not work. Therefore,

President Megawati issued a decree on May 19, 2003 "Number 18 of 2003" which was announced that Aceh was in the stage of Martial Law.

The path of peace that has been carried out by the president that has not resulted finally took a new path, namely with the use of military forces that are deployed on a large scale and are expected to dampen this movement. However, it is a pity that hope is not in line with reality, military forces also cannot make this movement extinguished. The decision from President Megawati turned out to add to the long list of disappointments of the People of Aceh against the government. However, the policy carried out by Megawati also had a positive impact on the Aceh area, because the economic, legal and governmental conditions at that time began to recover. But still the problem cannot be said to be over and GAM still continues to carry out rebellions. President Susilo Bambang Yudiono also made efforts to reconcile with GAM, namely by holding diplomacy and informal discussions. This conversation took place in January-May 2005 and was assisted by a third party, Crisis Management Initiative (CMI). These talks were eventually successful and became the end of the GAM rebellion. If we look again, the cessation of rebellion by GAM is also not spared from the tsunami in 2004 that hit Aceh at that time. After the tsunami, many buildings were damaged, many casualties fell and the state of Aceh in all fields became chaotic. This is also the main factor that GAM finally reconciled with the central government (Zain, 2009: 21).

Aceh's Economic Condition During Prolonged Conflict

At the time of the conflict in Aceh the economy was very concerning and coupled with the lack of attention from the local government and even the central

government as a result of the conflict that continues to occur. Therefore, Aceh's economy is gradually getting mired and becomes the bottom among other regions throughout Indonesia. How not when people want to trade alone must be hindered by conflicts and riots that occurred at that time. People also do not open farmland because of their fear that they will be injured and if they open a business when the conflict is going on, it is certain that the business will not run smooth and must go out of business.

If we look at it in terms of economy, at that time Aceh had several economic sectors such as the industrial sector, agriculture, plantations and fisheries. These sectors are the pillars of the acehnese economy. According to a research institute, *Conflict Resolution Training*, making several divisions of aceh's economic sectors, namely (Muhammad. 2019: 7-9): (1) Industrial Sector, In the industrial sector, Aceh has great potential as in the plantation industry, forests and also agriculture has income in the form of processed palm oil, rubber, essentials, and paper. Then, there are also processed mining products that were not too developed at that time. When calculated since 1998, Aceh's industry amounts to 33 units (basic industry) and the number of workers is 5.928 people. Furthermore, there are 189 units (various industries) with a total workforce of 14.873 people; In medium and small industries there are 35.090 units with a total workforce of around 129.477 people. (2) Fisheries Sector In this sector has quite a lot of jobs, namely as many as 100,000 jobs, 87.783 in the capture fishery, and the rest there are about 14.461 engaged in the aquaculture sector and the total community that makes the fisheries sector their livelihood amounts to 53,100 people, about 60% of the small fishermen. A total of 7,700 units that can operate offshore and a large-scale ship fleet more operate in North Aceh. East Aceh, Bireuen, West Aceh

and South Aceh. (3) Plantation Sector The plantation sector is also one of the important sectors in Aceh. Plantations are indeed a strategic sector to build the economy, help in national development, be able to improve the welfare of the people of Aceh, open jobs for the unemployed, and as raw materials for making edible oil and other management industries. The main result in this sector is oil palm which in 1998 reached 258.798 tons came from rakyat plantations, from large private plantations producing 231,798 tons of oil palm. In addition to oil palm, there are also plantation products, namely rubber as much as 47,620 tons from people's plantations, then from large plantations managed to get 17,153 tons, then there are plantation products in the form of chocolate 8,865 tons derived from people's plantations and from large plantations managed to get 1,821 tons.

Keep in mind that aceh's economic situation continues to deteriorate which is coupled with the occurrence of natural disasters in the form of earthquakes and tsunamis. Natural disasters that come and hit Aceh further make the economic situation of Aceh worse. The tsunami that came made buildings completely destroyed, plantations damaged, and the economy stopped or died completely. Unlike Aceh which is getting worse, other areas have increased in terms of economy and even the amount of poverty is reduced there. However, in line with the occurrence of a prolonged conflict in Aceh even when it had reached Martial Law made the economy go to the bottom curve, but with the tsunami that occurred also made this prolonged conflict completed. This is a positive impact for Aceh and Also Indonesia, although indeed the perceived losses are far greater than the benefits obtained.

Aceh Tsunami of 2004

The Aceh tsunami occurred on December 26, 2004 which began with an earthquake with an epicentrum of 150 KM from the coast which ranged from 9.1 to 9.3 Mw and became the largest earthquake in this modern era. The tsunami that occurred in 2004 made Aceh chaotic with many destroyed buildings, the population killed recorded a total of 130,013 people and the missing victims amounted to 37,066 people, destroyed agriculture and plantations caused the economy to deteriorate further after the tsunami. However, the tsunami that occurred in Aceh not only had a negative impact on the people of Aceh but gave a silver lining, namely the end of the rebellion carried out by GAM (Adji, 2011: 52).

Although not all areas of Aceh were affected by this tsunami, there are many areas that were severely affected by the 2004 tsunami such as the city areas of Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya and West Aceh. In addition, there are several other areas that were also affected by the tsunami with a smaller scale, namely the Pidie, Bireuen and Lhokseumawe regions in the east (Shamsidik, et al. 2019: 4). In the analysis of a team formed by the Indonesian government who was also joined by an international expert, they estimated the amount of losses plus the amount of damage caused by the tsunami reached Rp. 29.1 trillion (Sugiyono, 2016: 34).



Source: *Tribunenew.com*

Picture 1. The state of Aceh after the 2004 Tsunami

When viewed in the handling process that occurred in Aceh, special, systematic and also planned handlers are needed because of the earthquake and tsunami. The Aceh government together with the Indonesian government conducted a handler that began from rehabilitation activities and then continued with reconstruction after natural disasters handled by the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency (BRR). This agency was established by the Indonesian government in charge of handling rehabilitation and reconstruction after the Aceh earthquake and tsunami (Isnaini, 2019).

Conception of Livelihood Recovery

Livelihood or referred to as "livelihood" became a trend word after the Aceh tsunami in 2004. After the tsunami that destroyed the livelihoods of the people of Aceh so that the need for countermeasures to meet their livelihoods. Therefore, in addition to infrastructure improvements, looking for victims, treating the injured who became the main focus of the government at the beginning of the year after the tsunami the government began to switch to restore aceh's economy which was in a very bad state at that time. The government wants to restore a decent source of livelihood to the population and be able to grow the economy.

The first thing to do is to restore existing assets both public assets and people's assets. To fulfill this, of course, a lot of capital is needed, be it the mode of money, labor, physical, natural conditions and also social relations of the community. Then, three phases were formed, namely 1) *The phase of providing livelihoods*; 2) *Livelihood protection*; 3) *Promotion of livelihoods that have been established*. In the first phase is used in the emergency period in the form of the act of providing goods in the form of food and living supplies. The second phase,

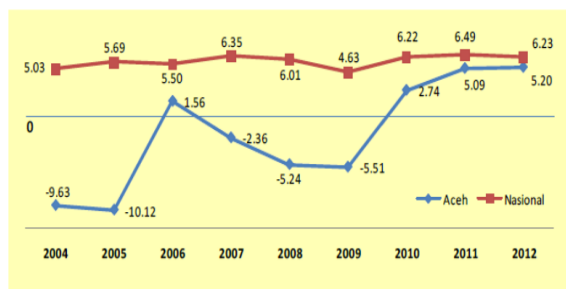
livelihood protection is carried out to protect and rebuild all assets that have a relationship with livelihood sources. The third phase, the promotion of livelihoods is carried out to spread and strive so that this livelihood will run smoothly and can meet the needs of labor (Shamsidik, 2019: 6-10).

Post-natural disaster recovery must be done immediately with the main focus that must be done is sectors that are able to help communities such as settlements, infrastructure, social, and economy. However, in the social and economic sectors may not be the main focus after the disaster. Especially in the economy requires a long and prolonged recovery time. It could be that the required period of time is also unlimited and depends on the circumstances and requires financial assistance at the beginning of the situation.

Aceh's Economy After Tsunami and Prolonged Conflict

Economic Development of Aceh in 2005

On December 26, 2004, a tsunami hit hampr throughout Aceh and caused a lot of damage and chaos and the economy at the end of 2004 was also cut off. Turning towards 2005, the economy still remains minus because at that time the government and the community were still focused on finding the missing, healing the injured and building settlements. Therefore, this year's economy is still not too much of a priority and progresses slowly.



Picture 2. Comparison of Aceh's Economy and National Economy

When viewed from the table above, aceh's economy in 2005 became the area with the lowest economy even when it reached minus. The low economy in 2005 is not surprising even natural if an area has just experienced a devastating natural disaster. This year even became the lowest economic growth rate compared to other regions in Indonesia to reach -10.12 (Dan, 2013).

Development of Aceh Economy in 2006

Aceh in 2006 began to rise both from the infrastructure sector, education and even in the economy. Unlike in 2005, when Aceh was ranked late in the economy, 2006 opened a new chapter for Aceh which was recovering from the tragedy of the tsunami natural disaster and the prolonged conflict that had occurred. In 2006, Aceh's economic growth after the tsunami began to reach the postif aspect which was once minus has risen and is at 1.56%. When viewed in terms of economic structure, Aceh is very dependent on the oil and gas sector. Oil and gas commodity assistance is what made aceh's economy in 2006 began to rise, with oil and gas donations in Aceh at that time reached a total of 18.65 T or about 25.36% of Aceh's total GDP. Not only that, from the gas processing industry also contributed as much as 10 T or about 13.59%. After Aceh was hit by an earthquake and coupled with the tsunami, a shift in economic structure also arose from the sectoral economic structure, namely the primary sector and the secondary sector which was once high but after the tsunami the primary sector decreased (Isnaini, 2019: 71-73).

Furthermore, when viewed from the Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB) experienced ups and downs after the tsunami. This is also due to the unstable situation and is still in the process of recovery, so the PDRB in 2006 the growth rate is still lacking. The development of PDRB after the tsunami is still experiencing

ups and downs, economic development is still unstable because it is still in the process of rehabilitation. The growth of the PDRB of Aceh Province from 2006.

Aceh's population in 2006 who worked in agriculture reached 56.7%, and from the secondary sector both construction and manufacturing also decreased. The labor acceptance ratio is also only around 9.5% of the total working population in Aceh. Not only from the primary and secondary sectors but also from the tertiary sector increased to reach 52.31%. Although this figure is already high, the high unemployment rate in Aceh still cannot be solved (Adji, 2011: 54).

Aceh's Economic Development in 2007-2009

Unlike the PDRB in 2006 which there was no movement, in 2007 the situation turned out to be getting worse. Aceh's economic condition starting in 2007, 2008 and 2009 decreased to -2.36%, -5.27%, and -5.58%. This situation is worse than in 2006, this is because at that time oil and gas production was reduced. This condition also affects various sectors such as the gas raw material management industry, and causes a decrease in oil and gas reserves in the east coast of Aceh. This can be seen in the following table:

Tahun	PDRB ADHK (Milyar Rp)	Laju Pertumbuhan (%)
2006	113.160.151.1	-
2007	110.486.419.4	-2,36
2008	104.659.783.6	-5,27
2009	98.817.666.7	-5,58
2010	101.545.236.8	2,76
2011	104.874.211.2	3,27
2012	108.914.897.6	3,85
2013	111.755.826.6	2,61
2014	113.487.799.2	1,55
2015	112.672.440.9	-0,72
2016	116.386.730.6	3,31
2017	121.263.820.5	4,1

Sumber : BPS, 2017

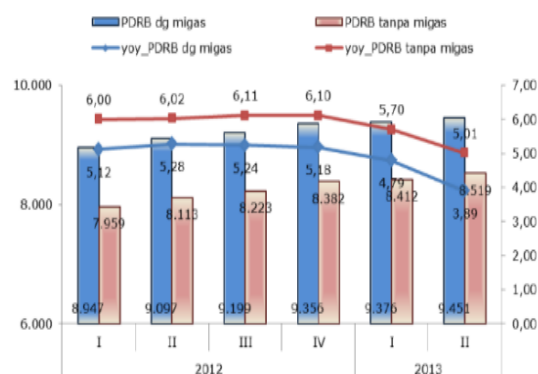
Table 1. Comparison of Aceh PDRB in 2006-2017

When viewed from the rate of inflation then in 2008 there was a fairly high increase of about 11.92%, but this did not happen for long and fell back in 2009-2014. Conditions that are getting better both in terms of facilities and infrastructure also have a considerable contribution to the decline in the rate of inflation. This inflation of course has a very large relationship with the smooth distribution of goods, especially in the distribution of basic needs of the community. Furthermore, there are other factors that can also suppress the high rate of inflation, namely the circulation of money has decreased since the rehabilitation and reconstruction process of Aceh which began in 2009 (Isnaini, 2019: 72-73).

This kind of economic situation is also the cause of higher poverty in Aceh. From 2006 to 2015, poverty in Aceh has fluctuated in certain years. In 2006, the percentage of Acehnese population was the highest, which was around 28.28%. Then, in 2007-2010 poverty in Aceh decreased by around - 5.75%, -11.4%, -6.96% and - 3.47%. Furthermore, if we look at the percentage of the population that was fairly poor in 2007-2010, which ranged from 26.65%, 23.53%, 21.8% and 20.98%. If we look at the data, the number of poor people is quite high even though the poverty rate has decreased (Isnaini, 2019: 75).

Aceh's Economic Growth in 2012-2013

Aceh's economic growth can be divided into two, namely economic growth assisted by oil and gas and economic growth that is not helped by oil and gas. This is used to look at the state of aceh's economy and there is no wrong perception about it. To see how the two things compare, look at the following image:



Source: BPS Aceh Province

Picture 3. Aceh's economic growth

When viewed from the picture above we can know that the economic development of Aceh without oil and gas assistance is much higher when compared to economic development assisted by oil and gas. Although economic development with the help of oil and gas is smaller but the GDP is greater than without oil and gas. In 2012, Aceh's economy without oil and gas was always in the range of 6% in every quarter. Then, Aceh's economy with oil and gas has always been in the range of 5% in each quarter.

In 2012 in the first quarter, Aceh's economy experienced a decline both in terms of GDP without oil and gas and with the help of oil and gas. In the research conducted, it was seen that the economy without oil and gas assistance fell by 5.70% in the fourth quarter of 2013, where in the fourth quarter of 2012 it was at 6.10%. This decline is caused by several factors, namely the absence of liquidity in terms of Aceh's economy. In addition, another factor is that Aceh's APBA funds have not been liquid and are still in progress. The Aceh area at that time was still fairly dependent on APBA funds because as it was known at that time Aceh's economy was sourced from the private sector and it was quite small plus the absence of medium and large industries that were able to sustain the economy.

This year also, oil and gas development such as PT Arun LNG at that time was no longer operating but by the Regional Government continues to strive so that PT can continue to run. The regional government also strives to run PT Pupuk Iskandar Muda (PIM) again and be given supply input from other regions so that it can operate properly. Then, in Lhoknga, the Andalas Cement Plant is considered unable to help the people of Aceh in providing employment. This is because the cement they produce is brought to Medan by a ship and their workers come from Medan. Therefore, the unemployment rate in Aceh is getting bigger and the provision of jobs is also absent. The usefulness of the Andalas Cement Plant is also not felt by the Local Government itself because the factory headquarters is located in Medan so that their corporate taxes are not paid to the Aceh Regional Government. Thus, the development and growth of the Aceh economy is very dependent on apba funds. In the second quarter of 2013, the economy declined to reach 5.01% from what was in the first quarter at 5.70%. Economic growth continued to decline from 5.70 percent in the first quarter of 2013 to 5.01 in the second quarter of 2013. It is expected that Aceh's economic growth will increase again in the third and fourth quarters after the budget is disbursed and projects begin to be implemented (Dan, 2013)

From January 2012 to June 2013, infallibility began to develop and experienced significant movements. However, when entering April-May the inflation rate decreases, this happens every year. In June-July increased again and the demand for consumables and also construction goods increased, because at that time APBA funds were liquid. This funding helps the community and the government to meet their needs. In November 2012 there was a phenomenon that was the occurrence of deflation.

Deflation is a condition when the price of goods falls but the value of the currency increases. That is, a condition when the money circulating in society is too little and makes prices continue to fall. In May, the inflation rate decreased which was also a factor in the emergence of deflation in 2012, this is because economic activity tends to be sluggish and at that time APBA funds have not been liquid.

The growth rate of inflation fluctuations in the Aceh area actually has a relatively similar comparison, but of course it has differences in several months. This difference is quite extreme, which is one or two months late. Then, when viewed from the open unemployment rate was quite high in August 2012 this is higher than in February 2012 even reached 9.1%. This figure is the highest unemployment rate in Aceh since 2009. This increase in unemployment is not yet known the exact cause, but when viewed from TPT which has increased, labor force participation is decreasing. Continuing in the discussion about the Aceh economy without oil and gas assistance, the economy with oil and gas assistance also increased at 3.89% in 2013 in the second quarter increased to 4.18% in the third quarter of 2013. The cause of this increase can already be found from the results of research conducted, namely due to the level of demand from household consumption and government consumption.

From the mining and quarrying sector it turned out to be in a state of minus, except for the excavation subsector in 2013 in the third quarter. Moving to the trade sector, restaurants and hotels were at the highest level, namely in the third quarter of 2013 which was around 3.1%. Furthermore, in the second rank is in the Building sector which is at 2.7%. This success is also influenced by the existence of provincial APBA assistance and also assistance from city districts in triggering regional economic development

from the trade and building sectors also increased in 2013 in the third quarter. In the agricultural sector is in the lowest sector but still in a positive state, which is around 0.7% when compared to the growth of other sectors. Then, at the lowest sectoral level, namely in the oil and gas industry sector, with conditions like this also having an impact on oil and gas results for Aceh in the next period.

CONCLUSION

Aceh has a long history until it can be as it is now. This long journey is peppered with the arrival of the Dutch who want to seize Aceh and make Aceh as their colony. Struggle and resistance also arose from the people of Aceh and the war began to take a lot of casualties and very expensive funds both from the Acehnese and the Dutch side. The resistance carried out by the people of Aceh produced a resounding result, namely they managed to expel the Dutch from the land of Aceh. The next trip is when Indonesia is independent, the Aceh area cannot necessarily be peaceful. Incident after event arises both from the rebellion carried out by the people of Aceh in order to get the same justice as other regions. In order to realize this, a rebellion called di / TII rebellion then re-emerged a movement called the Free Aceh Movement (GAM).

The trial carried out by these two groups does have similarities, namely to ask for justice for the people of Aceh to the central government. The central government has indeed given special rights after the DI / TII rebellion, but during the Suharto government the situation was also chaotic and the people of Aceh were again squeezed in the economic field. Aceh's economic resources are absorbed for the development of the central city which makes the people of Aceh experience injustice because they are deprived of their rights. Therefore, there was distrust in the

government and a rebellion was carried out. The prolonged conflict that occurred in Aceh is very difficult to stop. Even negotiation after negotiation has been held since the time of president B.J. Habibie, continued during the time of president Abdulrahman Wahid, president Megawati, and only then during the reign of Susilo Bambang Yudiyono this issue can be resolved.

When viewed from the economic sector, this prolonged conflict event has a very big impact on the economy of the people of Aceh. Why this is because the conflict that occurred made the economic pace decrease, trade began to stop and weak contact with outside Aceh broke Aceh's economic chain with the outside region. In addition, the people of Aceh are also afraid to do their activities such as opening farms, working in factories or catching fish. Their activities stopped because in fact this GAM group could also attack the people of Aceh itself. Therefore, Aceh's economy during this prolonged conflict there was a considerable decline.

In 2004, there was another dark event in Aceh, namely the occurrence of a natural disaster in the form of a tsunami that added to the long list of causes of Aceh's decline deepened. The tsunami that occurred in 2004 made many buildings damaged and collapsed, the death toll was very much coupled with injuries that were not less numerous. At that time Aceh's economy stopped and there was no movement at all in early 2005. Aceh's economic growth in 2005 was in a state of minus and became the area with the lowest economy in Indonesia. In 2005, the government has not focused on improving Aceh's economy but is more focused on finding missing victims, rehabilitating, reconstructing and rebuilding settlements. Therefore, the economy has not been the top priority of the government and people of Aceh this year. Then in 2006, there was a better increase and also an increase

than in 2005 and also reached the positive aspect which was once minus has risen and is at 1.56%.

In 2007-2009, the economy declined again, even in 2008 and 2009 it decreased to -2.36%, -5.27%, and -5.58%. This situation is worse than in 2006, this is because at that time oil and gas production was reduced. This condition also affects various sectors such as the gas raw material management industry, and causes a decrease in oil and gas reserves in the east coast of Aceh. Then, in 2012-2013 the economy has begun to be complex where Aceh's economic growth can be divided into two, namely economic growth assisted by oil and gas and economic growth that is not helped by oil and gas.

Aceh's economic development without oil and gas assistance is much higher when compared to economic development assisted by oil and gas. Although economic development with the help of oil and gas is smaller but the GDP is greater than without oil and gas. In 2012, Aceh's economy without oil and gas was always in the range of 6% in every quarter. Then, Aceh's economy with oil and gas has always been in the range of 5% in each quarter. In 2012 in the first quarter, Aceh's economy experienced a decline both in terms of GDP without oil and gas and with the help of oil and gas. In the research conducted, it was seen that the economy without oil and gas assistance fell by 5.70% in the fourth quarter of 2013, where in the fourth quarter of 2012 it was at 6.10%. This decline is caused by several factors, namely the absence of liquidity in terms of Aceh's economy. In addition, another factor is that Aceh's APBA funds have not been liquid and are still in progress. In 2012-2013, Aceh's economy is still very dependent on APBA funds given to the province and to districts / cities.

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