by Fx. Adji Samekto

Submission date: 29-Dec-2022 10:30AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1987205439

File name: Gampong_Leadership.pdf (125.46K)

Word count: 383 Character count: 2239

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Abstract

The enactment of Law No. 6/2014 in Aceh has been associated with the existence of gampong and mukim governed by Law No. 11/2006. Law no. 6/2014 has not focuses on the recognition of adat communities. This article aims to answer two important issues. First, to what extent a leadership strengthening of gampong and mukim in Aceh can be performed in the context of recognition of adat communities? Second, what is correlation between a leadership framework related to disaster experience of Aceh and disaster mitigation? The strengthening of gampong and mukim leaderships was inseparable from the context of recognition and protection of the state to adat communities. So far, state law does not recognize adat communities operatively and functionally. It is important to strengthen the adat communities. The strengthening should be oriented on an understanding that adat communities are not limited to the context of adat law, but rather related to sociocultural, politics, economics, and ecological dimensions. In regard to disaster mitigation, the recognition and protection of adat communities would be very important so that implementation of disaster mitigation can be performed by gampong and mukim leaders. In this case, gampong and mukim were not limited as government agencies, but as adat institution and adat community. This institutional combination allowed gampong and mukim to set adat spaces contributing to the disaster risk mitigation of Aceh.

Keywords: village, gampong, mukim, mitigation, disaster, Aceh.

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