

# Persuasive Sustainable Models for Conflict Resolution Post-Earthquake

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**Abstract**—This study discusses Pasar raya Padang Post-Earthquake asymmetries conflict in 2009. The asymmetries conflict occurred for five years after the earthquake. The research question is how Persuasive Sustainable Models are carried out by the government to attain the conflict resolution between the government and market traders. The approach of this research is a qualitative approach by integrative analysis. The contributors to this study were 10 people with key informants were one of the conflict resolution officials from the market service and have an important role in the market trader's association. This study shows that the asymmetric conflict between the government and the market traders has been resurrected. It means that the resolution has been reached. The results were influenced by the leadership during conflict resolution. The changing of the local government leadership model led to a win-win solution for the conflict. The development of Pasarraya's rehabilitation and reconstruction began to take place. The model conducted by the government is a persuasive approach that continuously applied by the officials in approach to persuade the traders. This model is considered successful in finding a win-win solution to the asymmetric conflict between the government and the traders. This model is persuasive sustainable model.

**Keywords**—*conflict resolution; persuasive; sustainable*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Earthquakes are still a major threat in Indonesia. Most of Indonesia's territory is prone to natural disasters. Disasters that have occurred are extreme factors in making changes. Physical changes (infrastructure), structures, and superstructure are quickly inevitable, thus disrupting the sustainability of society or the social system. The condition of rapid physical change and the slow adaptation capacity of the community have become the unavoidable caused of the malfunction called the impact of the disaster. This condition makes most people unable to meet their needs independently due to the extreme changes in various post-disaster conditions.

The government as the authority holder must make a decision to overcome the extreme conditions and extreme changes. Various responses related to the earthquakes have been made, but these responses are often not in line with what the community needs. One of the government's policies in

dealing with this problem is through market revitalization. Basically, the market revitalization process must refer to the applicable laws and regulations i.e. Law No. 24 of 2007 concerning Natural Disaster Management, Government Regulation No. 21 of 2008, Government Regulation No. 22 of 2008 and other laws and regulations related to Natural Disaster, both in the planning process and in the implementation of rehabilitation/reconstruction. Rehabilitation and reconstruction of Pasar Inpres Building in Pasarraya Padang cannot be separated from the existence of merchant civil rights of Pasar Inpres Building based on the agreement between Padang Regional Government and the traders.

The rehabilitation/reconstruction process also cannot negate the civil rights of traders as earthquake victims. Therefore, so that civil rights and the rights of traders as victims of the earthquake are not violated, the rehabilitation-reconstruction process must be carried out by involving traders as earthquake victims. The government's response through the implementation of inappropriate policies often creates e.g. asymmetrical conflict between the government and the victims. Conflicts can occur over a long period of time; for years, until all parties found the resolution achieved was a win-win solution.

Conflicts are prone to occur in the market, crowded markets often become conflict flashpoints because they commonly bring large numbers of people from different ethnic groups together in a congested area [1]. They offer a fertile context for conflict entrepreneurs wishing to use conflict for business or political ends to promote their aims. Unemployed youth can be hired at very little cost to help escalate any small conflict which occurs: the potential for looting once a conflict is in full swing provides additional incentive.

This study examines cases of Pasarraya Padang asymmetric conflict post-earthquake in 2009. Asymmetrical conflicts that occurred lasted for more than five years begun shortly after the earthquake. The question of this research is how the government leadership model solved the asymmetric conflict resolution between the government and the market traders.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Conflict is a sharp or opposition disagreement over various interests, ideas etc. Conflict means a perception of perceived divergence of interest or a belief that the aspirations of the conflicting parties cannot be achieved simultaneously. Conflict can also be interpreted as the relationship of two or more parties (individuals or groups) who have or feel they have different goals that are not in line.

Conflicts can change at any time through different stages of activities, intensities, tensions, and violence. The stages of conflict include: 1) Conflict, a period in which there is a target incompatibility between two or more parties so that conflict arises; 2) Confrontation, conflict becomes open, if only one party feels there is a problem, perhaps the supporters begin demonstrations or other behaviors; 3) Crisis, the peak of conflict when tension and/or violence is most intense; 4) Effect, the level of tension, confrontation and violence will decrease, with the possibility of a settlement; and 5) Post-conflict, is characterized by reduced tension, relations between conflicting parties lead to normal conditions. If the problem is not resolved properly, this stage is often a pre-conflict stage [2].

Studies related to the post-earthquake conflict followed the 30 September 2009 earthquake in Pasarraya Padang has been discussed by several researchers. Damsar in 2011 conducted a research related to incident [3]. His study focuses on the Protests conducted by the victims: post-disaster management conflict in Pasarraya Padang. Firdaus in his research found that there were several important events that led the protests of the traders to the government, especially regarding the policies issued by Padang Local Government. The policy was the construction of Emergency Kiosks which are considered detrimental to the traders. The reconstruction policies of Pasar Inpres I, II, III and IV are not in accordance with the traders needs and far from post-disaster Management policies. Also, the construction of phase VII of the 2nd and 3rd floors of the market building required the emptying on the first floor. The Protests conducted by traders is through the Pasarraya Padang Traders Association (Asosiasi Pedagang Pasar Raya – APPR) by forming a Joint Strategy with FWK (Forum Warga Kota - City Residents Forum) and PBHI West Sumatra.

Still, related to the Conflict in Pasarraya Padang, a study conducted by Ira Ariesta focuses more on discussing the role of women in the conflict resolution process of the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Pasarraya Padang [4]. In her analysis, in the existing actions, it turns out that there are some women who held the important roles in conflict resolution efforts including the women from the governmental offices, women from NGOs, women activists from students, and women traders. However, their roles are relatively diminutive in the resolution process. From several actions taken, it turned out that women have become the victims of the violence and the most regrettable thing was when the negotiation process occurred between opposing parties at that time most women were not involved.

These previous studies show that the conflict that occurred in Pasarraya Padang City related to the earthquake on September 30th, 2009 has been conducted in many different

levels of analysis. The following study will look from a different perspective where the efforts of conflict resolution that have been conducted are documented and analyzed by looking at the relationship between the government structure and the community. There are two different layers of structure in the relationship of the conflicts occurred, where the government as the upper structure and the community as the lower structure. For this type of conflict, a third-party study that is potentially good for conflict resolution needs to be analyzed for conflict resolution learning in other contexts.

## III. METHODS

The approach conducted in analyzing the problem through a qualitative approach with data collection techniques through in-depth interviews, documents related to the problem and the observation process. Interviews conducted are in-depth interviews i.e. an unstructured interview between the interviewer and the informant that is repeated repeatedly with different questions and identifying information that has been obtained previously [5]. In this case, the researcher still uses the interview guidelines so that the researcher does not run away from the desired subject matter in accordance with the research objectives. In conducting research, the writer tells the informants the usefulness of this study. Before conducting the interview process the team conducts discussions before going to the field.

The interview process is conducted by not interfering trading activities of the traders in the sense that the team meets the merchant to explain the purposes. Then, the willingness of traders to be interviewed was requested. Regarding the traders in Pasar Inpres selling basic necessities, they asked to be interviewed at 11.00 a.m. because in the morning there are usually many costumers.

In addition to document studies, observations, and interviews, one of the techniques in collecting data is also through the FGD which was conducted twice by involving parties involved in the conflict.

The data collected is analyzed by the integrative analysis model of Miles and Huberman. The Data are in the form of interviews, documents that have been analyzed, and the evidences from the market as the results of the observations are then analyzed and reduced so that they can be presented in the form of writings.

## IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### A. *The Conflicts' Chronology*

Pasarraya is considered as the lifeblood of economic activity in Padang. It is because the Pasarraya is located near the governmental offices and the wholesale market of all satellite markets in the city of Padang. This condition is inversely proportional after the earthquake shook West Sumatra, on September 30, 2009. The market is identical with buying and selling activities between sellers and traders, as the market generally changes due to the earthquake. The traders who were most harmed by the earthquake had to share their attention when the government wanted rehabilitation and reconstruction [6].

In fact, the process of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the buildings after the earthquake did not involve any single trader. This is the beginning of the trigger for a conflict between the traders and Padang Local Government. From the existing conditions, traders are the most harmed group of the earthquake. The beginning of the reconstruction and rehabilitation process is only by notifying the traders through the notification of the Mayor of Padang Number 5111.2.72.1/PS-2011 of January 19, 2011 concerning the termination of the market services in the locations of Pasar Inpres II, III and IV for the traders to vacate the building of Pasar Inpres II, III, and IV where the traders ran their business because the market building will be demolished and will be rebuilt. Also, Padang Local Government had never explained and verified the level the damages and the feasibility levels of building to traders [7].

The traders then responded to the regulation produced by the city government in various attitudes towards their disagreement with the policies that had been issued by the Padang Local Government. The traders protested through numbers of merchant organizations e.g. the group of Batu Bagonjong Traders of Pasar Inpres II (KPB), Pasar Inpres II 1st floor Traders Association (IPPI), Pasar Inpres III 1st floor Commercial Market Traders Communication Forum (FKP2-I), and Regional Leadership Council of Padang Small Traders (IPK) conveyed the protests which basically asked Padang Local Government to only repair the buildings and the market facilities to restore comfort and smooth trade activities. Traders reasoned that the market building were still habitable by West Sumatra's Gapeksindo regulation. No 55/Gapeksindo/2009 of November 2, 2009 stating that Pasar Inpres II, III, and IV Market buildings are still habitable [8].

Considering the plan to demolish and rebuild Pasar Inpres II, III, and IV buildings as part of the rehabilitation and reconstruction activities after the September 2009 earthquake, the activities must be conducted based on the prevailing legislation in disaster management in this case in PP No. 21 of 2008 concerning the implementation of disaster management and the regulation of the head of BNPB No. 11 of 2008 concerning guidelines for implementing post-disaster reconstruction. However, the Padang Local Government in implementing Pasarraya Padang rehabilitation and reconstruction plan ignored the provisions of the prevailing laws and regulations and threatened the fulfillment of the basic rights of traders in Pasar Inpres II, III, and IV. In this case, it reinforces the reason that in implementing the rehabilitation policy, Padang Local Government did not refer to the disaster law.

The efforts to empty and rebuild Pasar Inpres II, III, and IV conducted by the Padang Local Government by relocating traders of Pasar Inpres II, III and IV to occupy the shelter kiosks. However, the shelter kiosks were also opposed by traders because according to traders the shelter kiosks build were not even to the number of the traders.

According to the traders there is a difference between the number of the kiosks in temporary shelters and the number of the traders of Pasar Inpres Market II, III and IV, where the number of temporary shelter stands is around 624 units and the

number of traders consists of 379 traders of Pasar Inpres II 1st floor, 60 traders in front of the Pasar Bagonjong, 249 traders of pasar inpres III 1st floor, and 219 traders of Pasar inpres II 2nd floor.

This situation became the beginning of the increasing activities of Pasaraya Padang, which had previously only been the object of economic activity by only added to the turmoil of the social and political activities of the people of Padang, especially the residents of Pasarraya Padang. The social and political turmoil in Pasarraya Padang began when the policy conducted by Padang Local Government in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Pasarraya Padang building received strong resistance from the traders. This form of resistance was by demonstration protests. It was a new round of conflict between Padang Local Government and the traders which will become a series of conflicts between the traders and Padang Local Government regarding the problem of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the construction of Pasarraya Padang after the September 30, 2009 earthquake.

The demonstration started on Monday, January 4, 2010, where traders refused to occupy the shelters by joining the City Citizens' Forum (FWK) and holding a demonstration with 2000 people at Padang DPRD office. Furthermore, it was followed by a demonstration by closing of the stores by FWK Padang, which was held on February 10, 2010. On Thursday, the traders held another protest to the DPRD by holding a plenary session [8].

Conflicts between Padang Local Government and the traders are not only in the form of demonstrations, but sometimes tapering conflicts become physical clashes between traders and security officers. There have been two clashes that have led to the arrest and detention of the traders' leaders. First, the clash on February 10, 2010 when the demonstration took place in front of the Mayor's official residence which ended with the stoning and destruction of Mayor's official residence according to STTP/9/II/2010/Intelkam. This action occurred because the mob was provoked and because they failed to meet the Mayor of Padang. Second, the clash on August 31, 2011 was related to the process of implementing the fencing of the Padang highway market area to be carried out.

### *B. Government Approach to the Traders*

This study found that asymmetric conflict between the government and the traders did not take place openly. It means that the resolution has been reached. This achievement is influenced by the model of government leadership during the conflict recollection period. The indicator is the rolling point of the mayor, Mr. Fauzi Bahar, who was replaced by the winner of the post-conflict local election at that time Mr. Mahyeldi in 2014.

If you see a prolonged conflict situation, there is a transition period of Padang Mayor's leadership, Mr. Fauzi Bahar, whom in 2013 was chosen by the Municipal Election. At this point it is the point where conflict resolution cannot be obtained so that the construction of Pasaraya Padang was still in place and was not supported by many traders.

Changes in the model of regional government leadership conducted by Mr. Mahayeldi led to a win-win solution conflict resolution where the construction, the rehabilitation, and reconstruction of Pasarraya began. The model approached by the government is persuasive approach followed by continuous responses to the spokespersons of the traders. This model is considered successful in finding a win-win solution to the asymmetric conflict between the government and the Traders.

It means that there is a compromise purposed by the market service managers as government representatives to the traders. This technique is done by doing door-to door method. It means that the market manager as the executor of the Pasarraya Padang rehabilitation and reconstruction conducts a compromise directly and individually to the traders. This is indeed a very successful job done by the market managers and it contributes greatly to conflict resolution of the traders.

In addition, the government also facilitates the voice of traders if there are problems in the market. Traders are free to submit their opinion to Mr. Mahyeldi, who will later be instructed to the Market Service as an extension of the government. This condition is what distinguishes the previous regional leadership, which does not listen to and accommodate complaints and voices of the traders.

Compromise carried out by the government, combines benchmarks to overcome conflicts. In line with that, Gerstle has the opportunity to overcome conflicts by taking advantage of opportunities, one of which is to see the economic conditions in the market [9].

#### V. CONCLUSION

The conflict occurred in Pasarraya Padang after the earthquake in 2009 was one form of Asymmetric conflict. The

warring parties are basically on unbalanced structure and power. The government is the party that has power during the conflict and the traders are the ones without power in structure. The conflict resolution efforts have established by the compromise effort of the government by doing door-to-door approach.

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