Agrarian Conflict in Yogyakarta Special Region: Investigating Conflict Resolution in the Use of Sultanate Ground in Danurejan

Edwan Nizar Wirayuda[1]*, David Efendi[2]
[1,2]Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia
Email: edwanwirayuda17@gmail.com

Abstract

The aim of this research is to determine efforts to resolve street vendors' conflicts regarding the use of Sultan Ground in the Jalan Representative area. The method in this research uses a qualitative case study approach as a method to understand the significance of social problems. The data collection technique in this research uses primary data involving sources from the Yogyakarta City Land and Spatial Planning Service, the Kraton Panitikismo, the Yogyakarta Legal Aid Institute, the Representative Communication and Coordination Forum, and the DIY Land Care Forum for the sake of the Republic of Indonesia. Meanwhile, secondary data uses relevant research, documents, and mass media. The collected data is analyzed interactively with three stages of analysis, including: First, data reduction, namely collecting data. Second, data presentation, namely describing research data that has been successfully reduced. Third, drawing conclusions. The results of this research show that the indicators for conflict de-escalation, conflict negotiation, conflict resolution, and conflict reconciliation are not going well because each indicator can be concluded not to have precise results and could even have the potential to give rise to further conflict. The absence of space for dialogue means that traders are not able to argue and try to reach an agreement that can be agreed to by both parties. Apart from that, there was no further dialogue from the government or producers with the traders after the relocation.

Keywords: *Agrarian Conflict, Street Vendors, Sultan Ground, Representative Road.*

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A. INTRODUCTION

The background to this research problem is the use of Sultan Ground or land belonging to the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat Sultanate by Street Vendors (PKL) in the Jalan Representative area which led to conflict between the two. The start of the conflict occurred when Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono (Galih Priatmojo, 2023). This vacancy cannot be separated from the aim of the Yogyakarta Special Region Government which immediately created the Jogja Planning Gallery (JPG) in the area (PR DIY 2023). However, Sri Sultan's request was met with rejection and criticism regarding Sri Sultan's statement that he considered street vendors to be illegal. The reason is, the street vendors there claim that all this time it was legal because they had paid the money or requirements to rent land belonging to the sultanate to the palace. (Budi 2023). However, this claim was denied by the Yogyakarta palace, which never gave a rental permit with a letter of approval to street vendors to open a business in the Jalan Representative area (Ramadhan Azka 2023). The conflict between the palace and street vendors became increasingly heated when the palace gave an ultimatum to vacate the Jalan Representative area until early 2023, but the group of street vendors

insisted that they were reluctant to leave the area before the palace found the best mutually agreed solution.

The problem of using sultan land by street vendors which leads to conflict and disputes is nothing new on special land. A number of conflicts between street vendors and the palace were recorded to have occurred in Gondomanan in 2011 with conflicts over rental rights or legal agreements between street vendors and entrepreneurs (Rhetor 2019). A number of street vendors claim to have a rental permit with proof of the certificate they have. However, problems arose when the entrepreneur suddenly claimed to also have a land rental permit in Gondomanan by attaching a letter of authorization that he had (Halim 2019). The conflict over the use of sultan land between street vendors and entrepreneurs continued to the trial stage where the entrepreneurs ultimately won.

The various cases that have been mentioned indicate that the problem of renting permits on Sultan's land seems to be deja vu for street vendors who want to use land belonging to the Sultanate to do business. The case on Jalan Representative repeats the polemic that occurred in Gondomanan in 2011. Even though the street vendors claim to have a business license with proof of the certificate and pay dues every month. However, this evidence does not seem valid in front of the palace and they have not changed their position in insisting on vacating the Jalan Representative area which is projected to be built by the Jogja Planning Gallery. (Bhekti Suryani 2022; Wihdan Hidayat 2022).

Of course, this problem has the potential to trigger conflict between street vendors and their authorities if there is no solution that reaches an agreement by the parties involved. This is as explained by a number of street vendors who claim to have a business license with proof of the certificate and pay dues every month. However, this evidence does not seem valid before the palace and they have not changed their position in insisting on vacating the Jalan Representative area where the Jogja Planning Gallery is projected to be built. Of course, this caused the conflict between the palace and street vendors to become increasingly heated when the palace gave an ultimatum to vacate the Jalan Representative area until early 2023, but the group of street vendors insisted that they were reluctant to leave the area before the palace found the best mutually agreed solution.

Research related to agrarian conflicts and conflict resolution efforts has been widely studied by various scholars. Dwiyansany & Wardhani research (2019) explained that the national land system cannot be equated with the customary land system in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The granting of special autonomy to the Special Region of Yogyakarta has historical significance that cannot be separated from its customs. Next is research from Illiyani (2020) Emphasizes the land polemic in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, which shows several conflicts during the implementation of inventory and property regulations. Conflict between government-society and investors-government-society. According to the Yogyakarta Legal Aid Institute (LBH) proposal, a field study is needed before the palace institutions that handle palace land, namely the Panitikismo and the Duchy of

Pakualaman, provide buttonhole fiber.

Next comes research from Putri (2022) Regarding the use of sultanate land by the village government, it explains that the capacity of the village government in Canden is vital because it can form local government at the village level so that the village can govern. However, regarding the use of the Sultanate's land, there was a conflict over land regulation, namely between Law No. 13 of 2012 concerning the Specialties of the Special Region of Yogyakarta with Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning villages, which resulted in towns or sub-districts being powerless in the Special Region of Yogyakarta in terms of managing sultanate land to improve the welfare of village people. Furthermore, research from Mei Pritangguh & Ichsan Malik (2019) Regarding resolving agrarian conflicts in constructing the New Yogyakarta International Airport (NYIA) in Kulon Progo, it shows that the Kulon Progo Regency government is tasked with handling objections from the community using persuasive methods.

The involvement of the National Human Rights Commission (HAM) as a non-governmental organization mediates with both parties. Litigation as the first conflict resolution effort is not a solution that can produce results. In addition to the ongoing dialogue, the District Government's concerns about relocation, job changes, and fulfilling the rights of affected residents have also become the new norm for resolving agricultural conflicts in other cases. Furthermore, research from Rizhaldi & Susilowati (2023) Indicates that the National Land Agency was compromised during a lengthy application and implementation process focused on rigorous verification of data on identification and inventory obtained from palace-affiliated organizations down to fundamental military law.

Based on previous research, several studies only emphasize conflict resolution and utilization of the Sultanate's land. Even though previous research has focused its discussion on almost similar cases, namely land conflicts in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, more existing research should link the theoretical basis as a tool for comprehensive field data analysis. So, the current research still needs to be narrower and focused on solving problems in street vendor problems with the case of using Sultan Ground. Apart from that, various studies have concluded that agrarian conflicts in the Sultanate's land have their unique value from the perspective of legal proceedings. However, the various existing studies do not provide detailed information regarding the success of resolving the conflict between street vendors in the Jalan Representative area. This indicates that existing research still focuses on conflict processes that do not occur on Representative Road. Based on the review analysis, this research focuses on resolving street vendor conflicts regarding the use of Sultan Ground in the Jalan Representative area. This research will discuss the background to the conflict between street vendors and the Sultanate and the government, the forms of protest carried out, the conflict resolution process carried out, and the parties involved in the conflict in conflict resolution.

Based on this, this research aims to learn more about the conflict resolution

efforts carried out by both parties, namely the palace and street vendors. To understand the conflict resolution process, this research uses Kriesberg's conflict resolution theory, which states that 4 forms of conflict management can be applied to conflict resolution, namely as follows: first, conflict de-escalation, which means actions to reduce conflict or reduce conflict so that it does not occur. Sustainable; second, negotiation, which means a step to reach an agreement from a formal discussion; third, problem solving, which is the process of solving problems through various efforts to select from multiple alternative methods that are considered correct for a particular goal; fourth, reconciliation, which is the final process of a stage of conflict resolution which strengthens the two parties in conflict to restore mutual prosperity.

B. METHODS

This research uses qualitative research with a case study approach. According to Creswell (2014) This type of qualitative research is a method for exploring and understanding the meaning that several individuals or groups ascribe to social problems. The definition of a case study in this research is a strategy for carefully investigating something by asking questions and procedures, collecting specific data from participants, analyzing the data inductively, and interpreting the meaning of the data (Al-Hamdi et al. 2020). This type of qualitative research with a case study approach is considered to facilitate this research in exploring more deeply the conflict resolution process carried out by the palace and street vendors regarding the Sultan Ground polemic on the Jalan Representative.

Data collection in this research is based on primary data, namely directly involving sources who are deemed able to provide the required data, such as the Palace through Panitikismo, the Yogyakarta City Land and Spatial Planning Service, and street vendor associations that are members of the Regional Representative Communication and Coordination Forum group. Representative Path and DIY Land Care Forum for the sake of the Republic of Indonesia. Apart from that, research uses secondary data such as scientific articles and mass media to strengthen primary collected data. Data analysis is done by collecting all the required data and then reducing or selecting according to research data needs. The selected data will be matched and analyzed with indicators of conflict resolution theory. After analysis, the data will be described, and conclusions drawn. The details can be seen in the image below:

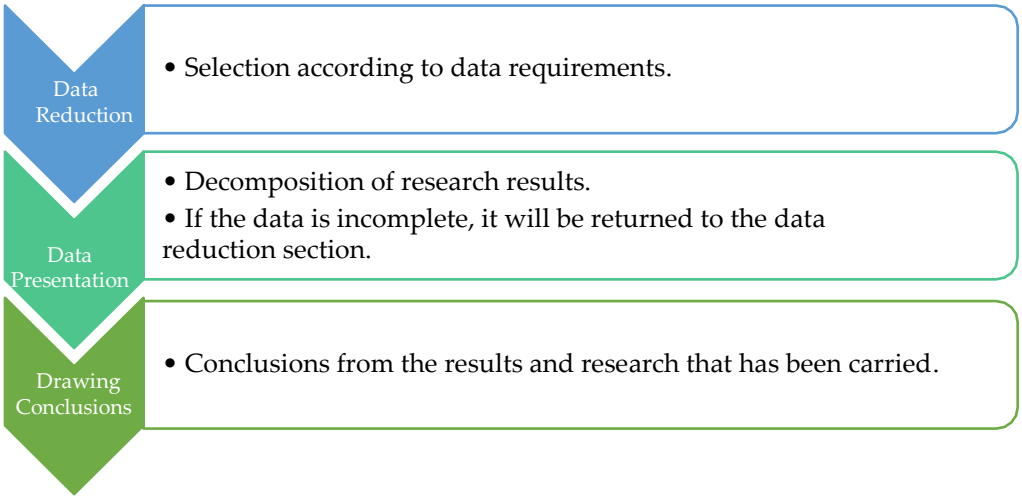


Figure 1. Interactive Analysis
Source: Miles & Huberman (2014)

Data that has been successfully collected will be analyzed interactively. According to Miles & Huberman (2014) Interactive analysis techniques are activities carried out continuously until the data collected is complete and, finally, the data is saturated. The analysis process is carried out in three stages. First is data reduction, namely collecting data that has been successfully collected according to data needs. The second is data presentation, describing research data that has been successfully reduced. Third, concluding.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Conflict Reduction (Conflict De-Escalation)

Conflict de-escalation refers to a series of actions to reduce or eliminate tensions, violence, or threats in a conflict. The main goal of conflict de-escalation is to prevent further escalation of a conflict situation or reduce the negative impact of an ongoing conflict. Conflict de-escalation involves an approach aimed at reducing emotional tension and increasing constructive communication between the parties involved. Conflict de-escalation can also be said to be a condition where conflict can be detected so that the presence of functional roles can control it (Sandra, Hidayat, and Unhan 2019). Of course, this may include diplomacy, negotiation, mediation, or neutral third-party intervention strategies. Effective de-escalation strategies require a deep understanding of the root causes of the conflict and the dynamics of the situation. Communication is also essential in de-escalation, as it can help build trust and facilitate dialogue between conflicting parties (Rachmawati, Rokhmad, and Supena 2019).

In the context of the conflict with street vendors (PKL) at Jalan Representative, the Yogyakarta City Government ensures that the Jalan Representative area will be clean of street vendors. The notice to vacate the Jalan Representative has been around for quite some time. However, the street vendors still want discussion space to negotiate until construction of the Jogja Planning Gallery (JPG) begins. Street vendors on Jalan Representative know they do not have the right

to trade in that area. Moreover, this area is an area of sultanate land, which in this context uses sultan land. The Yogyakarta City Government continues to offer the newest location option for traders, namely at Klitikan Market, Kuncen. However, the street vendors don't want it because they only want to be on Teras Malioboro 1. Still, Teras Malioboro 1 is complete, or there is no place left to sell (A Riyadi 2022). According to Indra Budi Siregar, Head of the Land Division of the Yogyakarta City Land and Spatial Planning Service, said that the decision to relocate the Klitikan market was felt to be the wisest decision at that time because, considering the conditions, there were not many choices of places available.

The Chairman of the Representative Communication and Coordination Forum (FKKP) Jalan Representative said that this situation could have been more sustainable for them because there was no plan to improve the economy starting January 3, 2023, primarily to help around 14 business actors and approximately 94 workers. On the one hand, the Chairman of the FKKP stated that this action did not mean he wanted to violate government policy. Still, instead, he tried to open a space for dialogue to discuss solutions in a joint agreement so that the wheels of the economic cycle would continue to run. The traders and the Yogyakarta Legal Aid Institute (LBH) as legal assistance have tried to have an audience with the Yogyakarta City Government Acting. Mayor, but the business results needed to match what had been expected. Several times, the traders and LBH came to the city hall with a brief chat that there would be a serious conversation to find a bright spot in the conflict. However, not long after the government said this, the traders' sales stalls were sealed (closed) at around 06.30 WIB on January 4, 2023.

Regarding the rental history, the kiosk owner knows that the party with the letter must be notified. The proof is that the leases for all the stalls based on the letter have ended since 2000. The incident involving the street vendors on Jalan Representative is not intended to be categorized as a thoroughly illegal act because, at that time, the traders believed that they had spoken to the owner of the letter of approval, which means that they would continue to sell in the Jalan Representative area. The street vendors on Jalan Representative argued that it was inseparable from when it was previously protected by Gusti Hadiwinoto, who served as Penghageng Tepas Panitikismo as the palace institution that managed land belonging to the palace (the late KGPH Hadiwinoto).

This stated that it was inseparable from Gusti Hadiwinoto's policy. As Chair of the Representative Communication and Coordination Forum, Adi admitted that he had a letter from KGPH Hadiwinoto to guard the sultan's ground at the Danurejan Kemantren. This makes street vendors ready to attach data if the government or the palace provides a discussion dialogue space. However, based on arguments from the palace, traders were selling illegally in the Sultanate's land area. The Yogyakarta Palace said that it had never permitted traders to continue sales. According to Sultan Hamengkubuwono, the Chairman of the FKKP, this action did not mean he wanted to violate government policy. Still, instead, he tried to open a space for dialogue to

discuss solutions in a joint agreement so that the wheels of the economic cycle would continue to run.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that efforts to de-escalate the conflict between street vendors on Jalan Representative were impractical because there was no agreement from the street vendors to be relocated for several reasons. Namely, there was no space for dialogue to produce a decision that all parties agreed to, and the street vendors did not want to be relocated there. Klitikan Market, Kuncen. Therefore, the street vendors want to be placed on Teras Malioboro 1 or not placed in a place equal in their income to the Jalan Representative area where they previously sold. Initially, the Yogyakarta City Government provided a choice of transfer location at Klitikan Market, Kuncen. Moreover, the reason why street vendors are reluctant to move is that the traders feel that the move is not with the consent of both parties; it could be said to be a form of coercion to move because there is no space for discussion dialogue that brings together traders, the government and the palace to produce a mutually beneficial decision. According to Krisberg, this problem is based on research from (Fahham 2010) This states that conflict de-escalation needs to be more effective between the two parties to prevent good reconciliation between the two parties from taking place.

2. Conflict Negotiation

Negotiation is a form of communication between two or more groups with different interests and perspectives to try to reach agreement on a common problem (Fatimah and Pengantar 2022). Negotiations aim to achieve mutual understanding and a satisfactory result for all parties involved. Effective negotiations require good communication skills, clarity, accuracy, and persuasion (Albertina, Barkah, and Novel 2022). Negotiators must minimize misunderstandings resulting in serious communication problems and, ultimately, negotiation failure. To achieve this, they must build a shared context and associate the meaning of the communication (Fatimah and Pengantar 2022). The negotiation process involves several stages, including preparation, initial contact, confrontation, conciliation, solution, and post-negotiation (Fatimah and Pengantar 2022).

In the context of the conflict between street vendors on Jalan Representative, the street vendors are ready to have a dialogue and discussion with the government and the palace regarding the history of the rental process to find the best solution, including moving locations for street vendors on Jalan Representative who are currently trading. The street vendors stated that the problem was that there was no space for dialogue to be provided for discussion, but this was never realized, and in the end, it needed to be resolved better. Even the street vendors' stalls on Jalan Representative were forcibly closed by the authorities through the Civil Service Unit and the Police without any dialogue whatsoever. The chairman of the Representative Communication and Coordination Forum (FKKP), Jalan Representative, strengthened his argument by explaining that the closure implemented by the Yogyakarta City Government seemed sudden, even though he and the traders had no certainty

regarding the change of trading location. The street vendors felt that they were not being treated well by the government because there was no space for dialogue based on the closure carried out by the joint authorities, who did not give them the opportunity to evacuate their goods for trading (Mustaqim, 2023).

In reconciling the problem to a just point on Jalan Representative, the Yogyakarta Legal Aid Institute (LBH) was also involved as legal assistance and assisting the FKKP audience. With the presence of LBH, the palace party referred to in this case is the Panitikismo, represented by Agus Langgeng Basuki as the Coordinator for the Acceleration of Community Services in the Use of Sultanate Land, feels that LBH must undoubtedly represent the voice of the people, but what must be understood is that not all of the community's expectations can be fulfilled. This is known from interviews with researchers with the Panitikismo, which has the authority to regulate sultanate land in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

> *"There is a neutral party who mediates in this matter, namely LBH, but the tendency so far has been objective, tending to side with the people, but it is impossible for all people's expectations to be fulfilled. But as a result of being relocated to Klitikan, traders also gave comments such as being far from Malioboro, but what else can we do? Malioboro no longer has a place to sell." (Basuki, Personal Interview, 2023).*

A similar response regarding the limited options available for relocation locations by the Government through the Yogyakarta City Land and Spatial Planning Service, represented by Indra Budi Siregar as Head of the Land Division, felt that the decision that had been made was considered to be the wisest decision at that time. This is known from the interviews with researchers with the Yogyakarta City Land and Spatial Planning Service, which has the authority to regulate land in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

> *"Honestly, we only had the option to relocate, and that, in our opinion, was the wisest solution at that time that we did. "Regarding whether traders feel satisfied at Klitikan Market, I think this is related to the Trade Department regarding the strategy to make Klitikan Market more crowded with buyers" (Siregar, Personal Interview, 2023).*

So far, no data has been found regarding the palace or the government being open regarding negotiations with street vendors on Jalan Representative. The Chairman of the FKKP Jalan Representative admitted that he had sent a letter to the Yogyakarta Palace, but there was no confirmation regarding the letter that had been given through the Chairman of the FKKP. In research by Mei Pritangguh and Ichsan Malik (2019) The existence of space for dialogue, such as discussions or negotiations, can reach an agreement. Still, it can raise the government's concerns about relocation, job changes, and fulfilling the rights of affected residents, as well as becoming a new norm for resolving continued conflicts.

The letter containing the traders' demands turned out to be few; it only stated that the traders only wanted their business to be relocated to a strategic location whose economic income was equal to or even more significant than their previous trading location. Of course, the government should have answered the letter containing these demands, but it still needs to be responded to. The government does

not provide meetings or space for dialogue to find a solution agreed upon by both parties. LBH Yogyakarta profoundly regrets that there are no meetings or dialogue agendas, giving the impression that the government is closing the space for dialogue. This is known from the results of interviews with researchers with the Yogyakarta Legal Aid Institute, which has the authority to provide legal assistance to FKKP traders.

> *"Yesterday there was no meeting because that is also what we were disappointed with in the sense that it gave the impression that it was too rushed, thereby closing the people's space to carry out defense efforts or efforts to advocate for themselves. It is felt that time is minimal; if we look at the limited time frame, how far are our friends moving amid this uncertainty." (Ramadan, Personal Interview, 2023).*

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the PKL's negotiation efforts with the palace or the government have yet to be implemented because the PKL stated that no dialogue spaces were provided for mutual discussion. In the end, it was not resolved well. On the other hand, the sealing carried out by the Yogyakarta City Government was felt to be very sudden; the street vendors thought they had not been treated well by the government because they were not given space for dialogue or negotiation, considering that joint forces carried out the closure without allowing them to evacuate goods for business. As legal advisors, the PKL and LBH Yogyakarta continue to try to dialogue with the palace and the government using hearings and sending open letters. Still, there has yet to be a response from the palace regarding open negotiations and discussions. In the end, data regarding the palace or the government providing a space for dialogue with street vendors on Jalan Representative has yet to be found. Of course, this problem is according to previous research from (Fahham 2010), which states that negotiations that should be carried out can help conflict transformation. Conflict transformation can be successful if the two conflicting parties can reach a mutual understanding about how to explore alternative conflict resolution that can be directly resolved. Carried out by each party.

3. Conflict Resolution

The conflict resolution process involves problem identification, information gathering, problem analysis, solution selection, and solution implementation. Conflict resolution can be made through various methods, such as negotiation, mediation, arbitration, and litigation (Sucipto, Tatawu, and Sinapoy 2019). Negotiation is a communication process between two or more parties with different interests and perspectives to try to reach agreement on a common problem (Fatimah and Pengantar 2022). Mediation is a problem-resolution process where a third party helps two parties in conflict to reach an agreement. (Sucipto, Tatawu, and Sinapoy 2019). Arbitration is a problem resolution process where an independent and neutral third party provides a binding decision to resolve the conflict. Litigation is a type of conflict or case resolution through court proceedings, both civil and criminal cases (Dewi 2022) Or the disputing parties take the matter to court.

The context of the conflict between street vendors on Jalan Representative, for some time, with the conflict never being resolved, in the end, as a form of problem-solving and agreement, street vendors on Representative Street began to dismantle their stalls. However, street vendors were only given three days to clean the area. Even though there is permission for traders to move to Klitikan Market, the Yogyakarta City Government still needs to verify whether the traders are specific or not selling at Klitikan Market; it is miserable, knowing that 14 business actors and more or less 94 of their workers have paid quite a lot of rental fees, both for renting land and moving their kiosks (Ayu 2023).

Meanwhile, in his statement, the Chairman of the FKKP Jalan Representative revealed that he was forced to accept the decision of the City Government and the DIY Government to move to Klitikan as a post-relocation location from Jalan Representative. Of course, the FKKP agrees with this because the Jalan Representative will be converted into the Jogja Planning Gallery, which shows that the FKKP still cares about the public interest. Still, the problem is the relocation of traders to Klitikan Market; of course, traders are worried about the stability of economic income. This will be significantly inversely proportional to the previous place, the Representative Road area.

Even though the traders accept the policy to relocate, the Jalan Representative FKKP will continue to ask for information about the conditions or policies on the land, especially regarding rental costs, which the government cannot compensate. The chairman of the FKKP emphasized that the sealing of traders' stalls was carried out by the Yogyakarta City Government suddenly without thinking about the effect on the fate of traders and the fate of hundreds of employees, the majority of whom are the backbone of the family. Of course, this can result in changes in employment and fulfillment of the rights of affected residents and become a new norm for resolving continued conflicts. In this context, the government's neglectful attitude results in people's rights, such as economic rights, living standards, which can be improved, decent income, and welfare rights, being violated and ultimately broken.

Because it is a position that we regret, FKKP does not oppose the government program at all, in this case, the Jogja Planning Gallery, but what traders need is time, space for dialogue, and a good solution for both parties. In the end, the traders were forced to accept the transfer. If we look further, this is a lousy governance practice when public policy is forced on the people, and the people have to take it forcefully because the policy should be oriented toward the welfare of the people. Based on information collected by researchers, traders' concerns about falling income are based on the government not considering this. Klitikan Market is considered not strategic for Jalan Representative traders; after the relocation, many have changed jobs, and none of them have occupied the new location, namely Klitikan Market, because this place cannot support themselves to the point of prosperity, so the new location is not amused. According to LBH Yogyakarta, the solution offered by the government could be better and more appropriate. This is known from the interviews with researchers

with the Yogyakarta Legal Aid Institute, which has the authority to provide legal assistance to FKKP traders.

> *"Well, that indicates the solution is not good; it merely aborts formalistic responsibilities. It is important that they are evicted and that there is a form of accountability, namely, being given a new place. But if we want to evaluate again, is it in line with the expectations of FKKP friends? Of course not." (Ramadan, Personal Interview, 2023).*

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the resolution of the problem for the PKL conflict with the Jalan Representative needs to be completed and even has the potential to cause further strife because the FKKP accepted the relocation policy forcefully. They were only given three days to dismantle and evacuate the goods in the kiosk. Even though there was agreement from the traders to be moved to Klitikan Market, only a few traders on Jalan Representative occupied that location. Unfortunately, 14 business actors and 94 workers have incurred many operational costs in renting kiosks. Of course, the government and the palace must always pay attention to the fate of employees who work and are the breadwinners of the family; if this is missed, then there will be a violation of the fulfillment of people's rights in terms of welfare. In this case, it has the potential to cause further conflict; one of the reasons is the factor of feelings and dissatisfaction with several things, as has been written through previous research (Irwandi & Chotim, 2017). Namely, the conflict exists as a manifestation of social, political, economic, and cultural tensions or can also be caused by general dissatisfaction, communication dissatisfaction, dissatisfaction with social symbols, and dissatisfaction with the possibility of resolution and the availability of mobilization resources.

4. Conflict Reconciliation

Reconciliation in conflict is a form of resolving past problems by renewing connections to make things harmonious and good (Anggraini 2020). The conflict reconciliation process must fulfill several conditions, namely an apology and confession (Sitoresmi 2022). In general, conflict reconciliation is a process to restore damaged or disturbed relationships between two parties with differences or disputes. This involves improving communication, understanding each other's views, seeking mutually beneficial solutions, and creating peace. Conflict reconciliation also consists in rebuilding trust between groups in conflict. This can be achieved through respect for commitments, consistency in actions, and relationship transparency. Trust takes time to build and requires dedication from all parties involved.

The context of the street vendor conflict on Jalan Representatives has undoubtedly gone through at least stages such as conflict de-escalation, conflict negotiation, and conflict resolution. However, in improving relations between the two parties to suppress further conflict in the future, the researcher felt that the government made no effort to set the policy. Even though the street vendors on Jalan Representative agreed with this policy and evacuated the goods in their kiosks, they were given only three days to clean the area. However, after sealing the stalls, the

Yogyakarta City Government needed to determine whether Klitikan Market had been occupied by street vendors who previously traded on Jalan Representative. In improving relations between the two parties, the government has communicated consistently. This is known from the interviews with researchers with the Yogyakarta City Land and Spatial Planning Service, which has the authority to regulate land in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

> *"Of course, I continue to communicate with Mas Adi, the chairman of the FKKP in the Jalan Representative area, regarding the post-relocation conditions and several other trader friends. As I stated previously, the answer is the decline in traders' income levels." (Siregar, Personal Interview, 2023).*

This statement is the same as the statement issued by the palace regarding intense communication after the relocation. This is known from interviews with researchers with the Panitikismo, which has the authority to regulate sultanate land in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

> *"They also had an audience here, together with the coordinator, namely Mas Adi, LBH Yogyakarta; there, we explained that if you want to use the Sultanate's land, just come, just talk about it because the Panitikismo institution also has considerations for determining the benchmark price so that it can be discussed, that's fine, isn't it nice, sir?" like this." (Basuki, Personal Interview, 2023).*

The Chairman of the Representative Communication and Coordination Forum stated that he accepted the decision of the City Government and DIY Government to move to Klitikan as a post-relocation location from Jalan Representative. Of course, the FKKP agrees with this because the Jalan Representative will be converted into the Jogja Planning Gallery, which shows that the FKKP still cares about the public interest. Even in reconciling this conflict, LBH Yogyakarta felt that the government needed proper consideration so that Jalan Representative street vendors did not occupy the new location, namely Klitikan Market. According to LBH Yogyakarta, it would be better and wiser if the government gathered aspirations again after discovering that no street vendors were occupying Klitikan Market. This is known from the interviews with researchers with the Yogyakarta Legal Aid Institute, which has the authority to provide legal assistance to FKKP traders.

> *"Not occupying the place provided by the government, namely Klitikan Market, not because the traders don't want to, but because the place doesn't support them to the point where they can prosper. If the government is wise, fellow traders who are part of the FKKP should be gathered to be asked why they are not living in a new location. "The government should ask again what the ideal place is so that this makes traders participatory and the government feels like they are opening a space for dialogue with traders on Jalan Representative." (Ramadan, Personal Interview, 2023).*

Apart from that, LBH Yogyakarta dismissed the statement by the Yogyakarta City Land and Spatial Planning Service and Panitikismo regarding the existence of intense communication after the relocation. This is known from the interviews with researchers with the Yogyakarta Legal Aid Institute, which has the authority to provide legal assistance to FKKP traders.

"As far as we know, there has been no discussion regarding the Representative Road, the fate of traders, and others. So, after relocating to a new place, there will be no further discussion regarding Representative Roads of any kind. This means that my friends have given up, going their separate ways. "Because on the one hand, amid their busy life, the problem is that they have to continue living, they have to continue carrying out economic activities, so they surrender." (Ramadan, Personal Interview, 2023).

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that conflict reconciliation has yet to be carried out well because there are still differences in claims regarding whether post-relocation communication has occurred or not. The traders felt they were not being cared for because there was no space for participatory dialogue between the palace and the government. The FKKP chairman himself said it was a shame that the government did not provide space for dialogue after the relocation to re-identify suitable locations for street vendors who previously sold in the Jalan Representative area. The failure to complete post-conflict reconciliation can be caused by several factors; according to (Trijono 2009) research, the main problems in implementing peace agreements include weak institutions, distrust of various parties towards ongoing peace, the absence of adequate leadership, and obstacles. Other. This peace is still fragile or has not been consolidated at any time, which could cause conflict to re-emerge in society. Therefore, apart from ensuring that peace agreements are effective, efforts to prevent conflict so that conflict does not re-emerge are an essential agenda in the post-conflict period; avoiding conflict in the post-conflict period is essentially the same as maintaining peace.

D. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded 4 points, namely first, efforts to de-escalate the PKL conflict with the Jalan Representative were not practical because there was no agreement from the PKL to be relocated for several reasons, namely the lack of space for dialogue to produce a decision that all parties and The street vendors agreed to did not want to be relocated to Klitikan Market, Kuncen. Hence, the FKKP wished to be at Malioboro Terrace 1. Second, the negotiation efforts between the traders, the palace, and the government were not carried out because the street vendors stated they were not given dialogue space to discuss and decide something so that all parties agreed. , but this was never realized, and in the end, it was not resolved well. Third, the resolution of the PKL conflict problem with the Jalan Representative can be incomplete and even has the potential to cause further conflict because the FKKP accepted the relocation policy forcefully. They were only given three days to dismantle and evacuate the goods in the kiosk. Even though there was agreement from the traders to move to Klitikan Market, there were no traders on Jalan Representative who occupied that location. Fourth, it can be concluded that conflict reconciliation has yet to be carried out well because there are still different claims regarding whether post-relocation communication has occurred or not. The traders felt they were not being cared for because there was no space for participatory dialogue between the palace and the government. The FKKP chairman himself said it

was a shame that the government did not provide space for dialogue after the relocation to re-identify suitable locations for street vendors who previously sold in the Jalan Representative area. Based on these conclusions, this research recommends that the Yogyakarta Special Region Trade Service or the Yogyakarta City Trade Service be the primary strategic processor in the process of turning the wheels of the economy in the trade sector, especially what happened in the case taken by the researcher, namely how the economic income gap occurred in the Jalan Representative area, Malioboro Terrace 1 and 2 compared to Klitikan Market. Researchers assess that the main factor in this case is why traders in the Jalan Representative area do not want to occupy Klitikan Market because the trading situation and conditions at Klitikan Market regarding economic income are not equal when compared to previous places, namely the Jalan Representative area and the Malioboro area. In this regard, researchers provide recommendations by requiring the Yogyakarta Special Region Trade Service or the Yogyakarta City Trade Service to take strategic steps so that there are no more differences in income at each market location so that people can get welfare rights.

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