

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC CHANGES OF SOCIETY POST-SEPTEMBER 30, 2009 EARTHQUAKE IN PARIAMAN CITY

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ABSTRACT

The aims of this study are to 1) describe the forms of changes in socio-economic life after the earthquake disaster on September 30, 2009; and 2) Explaining the impact of change on the interaction of the society of Pariaman City. Data was collected using observation, interviews, and documentation. To test the validity of the data, the researcher triangulated the data. The research informants were the victims of the September 30, 2009 earthquake, society leaders, sub-districts, and city governments. The technique of selecting informants using snowball sampling. Data analysis of this research was carried out using an interactive model developed by Matthew Miles and Huberman (1992). The findings of this study indicate the changes in the socio-economic life of the society after the September 30, 2009 earthquake marked by the increasingly heterogeneous social life such as the formation of new groups in society, the diversity of livelihoods. The impact of the change causes society to become more individualistic, society relations are more tenuous and more selfish and the society is dependent on obtaining earthquake relief funds.

Keywords: social change, socio-economic, earthquake disaster, pariaman

INTRODUCTION

The Life social of the society is always changing. These changes in society's lives are very natural social phenomena because every human being has unlimited interests. Changes will appear after the old social order and society life can be compared with the new life (Syani, 2002; Erianjoni and Hermon, 2017).

Along with the times and the dynamics of society, it can be seen that social changes occur continuously. Both in urban areas and rural areas. Therefore, it is more realistic and beneficial to see change as inherent in a certain nature. Including inherent in social life. Whether talking about the physical world, human history, or the human intellect, it is found that nothing remains as, where and in its original state, but that everything is always moving, happening, and changing its state (Lauer, 2003; Haris *et al*, 2019).

Social conditions that cause changes in aspects of social life include economic, technological, and geographical conditions (Hermon, 2010; Hermon, 2020). This change is not only caused by internal factors, but also by external factors. Like the cycle of the earth's movement in recent years causing frequent natural disasters. Natural disasters

inevitably change the social order of society (Hermon, 2019). Like the large earthquake on September 30, 2009, centered in Padang Pariaman Regency and Pariaman City.

Pariaman City is one of the areas worst hit by the earthquake. The impact of the earthquake was seen in the loss of life and damage to infrastructure, both houses and other public facilities. This is a sad phenomenon in society's lives. The destruction of various privately owned buildings such as houses and public facilities such as schools, government buildings, and other facilities is part of the physical loss caused by the earthquake. Most of the existing buildings were badly damaged. Earthquakes not only cause damage to infrastructure, such as buildings (houses) collapsed, damage to houses of worship, schools, roads, and other public facilities. Many of these badly damaged buildings can no longer be occupied or used. Government buildings and offices are no longer functioning.

The impact of this earthquake also resulted in society losing their livelihoods. Most of the society of Pariaman City make a living as farmers, after the earthquake, many society lost their land and gardens due to cliff collapse and were buried by landslides which resulted in the land being unable to be reprocessed. Losing land automatically also makes society unable to meet the needs of family life. This cannot be denied, causing shocks in society's lives ranging from physical, moral, and material. The complexity of the social problems caused by the earthquake had a major impact on the socio-economic life of the society after the earthquake.

In the social life of the society of Pariaman City with customs as the norms that govern their lives, both in the form of procedures for marriage, visiting society who gave birth, circumcision, and the implementation of death. Among their fellow members of the society still have a sense of brotherhood, and the society are still dominant living as society who live in this area (Martha, 2020). In terms of development in this area, it can be seen that there are still underdeveloped villages, this is indicated by several villages in the eastern part of Pariaman City which are still isolated or still on dirt roads. Likewise, with clean water services, the society still uses springs that have no management. Based on the grand tour which started on June 11, 2012, it can be seen that the life of the society of Pariaman City has changed a lot. Physical changes can be seen that the development after the September 30 2009 earthquake in Pariaman City is progressing. This development can be seen in the repair of public service centers, tourism, health centers, and educational facilities which were damaged by the earthquake. In addition, development is also seen in the service facilities for clean water sources and road construction in isolated areas.

Likewise, the economic life of the society does not only depend on agricultural activities, but after the earthquake, they have been able to change their livelihood patterns outside the agricultural sector. Other jobs that the society do are construction workers, chicken breeders, fishermen, food stalls, traders, household crafts, and workshops. The variety of society's occupations is likely to affect income, patterns of consumption, and society's lifestyles. In this way, the society has been able to accept the vulnerable situation by being able to survive and get out of adversity. This is driven by the concern of other local society and the government in providing aid funds so that society can meet their daily needs and motivate them to think ahead. A large number of volunteers and outsiders who come to participate in this area have a very positive impact on the society of Pariaman City.

In social life, the impact that occurred after the earthquake disaster was the increasingly tenuous relationship with fellow society members. Society with the disaster only focus on nuclear family relationships and ignore relationships with extended families. In everyday life, society are more individualistic because they are more busy working to meet the needs of their respective families.

However, in this case, the consequences of the earthquake impact not only bring about physical changes but also give birth to changes in socio-economic life for the surrounding community. On the other hand, the earthquake also had a positive and negative impact. By comparing the situation before and after the earthquake, society who used to work as farmers are now able to work outside the agricultural sector. Based on the fact that the social and economic system would otherwise not be forced to change with the speed of development of society. This is the reason why researchers are interested in conducting research related to the "Social-Economic Changes of Society Post-September 30, 2009 Earthquake In Pariaman City".

METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach. This study seeks to examine in depth the changes in the socio-economic life of the society of Pariaman City after the September 30th earthquake disaster. Qualitative research is research conducted with a natural and natural background holistically and seeks to observe and appreciate the problem to be studied as a complex phenomenon. which must be investigated thoroughly (Maleong, 2000; Erianjoni *et al*, 2016).

To obtain information, the informant selection technique is the Snowball sampling

technique (Hermon, 2012). Hermon *et al*, 2019; Hermon, 2019) adds in this sampling, the researcher started with small groups to show their friends. Then these friends are also asked to show their respective friends and so on. The data collected in this study consisted of two types, namely primary and secondary data. The technique used to obtain data is non-participatory observation and in-depth interviews. To check the validity of the data, the researcher triangulated the data. The way to do this is by giving relatively the same questions to the informants to collect the same data. The data is considered valid if the data obtained are relatively the same from all interviewed informants. Data analysis of this research was carried out throughout the study, namely by using an interactive model developed by Matthew Miles and Huberman (1992) with three steps, namely: data reduction, data presentation, and concluding.

DISCUSSIONS

The society of Pariaman City is an agrarian society whose livelihoods depend on work in agriculture, trade, and fisheries (Hermon, 2019; Hermon *et al*, 2019; Oktorie *et al*, 2019). The earthquake disaster of September 30, 2009 brought enormous changes to society's lives, this change is not only seen in the physical aspect but also non-physical aspects such as changes in social and economic life. A change that occurred in the society of Pariaman City can be known by observing the situation before and after the September 30 2009 earthquake.

The forms of changes in the social life of the Pariaman City society after the September 30 2009 earthquake that were obtained by the researchers were changes in the socio-economic life of the society after the earthquake. The earthquake disaster of September 30 2009 was marked by the increasingly heterogeneous social life such as the formation of new groups in society based on the relationship of interests alone, changes in the social status of the society. In the economic field, with the limitations of the society in meeting the needs of goods and services, it causes the diversity of livelihoods society and the opening of job opportunities, resulting in changes in the pattern of the social and economic life of the society.

Changes in the lives of the society of Pariaman City are a social process experienced by society members and social systems, where all levels of social life are influenced by external factors such as changes in the physical environment caused by the September 30 2009 earthquake natural disaster (Maharani and Erianjoni, 2019; Arlym and Hermon,

2019). The old social system then adapts to or uses new patterns of social system life to achieve a balance after the earthquake disaster.

According to the structural-functional theory developed by Talcott Parsons, society is a social system consisting of parts or elements that are united in balance. Changes that occur in one part will bring changes in other parts. The basic assumption is that each structure in a social system is functional concerning the others. The concept implies that all events and all functional structures for society. Society in structural-functional theory is always in a state of gradual change while maintaining equilibrium. Society is seen in a dynamic condition in balance (Parsons, 1970; Giddens *et al*, 1991; O'Brien, 2001). According to Parsons (Alexander, 2014), there are four (4) important functions that are necessary for all social systems, including *Adaptation* (A), *Goal Attainment* (G), *Integration* (I), and *Latency* (L) or pattern maintenance. The fourth Imperative functional is known as a scheme AGIL, and these functions must be owned by all the systems to survive (survive), the explanation is as follows (Ritzer and Goodman, 2010).

Adaptation (A)

Adaptation function is very important here the system must be able to adapt by tackling a critical external situation, and the system must be able to adapt to the environment and also be able to adapt the environment to its needs. The diversity of the livelihood society is a form of adaptation carried out by the society in achieving order in carrying out post-disaster life (Hermon 2013; Hermon, 2014). As for jobs outside the agricultural sector, such as working as construction workers, vegetable sellers, raising chickens, opening an industrial home, sewing clothes and embroidery, motorcycle taxi drivers, and home industries. So that in the field of work, society looks increasingly heterogeneous. The opening of job opportunities for the society due to rampant development, such as the opportunity to become a motorcycle taxi driver and for those who have the capital to build shophouses.

Goals Achievement (G)

The goal achievement is very important, where the system must be able to define and achieve its main goals. The main goal of the society is to meet the economic needs of their families (Erianjoni, 2011). In fulfilling the post-disaster economy, the society made various efforts such as the involvement of wives in earning a living, involving children in helping the economy.

This is done to achieve and fulfill the economic needs of the society (economic function), the cost of education, and the complexity of human needs for goods and services. For today's society, education is very important. In the field of education, changes are seen where society increasingly understands the meaning of education and has a desire to continue their children's education to college. Especially seeing the surrounding society who continue to compete to educate their children to healthy schools. Erianjoni (2011); Hermon (2015); Erianjoni and Ihsan (2017) explain education is very important, where education is a process of teaching and learning patterns of human behavior according to what society expects. Talking about education, of course indirectly talking about schools, because schools are formal educational institutions.

The society of Pariaman City currently really wants their children to go to school, they don't want the post-earthquake economic conditions to finally make their children unable to go to school. So they do not want their children to drop out of school in the future due to the family's economic and financial factors. They will do whatever it takes to continue their children's education, if necessary if they seek loans from cooperatives to finance their children's education. With education, later society can gain social status.

There was a change in the social status of the society, where before the earthquake the society with high positions was seen from land ownership while those in the lower class were those who worked as laborers. However, after the earthquake, it was seen that those who owned the land and farm laborers alike had to look for new sources of livelihood because the impact of the earthquake made most of their agricultural land damaged and could not be processed anymore. So that currently those who have the highest wealth or status can be seen from those who control the market or they have capital. According to Martono (2011) society develops two kinds of status, namely: ascribed status which is more related to birth (hereditary). This position is obtained in society regardless of differences in ability. Then the next one is achieved status (a status that is fought for) this is a person's position that is achieved by deliberate efforts through struggle and hard work. This status will be obtained by individuals according to their achievements in social life, for example, certain levels of positions achieved through education, and becoming a great entrepreneur through persistence and tenacity. There is no doubt that the most important channel for social mobility is education. Education is considered as a social elevator (device) that moves from a lower position to a higher position. Education provides an opportunity for someone to get a relatively higher position (Soyomukti, 2010).

Integration (I)

A system must be able to manage and maintain the relationship between the parts that are its components, in addition to managing and managing the three (3) functions (AGI) (Kaynak, 2003). In surviving the post-earthquake disaster, the society must be able to adapt to new jobs and environmental conditions to create social integration in society. With the diversity of livelihoods, society, of course, new groups will be formed in the society based on the relationship of interests such as the construction worker group, the motorcycle taxi group, the chicken farmer group, and the middle-class economic society group.

Latency (L)

Latency means that the system must be able to function as a pattern maintainer, a system must maintain and improve the motivation of individual and cultural patterns (Hafiz, 2006). The changes in the socio-economic life of the society after the 2009 earthquake disaster certainly cannot be separated from the shared values. Erianjoni and Hermon (2021) explain social values only apply to a certain group, it will be different from the social values that apply in other social groups.

The benchmark of social value is determined by the usefulness of that value for society. If society still considers a value to be good, then the social value will remain a good value, then the social value will be maintained, as currently women working outside the home in order to earn a living fulfilling economic needs are considered normal and normal (Ali and Erianjoni, 2020). In accordance with the above, Karl Marx (Martono, 2011) also suggests that the economic structure is the driver of the social system that will cause social change, the economic environment being the basis of all human behavior. Marx further stated that we must look for the causes of change in society's modes of production rather than its ideas. Marx then focused on the human production process.

So it is clear that the main mechanism driving change is the issue of meeting the society's material needs after the September 30, 2009 earthquake, both in terms of the cost of the family's economic needs, education, and the needs of other goods and services. So the society will continuously adapt to the condition of resources that are always renewed by the demands of life. The society of Pariaman City will make a series of efforts to meet the needs of family life by working outside the agricultural sector.

The impact of changes on society social interaction after the earthquake caused society relations to become more tenuous, society to become more individualistic, and more selfish.

This is in accordance with changes in the interactional dimension according to Martono (2011) which refers to changes in social relations in society. These dimensions include 1) Changes in society social relations caused by changes in frequency, namely the various types of work carried out by the society after the earthquake, making society busier, and making it difficult for neighbors and other relatives to gather; 2) Social distance is one of the causes of changes were after the earthquake society do not dare to live in disaster-prone areas and they look for new housing locations so that changes in the physical environment or social distance cause their housing locations to be far apart; 3) Changes in intermediaries such as working as farmers, of course, the society really needs the presence of other society. Farming communities tend to form groups in working on their agricultural products. However, with the shift of society's work outside the agricultural sector, they are increasingly busy and ignore relationships with fellow society members. So to meet and gather neighbors and even close relatives only at certain times such as at weddings, or at places of misfortune.

Then the society is more individualistic and changes in society's mindsets and society's attitudes towards various social and cultural issues around them which result in the mindsets adopted by the society (Bungin, 2006). This seems to have an impact on society's individualistic attitudes in society because they are busy with their respective jobs and are selfish, especially in receiving assistance from the government. In the field of education, they have started competing to continue their children's education up to college. They realize that education will certainly affect the horizons of thinking and their views will be broad. With education, one can gain a higher status in society. This is in accordance with the opinion of Martono (2011) seeing the function of education that schools are miniature forms of society. For Parsons, individuals in society have two statuses, namely the so-called ascribed status, namely the status obtained from birth, and the achieved status, namely the status obtained by the individual through hard work, one of which is through education. After the earthquake, of course, in an effort to carry out their lives, humans need convenience in doing something to stay alive well. They need food, drink, clothing, medicine, entertainment facilities, recreational facilities, and other facilities (Oktorie *et al*, 2019; Hermon *et al*, 2019). The types and numbers of these needs are increasing every time, and the increasingly complex needs of the society lead to an increase in the consumption pattern of the society. This can be seen from the society who use motorbikes, owners of household furniture because they can *get all* of that by way of credit.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion general of this research is the changes in socio-economic life after the first earthquake disaster, changes in society's life patterns are marked by the fading of social relations. The formation of new groups in society is based on interests alone because the social life of the society is already heterogeneous. Society who have a high position are no longer those who have extensive agricultural land but are those who have capital. Second, changes in the pattern of economic life are marked by the increasing variety of society's work. The impact of changes on the socio-economic life of the society after the earthquake disaster, namely: First, it can be seen from the progress of society's mindsets where they are increasingly opening their mindsets to be able to open businesses outside the agricultural sector to be able to survive after the earthquake disaster, and the increasing awareness of the society to continue their education to a higher level higher. Second, society tends to be individual and their kinship relations are increasingly tenuous because they are busy with their respective jobs. Then in the economic field, the increasingly complex need for goods and services gives birth to behavior consumption towards society.

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