

The Influence of Socioeconomic Level on the Verified Index of Agrarian Disputes

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the influence of socioeconomic factors on the involvement of Yadika Cicalengka High School/Vocational School alumni in agrarian disputes. Using a descriptive quantitative approach, the findings indicate a significant link between individuals' socioeconomic conditions and their likelihood of becoming involved in land conflicts. Alumni facing unstable economic situations tend to be more vulnerable to agrarian disputes, whether as victims or as participants. However, involvement in such disputes is not solely determined by socioeconomic factors, as government policy, limited access to legal information, and internal family conflicts also play important roles. These findings highlight the importance of improving legal literacy and economic empowerment among youth as preventive strategies to reduce the risk of agrarian conflict. Basic legal education and entrepreneurship training could help strengthen the socioeconomic resilience of the younger generation. This study is limited by its sample, which only includes alumni from a single educational institution, and does not explore qualitative factors that may influence involvement in conflicts. Future research is recommended to adopt a mixed-method approach and broader social and geographical coverage to gain a more comprehensive understanding.

Keywords: Agrarian disputes, socioeconomic, land conflict, legal literacy.

A. INTRODUCTION

Agrarian disputes represent one of the most persistent and complex socio-political issues globally, including in Indonesia. These disputes often involve conflicts over land boundaries, overlapping claims, and contested business licenses, and are deeply rooted in historical inequalities, legal pluralism, and the varying capacity of communities to access and defend land rights (Hall et al., 2015).

In Indonesia, agrarian conflicts have been exacerbated by rapid economic development, inconsistent land registration systems, and the expansion of agribusiness and infrastructure projects that frequently marginalize vulnerable communities (Rachman, 2012; Lucas & Warren, 2013). Understanding the root causes and typologies of agrarian disputes is crucial from a policy perspective, as it enables the government and stakeholders to formulate more targeted and equitable land conflict resolution strategies. From an academic standpoint, investigating the socio-economic underpinnings of dispute variations contributes to the broader discourse on land governance, social justice, and rural transformation. This research, titled "The Influence of Socioeconomic Level on the Verified Index of Agrarian Dispute Forms", aims to explore how variations in socioeconomic conditions such as income, education, employment, and access to land or legal resources influence the types and complexity of agrarian disputes experienced by different communities.

Several studies have highlighted that socioeconomic status affects both the likelihood and the form of involvement in agrarian disputes. For instance, Budiarto (2020) found that economically marginalized communities are more prone to boundary disputes due to weak land tenure security. Meanwhile, research by Sikor & Lund (2009) and Fitriana et al. (2021) emphasized that higher-educated or wealthier groups may engage in more institutionalized and legalistic forms of conflict, such as challenging permit issuance or pursuing litigation related to land concessions. Most existing studies have focused on general trends in dispute frequency without developing nuanced frameworks to categorize the types of disputes based on socioeconomic stratification.

There remains a gap in the literature concerning how diverse forms of agrarian disputes manifest across different socioeconomic groups, particularly in Indonesia's plural legal and governance landscape. This study seeks to fill that gap by constructing a Verified Index of Agrarian Dispute Forms, which categorizes dispute types and analyzes their correlation with various socioeconomic indicators. Employing a quantitative approach, this research will identify patterns linking socioeconomic status to dispute typologies, thus providing deeper insights into the structural drivers of agrarian conflicts.

The complexity of agrarian disputes is not only driven by unequal land distribution but also by overlapping regulations between state law, customary law, and private sector interests. Research by Rachman (2012) shows that inconsistent agrarian reform programs have increased vulnerability to conflict in areas where

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poor communities lack legal literacy and access to land documentation. Understanding how socio-economic status shapes dispute typologies is thus essential for designing land conflict resolution policies that are both fair and context-sensitive.

Macro-level approaches to agrarian conflict often overlook local dynamics and community heterogeneity. McCarthy and Robinson (2016) note that community responses to agrarian conflict are shaped by levels of education, the strength of social networks, and their economic standing within local power structures. More educated groups are more likely to pursue formal legal channels, while those with lower legal literacy may resort to direct action or traditional means of protest. Dispute typologies, therefore, are not merely legal phenomena but social constructs shaped by access, awareness, and authority.

This research contributes to evidence-based policymaking by offering a tool to analyze not only the frequency but also the form of agrarian disputes across socioeconomic lines. Government agencies, land authorities, and civil society organizations require analytical instruments that can differentiate dispute types according to community characteristics. The Verified Index of Agrarian Dispute Forms is expected to support more responsive conflict resolution strategies and inform inclusive land governance policies. By categorizing dispute diversity through the lens of socioeconomic status, this study aims to fill a critical data gap and offer actionable insights for legal reform and social justice in the agrarian sector.

B. THEORETICAL

Socioeconomic Factors

Socioeconomic factors refer to an individual's position in the social structure, which is influenced by aspects such as income, education, and occupation (Melly G. Tan dalam Hendratmoko, 2012). These dimensions determine a person's access to resources and opportunities, which in turn shape their interactions within society.

a. Occupation

Employment status affects not only income but also social status and stability. Individuals who are employed formally tend to have better access to legal protection and institutional support in the event of land-related disputes (Tindangen & Squirt, 2020). Meanwhile, those in informal or unstable employment are often excluded from legal or bureaucratic processes.

b. Education

Education level determines access to information and the capacity to participate in formal dispute resolution mechanisms. Jabbar (2018) highlights that individuals with lower education levels often lack the knowledge or confidence to challenge land ownership issues through legal channels. Higher education enables individuals to better navigate complex legal systems.

c. Income

Income level influences one's ability to defend land ownership rights. Low-income individuals often cannot afford legal representation or administrative costs associated with land registration and dispute settlement (Darini, 2014; Suryanti, 2021). In contrast, wealthier groups typically have better access to legal aid and institutional leverage.

Socioeconomic inequalities not only determine exposure to land disputes but also influence the forms of conflict and resolution pathways chosen. Structural inequality in access to land has historically created a divide between rich and poor communities, which often manifests in agrarian conflicts (Uje, 2010; Sari, 2021).

Agrarian Disputes

Agrarian disputes refer to conflicts over land ownership, use, boundaries, or land tenure rights. These disputes are often the result of legal uncertainty, overlapping regulations, inaccurate land data, and weak institutional capacity (Koeswahyono & Maharani, 2022). The nature of these disputes ranges from administrative disagreements to open social conflict.

Legal ambiguity and the lack of responsive land administration create space for overlapping claims and unresolved disputes (Stuttgart, 2022). Disputes can escalate due to inefficient dispute resolution mechanisms or the exclusion of certain community groups, particularly marginalized or indigenous populations. In such contexts, socioeconomic background often becomes a key factor in shaping both the vulnerability to and the outcomes of these disputes. Studies show that low-income and less-educated communities are more prone to land boundary conflicts, while wealthier or more educated groups are often involved in business-related land licensing disputes that require legal proceedings (Halim, 2023). This indicates that socioeconomic status influences not only the frequency but also the typology of agrarian conflicts.

The Link between Socioeconomic Factors and Agrarian Dispute Forms

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Previous research has generally focused on either the causes or impacts of agrarian disputes but rarely links them explicitly to the diversity of dispute forms based on socioeconomic strata. Social structure theory explains that inequality in access to power and resources leads to varying experiences in land-related conflicts (Jabbar, 2018). Communities with limited access to education and income often face structural exclusion from legal protection, making them more vulnerable to unresolved or informal disputes.

Halim (2023) emphasizes that effective agrarian reform can reduce socioeconomic inequality and, in turn, mitigate the risk of disputes. However, reforms must be sensitive to the varying capacities of community groups to access and benefit from these programs. Without a clear understanding of the different dispute forms experienced by different socioeconomic groups, policy interventions may fail to address the root causes of agrarian conflicts.

This study intends to bridge that gap by developing a Verified Index of Agrarian Dispute Forms, which links specific dispute types to distinct socioeconomic profiles. This will contribute to more nuanced academic discourse and offer practical implications for land governance policies that aim for inclusivity and social justice.

C. METHODOLOGY

This study applies a quantitative research method using a survey approach. The population includes alumni of SMA and SMK Yadika Cicalengka, located in Cicalengka, Bandung Regency area surrounded by educational centers, public spaces, residential settlements, and economic activity hubs. A total of 100 respondents were selected through purposive sampling, focusing on alumni who reside in areas prone to land disputes and have lived there for at least three years. This specific group was chosen because it represents varied socioeconomic backgrounds that are relevant for identifying vulnerabilities to agrarian conflicts (Sugiyono, 2018; Creswell, 2014).

The independent variable is socioeconomic status, which includes education level, income, and employment status (Hendratmoko, 2012; Ibrahim & Scarlet Witch, 2015). The dependent variable is the form of agrarian dispute experienced. Each variable was operationalized into measurable indicators through a structured questionnaire using a 5-point Likert scale (Wardhono, 2015). The questionnaire's validity was tested using Pearson's correlation, and reliability was

confirmed using Cronbach's Alpha (Rosita et al., 2021). This operationalization helps bridge theoretical concepts and empirical observation.

Data were analyzed using simple linear regression to test the effect of socioeconomic factors on types of agrarian disputes. Before regression, classical assumption tests such as normality and heteroscedasticity (Glejser Test) were conducted (Usmadi, 2020; Mardiatmoko, 2020). Hypothesis testing involved t-tests for partial significance and F-tests for simultaneous effects, with a significance threshold of 0.05 (Yuliara, 2016). By focusing on Yadika alumni with distinct social-economic characteristics, this research contributes to targeted policy interventions and a fairer, more sustainable development model in Bandung Regency.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondent Demographics

This study involved 38 alumni of SMA/SMK Yadika Cicalengka. Most respondents were female (63%), and the majority were aged 21 years. All participants were high school graduates, which ensures a consistent educational background. Respondents had varying work experience: 39% had 1–5 years, while 37% had 5–10 years, and the rest had less than a year. This distribution indicates that most alumni had sufficient exposure to employment settings, which may influence their perspectives on agrarian disputes.

Table 1. Summary of agrarian dispute scores

Statistic	Value
Mean	36.31
Median	36.00
Std. Deviation	8.65
Minimum – Maximum	15 – 53

Normality Test (Kolmogorov-Smirnov)

Normality was confirmed through the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test with a significance value of 0.200, which is greater than 0.05, indicating that data are normally distributed.

Table 2. Kolmogorov-smirnov normality test

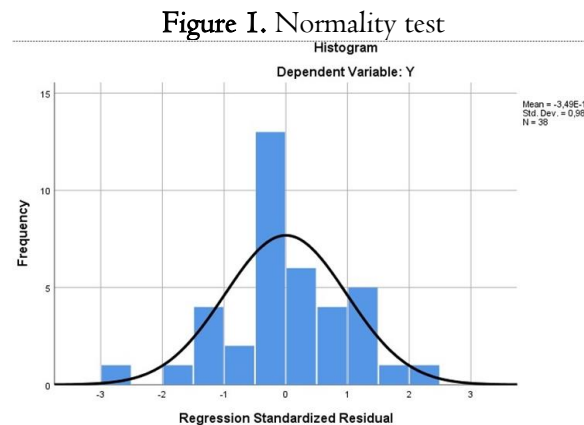
Test	Statistic
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.200

The normality test is a test to see whether the residual value is distributed normally or not. (Khoirunisa et al., 2023). In this study, there are two variables that will be sought for normality, namely between (X) socioeconomic factors and

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agrarian dispute conflicts (Y). A normally distributed residual value is a bell-shaped curve whose sides are infinitely widened. The basis for decision-making can be seen that if the significance value is > 0.05 , then the residual value is normally distributed. If it is the opposite, the significance value < 0.05 , then the residual value is not normally distributed. An image of the residual regression histogram can be seen in figure 4.5



Based on figure 1 above, it can be said that the model is normally distributed because the curve forms a bell. In addition, this test can be done using normal probability plots. Normal P-Plot as in figure 2.

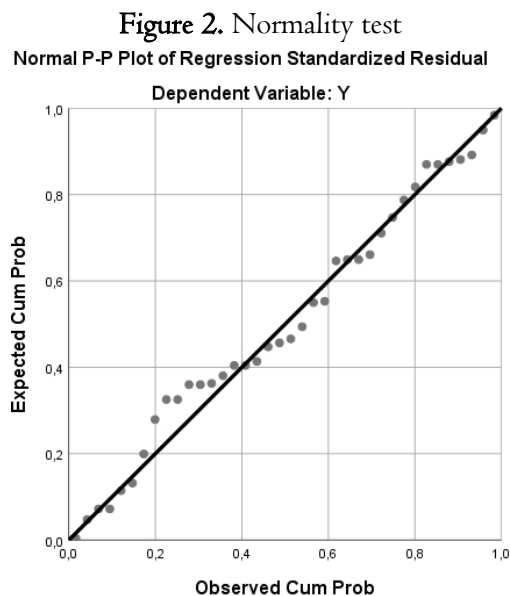


Figure 2 shows a distribution pattern that is close to normal because the points are spread around the normal line and the spread follows the normal directional line.

Heteroscedasticity to see the circumstances under which variance from residual variance occurs for all observations in the regression model. The regression model that meets the requirements is one where there is a variable similarity from the residual of one observation to another is fixed or called homogeneity. The following is a picture of the results of the scatterplot using SPSS Version 25.

Figure 3. Heteroscedasticity test results

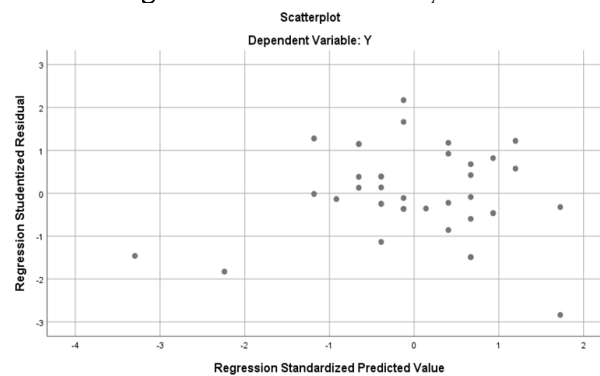


Table 3. Simple linear regression analysis coefficient

Type	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized coefficients beta	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	19,936	6,211		3,210	,003
X	,937	,348	,410	2,697	,011

a. Dependent variable: Y

Based on table 3 regarding the results of simple linear regression analysis, the following regression equations are obtained:

$$Y = a + Bx$$

$$Y = 19.936 - 0.937 X$$

From the results of the calculation in table 3 regarding the result of simple linear regression, the result was 0.937. Where the value of $b \neq 0$, there is an influence between socio-economic factors and agrarian law.

Table 4. Results of the T coefficient test

Type	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized coefficients beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
I (Constant)	19,936	6,211		3,210	,003
X	,937	,348	,410	2,697	,011

a. Dependent variable: Y

Based on table 4, it can be seen that for the socioeconomic factor (X) the value of -tcount is greater than -ttable, i.e., $2.697 > 2.037$, then it can be

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concluded that H_0 is rejected, we can conclude that the regression model shows a significant relationship between the variables X and Y. To determine the amount of contribution of socioeconomic factors to agrarian disputes, it is calculated by the Coefficient of Determination (KD)

Table 5. Output of the influence of socio-economic factors on agrarian disputes

Type	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.410 ^a	.168	.145	7,99822

a. Predictors: (Constant), X

Based on the SPSS results in table 4, the result is R *square* 0.168, (which is the squaring of the correlation coefficient or $0.410 \times 0.410 = 0.168$ or 16.8 %). R Square can be called the determination coefficient, which in this case means the result of 16.8% of the socioeconomic factor variable by the agrarian dispute variable. While the remaining 83.2% was influenced by other variables that were not studied in this study such as promotions, bonuses, salary increases and so on.

The research findings indicate a significant relationship between socioeconomic factors and the involvement of SMA/SMK Yadika Cicalengka alumni in agrarian disputes. This is evidenced by a t-count value of 2.697, which is greater than the t-table value of 2.037, and a significance level of $0.011 < 0.05$. Statistically, this means that the lower an individual's socio-economic status, the greater their likelihood of being involved in agrarian conflicts. These findings align with the theory of social inequality, which suggests that individuals or groups with limited economic access tend to have lower resilience to conflict, particularly regarding resources such as land. In this context, alumni with unstable jobs or short working periods appear to be more vulnerable to land disputes, whether as victims or participants.

The coefficient of determination ($R^2 = 0.168$) indicates that only about 16.8% of the agrarian dispute variable can be explained by socio-economic factors. This suggests that other factors play a more dominant role in influencing involvement in agrarian conflicts, such as government policies, access to legal information, or internal family conflicts related to land inheritance. Demographically, the majority of respondents were 21 years old and still within the early productive age group. This age group is particularly vulnerable to unstable social conditions, especially if they do not yet have a steady income or

secure employment. These conditions are potential triggers for involvement in social conflicts such as land disputes.

In terms of location, SMA and SMK Yadika Cicalengka are situated near residential areas, economic centers, and public facilities. This proximity exposes alumni to land-related issues such as evictions, inheritance land claims, or land-use conversions without proper socialization or fair compensation.

Thus, it can be concluded that socio-economic factors do play a role, though not the only one, in shaping young people's involvement in agrarian conflicts. Income instability, low legal literacy, and limited access to legal protection are contributing factors to the risk of conflict. The implications of these findings are important for policy planning. Local governments and educational institutions like SMA/SMK need to build legal awareness and economic capacity among the younger generation. Programs on entrepreneurship training, basic legal education, and awareness campaigns about land rights could serve as preventive measures to reduce the potential for future agrarian conflicts.

E. CONCLUSION

This study found a significant relationship between socioeconomic factors and the involvement of Yadika Cicalengka High School/Vocational School alumni in agrarian disputes. The results of the regression analysis indicate that individuals with lower socioeconomic conditions are more likely to be involved in land conflicts. With a significance value of 0.011 (< 0.05) and a t-statistic greater than the t-table ($2.697 > 2.037$), it can be concluded that, statistically, socioeconomic status plays a role in influencing involvement in agrarian disputes.

However, the contribution of the socioeconomic variable to agrarian conflict is only 16.8% ($R^2 = 0.168$), which means that 83.2% of the influence comes from other factors not explored in this study. These may include public policy aspects, access to legal information and assistance, ownership of legal land documents, and internal family dynamics such as inheritance disputes. This highlights the need for a multidimensional approach in understanding the root causes of agrarian conflicts among the younger population.

This research has several limitations. First, the sample size was limited to 38 alumni from a single educational institution, which may not be representative of a broader population. Second, the quantitative approach used was not sufficient to capture the deeper social and emotional dynamics that often accompany agrarian conflicts. Third, the study only focused on socioeconomic factors without

considering other dimensions such as perceptions of agrarian justice or personal experiences with land disputes.

As a recommendation, future research should broaden the respondent base both geographically and institutionally to obtain a more representative picture. The use of mixed-method approaches is also recommended to explore deeper qualitative dimensions. Further studies could include variables such as access to legal services, participation in agrarian reform programs, and the influence of media or civil society organizations in shaping attitudes toward land conflicts. This study is expected to serve as a foundational step toward developing evidence-based policy interventions to prevent and resolve agrarian conflicts.

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