

AGRARIAN CONFLICT ANALYSIS: CHALLENGES AND SOCIAL IMPACT IN THE ARCHIPELAGO

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ABSTRACT

This article outlines the results of an in-depth analysis of agrarian conflicts in the archipelago, with a focus on the challenges faced and the social impacts they cause. Agrarian conflict, which generally arises from disparities in control, perception and conception of natural resources, is investigated in the context of individuals, groups, communities and other related parties. The importance of understanding the social impacts of agrarian conflict on the communities involved is highlighted, including economic losses, environmental damage, social tensions and human rights violations. Through analysis of the period of agrarian conflict eruption in 2014-2018, it was revealed that land conflicts spread throughout Indonesia, with conflicts dominating in provinces such as Riau, North Sumatra and West Java. The factors that form the background of agrarian conflict are also explored, including aspects of land control, competition for natural resources, inequality, injustice and powerlessness in accessing factors and resources. In addition, the article discusses conflict resolution steps, including encouraging mechanisms for ideas such as social forestry and agrarian reform, as well as conciliation, mediation and arbitration. The strengths and weaknesses of agrarian conflicts are analyzed in depth, identifying the potential for positive change in agrarian policy and increasing public awareness of land rights. However, violence, uncertainty and dependence on judicial institutions are also recognized as weaknesses that need to be overcome. This article also explores the opportunities and threats associated with agrarian conflict, providing insight into how such conflict can trigger policy change and recognition of community tenure rights, but also has the potential to cause division and reduce government legitimacy. By understanding the dynamics of agrarian conflict and the government's key role in dealing with it, it is hoped that a just and sustainable solution can be found to achieve agrarian reform in the archipelago.

Keywords : *Dynamics, Agrarian, Government, conflict*

INTRODUCTION

Agrarian reform in Indonesia refers to a series of efforts and policies aimed at changing the structure of land

ownership and use in the country. Since the independence era, agrarian reform has become a topic that continually appears on the national development agenda. This

emerged as a response to the striking inequality of land distribution, land ownership uncertainty, and ongoing land conflicts. In a historical context, agrarian reform in Indonesia began in the 1960s, when the government launched various programs to overhaul the land structure which was still very uneven. At that time, there was strong social and political pressure to address the problem of inequality. However, implementation does not always go smoothly, and some programs are considered unsuccessful in achieving their goals. Over the past few decades, agrarian reform has continued to be the main focus of the Indonesian government. These efforts involve various aspects, such as redistributing land to small farmers, providing land rights certificates, and providing support to farmers to increase productivity. Apart from that, agrarian reform also includes protecting the rights of indigenous peoples to their land. Although the aims of agrarian reform are very noble, their implementation is often faced with a number of complex challenges.

Some of this involves resistance from parties who have a large interest in the existing land structure. In addition, legal uncertainty, slow bureaucracy, and technical problems related to determining land boundaries often hinder progress. The importance of agrarian reform lies in its potential to improve the welfare of small farmers, reduce inequality, and

reduce land conflicts. However, the course of agrarian reform in Indonesia highlights the complexities and challenges involved in changing land structures that have existed for many years. By realizing this complexity, the government and other stakeholders are expected to continue to strive to increase the success and positive impact of agrarian reform for justice and sustainable development.

Agrarian conflict is a conflict related to land. Agrarian conflicts occur due to various factors, including control of land and competition for natural resources. Agrarian conflicts arise as a result of gaps related to agrarian resources, which are none other than natural resources. In general, agricultural conflicts involve many parties and many regulations, therefore agrarian conflicts are complex conflicts.

According to the National Land Agency, in 2015 the number of agrarian conflicts that occurred in Indonesia reached 231 cases, this figure increased by around 60% compared to the agrarian conflicts that occurred in 2014 of 143 cases. The conflict is spread throughout Indonesia with a total area of agrarian conflict land covering 770,341 ^{h2}. From the extent of the conflict, 3 farmers died, 194 farmers became victims of violence, 65 farmers were criminalized and more than 2,700 heads of farming families had to be evicted from their agricultural land.

Agrarian conflicts can cause damage to the state and society, therefore, resolving agrarian conflicts needs to be

done in an appropriate and fair manner to avoid greater losses. With the implementation of agrarian reform, it is hoped that this can be a solution for resolving agrarian conflicts, especially for farmers and fishermen. The importance of agrarian reform is also related to resolving agrarian conflicts and restructuring the use, use and ownership of land.

To make this happen, there needs to be support from the government, legislative bodies, law enforcement officials, and community involvement. In its implementation, agrarian reform requires policies that accommodate the main mission of UUPA (Basic Agrarian Law) and urban development. However, in implementing policies it is not always carried out well, there are always hidden interests of the parties involved.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Definition of Leadership

- a) F. A. Nigro (1965). The definition of leadership is a specific way of influencing the activities of others.
- b) Ordway Tead (1929). The definition of leadership is a combination of temperament that makes someone possible to encourage other people to complete work.
- c) Hemphill and Coon (1995). The definition of leadership is the attitude of an individual who leads various group activities towards goals that will be achieved together.

- d) Imam Moejiono. The definition of leadership is the ability to provide influence in one direction.
- e) Sondang P. Siagian. Leadership is defined as an ability that a person has. This ability exists when a person serves as a leader in a particular organization.

2. Definition of Conflict

- a) In sociology, conflict is a social process between two individuals or groups, where one party tries to get rid of the other party, by destroying or making him powerless in a way that is accompanied by threats and violence.
- b) Fuad and Maskanah, conflict is a clash that occurs between two or more parties which is caused by differences in socio-cultural conditions, values, status and power, where each party has an interest in natural resources.
- c) Soerjono Soekanto, conflict is a state of conflict between two parties trying to fulfill their goals by opposing the opposing party.
- d) Lewis A. Coser, conflict is a struggle over values and/or demands for status, power and scarce resources with the aim of neutralizing opponents or eliminating rivals.
- e) K. Kartono and D. Gulo, conflict is a social process that is antagonistic due to

disagreement in opinions, emotions and actions with other people.

- f) Robert MZ Lawang, conflict is a struggle to gain status, value, power, where the goal of those in conflict is not only to gain profits, but also to subdue their rivals.
- g) Max Weber, conflict is competition between social groups or individuals due to differences in values, status and personal respect, and usually leads to the strengthening of power.
- h) Gilin and Gilin, conflict is part of a social process between individuals or groups that occurs due to physical, emotional, cultural and behavioral differences.
- i) Karl Max, conflict is competition for limited resources.

3. Definition of Agrarian

Agraria comes from Latin which means everything that is associated with land. Etymologically, agrarian is the term for everything related to land, including division, allocation, ownership and use of land.

In English "LAND" means land/field. In the Basic Agrarian Law (UPPA), the definition of agraria can mean broad and narrow, in the broad sense it regulates earth, water, land and space.

Agrarian matters relating to the division, allocation and ownership of land. Agraria is often equated with

land. Because initially agrarianism emerged because of its connection with land cultivation.

4. Definition of Agrarian Conflict

Structural agrarian conflict is defined as a prolonged conflict of claims regarding who has the right to access to land, natural resources and territory between a group of rural people and land ruling/management bodies engaged in production, extraction and conservation.

Agrarian conflict can be defined as a dispute that occurs in an agrarian context, whether between individuals, groups, organizations, legal entities, or institutions that have a tendency or have had a broad social, political, economic, defense, or cultural impact. Agrarian conflicts are often related to control, allocation and ownership of land, as well as competition over natural resources.

According to experts, there are several theories of agrarian conflict that can be identified from various sources. The following are several agrarian conflict theories according to experts:

- a. Social Conflict Theory: This theory assesses that the order that exists in society is only caused by pressure or imposition of power from above by the ruling group.
- b. Principled Negotiation Theory: This theory can be a tool to find out the causes of

- land conflicts between parties involved in agrarian conflicts.
- c. Structural Conflict Theory: Agrarian conflict in a region can be a structural agrarian conflict, which shows the existence of inequality or inequality in the social and economic structure which triggers the conflict.
 - d. Conflict and Power Theory: This theory emphasizes that conflict is a difference or conflict between individuals or social groups that occurs due to differences in interests, as well as efforts to fulfill goals by opposing opposing parties accompanied by threats or violence.

From these various theories, it can be concluded that agrarian conflict involves complex social, economic and political dynamics, and requires an in-depth understanding of the various factors that trigger agrarian conflict .

METHOD

The study method used is the SWOT Analysis approach (*Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Thearts*). SWOT analysis is a systematic analysis approach of various factors to form a strategy (Kurniasih et al., 2021).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Agrarian conflict is a conflict related to land. Many agrarian conflicts are caused by gaps in natural resources, especially gaps in control, perceptions

and conceptions, as well as conflicting laws and policies.

Conflicts generally occur between individuals, between groups, communities and other parties, where each party in the conflict tries to demonstrate their strength so that their interests can be realized well. Agrarian conflicts have a significant social impact on the communities involved. These impacts include economic losses, environmental damage, social tensions and human rights violations.

The eruption of the Agrarian Conflict in the 2014-2018 period caused many victims, including 41 people believed to have died, 546 were assaulted and 51 people were shot. Land conflicts have spread throughout Indonesia, dominated by Riau, North Sumatra and West Java since 2014. At the end of the year Riau contributed to 42 conflicts, North Sumatra 23 conflicts and West Java. The area of the land conflict itself reached 801,177 hectares, dominated by the oil palm sector, reaching 591,640 hectares. Others include forestry 65 thousand hectares, coastal 54 thousand hectares and mining 49 thousand hectares .

The factors underlying agrarian conflict can come from various aspects, including land control, struggle for natural resources, inequality, injustice and powerlessness in accessing factors and resources, development policies based on the commodification of nature, militaristic approaches in managing resources. agrarian, economic factors, law, socialization, education, coercive action, and policy. Agrarian conflicts can also be triggered by people's low level of

education, ignorance of the law in processing land certificates.

Various conflict resolution steps can be taken, as follows:

1. Encourage ideas for resolving agrarian conflicts, such as social forestry, agrarian reform, etc.
2. Carrying out conciliation, mediation and arbitration
3. Accelerate effective resolution mechanisms without giving rise to legal consequences that violate existing rules.
4. Coordinate between ministries/institutions and across sectors.
5. Form a team and recommend the establishment of a special institution for resolving agrarian conflicts.
6. Develop strategies in responding to agrarian conflict complaints and design strategies to support agrarian conflict resolution.
7. Carrying out administrative control at the village and sub-district levels to prevent land disputes and conflicts

By implementing these steps, it is hoped that agrarian conflict resolution can be carried out effectively and in accordance with human rights principles. Agrarian conflict has strengths and weaknesses that need to be considered.

The following are some of the identified strengths and weaknesses of agrarian conflict:

Strength:

Encouraging Change:

1. Agrarian conflict can encourage changes in agrarian policy and

strengthen the rights of farmers and indigenous peoples.

2. Raising Awareness: Agrarian conflict can increase people's awareness about their rights to land and natural resources.
3. Encouraging Participation: Agrarian conflict can encourage community participation in decision making regarding natural resource management.

Weakness:

1. Violence: Agrarian conflicts are often accompanied by the use of violence which can endanger the safety and welfare of society
2. Uncertainty: Agrarian conflict can create gaps in investment and development of the agricultural sector.
3. Dependence on Judicial Institutions: Settlement of agrarian conflicts through institutions or litigation still places great emphasis on the strength of formal evidence recognized by the state.
4. By considering the strengths and weaknesses of agrarian conflict, the government and relevant stakeholders can work together to overcome weaknesses and utilize the strengths of agrarian conflict to achieve more effective and sustainable agrarian reform goals.

Agrarian threats and opportunities can be identified from various sources. The following is a summary of several related sources:

Opportunities for Agrarian Conflict:

1. Policy Improvement and Conflict Resolution: There is an opportunity to improve the agrarian conflict situation through improving policies and accelerating the process of establishing forest areas, resolving forestry conflicts, as well as expanding people's management areas and increasing the welfare of indigenous peoples and other local communities.
2. Recognition of Community Tenurial Rights: The REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) program can be an opportunity to resolve forestry conflicts on condition that there is recognition of tenure rights to community forests .
3. Threat of Agrarian Conflict: Disunity and Reduced Government Legitimacy: Agrarian conflict can trigger divisions among society and reduce the legitimacy of the government.
4. Disintegration of the Nation and National Security: Agrarian conflict can be a threat to national security, because it can trigger divisions among society and reduce the legitimacy of the government, and can trigger the disintegration of the nation.

From the sources identified, it appears that agrarian conflicts have the potential to trigger divisions and reduce government legitimacy, but also provide opportunities for improving policies and resolving conflicts through recognizing community tenure rights. With a deep understanding of these opportunities and

threats, the government and relevant stakeholders can work together to overcome agrarian conflicts and achieve a just and sustainable resolution.

The government's role in dealing with agrarian conflicts and encouraging agrarian reform is very important because a fair and just land structure has a direct impact on the social, economic and political stability of a country. Following are some of the key roles of government in this context:

1. Development of Agrarian Reform Policy: The government has the responsibility to formulate a clear and comprehensive agrarian reform policy. These policies should include concrete steps to address unequal distribution of land, promote equitable land ownership, and involve community participation.
2. Policy Implementation: The government must be responsible for implementing agrarian reform policies. This includes redistributing land to small farmers, granting land title certificates, and protecting the rights of indigenous communities. This process must be transparent, efficient, and carried out in accordance with legal principles.
3. Land Conflict Resolution: The government needs to play an active role in resolving agrarian conflicts. It involves mediation between disputing parties, fair application of the rule of law, and

an approach that takes into account the needs and rights of all parties involved.

4. Protection of the Rights of Small Farmers and Indigenous Peoples: The government must ensure the protection of the rights of small farmers and indigenous peoples to their land. This includes providing land title certificates, recognizing traditional rights, and preventing land grabbing by more powerful parties.
5. Community Education and Empowerment: The government has the responsibility to educate the community about their land rights, the agrarian reform process, and its benefits. Community empowerment through active involvement in decision making and implementation of agrarian reform programs is also important.
6. Agricultural Extension and Farmer Welfare Development: The government needs to support small farmers with agricultural extension, training, and access to necessary resources. This can help increase farmer productivity and welfare, thereby creating a stronger basis for implementing agrarian reform.
7. Collaboration with Private Parties and Non-Governmental Parties: The government can collaborate with private parties and non-

governmental organizations to accelerate the implementation of agrarian reform. These partnerships can include project financing, knowledge exchange, and providing technical support.

Through these roles, the government can create an environment that supports the successful implementation of agrarian reform, resolve land conflicts, and build a more equitable and sustainable land structure.

CONCLUSION

Agrarian conflict is a conflict related to land. Conflicts generally occur between individuals, between groups, communities and other parties, where each party in the conflict tries to demonstrate their strength so that their interests can be realized well. Agrarian conflicts have a significant social impact on the communities involved. Land conflicts have spread throughout Indonesia, dominated by Riau, North Sumatra and West Java since 2014.

The factors underlying agrarian conflict can come from various aspects, including land control, struggle for natural resources, inequality, injustice and powerlessness in accessing factors and resources, development policies based on the commodification of nature, militaristic approaches in managing resources. agrarian, economic factors, law, socialization, education, coercive action, and policy.

Agrarian conflicts can also be triggered by claims over land, low level of education of residents, and ignorance

of the law in processing land certificates . By implementing these steps, it is hoped that agrarian conflict resolution can be carried out effectively and in accordance with human rights principles. Agrarian conflict has strengths and weaknesses that need to be considered. Agrarian threats and opportunities can be identified from various sources.

From the sources identified, it appears that agrarian conflicts have the potential to trigger divisions and reduce government legitimacy, but also provide opportunities for improving policies and resolving conflicts through recognizing community tenure rights. With a deep understanding of these opportunities and threats, the government and relevant stakeholders can work together to overcome agrarian conflicts and achieve a just and sustainable resolution.

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