

Population data collection as an instrument for preventing social conflict: a study in Gampong Meurandeh Dayah

Pengumpulan data penduduk sebagai sarana untuk mencegah konflik sosial: studi di Gampong Meurandeh Dayah

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the strategic role of population data collection by the village government as an instrument for preventing social conflict between local residents and migrants in Gampong Meurandeh Dayah, Langsa City. Employing a juridical-empirical method through field studies, data were collected via interviews, observations, and documentation involving village officials and community members. The findings reveal that the increasing number of migrant residents—primarily students from outside the region—has led to potential social frictions stemming from cultural differences and weak administrative oversight. The village government implements various data collection mechanisms such as routine censuses, the use of the SIGAP village information system, and mandatory self-reporting by newcomers to obtain a domicile certificate. Accurate data collection has proven effective in the early identification of potential conflicts, regulating the number of migrants, and mapping social needs. Furthermore, approaches such as deliberation, the application of local wisdom, and customary-based mediation have served as effective conflict resolution tools. This study underscores that systematic and collaborative population registration is crucial in fostering social harmony at the village level.

Keywords: population registration; social conflict; village government; migrant residents

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji peran strategis pendataan kependudukan oleh pemerintah gampong sebagai instrumen pencegahan konflik sosial antara penduduk lokal dan penduduk pendatang di Gampong Meurandeh Dayah, Kota Langsa. Dengan menggunakan metode yuridis empiris melalui studi lapangan, data diperoleh dari wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi terhadap perangkat gampong dan warga setempat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa peningkatan jumlah penduduk pendatang, terutama mahasiswa dari luar daerah, menimbulkan potensi gesekan sosial akibat perbedaan latar belakang budaya dan lemahnya pengawasan administratif. Pemerintah gampong menerapkan berbagai mekanisme pendataan seperti sensus rutin, sistem informasi SIGAP, dan kewajiban melapor diri bagi pendatang guna memperoleh surat keterangan domisili. Pendataan yang akurat terbukti membantu dalam identifikasi dini potensi konflik, pengendalian jumlah pendatang, serta pemetaan kebutuhan sosial. Selain itu, pendekatan musyawarah, penerapan kearifan lokal, dan mediasi berbasis adat menjadi instrumen penyelesaian konflik yang efektif. Penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa pendataan kependudukan yang sistematis dan kolaboratif merupakan langkah krusial dalam menciptakan tatanan sosial yang harmonis di tingkat gampong.

Kata kunci: pendataan kependudukan; konflik sosial; pemerintah gampong; penduduk pendatang



1. INTRODUCTION

Population is one of the subjects and/or objects of study in population geography. Population issues are a serious concern not only for developing countries like Indonesia but also for developed nations (Ruslan Majid, 2021). Today, population problems have become a major global concern as they involve various aspects that are objectively studied through a geographical approach namely space, time, and the complexity of a region. Population growth without adequate control measures to regulate the desired population size will inevitably lead to social and economic problems with far-reaching consequences. A significant annual increase in population demands additional investment and facilities in sectors such as education, health, and others. This, of course, poses a complex challenge for governments in their efforts to develop and improve the living standards of their citizens. (Suwisto, 2020)

Population growth, whether permanent or temporary, can be observed through population data collection conducted by the local village government. One of the methods used is conducting a population census. A population census is the entire process of collecting, compiling, organizing, and publishing demographic, economic, and social data concerning all individuals at a specific time in a country or a defined area (Dwi Sadono, 2007). Population censuses can be categorized into two types. The first is a *de jure* census, which records individuals based on legal documentation such as an Identity Card (KTP) or Family Card (KK). The second is a *de facto* census, which records individuals based on their presence and ability to be located by census officers at the time of enumeration, even if those individuals are not legal residents of the area (Lucky Radita Alma, 2019).

The result of conducting a population census is to ensure that both permanent and temporary residents, including migrants, are properly registered in the civil registry and possess official population documents. This aligns with the provisions of Article 1, point 4 of Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40 of 2019 on the Implementation of Law Number 23 of 2006 concerning Population Administration, as amended by Law Number 24 of 2013 on the Amendment of Law Number 23 of 2006. Government Regulation Number 40 of 2019 strengthens the implementation of population administration across all levels of government, expands service access to Indonesian citizens abroad, and sets out data protection measures and strict sanctions. This regulation is designed to establish an efficient, fair, and inclusive population administration (Adminduk) system.

The presence of migrant populations in an area presents a valuable opportunity for local residents. With the arrival of migrants, the local economy can grow significantly due to increased demand for goods and services, the rise of small businesses such as rental housing, food stalls, transportation, and other service sectors, all of which directly or indirectly create jobs and stimulate local economic development (Helly Suharlina, 2020).

Population growth is an inevitable phenomenon, especially in geographically strategic areas such as Gampong Meurandeh Dayah, Langsa City. This area experiences a surge in incoming residents each year, particularly among students and workers from outside the region. Although the presence of migrants has a positive impact on the local economy—such as increased economic activity and greater business opportunities for the local community—this growth also brings complex social implications (Akhirul, 2020).

Irregularities in population administration and weak control over the influx of migrants have the potential to trigger social conflict. This issue is exacerbated by differences in cultural backgrounds, customs, and even lifestyles between local residents and newcomers. Social frictions often arise from misunderstandings, violations of local norms, or inappropriate social behavior, which can ultimately disrupt public order and harmony within village-level communities (INDRA JAYA KUSUMA WARDHANA, 2024).

In this context, population data collection becomes a vital instrument and a preventive solution that must be optimized by the village government. Through mechanisms such as regular censuses, mandatory self-reporting for newcomers, and the utilization of village information technology systems (such as SIGAP), the village government can clearly map the number, identity, and purpose of incoming residents in its area. This data is not only useful for

administrative purposes but also serves as a foundation for social planning, conflict mitigation, and the formulation of more inclusive and equitable public service policies.

Therefore, the accuracy and continuity of the population data system will be crucial in determining the village government's ability to maintain social stability, foster communication among residents, and create a harmonious living environment amid community diversity.

Based on the above explanation, the research problems can be formulated as follows: How does the increase in incoming residents affect the potential for social conflict in Gampong Meurandeh Dayah? And what is the role of population data collection in preventing and addressing social conflicts arising from population dynamics at the village level?

The objectives of this study are to analyze the impact of the increasing number of incoming residents on the social conditions of the local community in Gampong Meurandeh Dayah and to examine the effectiveness of population data collection as an instrument for preventing social conflict and maintaining social stability at the village level.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The present study employs an empirical juridical methodology with a field research approach (Muhammad Iqbal, 2025), aiming to analyze the relationship between population administration regulations and the social practices observed at the village level, specifically in the context of preventing conflicts triggered by increasing migrant populations. Primary data were collected through in-depth interviews, direct observation, and documentation involving both village officials and residents of Gampong Meurandeh Dayah, while secondary data were derived from statutory regulations, policy documents, and relevant academic literature. The data collection instruments utilized in this research are combinative and multi-method, encompassing structured and semi-structured interviews to explore perspectives, experiences, and understandings of resident mobility and population recording mechanisms; systematic observation of village-level data collection processes such as routine censuses, application of village information systems (SIGAP), and the administrative practice of newcomer reporting for domicile certificates; and the analysis of administrative documentation related to both permanent and non-permanent resident records (Muhammad Rizal Pahleviannur, 2022).

In terms of characteristics, these instruments are primarily descriptive and qualitative, designed to capture actual practices in the field alongside prevailing policy, thereby enabling documentation of social dynamics, identification of key actors, and participatory validation of population data (Sugiyono, 2013). Their composition allows the research to encompass both the normative dimension (legal rules) and the empirical dimension (experiential input from residents and village officials). Such a design ensures that the study not only documents formal legal mandates but also reflects lived experiences and practical challenges, providing a holistic foundation for understanding the effectiveness of population data collection as a tool for social conflict prevention at the village level (MUHAMMAD HENDRI YANOVA, 2023).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 The Impact of Incoming Population Growth on the Potential for Social Conflict

The growth of the incoming population in Gampong Meurandeh Dayah represents an inevitable social dynamic, particularly due to the village's strategic geographical position near higher education institutions and local economic centers. The increasing mobility of students and workers from outside the region generates dual impacts on community life: on the one hand, it contributes economically to local residents, yet on the other hand, it has the potential to create social friction if not properly managed.

Within the framework of administrative law, the rise of incoming residents is viewed as a governance issue that requires orderly, transparent, and conflict-preventive

administrative regulation. The Population Administration Law mandates that every resident, both permanent and non-permanent, must be registered within the village administrative system as the basis for service delivery, legal protection, and social oversight. Non-compliance with reporting procedures or inadequate data collection may create administrative blind spots that trigger misunderstandings, unequal access to services, and even tensions between local residents and newcomers.

Accordingly, the analysis in this section emphasizes how the increase in incoming population, when not accompanied by accurate and structured data collection mechanisms, can become a potential source of social conflict at the village level. The administrative law perspective provides an academic foundation for understanding that conflict does not solely arise from cultural differences or social behavior but also from administrative disorder, data uncertainty, and weak regulatory instruments that should be carried out by the village government.

By reinforcing the viewpoint of population administration, this discussion focuses on the state's obligation, implemented through the village government, to ensure that every newcomer is properly registered as a preventive measure to mitigate conflict risks, strengthen social order, and maintain harmonious relations between local residents and migrants in Gampong Meurandeh Dayah.

The increase in incoming residents is a social phenomenon that cannot be avoided, especially in areas with strategic geographic or economic positions. Gampong Meurandeh Dayah, located near Samudra University, is one such area that experiences a surge in incoming residents each year, particularly among students and workers. While this mobility offers economic benefits such as increased trade activity, services, and local employment opportunities it simultaneously presents social challenges, one of which is the potential for social conflict.

Sociologically, interactions between local residents and newcomers are prone to tension if not accompanied by mutual understanding, acceptance, and clear social regulations. The diverse cultural, religious, social values, and lifestyles brought by newcomers often differ from the local culture of Gampong Meurandeh Dayah, which still upholds traditional values and local wisdom. These differences can lead to social friction, such as misunderstandings in communication, perceived impoliteness in social interactions, violations of customary norms, and the emergence of stereotypes and prejudice.

Theoretically, this study integrates perspectives from sociology of law and administrative law, combining an understanding of social dynamics with legal institutional mechanisms. It recognizes that without well-managed administrative regulation and proactive social communication facilitated by the village government, the increase in incoming population can escalate latent social tensions into overt conflict. Therefore, the reinforcement of regulatory frameworks and community cohesion is crucial to mitigating social conflict in Gampong Meurandeh Dayah.

One common form of conflict that often arises is latent in nature, namely the social distance between local residents and newcomers (Laha et al., 2021). Local residents tend to feel disturbed by the behaviors of newcomers who are perceived as "impolite" or "ignorant of local customs," such as speaking loudly at night, dressing in ways that do not align with local norms, or operating noisy vehicles. On the other hand, newcomers who are unfamiliar with the village's social structure often feel unwelcome or even experience discrimination in public services (Jabal Tarik Ibrahim, 2019). This phenomenon creates a space for conflict that may escalate into open confrontation if not wisely managed by the village government.

Social conflict can also be triggered by competition over limited resources, such as public facilities, clean water, or rental housing. The growing number of incoming residents can create the impression of a "takeover" of local territory, which may lead to feelings of threat among the original community. In this case, inequality in access to and distribution of public services can deepen social tensions between the two groups. In Gampong Meurandeh Dayah, some local residents have expressed that the presence of newcomers has led to increased

rental prices, higher volumes of waste, and additional strain on places of worship and the local environment.

In addition, the absence of clear data on who the incoming residents are and their exact number adds to the complexity of the issue. When legal problems, violations, or disturbances occur, the identities of the perpetrators are often unclear because they are not officially registered as village residents. This makes it difficult for village authorities to follow up on resolving issues or to conduct customary-based social approaches.

Theoretically, social conflict can be analyzed using the structural functionalism approach, which views society as a system composed of interrelated parts. When one part (in this case, population dynamics) does not function harmoniously, tension will emerge. Likewise, according to conflict theory, society is made up of groups competing over resources, status, and power (Vani Wirawan, 2021). The presence of incoming residents, in this case, may be perceived as a threat to the position and social identity of local residents.

It can thus be concluded that an increase in incoming population, if not properly managed administratively and socially, has the potential to become a source of social conflict (Deworo Putra Wibowo, 2025). Therefore, regulatory systems, social communication, and the reinforcement of shared identity, facilitated by the village government, are needed to minimize friction and strengthen social cohesion among residents.

The increase in incoming residents to Gampong Meurandeh Dayah, particularly students and workers from outside the area, is a recurring phenomenon each year and has created both economic opportunities and social challenges within the village community (Fijanatin Aliah, Zaki Ulya, 2025). Based on the field findings, the growing presence of newcomers has led to various observable tensions between local residents and migrants. Among the issues reported were communication difficulties, differences in social habits and behavior, and friction resulting from unfamiliarity with existing local customs. Specific incidents cited by residents included disturbances due to noise at night, dress codes considered inappropriate, and perceived lack of participation in community activities by newcomers.

Further findings indicate that there has been an increase in competition for housing, resources such as clean water, and shared public facilities as the number of migrants rises. Several local residents expressed concerns over the impact of these changes, including higher rental prices, greater amounts of waste, and alterations to the use of religious and public spaces. In some cases, the absence of updated population records has complicated the process of addressing complaints or resolving disputes, as village authorities encounter difficulties in identifying the parties involved. These conditions reveal that the reality of a growing migrant population, absent accurate administrative data and proactive social management, carries the risk of escalating into more overt forms of social conflict.

3.2 The Role of Population Data Collection in Preventing and Addressing Social Conflict Arising from Population Dynamics at the Village Level

Population growth in a given area, particularly that caused by the influx of migrants, has multidimensional impacts on the social order of the local community (Catherine C. Sun Jeremy E. Hurst, 2021). Gampong Meurandeh Dayah, one of the villages in Langsa City located near a higher education institution, experiences high population dynamics. The presence of students and workers from outside the region has significantly increased the number of non-permanent residents. On one hand, this brings positive economic impacts for the local community, such as increased demand for housing, consumption of goods and services, and growth in local businesses. On the other hand, the surge in incoming residents also creates social complexities, especially if not accompanied by an orderly and structured population data system.

Population data collection becomes a crucial instrument in maintaining social order amid the diversity of resident backgrounds. According to Law Number 23 of 2006 on Population Administration, as amended by Law Number 24 of 2013, population data collection is the process of recording and reporting personal data, demographic events, and other important occurrences experienced by every resident—both permanent and non-permanent—as part of the national administrative system. This process is not merely administrative; it also serves as a means of social control and conflict prevention within a plural and dynamic village community (Gayatri, 2008).

In the context of Gampong Meurandeh Dayah, the village government has recognized the importance of a population data system as part of inclusive social management. Instruments such as periodic censuses, the use of the Village Information System (SIGAP), and mandatory self-reporting by newcomers are employed to ensure that all residents—both local and non-local, are officially recorded in the village administration. This effort is in line with Article 1, point 4 of Government Regulation Number 40 of 2019, which stipulates that incoming residents must report themselves to the authorities in their temporary place of residence.

The role of data collection in preventing social conflict can be seen in its ability to provide valid and verifiable baseline data when social interactions or tensions arise between resident groups. In cases of norm violations, minor criminal acts, or community complaints, population data serves as an essential reference for identifying the parties involved, facilitating dialogue, and enabling fair mediation. Without accurate data, problem-solving efforts often become assumptive, biased, and open to discriminatory treatment against migrant groups (Muhar Junef, 2017).

Data collection also plays a role in promoting social justice in public services. Registered incoming residents have equal rights and obligations with local citizens in accessing village services, such as the distribution of social assistance, healthcare, community security, and others. When services are delivered in a discriminatory manner due to the absence of official data, it can lead to social jealousy and worsen social polarization. Thus, the presence of accurate data promotes the principle of inclusivity in service policies while also reducing the likelihood of conflict (Yoesoep Edhie Rachmad, 2024).

From a social management perspective, population data provides a foundation for developing communication strategies and social integration. A village government that understands the background of incoming residents can more easily design programs for social inclusion, local cultural education, and cross-group community activities. Such strategies are essential for fostering mutual understanding and tolerance between local residents and newcomers, which in the long term helps to reduce prejudice, eliminate stereotypes, and strengthen social cohesion (Mahpudz, 2023).

However, the effectiveness of data collection in preventing conflict greatly depends on active community participation and the readiness of village institutions. Many incoming residents are still reluctant or negligent in reporting their presence—either because they consider their stay temporary, are unaware of the procedures, or see no direct benefit from the process. On the other hand, village officials often face limitations in human resources, technology, and financial capacity to regularly update population data. Therefore, the data collection system must be supported by strong regulations, extensive public outreach, and capacity-building for village officials.

This concept aligns with the theory of social control in sociology, which explains that society requires instruments of supervision and regulation to ensure order. Population data collection functions as a legitimate and legal tool of social control, as it helps detect deviant behavior, regulate social interactions, and reinforce the legitimacy of local rules. However, this approach must be implemented in a non-repressive, participatory, and humanistic manner to avoid resistance from incoming groups who may otherwise feel intimidated (Mahpudz, 2023).

As a form of conflict prevention, data collection also enables village authorities to conduct social area mapping. By identifying areas with high concentrations of incoming residents, officials can enhance supervision, strengthen social communication, and ensure that

local norms are properly disseminated. This is crucial, considering that many social conflicts stem from newcomers' lack of awareness regarding unwritten but deeply respected local customs and rules.

Population reporting at the village level constitutes an integral component of the implementation of administrative population law in Indonesia. In accordance with Law Number 23 of 2006 on Population Administration and its amendments, such reporting is mandatory for both permanent residents and newcomers. This reporting is carried out through mechanisms such as periodic censuses, self-reporting by new residents via village information systems such as SIGAP, and the administration of population documents.

This reporting system functions not only as an administrative record but also as a tool of social oversight that supports the principles of legality and legal certainty. With valid and well-structured data, villages can ensure fair and transparent population management, prevent marginalization or discrimination, and mitigate social frictions that may escalate into conflict (Fijanatin Aliah, Zaki Ulya, 2025). These reporting mechanisms thus serve as an essential instrument for fostering inclusive and socially just village governance, while also maintaining public order at the local level.

In Gampong Meurandeh Dayah, the population reporting mechanism is carried out through several complementary stages. First, incoming residents are required to conduct self-reporting to the village authorities upon arrival, after which their identity and purpose of stay are recorded. Second, this reporting process is strengthened through the use of the Village Information System (SIGAP), which enables population data to be recorded in a more systematic, verified, and digitally documented manner. Third, the results of the reporting process are formalized through the issuance of a Certificate of Domicile (Surat Keterangan Domisili/SKD), which serves as legal proof that the newcomer has been officially registered in the village's population administration system.

This mechanism directly supports the principle of legality, as every administrative action is carried out based on clear legal provisions and accountable official procedures. In addition, accurate population data ensures legal certainty, both for the village government in delivering public services and for residents in receiving protection of their administrative rights. At the same time, orderly population reporting strengthens public order, as the village government holds valid information regarding all individuals residing within its jurisdiction, thereby facilitating the handling of community complaints, the resolution of potential disputes, and mediation efforts when social frictions arise between local residents and newcomers.

Thus, population reporting at the village level is not merely a routine administrative activity, but a regulatory mechanism that serves as a fundamental pillar of population administration, as well as a preventive instrument for maintaining social stability amid growing population dynamics.

In addition, accurate data is valuable for formulating policies to mitigate social risks, such as regulating residential zoning, distributing infrastructure, and controlling environmental impacts. In the long term, this data also serves as the basis for village development planning that is oriented toward diversity, social justice, and the prevention of social exclusion for minority or temporary groups.

Thus, population data collection is a critical foundation for building a resilient social system at the village level. Reliable data enables responsive social management, equitable public services, and open communication among community groups. In the context of Gampong Meurandeh Dayah, data collection has proven to be a preventive tool in addressing the potential conflicts arising from rapid population dynamics. However, this success certainly requires consistency, evaluation, and continuous innovation to ensure that the data system truly meets the evolving social needs of the community.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of social dynamics in Gampong Meurandeh Dayah, it can be concluded that the increase in incoming residents has a significant impact on the potential for social conflict within the village community. While the presence of newcomers brings positive contributions, particularly to the local economy, inadequate social management may lead to friction caused by differences in culture, values, and social behavior introduced from outside. The mismatch of norms, competition over public facilities, and lack of understanding of local customs can increase the likelihood of conflict between local residents and migrants.

To address these challenges, population data collection plays a vital role as an instrument for preventing and managing social conflict. A structured and continuous data system enables the village government to accurately map the presence, identity, and purpose of incoming residents. Such data forms the basis for managing social interactions, designing integration strategies, and facilitating fair and transparent dispute resolution. Furthermore, data collection reinforces equity in public service delivery and helps maintain security and social order at the village level. Therefore, strengthening the institutional capacity of village governments in conducting data collection, raising awareness among newcomers to self-report, and utilizing information technology such as SIGAP are strategic steps toward building a harmonious, inclusive, and resilient village in the face of population dynamics.

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