

Correlation Analysis of Economic Growth with social conflict in Jambi Province 2010 - 2022

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Abstract

This study aimed to analyze economic growth's correlation with social conflicts in Jambi Province between 2010 and 2022 using quantitative descriptive analysis. Secondary and primary data were analyzed using Pearson Product Moment Correlation with SPSS 25. The analysis showed that the correlation between GRDP and social conflict in Jambi Province is 0.869 and the two variables have a perfect positive linear correlation. Kerinci district has a high, perfect, positive, linear correlation of 0.912. Merangin district indicated -0.028, implying no correlation and that the two variables are opposite. Furthermore, the Sarolangun district showed 0.352, indicating a weak but positive linear correlation. Batang Hari district showed 0.652, implying a high unidirectional correlation. Muaro Jambi district indicated 0.919, or a very high, positive, and perfect linear correlation. Tanjung Jabung Timur district showed 0.540, meaning the two variables have a moderate, positive, and perfect linear correlation. Tanjung Jabung Barat district obtained 0.827, meaning the two variables have a very high and positive perfect linear correlation. Tebo district showed 0.801, implying a high and positive perfect linear correlation between the two variables. Furthermore, Bungo district indicated 0.473, meaning the two variables have a moderate and positive perfect linear relationship. Jambi City achieved 0.658, implying a high and positive perfect linear correlation. Sungai Penuh City indicated 0.612, meaning the two variables have a high and perfect positive linear correlation. A positive correlation means that conflict intensity increases with GRDP.

Keywords: Product Moment Correlation, Economic Growth, GRDP, and Social Conflict

INTRODUCTION

Development is a process of improving people's welfare through resource allocation, regulation, and community empowerment. One indicator of the development level is economic growth. In this case, positive economic growth indicates increased economic activity and vice versa. (Maqin, 2011). Economic development implies developing activities to ensure infrastructure availability, improved education, and high technology. This results in more job opportunities, increased income, and community prosperity (Sukirno, 2011).

A country's economic growth is closely related to the people's welfare and determines economic growth influenced by natural and human resources (Nurkse in Jhingan, 2014). Economic development closely relates to human wealth, social attitudes, political conditions, and historical backgrounds. In line with this, capital is

necessary but not an absolute requirement for progress. Simon Kuznets stated that a country's economic growth is influenced by capital accumulation, constituting land, equipment, infrastructure, and facilities investment. It is also impacted by the quantity and quality of natural and human resources, technological progress, access to information, the desire to innovate and develop, and work culture (Todaro 2010).

Underdeveloped countries exhibit social resistance to economic change rooted in institutional factors. It is seen in strict job stratification supported by traditional beliefs and values. This attitude downplays the role of business, incompatibility with the life pattern, and the social dignity firmly held by high-ranking groups. Furthermore, people are grouped based on caste, class, religion, ethnicity, cultural traditions, social patterns, skin color, and regional characteristics. Such factors impede social and geographic mobility, as well as progress. (Jhingan. 2014).

Tarigan (2005) interpreted regional economic growth as the community's overall income growth and an indicator of improving people's welfare. Many local governments make high economic growth the main target in regional development.

Ferdiani (2020) stated that the community's socio-cultural environment influences the development and economic growth. Socio-culture could drive or hinder a country's economic progress. In this case, a diligent and agile culture supports economic development. Moreover, the social aspect is much needed because cooperation is important in achieving development. Individuals with a strong spirit of cooperation easily collaborate in various development efforts, affecting the outcome of economic conditions.

Jambi is one of the ten provinces that contribute to the highest conflict in Indonesia. In 2019, KPA noted that Jambi was included in the top ten provinces contributing to the highest agrarian conflict. The province recorded 17 conflict eruptions within 270,086.9 hectares in the plantation and forestry sectors, mainly land disputes. Other conflicts are the use of natural resources that contradict procedures and regulations. Examples are illegal gold mining (PETI), conflicts between the Suku Anak Dalam (SAD) residents and villagers in the Jambi Province area, and land conflicts between the Suku Anak Dalam and palm oil companies. They are caused by carelessness in absorbing information on social media, especially during the General and Regional Head Elections.

Land conflicts occur in almost all areas in Jambi Province, caused mainly by the Agrarian Reform Consortium (KPA) called PT Wira Karya Sakti (WKS), a subsidiary of the Sinar Mas Forestry Group. Based on KPA's Agrarian Reform Priority Location (LPRA) data, most of the 24 agrarian conflicts in Jambi that have lasted for decades are caused by PT WKS' activities in the plantation and forestry sectors. PT WKS' licensing processes also impact people's lives in five districts. Almost 17,000 people are victims whose land has been lost.

The land conflict occurred over 14,286 hectares in Batang Hari, Tebo, Muaro Jambi, Tanjung Jabung barat, and Tanjung Jabung Timur districts. This conflict also

affected 3,446 families in 15 villages. Land conflicts in Jambi have occurred since 2006, starting with the designation of forest areas and the unilateral determination of a Decree (SK) by the Minister of Forestry on arable land and residential areas. Since then, the conflict between the residents and the company has continued to erupt. PT WKS is an HTI management company. Dewi Kartika, KPA's Secretary General, called Jambi the bad face of agrarian reform in Indonesia. Dewi asked President Joko Widodo to order the Minister of Environment and Forestry Siti Nurbaya to evaluate the permits issued to PT WKS in Jambi. Table 1 and Figure 1 show the intensity of social conflicts in Jambi Province from 2010 to 2022.

Table 1 Number of Conflicts by Type in Jambi Province
Years 2010–2022

No	District / City	Conflict Type					Amount
		Land/ Natural Resources Conflict	Administrative Boundary Conflict	Ethnic, religious, racial, and inter- group conflicts	Political Conflict	Economic / Industrial Conflict	
1	Kerinci	147	36	19	20	75	297
2	Merangin	163	24	17	14	54	272
3	Sarolangun	219	24	31	14	45	333
4	Batang Hari	256	25	30	19	72	402
5	Ma Jambi	283	41	20	20	55	419
6	Tanjabt看	220	37	20	22	51	350
7	Tanjabbar	226	24	22	22	51	345
8	Tebo	240	37	32	22	40	371
9	Bungo	121	36	31	19	27	234
10	Jambi City	31	0	25	18	53	127
11	Sungai Penuh City	120	25	23	24	66	258
12	Jambi Province	2026	309	270	214	589	3408

Source: Data processed

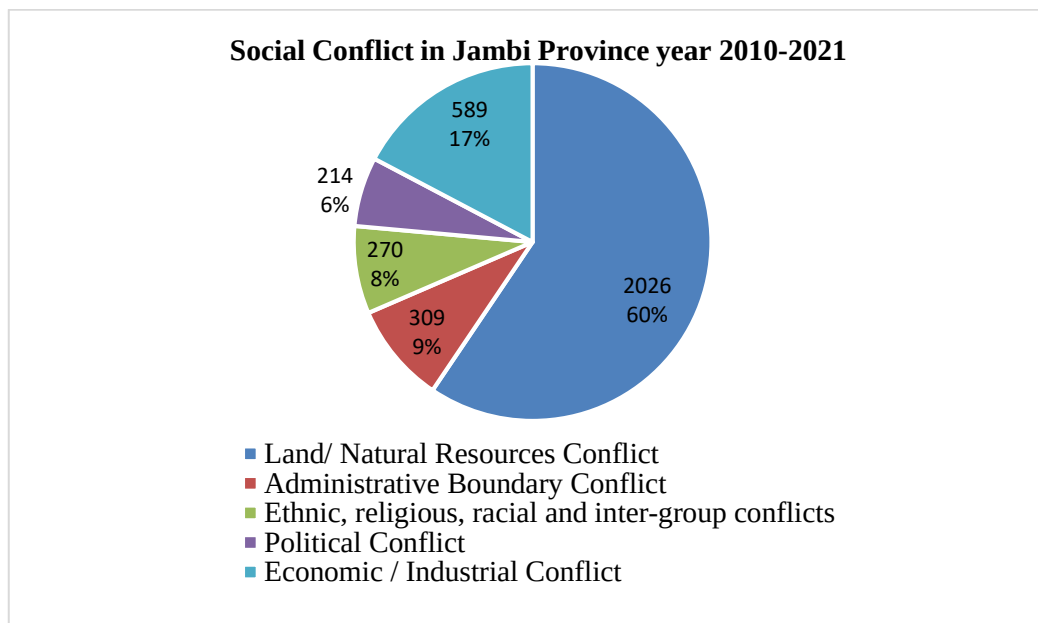


Figure 1 Conflict Circle Diagram by Type in Jambi Province 2010–2022

Source: Data in Process

Jambi Province comprises 11 districts/cities with uneven development due to resource differences. Therefore, this study aimed to analyze the correlation between economic growth and social conflict with the title: "Analysis of Correlation of Economic Growth with Social Conflict in Districts/Cities in Jambi Province 2010-2021. It analyzed the correlation between economic growth and social conflict based on the following; GRDP at Constant Prices (ADHK) and districts/cities within Jambi Province from 2010 to 2022. Number of social conflicts occurred in districts/cities within Jambi Province between 2010 and 2022.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Mankiw (2006) stated that Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is an important economic statistic and the best indicator of people's welfare. High and sustainable economic growth is the main condition or a necessity for continued economic development and welfare improvement. Economic growth implies increasing regional income per capita in the long term. It is an important objective of macroeconomic policy to determine economic progress.

Social Conflict

RI Law No. 7 (2012) concerning Handling Social Conflict defines conflict as a feud or physical clash with violence between communities that last for a certain time and results in insecurity and social disintegration. The conflict disrupts national stability and hinders development. Furthermore, conflict could be sourced from:

- 1) Political, economic, and socio-cultural problems;

- 2) Inter-religious or inter-religious, inter-ethnic, and inter-ethnic disputes;
- 3) Village, regency/ city, and provincial boundary disputes; Natural resource disputes between communities or business actors.
- 4) Unbalanced distribution of natural resources in society.

Conflict is a social reality common in society. Marx's classical conflict theory assumes that economic factors determine conflict between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. History is a long story of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. In the classical view, conflict is identified as a frightening destructive action. Contemporary conflict theory assumes that economic factors dominate conflict and permanently occur at all societal levels. It is caused by the struggle for power, prestige, and wealth. Additionally, contemporary conflict theory analyzes conflict's destructive and constructive function for society (Rahman, 2018).

George Sorel also developed Marx's ideas by considering conflict as a positive phenomenon. According to George Sorel, conflict reduces social unity among the classes. The reduced class struggle may weaken and blur the distinctions between classes. In extreme circumstances, class unity and identity are lost. Max Gluckman, a British anthropologist, emphasized the importance of conflict in primitive societies. His study in Africa found that conflict re-establish social unity in certain relationships (Rahman, 2011).

Marx's conflict theory had simple assumptions about society, while George Sorel considered conflict a positive phenomenon. It appears that conflict theory has undergone a revolution from being destructive to a more constructive one. Therefore, a more modern conflict theory is constructive. Dahrendorf also stated that conflicts might lead to division, social change, and development, as stated by George Ritzer: "Briefly, Dahrendorf argued that conflict groups engage in actions that change social structure. The resulting structural changes are sudden and radical when the conflict is intense and violent. Sociologists must be attuned to the relationship between conflict, change, and the status quo (Ritzer, 1992)".

Conflict is a difference between individuals or social groups because of differences in interests and efforts to fulfill goals by countering the opposing party accompanied by threats or violence (Soekanto, 2006). Fisher (2001) defined conflict as a relationship between parties that feel they have incompatible goals. Webster defines the term conflict in Latin as a fight, war, struggle, or physical confrontation between several parties. According to Pruitt and Rubin, conflict is a perception of a perceived divergence of interest or a belief that the aspirations of the conflicting parties cannot find common ground (Pruitt, 2009). The interest in question is how people feel about what they want. These feelings are central in people's thoughts and actions that form their attitudes, goals, and intentions. The consequences of conflict (Bazzi & Gudgeon, 2021) include:

- 1) Increased in-group solidarity. When groups conflict, their solidarity grows closer.

- 2) The destruction of group unity.
- 3) Changes in the individuals' personalities.
- 4) The destruction of property and human casualties.
- 5) Accommodation, domination, and subjugation of one party.

Social conflicts in Jambi Province have been going on for decades, with some not resolved until now. This study aimed to determine the correlation between economic growth and social conflict in districts/cities in Jambi Province. The study title is Correlation Analysis of Economic Growth and Social Conflict in Districts/Cities in Jambi Province 2010-2021. Analyzing the correlation of Economic Growth with social conflicts in districts/cities within Jambi Province in 2010-2021.

Previous Studies

Ahmady & Putra (2020) examined post-conflict violence, strengthening local democracy, and Aceh's political development. The study found that violence in the post-conflict political contestation in Aceh influenced the strengthening of local democracy. The conflict negatively impacts political development and stability, which should be the goal of conflict resolution. The study described the solution to the problem and explained its theoretical basis. It made it easier to understand post-conflict violence from several empirical thinking grounds. The results showed that three factors cause post-conflict violence. The first factor is win-lose, lose-lose, and win-win solutions in Aceh conflict resolution. Second, historical factors as the roots of violence affecting post-conflict political conditions. The third cause is destructive destructiveness. However, the violence stopped because of the simultaneous election factors applied to the 2019 political contestation, which ended smoothly.

Nafziger et al. (2002) examined economic development, disparity, war, and state violence. The study focused on the political economy of humanitarian emergencies and man-made crises in which many people die due to war and state violence. Nafziger analyzed income stagnation, decline, inequality, competition for natural resources, and ethnicity. The results showed that economic decline, income inequality, widespread rent-seeking by the ruling elite, and reduced surpluses threaten the survival income of many people. A weakening state and competition for control of mineral exports contribute to the emergency. Furthermore, economic decline and political decay lead to deprivation or the relative perception by social groups. It causes injustices from the growing mismatch between what it's expected.

Nafziger et al. (2003) differentiated between class and communal economic disparities, assuming that an overlap increases the potential for discord. Studies on complex humanitarian emergencies show a strong correlation between economic inequality and artificial crises. The crises involve human suffering, physical violence and displacement, disease, and famine. There is a potential for negative effects of

other factors such as economic downturn, failure of external economic adjustment, low GDP growth, high inflation, or increased military spending.

Mahjuddin (2012) examined the impact of conflict on Aceh's economic development and welfare levels. The results showed that conflict negatively affected economic performance. It also worsened people's welfare, increasing poverty and worsening education and health. During the observation period, the GRDP was stable, except in the oil and gas sector. This gives the hope to improve the economy in Aceh, except in the oil and gas sector. The econometric method showed an insignificant effect of investment growth, labor force, and the real budget on GRDP growth, excluding oil and gas. Furthermore, estimation was conducted using the dependent variable of Oil and Gas GRDP. The results showed that GRDP could not be controlled or managed by the government due to the fluctuating oil and gas business in the international market.

Empirical Review and Hypothesis Development

There is a significant correlation between economic growth and social conflict in Jambi Province from 2010 to 2022.

RESEARCH METHOD

Data Types and Sources

This study used the mixed methods approach to analyze primary and secondary data obtained from Jambi Province GRDP data and Districts/City GRDP in Jambi Province from 2010-2022. Data on social conflicts in districts/cities were obtained from the National Unity and Political Agency, WARSI and WALHI, and the mass media. They were collected through library studies from books, scientific journals, and academic documents. Also, the data were obtained from research results, references, brochures, and articles from relevant websites.

Research Sites

This study was conducted in a Regency/City in Jambi Province.

a. Pearson Correlation/Product Moment Correlation (KPM)

Pearson correlation was used to test the associative hypothesis of two variables. The product-moment correlation function is one of the inferential statistics used to test the results' generalizability.

d. Validity and Reliability

Instrument validity was conducted to measure the instruments' validity. Rhumus:

$$R_{xy} = \frac{N\sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{(N\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2)(N\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2)}}$$

Reliability comes from the words rely and ability. Measurements with high reliability are reliable. Reliability Test of the formula:

$$r_{11} = \left[\frac{k}{k-1} \right] \left[1 - \frac{\sum \sigma_b^2}{\sigma_t^2} \right]$$

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The correlation between economic growth and social conflict was tested using the SPSS 25 tool based on the data compiled from 2010 to 2022.

1) Jambi Province

Table 2 shows the correlation between Jambi Province GRDP and social conflict.

Table 2. Correlation between Jambi Province GRDP and Jambi Province Social Conflict (2010-2022)

Correlations			
		GRDP	Social Conflict
GRDP Jambi Province	Pearson Correlation	1	.869**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	12	12
Social Conflict Jambi Province	Pearson Correlation	.869**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	12	12

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: SPSS Output Results

The Pearson correlation coefficient for social conflict is 0.869, meaning that the correlation between GRDP and social conflict in Jambi Province is very high because it is close to 1. The two variables have a positive and significant perfect linear correlation because the significance is $0.000 < 0.01$. Therefore, the correlation between the two variables is unidirectional, as seen in Figure 2:

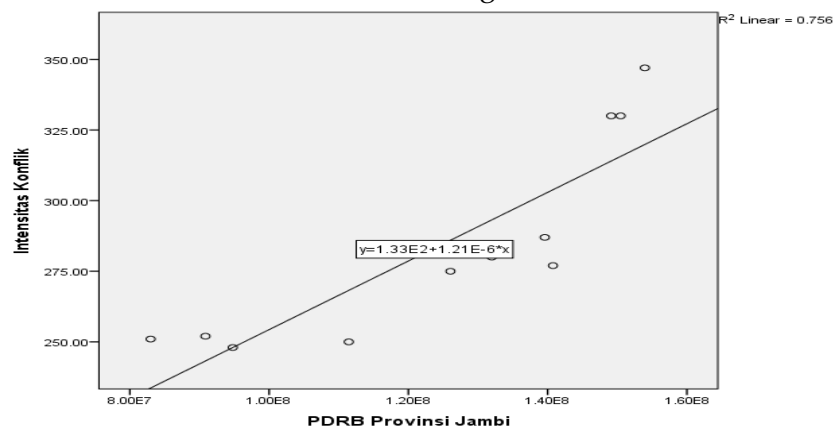


Figure 2 Scatter Plot Graph Jambi Province

Source: SPSS Output Result

2) Kerinci District

Table 3 shows the correlation between Kerinci District GRDP and social conflict.

Table 3. Correlation between GRDP and Social Conflict in Kerinci District (2010-2021)

Correlations			
		GRDP	Social Conflict
GRDP Kerinci District	Pearson Correlation	1	,917**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000
	N	21	21
Social Conflict Kerinci District	Pearson Correlation	,917**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	
	N	21	21

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: SPSS Output Results

The Pearson correlation coefficient for social conflict is 0.917. This means that the correlation between GRDP and social conflict in Kerinci District is very high because it is close to 1. The two variables have a positive and significant perfect linear correlation because the significance is $0.000 < 0.01$. Therefore, the correlation between the two variables is unidirectional, as shown in Figure 3:

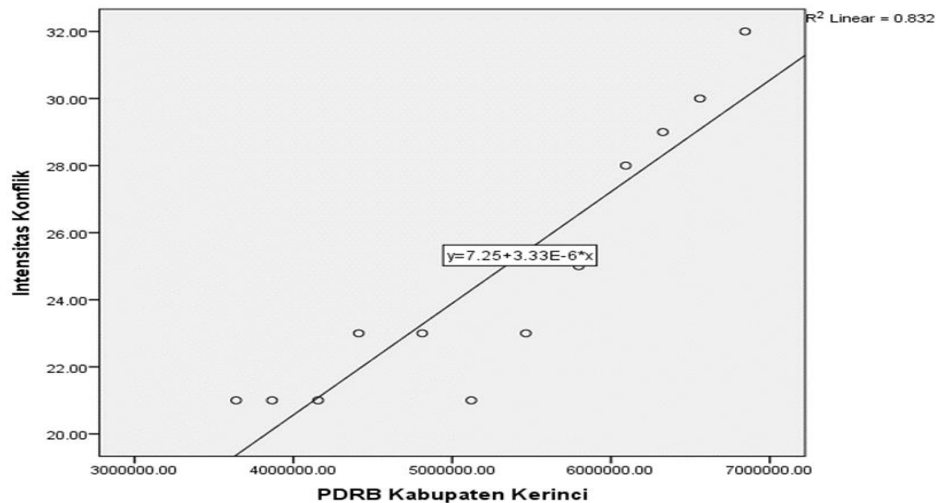


Figure 3 Scatter Plot Graph Kerinci District

Source: SPSS Output Results

3) Merangin District

Table 4 shows the correlation between Merangin District GRDP and social conflict.

Table 4. Correlation between GRDP and Social Conflict in Merangin District
The year 2010-2021

Correlations	
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		GRDP	Social Conflict
GRDP Merangin District	Pearson	1	-.028
	Correlation		
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.932
	N	12	12
Social Conflict Merangin District	Pearson	-.028	1
	Correlation		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.932	
	N	12	12

Source: SPSS Output Results

The Pearson correlation coefficient for social conflict is minus 0.28. This implies no correlation between GRDP and social conflict in Merangin District. It is insignificant because the significance is $0.932 > 0.01$. The correlation coefficient is negative, meaning it is the opposite, as shown in Figure 4:

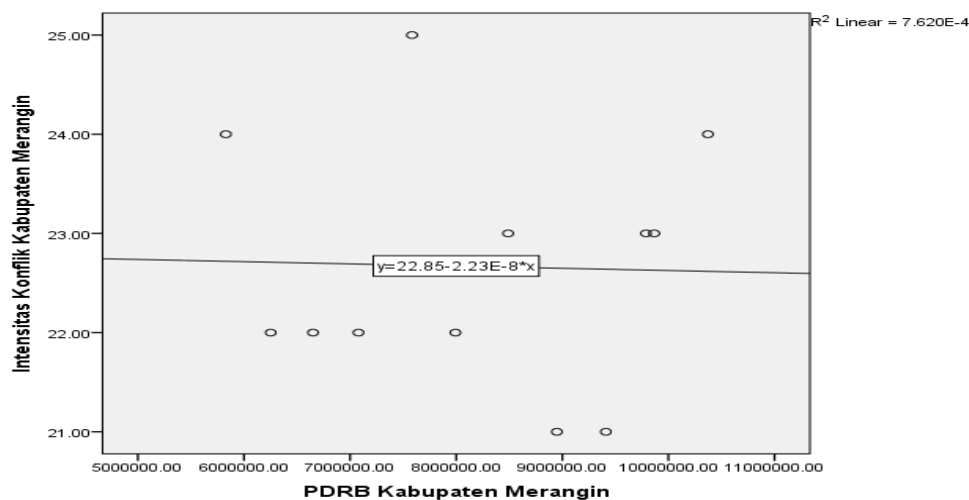


Figure 4. Merangin District Scatter Plot Graph

Source: SPSS Output Results

4). Sarolangun District

Table 5 shows the correlation between GRDP in Sarolangun District and social conflict.

Table 5. Correlation between GRDP and Social Conflict in Sarolangun District (2010-2021)

Correlations			
		GRDP	Social Conflict
GRDP Sarolangun District	Pearson	1	.352
	Correlation		
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.261
	N	12	12
Social Conflict Sarolangun District	Pearson	.352	1
	Correlation		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.261	

N	12	12
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Source: SPSS Output Results

The Pearson correlation coefficient for social conflict is 0.352. It means that the correlation between GRDP and social conflict in Sarolangun District is weak and insignificant because the significance is $0.261 > 0.01$. However, the correlation coefficient is positive, meaning it is unidirectional, as shown in Figure 5:

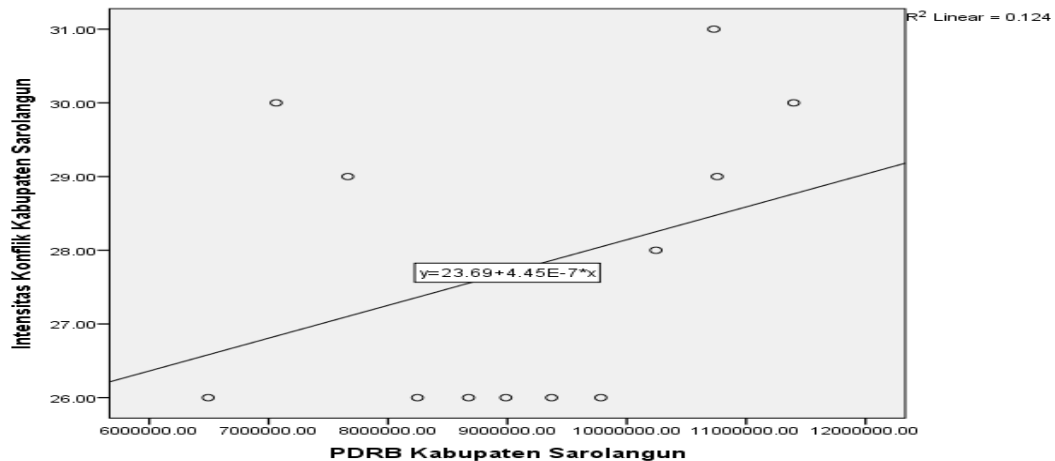


Figure 5. Scatter Plot Graph of Sarolangun District

Source: SPSS Output Results

5). Batang Hari District

Table 6 shows the correlation between Batang Hari District GRDP and social conflict.

Table 6. Correlation between GRDP and Social Conflict in Batang Hari District
The year 2010-2021

Correlations			
		GRDP	Social Conflict
GRDP Batang Hari District	Pearson	1	.652*
	Correlation		
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.022
	N	12	12
Social Conflict Batang Hari District	Pearson	.652*	1
	Correlation		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.022	
	N	12	12

*, Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: SPSS Output Results

The Pearson correlation coefficient for social conflict is 0.652. This means that the correlation between GRDP and social conflict in Batang Hari District is high. The two variables have a significant positive linear correlation because the significance is $0.022 < 0.05$. Also, the correlation is unidirectional, as shown in Figure 6:

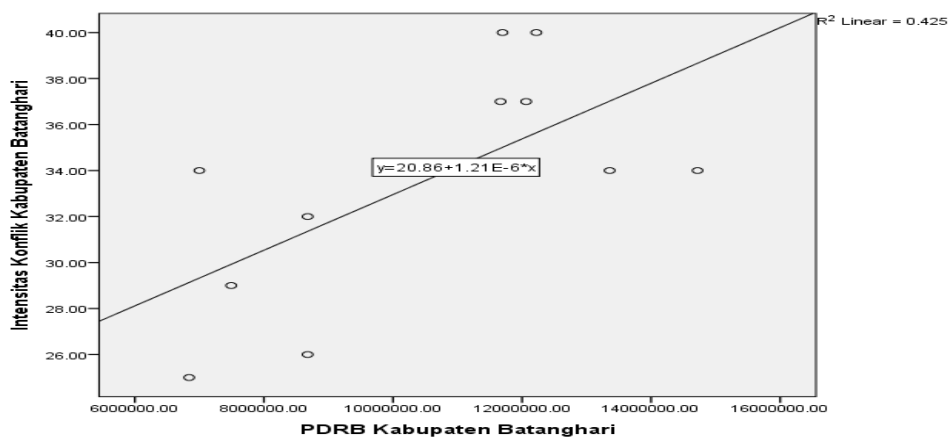


Figure 6. Scatter Plot Graph for Batang Hari District

Source: SPSS Output Results

6) Muaro Jambi District

Table 7 shows the correlation between GRDP in Muaro Jambi District and social conflict.

Table 7. Correlation between GRDP and Social Conflict in Muaro Jambi District
The year 2010-2021

Correlations			
		GRDP	Social Conflict
GRDP Muaro Jambi District	Pearson	1	.919**
	Correlation		
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	12	12
Social Conflict Muaro Jambi District	Pearson	.919**	1
	Correlation		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	12	12

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: SPSS Output Results

The Pearson correlation coefficient for social conflict is 0.919. This indicates that the correlation between GRDP and social conflict in Muaro Jambi District is very high. The two variables have a significant positive linear correlation because the significance is < 0.01. The correlation is also unidirectional, as shown in Figure 7:

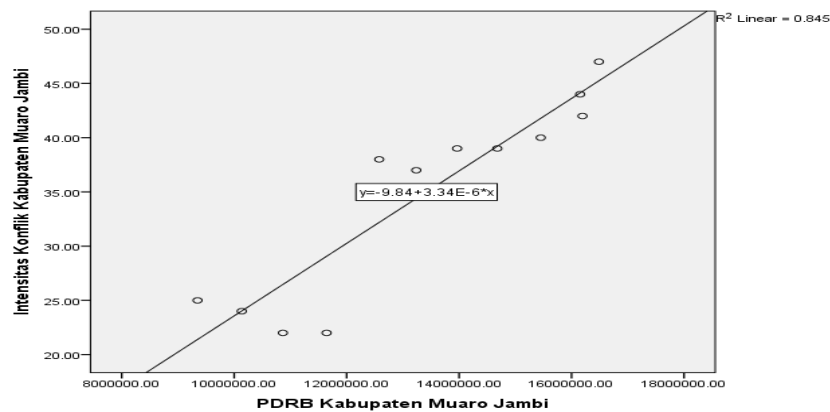


Figure 7. Scatter Plot Graph of Muaro Jambi District

Source: SPSS Output Results

7) Tanjung Jabung Timur District

Table 8 shows the correlation between GRDP in Tanjung Jabung Timur District and social conflict.

Table 8. Correlation between GRDP and Social Conflict in Tanjabtim District
The year 2010-2021

Correlations			
		GRDP	Social Conflict
GRDP Tanjung Jabung Timur District	Pearson Correlation	1	.540
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.070
	N	12	12
Social Conflict Tanjung Jabung Timur District	Pearson Correlation	.540	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.070	
	N	12	12

Source: SPSS Output Results

The Pearson correlation coefficient for social conflict is 0.540. This means that the correlation between GRDP and social conflict in Tanjung Jabung Timur District is moderate. It is unidirectional and significant positive linear because the significance is $0.070 > 0.05$. This is shown in Figure 8:

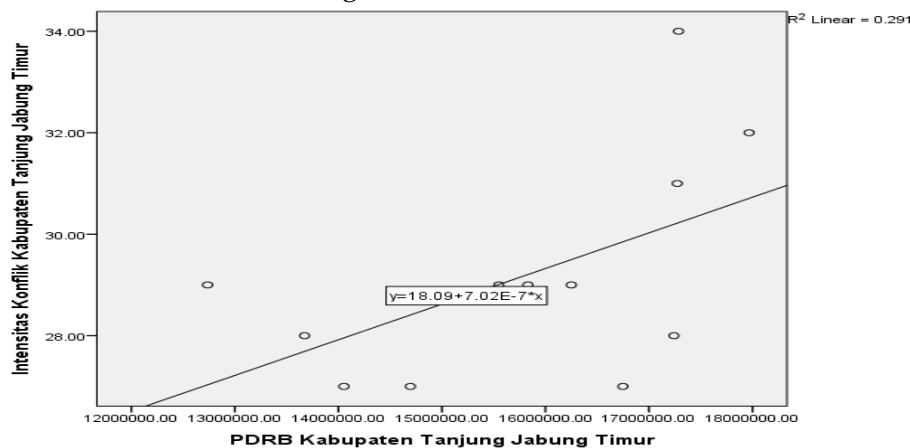


Figure 8. Scatter Plot Graph of East Tanjung Jabung Regency

Source: SPSS Output Results

8) Tanjung Jabung Barat District

Table 9 shows the correlation between GRDP in Tanjung Jabung Barat District and social conflict.

Table 9. Correlation between GRDP and Social Conflict in Tanjbbbar District
The year 2010-2021

Correlations			
		GRDP	Social Conflict
GRDP Tanjung Jabung Barat District	Pearson Correlation	1	.827**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.001
	N	12	12
Social Conflict Tanjung Jabung Barat District	Pearson Correlation	.827**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	
	N	12	12

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: SPSS Output Results

The Pearson correlation coefficient for social conflict is 0.827. This means the correlation between GRDP and social conflict in Tanjung Jabung Barat District is very high, unidirectional, and significantly positive linear. The significance is $0.001 < 0.01$, as shown in Figure 9:

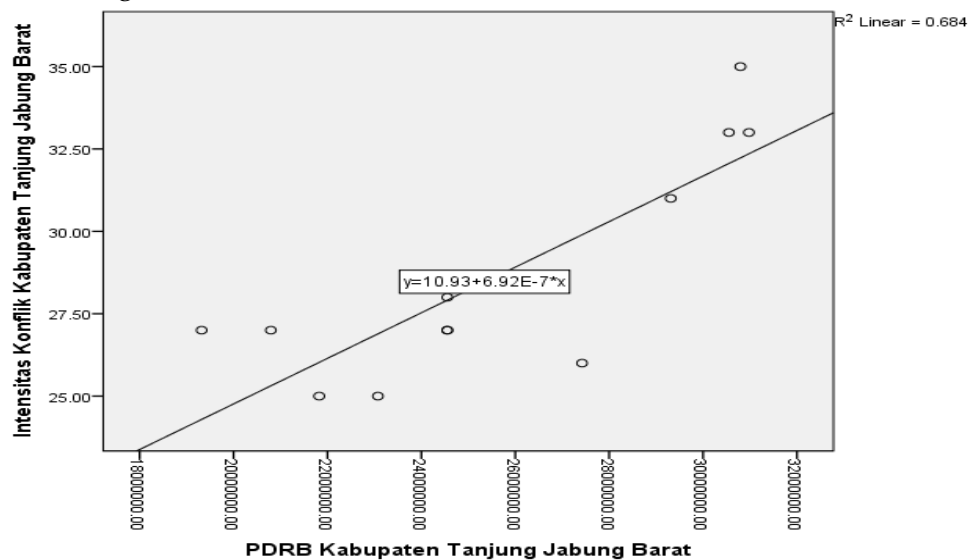


Figure 9. Scatter Plot Graph of Tanjung Jabung Barat District

Source: SPSS Output Results

9) Tebo District

Table 10 shows the correlation between GRDP in Tebo District and social conflict.

Table 10. Correlation between GRDP and Social Conflict in Tebo District
The year 2010-2021

Correlations			
		GRDP	Social Conflict
GRDP Tebo District	Pearson Correlation	1	.801**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.002
	N	12	12
Social Conflict Tebo District	Pearson Correlation	.801**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	
	N	12	12

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: SPSS Output Results

The Pearson correlation coefficient for social conflict is 0.801. This means the correlation between GRDP and social conflict in Tebo District is very high, unidirectional, and significantly positive linear. The significance is $0.002 < 0.01$, as shown in Figure 10:

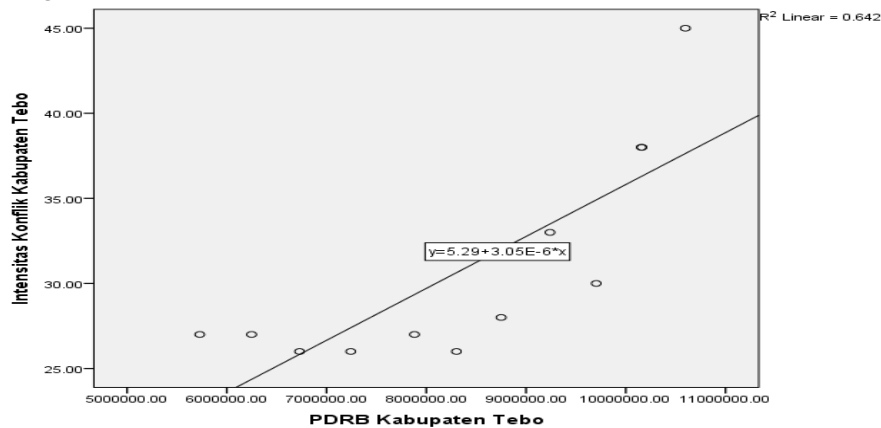


Figure 10. Scatter Plot Graph of Tebo District

Source: SPSS Output Results

10) Bungo District

Table 11 shows the correlation between Bungo District GRDP and social conflict.

Table 11. Correlation between GRDP and Social Conflict in Bungo District
The year 2010-2021

Correlations			
		GRDP	Social Conflict
GRDP Bungo District	Pearson Correlation	1	.473
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.121
	N	12	12
Social Conflict Bungo District	Pearson Correlation	.473	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.121	
	N	12	12

Source: SPSS Output Results

The Pearson correlation coefficient for social conflict is 0.473. This implies that the correlation between GRDP and social conflict in Bungo District is moderate and

unidirectional. It is significant positive linear because the significance is $0.121 > 0.01$, as shown in Figure 11:

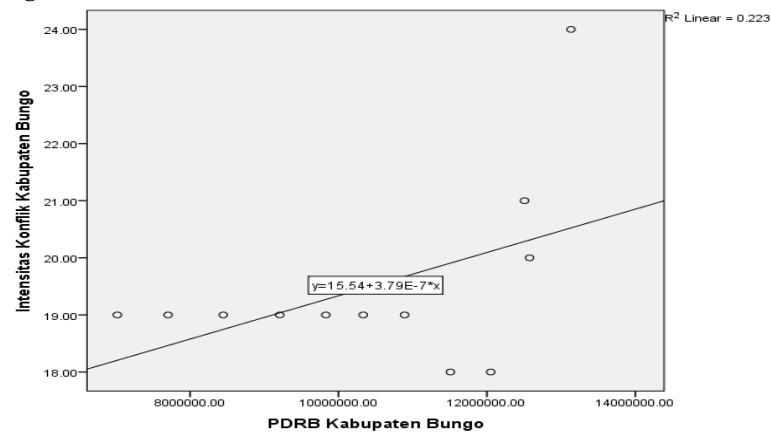


Figure 11. Scatter Plot Graph of Bungo District
Source: SPSS Output Results

11) Jambi City

Table 12 shows the correlation between Jambi City's GRDP and social conflict.

Table 12. Correlation between GRDP and Social Conflict in Jambi City
The year 2010-2021

Correlations			
		GRDP	Social Conflict
GRDP Jambi City	Pearson Correlation	1	.658*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.020
	N	12	12
Social Conflict Jambi City	Pearson Correlation	.658*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.020	
	N	12	12

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: SPSS Output Results

The Pearson correlation coefficient for social conflict is 0.658. It means the correlation between GRDP and social conflict in Jambi City is high and significant positive linear because the significance is $0.020 < 0.05$. The correlation is unidirectional, as shown in Figure 12:

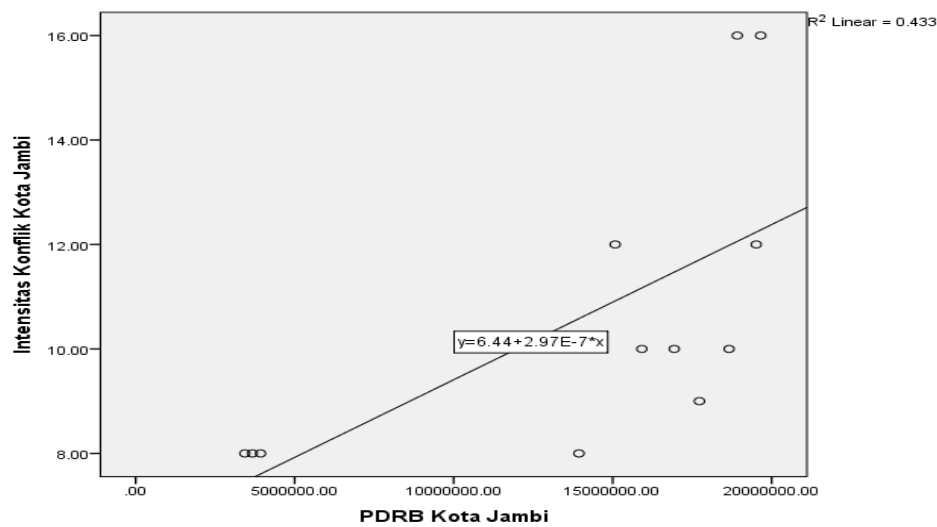


Figure 12. Scatter Plot Graph of Jambi City

Source: SPSS Output Results

12) Sungai Penuh City

Table 13 shows the correlation between the GRDP of Sungai Penuh City and social conflicts.

Table 13. Correlation between GRDP and Social Conflict in Sungai Penuh City

The year 2010-2022

Correlations

		GRDP	Social Conflict
GRDP Sungai Penuh City	Pearson Correlation	1	.612*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.035
	N	12	12
Social Conflict Sungai Penuh City	Pearson Correlation	.612*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.035	
	N	12	12

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: SPSS Output Results

The Pearson correlation coefficient for social conflict is 0.612. This means the correlation between GRDP and social conflict in Sungai Penuh City is high and significant positive linear because the significance is $0.035 < 0.05$. The correlation is unidirectional, as shown in Figure 13:

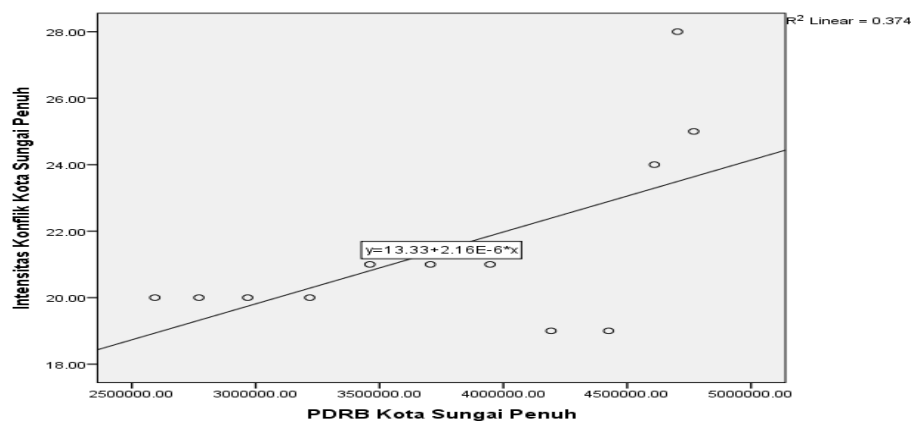


Figure 13. Sungai Penuh City Scatter Plot Graph

Source: SPSS Output Results

CONCLUSION

There is a positive and significant correlation between economic growth and social conflicts in Jambi Province. There is a positive and significant correlation between economic growth and social conflict in Kerinci, Batang Hari, Muaro Jambi, Tanjung Jabung Timur, Tanjung Jabung Barat, Tebo, and Bungo districts, as well as in Jambi and Sungai Penuh cities. There is a negative and insignificant correlation between economic growth and social conflict in Merangin District. The Pearson correlation coefficient of -0.28 implies no correlation between GRDP and social conflict in Merangin District. Also, the correlation coefficient is negative, implying an opposite correlation between the two variables. There is a positive but insignificant correlation between economic growth and social conflict in Sarolangun District. The Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.352 indicates a weak and insignificant correlation between GRDP and social conflict.

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