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DINAMIKA SOSIAL PENGUASAAN LAHAN DI DESA BISSOLORO (STUDI KASUS DATARAN SEDANG KABUPATEN GOWA)

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Abstract

Land control for farmers is very important, without land farming cannot be carried out, however, this condition is increasingly worrying because of the large amount of land being converted into non-agricultural land. Every year the land converted into non-agricultural land reaches 110,000 hectares per year (Ayun et al., 2020). This condition is getting more and more uncontrollable so that it is very worrying about the sustainability of agriculture as well as threatening national food security at the same time it can affect human life itself because food is a primary human need, therefore research is very important to carry out as academic study material to be able to make all parties aware. This research aims to analyze the social dynamics of farmers' agricultural land control in the temperate plains in Bissoloro Village, Bongaya District, Gowa Regency. The data collection technique is through interviews using question sheets, while the data analysis technique is a qualitative analysis using a case study approach. The analysis steps are carrying out data verification, data display, and conclusion. The results of the analysis show that there are social dynamics of land tenure in Bissoloro Village, where the average area of land controlled by farmers is 1.1 Ha with land tenure status in the form of ownership of 80.5% and land rental of 18.5%. Land ownership was obtained from inheritance 76.2% or 15.9 Ha and through purchase 9.52% or 1.6 Ha. When compared with the national average land tenure of 0.5 Ha, farmers' control of agricultural land in Bissoloro is still wider so it can still be sustainable.

Keywords: *Farmers, Land, Mastery, Medium, Plains*