

The Meaning of Heritage Land in the View of the Gorontalo People

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Abstract

Land is a means of production that can bring prosperity. Economically, land is a place of food sources, a place to find a livelihood, as a place to carry out productive activities, increase income and welfare of peasant families. Land has a very high economic value so that it is everyone's obligation to maintain and maintain existence as an object of economic value because land is also beneficial for the implementation of development but land also often causes various kinds of problems for humans so that its use needs to be controlled as well as possible so as not to cause problems in people's lives. The purpose of the study is alternative settlement of inheritance land disputes through a non-litigation judicial mechanism in Gorontalo City. The research approach chosen in this study is descriptive qualitative with ethnographic research types. This type of research data consists of primary data and secondary data. The results of the study were obtained; 1) From the economic side, land is a means of production that can bring prosperity. Generally, land in Gorontalo City is interpreted not only as a means of transportation and also a place of worship, but land becomes a place of business that brings welfare to the owner, 2) Land ownership will affect a person's social status in society. A person who is at the top social status or elite, usually has honor and authority and is not uncommon to be a decision maker in every decision making at the community level. In Gorontalo City, land for its owner is a political asset in decision-making in society, 3) From the social side of land is self-existence, as a place to find itself as a whole, even land is a symbol of social status in society. Land for the people in Gorontalo City is seen as a culture, which is a way of life that develops and is shared by a group of people and passed down from generation to generation, 4) From the religious side, land is interpreted as something sacred because it is related with inheritance and transcendental problems. The people of Gorontalo City believe that every deed of any kind will always receive God's reward and punishment according to the degree of change.

Keywords: Land, heritage, welfare, transcendentil, social, Gorontalo.

Introduction

Land including heritage land has a very important meaning and role for human life, because everyone needs land during life until death and considering the structure of life and economic patterns of most of which are still agrarian in style [1]. Land, including heritage land for human life, carries a multidimensional meaning [2]. First, from the economic side, heritage land is a means of production that can bring prosperity to the owner. Second, politically inherited land can determine a person's position in a society's decision-making. Third, inherited land as capital or cultural capital can determine the high and low social status of its owner. Fourth, the land of inheritance means religious and sacred because at the end of life everyone will return to the land. Fifth, the land of inheritance is meaningful as honor, dignity, identity, and self-respect. Because of this multidimensional meaning there is a tendency that the person who owns the land will defend his land in any way if his rights are violated [3].

One of the meanings of inherited land from the economic side, namely land is a means of production that can bring prosperity [4]. Economically the land is a place of food sources, a place to find a livelihood, as a place to carry out productive activities, increase the income and welfare of peasant families [5]. Land has a very high economic value so that it is everyone's obligation to maintain and maintain existence as an object of economic value because land is not only beneficial for the implementation of development, but land also often causes various kinds of problems for humans so that its use needs to be controlled as well as possible so as not to cause problems in people's lives [6].

In addition to the meaning of land for the community, as a culture that can determine the high and low social status of its owners, land has a sacred meaning because it deals with inheritance and transcendental issues, and politically land can determine a person's position in community decision-making, also from the economic side land is a means of production that can bring prosperity [7]. Land has economic potential, namely the potential that can increase the income of the people on the land. The land can be used and managed by the owner.

Methods and Materials

The research approach chosen in this study is descriptive qualitative, which is a method used by researchers to find knowledge or theories about research at a certain time. The method applied in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. Descriptive is intended in this study, where researchers describe and describe and analyze the responses of informants and key informants, both through in-depth interviews, forum group discussion and participation observations on conflict resolution of land disputes in Gorontalo City. Descriptive research is a form of research aimed at describing existing phenomena, both natural phenomena and man-made phenomena that can include activities, characteristics, changes, relationships, similarities, and differences between one phenomenon and another [8].

While the type of research used in this study is a type of ethnographic research. Ethnographic or ethnomethodological research is a qualitative research model that has the aim of describing the cultural characteristics contained in an individual or group of people who are members of a cultural community [9]. Whereas Michael Burawoy defines ethnography as studying people in their own time and space, in their own daily lives [8].

The location of the study was conducted in Gorontalo City, namely at the Gorontalo City Land Office. In determining the place or location of the study, it is based on the special considerations of the researcher, that it is this office that knows the most and is involved in land disputes. One of the sections at the Gorontalo City Land Office is the Dispute, Conflict and Mighty Section. The Disputes, Conflicts and Cases Section consists of the Land Disputes and Conflicts Subsection, and the Land Cases Subsection. In addition, researchers will explore in depth about this land conflict or dispute at the Gorontalo City Resort State Police, Gorontalo City District Court, Gorontalo City Administrative Court, Gorontalo City Sub-district Head, village head in Gorontalo City, and the Legal Section of the Gorontalo City Regional Secretariat. The study started in July 2022 and will end in December 2022.

Determination of Research Informants

Informants are those who provide information not only regarding themselves and their environment but also about others. An informant is a person who can provide information or information about the problem under study and can act as a resource person during the research.

Data Collection Techniques

In an effort to obtain the data needed in this study, the most important data collection techniques are literature reviews and field studies. Literature study or review or library research, which is to collect data through theoretical review and monitoring of the problems studied through books, literature, magazines, newspapers, documents and various other forms of publishing. Field study (field study), where this research is held to obtain information or data that is directly on the object or location of the study. According to Danang [20], field studies are a method carried out by researchers by direct observation of the activities carried out by the company. To obtain valid and reliable data or information, in this study, interview guidelines were used to obtain data through interviews, in-depth interviews, documentation, observation, and Forum Group Discussions. In an effort to obtain valid and reliable data or information, in this study, interview guidelines were used to obtain data through in-depth interviews (in-depth interviews), documentation, and observations.

Data Analysis Techniques

To analyze the data that has been collected from the results of this study, both obtained through interviews, observations and documentation, it is processed qualitatively. Qualitative descriptive analysis is carried out by depicting and presenting accurately and actually, so that in the end conclusions can be drawn that clearly describe the problem under study. According to [21], data analysis is the process of organizing and sorting data into patterns, categories, and units of basic description so that themes and places can be formulated working hypotheses as suggested by the data. The data analysis steps according to [22], as follows:

- Data collection, namely collecting data at the research site by conducting observations, interviews, and documentation by determining data collection strategies that are considered appropriate and to determine the focus and deepening of data in the next data collection process.
- Data reduction, which is as a process of selection, focusing, abstracting, transforming rough data that exists in the field directly, and is continued at the time of data collection, thus data reduction begins from the moment the researcher focuses the research area.
- Data presentation, that is, a series of information organizations that allow research to be carried out. The presentation of data is obtained of various types, networks of work, interrelationships of activities or tables.
- Drawing conclusions, namely in data collection, researchers must understand and be

responsiveto something that is studied directly in the field by compiling patterns of direction and causation.

Results and discussion

Economic Meaning of Heritage Land

Inherited property cannot be separated from the Islamic inheritance law system, so Islamic inheritance law can be interpreted as the process of transferring the property left by a person who has died, both in the form of property and treasury rights to his family (heirs) who are declared entitled to a division of property according to applicable law.

The law of inheritance in Islamic law is one part of family law, it is very important to study so that in the implementation of the division of inheritance there is no mistake and can be carried out fairly and wisely, because by studying Islamic inheritance law, a Muslim will be able to fulfill the rights related to inheritance after being abandoned by the heir and conveyed to the heirs who are entitled to receive it [23]. Land for the community has a close relationship with the well-being of a person, the development of family life, and the group. Defending the land means maintaining life and life. In addition to being economically valuable, land also intrinsically contains high and fundamental value. Land can indicate the level of social status of a person. The more land a person owns, the higher his social status. Of the many fields that concern land, the economic sphere seems to dominate human activity over land.

From the economic side, land is a means of production that can bring prosperity. People's welfare depends on economic well-being, because the two have a very close relationship with each other. The above statement was initiated by one of the traditional figures as well as religious leaders of Gorontalo City, Mr. "AHA, S.Ag.", as follows: "Yes, it is clear that yes, improving the economy will encourage one's welfare. For me, the function of economic welfare is the welfare of society. Welfare is one aspect that is quite important to maintain and foster the social and economic stability of the family" (Interview, November 2022).

The results of the interview above hint that land is not limited to transportation facilities and also places of worship, but land is a place of business that brings prosperity to its owner. This means that the meaning of land is not only simply owned, but also concerns the passion of life. In addition, land covers various aspects, namely cultural, quality, ownership, legal, political, rights and spiritual meaning, such as customary land, heritage land, and holy land. However, from the beginning the issue of land was a complex one. This problem can occur because the land concerns various aspects, namely economic, political, social, religious, and ecological aspects of course. The problem of land concerns life and death for humans.

Welfare is a measuring point for an individual to express the standard of living of an individual in the order of society in a region at a certain period of time. Welfare can also be interpreted as a condition of fullness of all needs, both goods or services and a sense of security [24]. Welfare it designates good living conditions, the fulfillment of material needs for life, spiritual needs (not simply professing religion but tangible manifestations of religion such as respect for others), social needs such as there is an orderly order, conflicts in life can be managed, security can be guaranteed, justice can be established where everyone has an equal standing before the law, reduction of socioeconomic inequality. Social welfare as an ideal state in which material, spiritual and social needs must be balanced as an effort to achieve a good (decent) life. However, to achieve these conditions, activities or activities are needed to improve the ability of a person, both individuals and groups, to develop themselves and play a

role in accordance with social functions in the community. To improve social functions in order to be able to develop themselves, activities (services / institutions) and activities (the role of social welfare workers) are needed to achieve welfare community conditions. Community welfare is a condition for the fulfillment of the material, spiritual, and social needs of citizens in order to live a decent life and be able to develop themselves, so that they can carry out their social functions.

The category of achievements about well-being, i.e. first, the extent to which social problems can be regulated; second, to what extent needs can be met; and third, to what extent the opportunity to improve the standard of living can be obtained. All of these can be created in life together, both at the family, community and society level at large. The level of well-being of a person can be related to the level of satisfaction and pleasure that can be achieved in his life in order to achieve his desired level of well-being. Well-being can be measured from several aspects of life, including: by looking at the quality of life in terms of materials, such as the quality of houses, foodstuffs and some of them; by looking at the quality of life from a physical point of view, such as body health, natural environment, and so on; by looking at the quality of life from a mental point of view, such as educational facilities, cultural environment, and so on; and by looking at the quality of life from a spiritual point of view, such as morals, ethics, harmony adjustments, and so on.

Indeed, prosperity is not the only measure of material achievement. Prosperity is also understood socially, psychologically, hygienically, and maintains body fitness. From a social point of view, they are friendly with others, put family first and avoid conflicts. The possibility of distributive justice becomes a component under consideration as well. Psychologically, they are bound by beliefs and do not grumble. Hygienically, the food consumed does not contain high fat elements, physically, they generally never stop doing activities and exercising. These people live in society, which is not affected by modern life. Well-being will give birth to harmony, balance, and equality. Equality means the same level. Equality is a condition in which the differences and diversity that exist human beings retain one common position and one level of hierarchy. Equality refers to the existence of equality of position, rights and obligations as human beings. Equality in the degree of humanity can be realized in real practice with the existence of social institutions, especially legal institutions, which are control mechanisms that strictly and fairly support and encourage the realization of the principles of equality in real life. Equality of individual degrees sees the individual as a human being of equal importance by negating the hierarchy or social level attached to him based on racial origin, ethnicity, nobility, or wealth and power.

Meaning Politik Land Heritage

The implementation of the division of inheritance in Islam aims to create peace of life for the people who carry it out, this is seen as part of sharia science. Islamic Law has given place to the rules of inheritance and the law regarding property as well as possible and fairly. Inheritance disputes are differences in perceptions, values or opinions, interests regarding the status of control over certain lands derived from inheritance. Inheritance disputes are differences in perceptions, values or opinions, interests regarding the status of control over certain lands derived from inheritance. Land ownership will affect a person's social status in society. A person who is at the top social status or elite, usually has honor and authority and is not uncommon to be a decision maker in every decision making at the community level. As elective or elected people, elites have certain positions that give decisive power in the decision-making process. The elite in society is at the top layer which is divided into the ruling elite and the non-governing elite. As it is understood that the elite is a small number of individuals who bear all or almost all of the societal responsibilities.

An interview with one of the traditional leaders and religious leaders of Gorontalo City, Mr. "AHA, S.Ag.", the following results: "Land is an economic asset in meeting the needs of the community and for its owner it is also a political asset in decision-making in the community. It is no wonder that now land has always been a contested object, giving rise to disputes and conflicts related to the land and the resources in it" (Interview, November 2022).

Decision making is the process of choosing one alternative from several existing alternatives. Decision making is the process of choosing something alternative way of acting with an efficient method of agreeing on the situation. That process is to find and solve organizational problems. Decision making requires a series of actions, requires several steps. It could be that the steps are contained in a person's mind which at the same time becomes systematic thinking. Decision making is a systematic approach that concerns knowledge of the nature of the problem at hand, the collection of facts and data relevant to the problem at hand, analyzing the problem using facts and data, looking for alternative solutions, analyzing each alternative so as to find the most rational alternative, the assessment of the results achieved as a result of the decisions taken.

The decision of a leader does not appear suddenly, but proceeds as a process. In reality the process may occur within the leader himself, but it may also be established to include the people he leads, or some other person who is in charge of being an aide to the leader. Government policy in the legal and political sphere affects the value of land. Some examples of policies that can affect the cost and allocation of land use which in turn will increase land prices, including: land certificate ownership policies, spatial planning regulations with the determination of mintakat or zoning, tax regulations, licensing regulations (SIPPT, IMB and others) or determination of public service places, such as schools, markets, hospitals, and others. With regard to its social functioning, it is a natural thing, that the land must be carefully observed, in order to increase its fertility and prevent its destruction. The obligation to maintain land is not only imposed on the owner or the holder of the rights concerned, but also becomes a burden of any person, legal entity or agency that has a legal relationship with the land, in the implementation of these provisions is considered the interests of parties who are economically weak. Land maintenance is carried out in ways that are commonly carried out in the area concerned, in accordance with the instructions of the relevant offices.

The land must be controlled and put to the best use by the landowner, if the land is abandoned, then the land can be controlled by others. There are many cases that the lands that were not used by their owners were controlled by other unauthorized parties. The use of land without the rightful permission or its lawful power of attorney is an act that is prohibited and threatened with criminal penalties, but it is not always a criminal prosecution, or it can be resolved otherwise keeping in mind the interests of the parties concerned and the plan for the allotment and use of the land concerned, for example, the people who occupy it can be moved to another place or if it is necessary that it can also be emptied by force without it is necessary to have an intermediary or a court decision. Because the problems are not the same in each region, the weight of wisdom is left by the regional rulers, so that they can pay more attention to the aspects and patterns that are specific according to the situation and conditions of the regions.

The Meaning of Cultural Capital of the Land of Heritage

For farmers, land is not only an economic commodity, but also of social significance and security. Socially land means the existence of the self, as a place to find itself as a whole, even land is a symbol of social status within society. By owning a large area of land, then a person can be said to be rich. By owning a large area of land, an individual will be considered

to have his power. By owning large tracts of land, an individual will have greater authority than an individual who does not have a large area of land and will directly be able to raise status within his community as well as the community.

An item or thing, will have value to a person if the item or thing gives meaning or meaning to that person. So is the existence of land ownership for a person. Value can be interpreted as an estimate of the price paid under certain conditions. The economic concept of value reflects the market's view of the profitability of a person who owns it at the time of an openly conducted assessment. Land value is a measurement based on the ability of the land economically in relation to productivity and economic strategies. A land may be of direct low value due to its low level of lushness, but based on its strategic location it is very economical. So it can be concluded that value is a monetary unity attached to a property that is influenced by social, economic, political and physical factors expressed in the price at which this price reflects the value of the property.

Land value is the embodiment of the ability of the land with respect to the utilization and use of land, where the determination of the value of the land is inseparable from the overall value of the land on which the land is located. Land value is the embodiment of the ability in relation to the use and use of land as an illustration, where land price is a reflection of land value and is often used as an index for land value. In addition to having value, land has a price. Price can be interpreted as an amount of money paid in a transaction to obtain property rights from an object. Price is a relative indication of the value of the goods agreed upon by a particular buyer and seller in the time of a particular event. Land price is an assessment of land that is measured based on the nominal price in units of money for a certain unit of area on the land market. Land value and land price have a functional relationship, where land prices are determined by land value or land prices reflect the high and low value of land. In this connection, changes in land value and determination of value with land prices are influenced by factors that support the benefit, ability and economic productivity of the land. The price of a land plot is determined by the type of activity placed on it and is manifested in the form of land use.

As outlined above the land for the community is as a culture. Culture is a way of life that develops and is shared by a group of people and passed down from generation to generation. Culture is an overarching lifestyle, culture is complex, abstract, and broad. Many aspects of culture also determine communicative behavior. These socio-cultural elements are scattered and encompass many human social activities, including in terms of land. Culture is the whole of human behavior patterns, mindsets, speech, actions, and all other products of human work and thought, and depends on the ability of human knowledge to learn and transmit it to the next generation. For the people the land is seen as an eternal property because it will not be wiped out under any circumstances, in addition the land serves as a place of residence for the citizens of the community and a place where they seek life and as a place later where they will be buried if they die. Therefore, customary land is closely related to the authority of the indigenous people themselves to control the customary land (customary land). Because land has a multidimensional meaning for the life of a special society of agrarian society, everyone will try to own and master it. So it is no wonder that the land becomes a special treasure and incessantly triggers various complicated and complex social problems.

The size of wealth, the richer a person is, the higher the level of a person's status in society. This measure of wealth is the most widely used basis in the social layering or social status of a person. Social status or position means the place of a person in general in his society with respect to other people, in the sense of his social environment, his prestige and his rights

and obligations. Status is the state or position of a person in his group that distinguishes dignity from one person to another. The influence of land ownership with a person's social status is closely related, as a result of an interview with one of the traditional figures of Gorontalo City, Mr. "JSM, S.Sos.", as follows: "It must be admitted that land ownership will affect a person's social status in social life. As we understand that social status is the position of the individual in society in relation to other people or other groups so as to achieve the desired social life in carrying out a role in society. Social status will increase a person's prestige and self-esteem. For most people, self-esteem becomes a necessity" (Interview, November 2022).

Social status is a situation in which there is interconnection between one human being and another in their environment, so that the desired social life is achieved. With connections between individuals, social status in society increasingly interacts with each other in realizing a human life. Status or position has two aspects, namely the first aspect, namely the structural aspect, this structural aspect is hierarchical, which means that this aspect relatively contains a high or low comparison with other statuses, while the second aspect of status is the functional aspect or social role related to the statuses that a person has. Position or status means the position or place of a person in a social group. The higher a person's position, the easier it is to obtain the necessary and desired facilities. Social status is the place of a person in general in his society with respect to others, in the sense of his social environment, his prestige and rights and obligations. Social status or position is not limited to the notion of a collection of one's statuses in different groups, but rather those social statuses affect the status of those people in different groups.

Not only social status as the influence of broad land ownership, it also affects a person's economic status or socioeconomic status. This can be seen as the result of an interview with one of the traditional figures as well as the Gorontalo City academy, Mr. "H, MH, SH., MH", as follows: "This is a reality in society that we cannot deny. With a lot of land ownership, it's not just social status that goes up. But also economic status. Socioeconomic status describes the condition of a person or a society in terms of economics. Every individual or society inevitably wants a better socioeconomic status. Whoever the person is, definitely needs it" (Interview, November 2022).

Economic status is a form of social stratification in society. Economic status is a person's position in society which is measured based on a person's ability to meet their life needs. Socioeconomic status means the standing of an individual and family based on economic elements. Socioeconomic status has the meaning of a condition that shows the financial capabilities of the family and the material equipment owned. Socioeconomic status can be viewed as a grouping of people based on the similarity of the characteristics of employment, economic education. Socioeconomic status represents certain inequalities, in which members of society have jobs that vary in achievement, and some individuals have greater access to higher-status jobs than others, different levels of education, greater access to better education than others, different economic resources, and levels of power to influence community institutions.

Some of the high socioeconomic status criteria are occupation, the size of family members, consumption patterns, the state of the house and its furniture, including the ownership of inherited land. In some regions the appreciation of wealth and economic status has certain criteria. Not necessarily in a society, money is one of the economic benchmarks, many in some areas wealth is measured by criteria other than money and belonging. Land ownership, including inherited land, gives birth to a classification of socioeconomic status based on the socioeconomic class that exists in society. First, the upper socioeconomic group.

Those who belong to this class are parents who can provide for their family life, both primary and secondary needs, and can even meet relatively luxurious needs. The economic layer is capable of consisting of government officials, doctors, and other professional groups. Second, the middle socioeconomic group. Parents who belong to this group are parents who can make ends meet by using family income strictly against needs that are considered essential. The middle economic layer consists of scholars, employees and entrepreneurial groups. Third, the lower socioeconomic group. This group belonging to this class is experiencing a shortage in making ends meet. The simplest needs can sometimes still be met, but there are also some families of this class who cannot meet them. The poor economic layer consists of farm workers, construction workers, factory workers and similar workers.

For the Gorontalo people, land, especially inherited land, is considered a manifestation of the body of their ancestors that must always be maintained and maintained. The various functions of land for the people of Gorontalo have resulted in the land being considered as a very valuable object for their lives. The existence of appreciation for the value of land makes individuals in the Gorontalo community try to own land, the purpose is to show honor and show wealth that will directly show the social status of the individual owner of the land. For the people of Gorontalo, land has various functions in terms of political, legal, social, economic, religious, and ecological perspectives. Land functions for the people of Gorontalo, including: land function from a political point of view, land function from a legal point of view, soil function from a social point of view, soil function from an economic point of view, soil function from a religious point of view and soil function from an ecological point of view.

Religious Significance of Heritage Land

Another multidimensional meaning of land for society, namely land, is sacred because it deals with inheritance and transcendental issues. Historically in society there are three alternative inheritance law systems, namely: the customary inheritance law system, the inheritance law system according to the civil code, and the Islamic inheritance law system. The customary inheritance law system, includes the entirety of principles, norms, decisions or legal provisions related to the process of forwarding and controlling property both material and non-material that passes from one generation to another.

The customary inheritance laws are varied, some are patrilineal, some are matrilineal, and some are bilateral. The inheritance law system according to the Civil Code has similarities with the Western inheritance law system which gives up the issue of inherited property based on the wishes of the heir himself. It is seen in practice that the testator may make a will while still alive, where the wish of the dead is the main thing and the new law will apply if it turns out that the dead did not leave a valid will. Meanwhile, the Islamic inheritance law system overhauled everything fundamentally. The issue of inheritance is experienced by everyone, therefore there must be rules that can regulate the transfer of one's estate to one's heirs in order to avoid disputes over the heirs.

The Islamic inheritance law system aims to: regulate human relations; regulating property and its owner as a result of a death; regulating one's estate requires arrangements as to who is entitled to receive it, how to obtain it, and what amount each heir will receive (see: QS. al-Nisa'/4 verses 7, 8, 11, 12, and verse 176). The Islamic inheritance law system has its own characteristics when compared to other inheritance law systems. Man's relationship or relationship with the land is not just a place to live, but the land is also a place where humans develop. In fact, the close relationship between land and man is because land is a dwelling, a land that gives life, a land where humans are buried, and the relationship is magical religious, defense-security and legal aspects.

Land problems do not only concern economic and welfare aspects, but also include social, cultural, political, legal and religious aspects. Therefore, in solving them, not only pay attention to the legal aspects, but also must pay attention to the principles of welfare, security and humanity as well. The relationship with the religious value of the land, it can be seen from the author's interview with one of the traditional figures of Gorontalo City, Mr. "JSM, S.Sos.", as follows: "This is my opinion, yes. The land is not only seen from the economic side. It is only limited to being a means of production that can bring prosperity and prosperity to its owner. The land is not that narrow. But behind that is its religious magical function. Therefore, our parents used to value land very much. That is, land is not only used as a place to plant but there is a sacred and religious value. Or contain religious values" (Interview, November 2022).

Thus, man's relationship with the land in customary law has a cosmic-magical-religious relationship, meaning that this relationship is not between individuals and land alone but also between a group of community members of a customary law alliance. These indigenous lands are still believed to have magical religious properties. Religious magical nature is defined as a mindset based on people's beliefs about the existence of something sacred. Before society came into contact with the religious legal system this religiosity was embodied in a way of thinking that was prological, animism, and belief in the natural world. Society must maintain harmony between the real world and the inner realm or the supernatural world. After the people became acquainted with the religious law, religious feelings were manifested in the form of belief in God. Society believes that every deed of any kind will always receive God's reward and punishment according to the degree of change.

Conclusion

- From the economic side, land is a means of production that can bring prosperity. Generally, land in Gorontalo City is interpreted not only as a means of transportation and also a place of worship, but the land becomes a place of business that brings prosperity to the owner.
- Land ownership will affect a person's social status in society. A person who is at the top social status or elite, usually has honor and authority and is not uncommon to be a decision maker in every decision making at the community level. In Gorontalo City, land for its owners is a political asset in decision-making in the community.
- From the social side, land is the existence of the self, as a place to find itself as a whole, even land is a symbol of social status in society. Tanah for the people in Gorontalo City is seen as a culture, which is a way of life that develops and is shared by a group of people and passed on from generation to generation.
- In terms of religiosity, land is interpreted as something sacred because it deals with inheritance and transcendental issues. The people of Gorontalo City believe that every deed of any kind will always receive God's reward and punishment according to the degree of change.

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