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Dissociative Social Interaction Patterns of Clove Farmers in Anrang Village

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to examine the following: (1) The potential for dissociative interactions between clove farmers in Anrang Village; and (2) the forms of efforts made to overcome dissociative interactions between clove farmers. This research applies a qualitative method using a descriptive approach. The researcher chose a qualitative approach to achieving the research objectives through data collection using observation, interview, and documentation techniques. The instruments used include observation guidelines, interview guidelines, and documentation. Interviewing 22 informants, namely clove farmers in Anrang Village. In the data analysis process, there are four stages, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. The results of this study indicate that: (1) The potential for dissociative social interactions between farmers in Anrang Village is divided into three, namely a) Social jealousy due to differences in clove harvests with those of others and jealousy over land distribution and land inheritance; b) Competition marked by the closure of road and irrigation access, unhealthy economic competition among farmers, theft of clove seeds and plants, price competition between traders, and competition to control more fertile and productive land; c) Provocation marked by the emergence of a third party in the dispute between the two parties leading to physical violence to murder; provocation from outside parties or families that worsens land disputes; social incitement; and provocation that ends in the destruction of other people's clove fields. As for (2), the resolution of dissociative interactions that occur between clove farmers in Anrang Village is divided into 2 efforts, namely: a) Negotiation with dialogue between the two parties directly involved and a family approach; b) Mediation involves the hamlet head, village head, or community leaders acting as a third party to resolve conflicts between clove farmers by providing solutions that are acceptable to both parties. Mediation resolves most of the conflicts that arise between clove farmers.

Keywords: social interaction, farmers, dissociative interaction, clove farmers

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is known as a country that has abundant natural resources, which are inseparable from Indonesia's strategic territory, and is located on the equator and has a tropical climate. The vast plantations in Indonesia make the majority of Indonesian people's livelihoods as farmers. Agriculture and plantations are therefore considered one of the pillars of the Indonesian national economy. The scope of the agricultural business is by cultivating land that aims to cultivate agricultural products such as cloves, rice, cocoa and so on, with the hope that the planted plants can get good results so that they can be cashed or used for themselves (Sukino, 2013: 8 in (Ardila & Eriyanti, 2019). In this case, livelihoods or agricultural activities are mostly in rural areas because rural areas not only have extensive agricultural land but also close solidarity with one another. Roucek and Warren explain that the rural community

environment is seen from the characteristics they have, where they have hegemonic characteristics in terms of work, cultural values, attitudes and the rural environment, most of whom work as farmers to meet their daily needs (Susilawati, 2012).

One of the areas in Bulukumba, specifically Anrang Village, is known for its vast expanse of plantation and agricultural land. Anrang Village is a rural area located in Rilau Ale District, Bulukumba Regency, with a population of 1,133 people spread across four hamlets: Mattoanging, Batang-Batang, Tonrong, and Bonto Masunggu. Anrang Village is one of the areas in Bulukumba with abundant agricultural and plantation land, producing various types of superior commodities such as cloves, rice, pepper, coffee, nutmeg, and so on.

Based on previous observations, the interaction between fellow farmers in Anrang Village is one of the most important factors for the sustainability of clove farmers. Community activeness in the interaction process between clove farmers and farmer groups in Anrang Village is one of the significant things in supporting the sustainability of clove farming in Anrang Village. Where through interactions that are established between farmers and farmer groups in Anrang Village, clove farmers can exchange information and knowledge about agriculture such as what fertilizer is good and suitable for cloves, how good spacing of clove plants for clove plants, how to cultivate clove plants, and where to sell the clove harvest later. Of course, these things prove that the associative interaction process that is established between clove farmers in Anrang Village also contributes greatly to the cultivation of clove plants. Basically, humans are living creatures who really need relationships between one individual and another or with other community groups, so that interaction patterns can be established (St Syahrah et al., 2020).

However, it cannot be denied that the interactions between farmers in Anrang Village do not always produce something beneficial for other clove farmers. In Anrang Village, there are also dissociative interactions that lead to conflicts between clove farmers, which can result in decreased cooperation and shared resources among them. These conflicts have a negative impact on the interactions of the clove farmers involved. Such behaviour means that previously positive interactions can become vulnerable due to these dissociative interactions, even affecting the previously positive solidarity among clove farmers in Anrang Village. In the process of maintaining and strengthening social solidarity, social interaction is certainly one of the most important requirements for achieving the common goal of strengthening solidarity (Lorita et al., 2023).

Social interactions among clove farmers in Anrang Village have caused solidarity, strained relationships between individuals, and created a gap that has led to divisions among them. This phenomenon is crucial to discuss because it concerns the future of clove farming in Anrang Village. A well-established interaction process between clove farmers has a positive impact on farmer solidarity, starting from cooperation, mutual assistance, communication, and most importantly, the dissemination of information on how to cultivate clove plants. Conversely, a dissociative interaction process among clove farmers negatively affects them by causing divisions, conflicts, and even physical confrontations. Farmers' understanding of the impacts of these interactions, especially dissociative interactions, is crucial for them to understand, so they can prevent interactions that will actually divide relationships between farmers.

In recent years, Anrang Village has seen numerous interactions leading to dissociative ones. Between 2020 and 2023, several cases of dissociative interactions occurred among clove farmers in Anrang Village, some of which were even reported in the news media. In 2020, a land grab by clove farmers in Anrang Village resulted in the closure of road access and irrigation channels, leading to the intrusion of other farmers' lands. This situation has continued to occur until the village and sub-district governments intervened to resolve the

issue. This has undoubtedly led to conflict among farmers in Anrang Village. Furthermore, in 2021, clove harvest theft by other farmers also occurred, leading to disputes and conflicts between them. In 2022, farmers destroyed clove farmland among themselves due to competition, which led to conflicts between them.

The emergence of interactions that lead to dissociative interactions has resulted in the erosion of farmer solidarity from the emergence of social interactions between farmers. This is characterized by the emergence of clove theft, land disputes, and the destruction of cloves by other farmers, which results in division, hostility, and conflict between farmers, which can affect farmer solidarity in the future. Of course, this impact not only affects farmers but also affects the future development of clove farming.

Previous studies have examined social conflict among farmers and rural communities, particularly focusing on land disputes, economic competition, and social inequality. However, most of these studies tend to analyze conflict as a general social phenomenon without specifically exploring dissociative social interaction patterns in agricultural communities.

In addition, studies that apply George Simmel's theory of social interaction often remain at a conceptual level and have not been extensively used to analyze empirical cases in rural agricultural contexts, especially in relation to clove farmers.

Therefore, this study aims to fill this gap by analyzing dissociative social interaction patterns among clove farmers in Anrang Village using Simmel's theoretical framework, while also examining the forms of conflict resolution practiced within the community.

METHODS

The study of Anrang Village, located in Rilau Ale District, Bulukumba Regency, is a qualitative descriptive research subject. The main focus of this study is the potential for dissociative interactions between clove farmers in Anrang Village and the forms of efforts made to overcome dissociative interactions between clove farmers. Secondary data is used as a supporting source obtained through literature reviews, including journals and scientific articles discussing dissociative interaction patterns, George Simmel's social interaction theory, and studies related to conflicts between farmers and their conflict resolution. The selection of informants was carried out purposively, by setting certain criteria, namely clove farmers who have a deep understanding and direct experience related to the research topic. Data collection in this study was carried out through observation techniques, in-depth interviews, and documentation studies. The data analysis process includes a data reduction stage to filter important information, narrative or visual data presentation, and in-depth data interpretation to meet the formulation of the research topic. To ensure data credibility, this study applied source triangulation by comparing data obtained from different informants, including farmers, community leaders, and village officials. In addition, method triangulation was conducted by integrating data from interviews, observations, and documentation. The researcher also performed member checking by confirming key findings with selected informants to ensure the accuracy of interpretations.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Potential The intertwining Interaction Dissociative farmer Cloves in Anrang Village

This research reveals that social jealousy within the clove farming community triggers dissociative social interactions that damage interpersonal relationships. This jealousy often arises from dissatisfaction with others' harvest success, which then leads to acts of sabotage, such as theft or destruction of gardens. This inability to accept social differences creates tension, which does not always lead to physical violence, but can erode community unity. Furthermore, land disputes and inheritance issues exacerbate social jealousy, compounded by the spread of gossip and slander among farmers.

Economic and social competition between clove farmers also exacerbates social relations within the community (González, 2025; Gunawan & Putri, 2024; Noerhalifah et al., 2023; Rachmawati et al., 2023; Suratno et al., 2021). Competition arising from success in managing gardens and differences in agricultural prices introduces emotional and economic tensions. For example, the sabotage of irrigation lines leading to relatives' gardens demonstrates that this competition often transcends the economic realm and enters the personal realm. Although efforts to resolve the conflict have been made, the threat of violence indicates the potential for a greater escalation of social conflict. Competition between traders also affects social relations between farmers and traders, exacerbating existing tensions within the community.

Provocation within the clove farming community exacerbates existing social tensions, affecting work dynamics and interpersonal relationships. Provocative actions, such as incitement against coworkers, can damage trust and worsen the work environment. Conflicts initially resolved peacefully often escalate into larger problems due to provocation. This also occurs in land disputes, where provocation from outsiders or family can exacerbate issues that should have been resolved. For example, issues related to the conversion of land into a soccer field exacerbate social divisions within the community, intensifying tensions and prolonging the conflict.

a. Social jealousy

Table 1: Forms of dissociative processes (jealousy) social

No.	Aspect	Form jealousy social
1	Unbalanced harvest yields	The act of stealing other people's cloves is driven by feelings of envy over the differences in harvest results.
2	Land distribution and land inheritance disputes	Feelings of envy due to injustice in the distribution of agricultural land increase tension and conflict between family members.
3	Spreading slander	The spread of negative stories about the success of other farmers who are perceived as not sharing information or not caring about fellow farmers damages social relationships.

Source : Processed from primary data, 2025

This research reveals that social jealousy within the clove farming community triggers dissociative social interactions that damage interpersonal relationships. This jealousy often arises from dissatisfaction with others' harvest success, which then leads to acts of sabotage, such as theft or destruction of gardens. This inability to accept social differences creates tension, which does not always lead to physical violence, but can erode community unity.

Furthermore, land disputes and inheritance issues exacerbate social jealousy, compounded by the spread of gossip and slander among farmers.

Economic and social competition between clove farmers also exacerbates social relations within the community. Competition arising from success in managing gardens and differences in agricultural prices introduces emotional and economic tensions. For example, the sabotage of irrigation lines leading to relatives' gardens demonstrates that this competition often transcends the economic realm and enters the personal realm. Although efforts to resolve the conflict have been made, the threat of violence indicates the potential for a greater escalation of social conflict. Competition between traders also affects social relations between farmers and traders, exacerbating existing tensions within the community.

Provocation within the clove farming community exacerbates existing social tensions, affecting work dynamics and interpersonal relationships. Provocative actions, such as incitement against coworkers, can damage trust and worsen the work environment. Conflicts initially resolved peacefully often escalate into larger problems due to provocation. This also occurs in land disputes, where provocation from outsiders or family can exacerbate issues that should have been resolved. For example, issues related to the conversion of land into a soccer field exacerbate social divisions within the community, intensifying tensions and prolonging the conflict.

b. Competition

Table 2: Forms of dissociative processes (competition)

No.	Aspect	Form competition
1	Access closure	The closure of irrigation channels by farmers who feel threatened leads to difficulties in accessing water for agriculture and increases tensions between farmers.
2	Economic competition	Unhealthy competition among farmers leads to the theft of clove seeds belonging to other farmers.
3	Price competition between traders	Social tensions due to unstable price competition between local and foreign traders have made farmers prefer to sell to foreign traders.
4	Competition for control of land and soil	Competition related to land ownership claims is a source of conflict between families or other communities with the aim of controlling more fertile and productive land.

Source : Processed from primary data, 2025

c. Provocation

Table 3: Forms of dissociative processes (provocation)

No.	Aspect	Form provocation
1	Provocation in fellow worker	Provocations that affect the relationship of trust between farmers, especially related to salaries and bonuses, which cause distrust between clove pickers.
2	Provocation leading to physical violence	Incitement that triggers the perpetrator's emotions with a quick temper that worsens small conflicts, such as fighting over a clove tree, to cause fatal violence and even murder.
3	Provocation in land conflicts	Provocation from outside parties or family members exacerbates a settled land dispute, leading to physical conflict and reports to the police.
4	Provocation in the form of social incitement	The spread of false stories or information (slander) that provokes individuals to act reactively or aggressively towards others.
5	Provocation that causes land destruction	Provocations that lead to acts of sabotage, such as releasing livestock into clove gardens to destroy clove seedlings, ultimately worsen relations between farmers and prolong the conflict.

Source: Processed from primary data, 2025

Resolution of Dissociative Interactions of Clove Farmers in Anrang Village

a. Negotiation

Table 4: Solution interaction dissociative through negotiation

No.	Problems	Form settlement through negotiation
1	Disputes due to land theft and destruction	Negotiate directly with the perpetrator and his family to resolve the problem through discussion and return the stolen clove seeds, without involving legal channels.
2	Land disputes and land rights	A family approach and dialogue between the parties involved to reach an agreement on the division or use of land, with a commitment not to interfere with each other.
3	Disputes between land owners and land workers	Negotiations that prioritize direct communication between land owners and workers to find joint solutions without involving provoking external parties.

Source : Processed from primary data, 2025

b. Mediation

Table 5: Solution interaction dissociative through mediation

No.	Aspect	Form settlement through mediation
1	Disputes regarding road access between farmers	Mediation by the village head to find a solution by building a new road after the parties involved refused to open the existing road on their land.
2	Land disputes between farmers	The hamlet head as a mediator uses legal evidence such as land ownership certificates and acknowledgements from related parties to provide clear explanations regarding land status and facilitate discussions.
3	Disputes due to provocation	Mediation is carried out with the aim of reducing tensions between the conflicting parties, ensuring that discussions can take place without involving provoking outside parties.
4	Conflicts that continue to legal channels after mediation fails	In some cases, the hamlet head or village head is expected to act as a mediator again by providing alternative solutions that are more concrete and acceptable to the conflicting parties.

Source : Processed from primary data, 2025

The Potential for Dissociative Interactions

This research reveals that social jealousy within the clove farming community triggers dissociative social interactions that damage interpersonal relationships. This jealousy often arises from dissatisfaction with others' harvest success, which then leads to acts of sabotage, such as theft or destruction of gardens. This inability to accept social differences creates tension, which does not always lead to physical violence, but can erode community unity. Furthermore, land disputes and inheritance issues exacerbate social jealousy, compounded by the spread of gossip and slander among farmers.

Economic and social competition between clove farmers also exacerbates social relations within the community. Competition arising from success in managing gardens and differences in agricultural prices introduces emotional and economic tensions. For example, the sabotage of irrigation lines leading to relatives' gardens demonstrates that this competition often transcends the economic realm and enters the personal realm. Although efforts to resolve the conflict have been made, the threat of violence indicates the potential for a greater escalation of social conflict. Competition between traders also affects social relations between farmers and traders, exacerbating existing tensions within the community.

Provocation within the clove farming community exacerbates existing social tensions, affecting work dynamics and interpersonal relationships. Provocative actions, such as incitement against coworkers, can damage trust and worsen the work environment. Conflicts initially resolved peacefully often escalate into larger problems due to provocation. This also occurs in land disputes, where provocation from outsiders or family can exacerbate issues that should have been resolved. For example, issues related to the conversion of land into a soccer field exacerbate social divisions within the community, intensifying tensions and prolonging the conflict.

a. Competition

The first form is competition, where this dissociative interaction is the first social interaction where an individual or group attempts to gain victory and be superior to

another individual or group without making threats or fighting that could lead to conflict. Based on the results of the research, competition occurs between traders and traders. Where there is price competition between external traders and local traders. This competition is carried out in an effort to gain greater profits and gain loyal customers. As a result, these clove traders set prices that do not even prioritize the quality of the cloves prepared by farmers. The next competition is between farmers. This competition between farmers has two types: the first type is competition carried out in a healthy manner, where each farmer seeks to have a harvest or seeds that are superior to other farmers by continuously learning and experimenting with clove plant care. This has a positive impact on clove farmers because they compete but continue to develop each other. The second type is the emergence of unhealthy competition. This is characterized by the emergence of provocations carried out by clove farmers against their competitors. They provoke other farmers to hate or view them as enemies, resulting in feelings of suspicion, distrust, and triggering tensions among clove farmers. Competition also arises between farmers and workers, which arises from a perceived unfair wage distribution for one party. This competition erodes the previously good harmony between farmers and workers.

b. Contravensy

Controvensy is a form of dissociative interaction that lies between competition and conflict, arising from feelings of dislike, doubt, and unexpressed rejection. In the case of the Anrang Village conflict between farmers, this was characterized by the closure of road access by clove farmers. This action arose from feelings of dislike between clove farmers and other farmers, in this case because the crops obtained by others had abundant harvests compared to the farmers' crops. This resulted in rifts in relationships between farmers, conflict, and hostility. If not handled quickly, it could lead to conflict between farmers. Closing irrigation access to farmers' gardens is also a form of dissociative interaction of controversy that exists between clove farmers. This action was carried out by farmers due to feelings of acceptance or dislike and the existence of intertwined personal problems. The closure of irrigation access resulted in losses for other affected farmers, both economically due to limited water access to their land, which could lead to crop failure and seedling death, which has a major impact on the economic well-being of clove farmers. Loss of time and energy, where the loss of time due to clove farmers affected by the closure of irrigation access makes them have to find other ways to obtain water while waiting for government action. As a result, there is a strained relationship between clove farmers, disagreements and the potential for conflict. In addition, controversy also emerged marked by the emergence of negative rumors to other farmers. Based on social incitement between farmers arises from feelings of dislike, envy, or rejection of the existing reality. The spread of negative rumors in the form of spreading rumors that the farmer wants to grow alone without regard for other farmers, the clove seeds used are not actually his or stolen from others. The spread of these negative rumors is done indirectly shows the emergence of feelings of dislike, envy, or rejection of the existing facts.

c. Conflict

Conflicts between clove farmers in Anrang Village are characterized by the theft of seeds and agricultural products. Theft of agricultural products and seeds arises from dissatisfaction. The imbalance in harvests experienced by clove farmers results in feelings of envy among fellow farmers, which encourages them to commit illegal acts in an effort to meet predetermined harvest or seed targets. Consequently, these actions lead to conflict between the farmers involved, such as fights between farmers, and at

worst, the perpetrators will be prosecuted, while some choose to settle peacefully. Unilateral land grabbing by clove farmers. Land grabbing by farmers is due to the desire to seize half of the land owned by other farmers. Based on research results, these land grabbing is triggered by the desire to seize land belonging to neighbors with more fertile and productive soil. These land grabbing occurs mostly on adjacent plots, making it easy for dishonest farmers to move the boundaries of their plantations little by little. Initially, adjacent land will gradually shift, causing the neighboring landowners to fail to notice. Consequently, the conflict cannot be stopped, leading to fights and, in some cases, murder. This land conflict differs from land disputes, where the land conflicts occurring in Anrang Village mostly occur within the family sphere. This means that farmers involved in land conflicts are related by blood, whether they are brothers, cousins, uncles, or others. Land conflicts arise from provocation from other parties, both internal and external, and are driven by unfair land distribution within the family. However, when viewed from the land distribution carried out by most clove farmers in Anrang Village, it is clear that the majority of land distribution by clove farmers does not consider a fair distribution system, but rather a division of land based on the extent of the individual's role in the development of the clove field or other land. Land destruction by farmers is carried out in various ways, such as intentionally releasing livestock onto other farmers' land and intentionally cutting down clove trees . These actions are largely the result of provocation by other farmers, triggering momentary emotional outbursts that lead to land destruction. These are also fueled by personal issues with the farmers themselves. Worse, some farmers retaliate by poisoning their fields to prevent farmers from accidentally releasing livestock onto their land. The poison used is urea fertilizer or parading, placed in buckets or water tanks, which the released livestock will then drink, causing them to die quickly.

Based on the explanation above, the dissociative social interaction pattern among clove farmers in Anrang Village can be analyzed using George Simmel's theory, namely the theory of social interaction which emphasizes 3 main aspects, namely exchange, superordination and subordination, and conflict.

a. Exchange

Simmel stated that exchange is a continuously evolving social interaction process, in which the interacting parties gain more value after the interaction than before. This exchange involves the mutually beneficial sharing of information, thus forming a reciprocal relationship. According to Simmel (in (Ritzer & Goodman, 2012), exchange is one of the purest and most advanced forms of interaction, containing both advantages and disadvantages depending on the individuals involved.

Social jealousy arising from the imbalance in clove harvests leads farmers to engage in negative exchanges, such as theft and garden destruction, which harm both parties and create ongoing tension. This illustrates the failure of social exchanges that should be mutually beneficial. Research by (Mauliana, 2021)shows that social jealousy arises from social comparison, social proximity, and perceptions of injustice between individuals, which are exacerbated by kinship ties among clove farmers. Economic competition, such as that triggered by individual success in managing gardens, also creates feelings of injustice and leads to destructive exchanges, such as the closure of irrigation channels, which damages economic relations and exacerbates social conflict. Provocations from both internal (family conflicts) and external (competition with traders) further worsen social interactions, prolong the duration of conflicts, and undermine trust between individuals, thereby exacerbating tensions and increasing suspicion and hostility.

b. Superordination and Subordination
According to Simmel, superordination and subordination have a reciprocal relationship, which is divided into three types: individual, group, and principle subordination. Individual subordination occurs when someone is in a lower position and must follow the decisions of a more dominant party, which can lead to dissatisfaction and sabotage, as happened to clove farmers in Anrang Village. Group subordination occurs when an individual is subordinate to a group that has collective power, such as in economic competition that worsens the relationship between farmers and traders, especially related to prices set by traders that are detrimental to farmers. This tension makes the disadvantaged group feel subordinate. Subordination under principle occurs when norms or principles within the community are violated, such as the principle of fairness in the distribution of agricultural products, which can trigger tension and conflict, such as land disputes. The findings of (Ayuni et al., 2024)also show that unhealthy price competition harms farmers and worsens social relations between groups.

c. Conflict
According to Simmel, conflict is a part of social interaction that arises when individuals or groups engage in division, violence, or conflict, which encourages communication or social contact. In a clove farming community, social jealousy arises from unfair harvests, triggering feelings of envy and dissatisfaction that escalate into conflict, in response to an imbalance in the distribution of resources or power, as explained by Simmel. Unhealthy economic competition between farmers, such as sabotage and the closure of irrigation channels, leads to broader social conflict, creating emotional and psychological tension. Furthermore, provocation, both from external and internal factors, exacerbates conflict and prolongs tensions, as seen in land disputes exacerbated by changes in land use. Provocative actions, such as installing fences and evictions, further exacerbate conflict and exacerbate social divisions. In accordance with the findings of (Susilo et al., 2021), the potential for dissociative interactions that can cause problems in society, namely provocation, is the action or effort of someone to incite others, thus eliciting emotional reactions that can result in conflict between individuals.

c. Efforts to Resolve Dissociative Interactions

Efforts to resolve dissociative interactions among clove farmers in Anrang Village through negotiation and mediation demonstrate the effectiveness of direct communication and the role of a third party in easing tensions. As explained by Hj. Daro, negotiations between the perpetrator and his family resolved the issue without involving authorities, as reflected in the perpetrator's family's request not to pursue legal action. Mediation by community leaders, such as the hamlet head, has also proven effective in resolving land and access disputes by engaging both parties in discussions to find a mutual solution. However, the success of mediation depends heavily on the willingness of both parties to compromise. As Mr. Salman noted, in some cases, unresolved tensions led to the need for legal action, demonstrating that mediation is not always successful if one party is unwilling to compromise.

The resolution of dissociative interactions between clove farmers in Anrang Village can be analyzed through George Simmel's theory of social interaction, which emphasizes reciprocal exchange to achieve a balance between giving and receiving. Simmel argued that social relationships are built through exchange, both explicit (such as the exchange of goods or services) and implicit (such as social norms and values). The negotiations conducted by farmers, as described by informants, reflect a social exchange aimed at achieving balance in

interpersonal relationships, where both parties compromise to reach a mutually beneficial agreement without involving a third party or legal channels. Mediation by a third party, such as the hamlet head or village head, results in a more structural social exchange, where the mediator acts as an intermediary who upholds the principles of harmony and peace. The success of mediation depends on the willingness of the conflicting parties to accept the proposed solution and maintain good social relations, as occurred in land disputes, where mediation successfully found solutions without involving legal channels, such as the construction of a new road for farmers. This process leads to conflict resolution that prioritizes mutual agreement, which reflects the principle of " *win-win solution* " (Radina et al., 2021), and can result in compromise, agreement, or even broader social integration, in accordance with Simmel's view (in (Susan, 2019).

CONCLUSION

The potential for dissociative interactions between clove farmers in Anrang Village, Rilau Ale District, Bulukumba Regency is motivated by 1) social jealousy in the form of imbalanced harvests, disputes over land distribution and land inheritance, and the spread of slander and negative stories to others that damage social relations; 2) Competition, in the form of closing roads to land and irrigation channels so that other farmers have difficulty accessing water for their farming, unhealthy economic competition among farmers, theft of clove seeds, price competition between traders, competition to control more fertile and productive land and soil; and 3) Provocations that arise between clove farmers, provocations that lead to physical violence to murder, provocations from outsiders or families that exacerbate land disputes, social incitement, and provocations that end in the destruction of other people's clove land. Dissociative interactions that exist between clove farmers also have a major impact, causing prolonged conflict, even some cases of conflict caused by clove farmers have not been resolved until now and have occurred for years.

The resolution of dissociative interactions between clove farmers in Anrang Village uses two forms of resolution, namely: 1) Direct negotiation with the perpetrator and his family to resolve the problem by means of discussion and returning the stolen clove seeds or plants, without involving legal channels. A family approach and dialogue between the parties involved to reach an agreement on the division or use of land; 2) Mediation is carried out by the Anrang Village government such as the Village head, Hamlet head, or community leaders as facilitators so that both parties can discuss so that they can produce decisions that make both parties not disadvantaged.

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