

Pengujian Plagiasi Karya Ilmiah

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**Social Life of the Community: Perspective of Riverbanks Community
in Sungai Jingah, Banjarmasin**

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Abstrak

Kelurahan Sungai Jingah merupakan salah satu Kelurahan di Banjarmasin yang merupakan kampung tua. Di Kelurahan ini masih terdapat perkampungan masyarakat yang bermukim di bantaran sungai. Berbicara mengenai kehidupan masyarakat, perkembangan pada bidang infrastruktur maupun teknologi akan turut memberikan pengaruh bagi aktivitas keseharian masyarakat. Begitu pula bagi kehidupan masyarakat di bantaran sungai. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memahami di tengah perkembangan zaman bagaimana kehidupan sosial masyarakat yang bermukim di bantaran sungai Kelurahan Sungai Jingah Kota Banjarmasin. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi dengan teknik analisis data meliputi reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menyimpulkan bahwa adanya perkembangan fasilitas jalan darat dan penyediaan air bersih turut mempengaruhi pemanfaatan sungai bagi kehidupan sosial masyarakat di bantaran sungai Kelurahan Sungai Jingah. Masyarakat lebih memanfaatkan transportasi darat sebagai sarana transportasi dibandingkan transportasi sungai. Adanya pengetahuan akan kebersihan turut mempengaruhi pemahaman sebagian masyarakat untuk tidak lagi pemanfaatan air sungai bagi aktivitas seperti mandi dan mencuci. Jika dilihat dari aspek hubungan antar manusia, perkembangan zaman sekarang ini belum memberikan pengaruh besar bagi kehidupan sosial masyarakat di bantaran sungai Kelurahan Sungai Jingah. Rasa kebersamaan dan gotong royong masih menjadi bagian dari kehidupan sosialnya, begitu pula dengan kebudayaannya masih dipertahankan oleh masyarakat, bahkan dijadikan sebagai bagian dari aktivitas ekonomi masyarakat.

Kata kunci: Kehidupan Sosial, Masyarakat, dan Bantaran Sungai

Abstract

Sungai Jingah Village is one of the villages in Banjarmasin which is an old village. In this Kelurahan there are still community villages that live along the river. Talking about people's lives, developments in infrastructure and technology will also influence people's daily activities. So as for community life on the riverbanks. This study aims to understand during the development era of how the social life of people who live on the banks of the river Sungai Jingah, Banjarmasin City. This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. Data collection techniques using observation, interviews, and documentation with data analysis techniques include data reduction, data presentation, and concluding. The results of the study concluded that the development of road facilities and the provision of clean water also influenced the use of the river for the social life of the people on the banks of the river Sungai Jingah. The community uses land transportation as a means of transportation more than river transportation. Utilization of river water for activities such as bathing and washing. When viewed from the aspect of human relations, the development of the present era has not had a major influence on the social life of the people on the banks of the river Sungai Jingah. A sense of togetherness and cooperation are still part of his social life, so as with its culture still maintained by the community, even made as part of the economic activities of the society.

Keywords: Social Life, Society, and Riverbanks

PRELIMINARY

Banjarmasin is one of the cities in South Kalimantan that has the title "City of a Thousand Rivers". Martapura River is a connecting river to the Barito River and is a subsidiary of the Barito River. Martapura River has a length of approximately 25 kilometers. While the overall length reaches 600 kilometers. Riverbanks become concentration centers of the population. Following geographical conditions, the houses are built on poles on the riverbank or the river. The development of settlements on the banks of the river also influenced the occurrence of community activities (Mentayani, 2019).

According to the description (Ariwibowo, 2005) concerning rivers and settlements in Kalimantan, houses stand on poles, all facing the river, and each house has wooden trunks (walkways). Villages along the riverbank as a "station", which connects one village to another, and anyone who passes by can stop by (Rochgiyanti, 2011).

Several studies examine the life of the community on the edge river in Banjarmasin. One of them is carried out by the title "The Function of Rivers for Communities on the Banks of the Kuin River Banjarmasin City". Results researchs hows that the river is for the people of Kuin, the river functions for their lives. Not only as a transportation route but also functions as a medium for economic activity. For a social life, the Kuin community functions the river as a place for the community's main activities to take places, such as bathing and washing. Besides, the social aspect of the river also functions as a medium for them to go on social interaction (Abbas et al., 2017).

The development of the times and the development of riverbanks also influence the lives of people who live on the riverbanks. The existence of road facilities that connect between cities becomes a factor the cause of reduced community orientation using river transportation in their daily lives (Subiyakto et al., 2019). The existence of these changes will also affect other aspects related to the orientation of the use of the river for the social life of the community on the riverbank.

Sungai Jingah Urban Village is one of the sub-districts in Banjarmasin where people live along the riverbank. Sungai Jingah Urban Village is an old village in Banjarmasin, often also called the village of *Bubuhan Pegustian* which is marked by the presence of Banjar house buildings (Istiqomah & Setyobudihono, 2017). Related to this, during the times and development nowadays, how is the social life of the riverbank community in Sungai Jingah Sub-District, whether it affects their social life, or continues to survive with the existing social

life. On that basis, then the focus of research in this study is to look at the social life of the community on the banks of the river Sungai Jingah, Banjarmasin City.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study aims to describe the social life of the community on the banks of the river Sungai Jingah. Therefore, this study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. The qualitative approach produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from the observed symptoms. The approach is directed at the background of the individual holistically (overall), so it should not isolate individuals or organizations into variables or hypotheses, but need to look at it thoroughly (Bungin, 2015).

Concerning conducting research, this research was conducted in Sungai Jingah Sub-District, North Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City, South Kalimantan Province. The study was conducted on November 29, 2019, until December 8, 2019. Then an extension of the study was carried out on December 14, 2019, until December 22, 2019. The data needed in the research centered on aspects directly related to knowing social life in the riverbank communities in the Jingah River District. Following the data to be obtained, the data source is determined purposively. The purpose of the purposive data source is the informant who is chosen based on the characteristics that have been determined (Bungin, 2015). In more detail below list informants in this study, namely:

Table 1.1 List of Resource Persons

No	Name	Age
1	Bain	50 years
2	Husaini	35 years old
3	Aminah	42 years old
4	Zahra	48 years old
5	Afif	20 years
6	Husaini	18 years
7	Marsitah	52 years old
8	Gusti Akiraja	32 years
9	Faisal	45 years old
10	Yuni	37 years old

Source: Researcher Data, (December 2019)

Data collection techniques include observation, interviews, and documentation. Observations were made to observe matters relating to the social and economic activities of the community in the Sungai Jingah Sub-District. Interviews were not only conducted for people who lived on the banks of the river, but also conducted interviews with village officials so that complex data related to the social life of the people on the riverbanks of Jingah River were

obtained. Interviews with people from various professions and ages aim to get information related to how they live their social lives as communities who live along the river banks. In this study, the documents used to complete the data are in the form of writing, and some are in the form of images. Written documents in the form of data about the profile of Sungai Jingah Kelurahan and documents of social activities in Sungai jingah Kelurahan. Besides, to complement the results of the study also used documents in the form of images and videos related to the social life and economic life of the community in Sungai Jingah District, Banjarmasin. Documentation in the form of this image obtained by researchers directly when making observations.

Data analysis techniques and validity data in the study follows Miles and Huberman (Sugiyono, 2017) starting from data reduction, data presentation, and verification or conclusion drawing. The data validity technique is done through the extension of observation, and triangulation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sungai Jingah Urban Village is one of the villages in the North Banjarmasin District on the outskirts of the city of Banjarmasin. It is a residential area that has existed since the Dutch colonial era, formerly known as "Section Sungai Jingah " or coconut plantation area which covers several villages namely Kampung Kenanga, Kampung Parodan, Kampung Sungai Andai and Kampung Sungai Jingah. Jingah River village itself is taken from the name of the Martapura tributary which was once heavily overgrown by jingah trees. After independence, the Jingah River Village was still a traditional village that stretched along the banks of the Martapura river from the Kuin river (Antasan Kecil Timur) to the mouth of the Awang river.

Talking about the social life of the community, it cannot be separated from the context of how life is between people and how their relationship with the environment. Following the opinion (Supardan, 2012) that the word "social" in the social definition is interpreted as social which is a state of being presenting other people in human life. Its presence is not only directly or indirectly. From this social definition, it can be said that the word "social" refers to human relations, both with fellow human beings and the delivery human being with the environment, the organization and with its groups. So as in the Jingah River Village, to understand how life is social can be seen from how the people are mutually interacting and how the environment influences their lives (Subiyakto, 2005).

The social life of the community in Sungai Jingah village cannot be separated from the sense of togetherness by individuals and groups. Although the Jingah River Village is part of

the City of Banjarmasin, in terms of social interaction, the people on the banks of the Sungai Jingah Village are carried out based on togetherness, regardless of social status. Social activities carried out by the community are proof that there is an interaction between them. Interaction is carried out not only concerning personal interests but also for shared life. The location of the houses along the river adjacent to each other also contributed to the ease of social interaction taking place between individuals and groups in Sungai Jingah Village. A sense of kinship underlies them to establish mutual relationships.

The form of their social relations is marked by the presence of community activities gathered in the afternoon, both only to discuss activities that have been carried out and other matters concerning their lives. So as when there are people who are doing a celebration, do cooperation to help each other still done by the riverbank community in Sungai Jingah Sub-District. As the results of the study (Esty, 2008) that the inhabitants of riverbanks today are very heterogeneous, both in social and cultural aspects. Nevertheless community between citizens are well established. Communities' communication is encompassed in deliberately built seating facilities across the house, by the river at a certain distance. This facility is used for just chatting, 'petan' and other leisure activities. Similarly, in Sungai Jingah Sub-district, the community-made facilities that could be used by them in the afternoon to gather and interact. However, the difference is that the facilities they make are land-oriented, not river-oriented.

Religious activities also contribute to social life in Kelurahan Sungai Jingah. A religious group in the form of a maulid habsyi group consisting of adolescents helped color the social life of the community. The existence of these religious groups is not only used as a means to develop religious-based skills for adolescents. However, it is also used as a means to foster youth groups on the banks of the Sungai Jingah Kelurahan to live well and benefit the community. This is done because, in the *Bantaran Sungai* community in Sungai Jingah Sub-District, social life in adolescent groups often causes social problems. Urang Banjar who is known to have a religious attitude, then providing religious-based solutions for them is one way to overcome these problems. As stated by (Daud, 1997) that in the middle of Banjar they generally embrace the religion of Islam, so that it also gives Islamic color in their lives. One proof of this is contained in the Act of Sultan Adam that was ordered to the community to build a langgar (musholla) and filled with various religious activities.

The culture owned by Banjar Urang which is closely related to religious aspects is also one aspect that supports the atmosphere of togetherness in the social life of the *Bantaran Sungai* community in Sungai Jingah Sub-district, Banjarmasin City. (Buseri, 2011) argued that in

Banjar society there is a culture based on the life cycle of humans, namely from birth to death, including bathing events seven months of pregnancy, *batapung tawar*, *batumbang*, and *baayun anak*. To society river bank river in the Jingah River Village, these cultures are still preserved and run by the community. On that basis, the activity also gave a sense of togetherness among the people in the Sungai Jingah Kelurahan, because through these activities the community cooperated and cooperated in the implementation of the event (Norhayati et al., 2020).

The social life of a community is certainly very influenced by the environment. (Mentayani, 2019) argues that the river for people who live on the banks of the river has benefits to maintain their lives, both in terms of social, and transportation. In the community who live on the banks of the Jingah River, the river is also used for social life. Even though nowadays, not all of their activities are river-oriented. Activities such as bathing, washing are still carried out by the community. So as with balumba still often done by children afternoon. The entry of clean water channels in the form of the availability of PDAMs for the community on the banks of the river Sungai Jingah also contributes to the intensity of river utilization for daily life. They begin to realize the meaning importance of hygiene for health. Generally, those who still use their main activities by utilizing river water, are those who are in the middle to lower the economy. As stated by Mentayani (2019) that riverside houses and riverbank houses are growing rapidly, the orientation of the house to the land, to the alley and no longer make the river as its main orientation. The river tends to be a back area.

Community life on the riverbank has changed its orientation to river-based life when the opening of land routes for the community. So which happened to the people in the Bantaran Sungai, Sungai Jingah sub-district. In terms of transportation, at present, they tend to utilize land routes more and more in carrying out their activities. Jukung which was originally a basic transportation tool for Public in The riverbanks of the Jingah River is now only used as additional means of transportation for them, which can be utilized for run activities like fishing and visiting only certain areas can be skipped through the river. Following the opinion (Subiyakto, 2005) that seen from the aspect of the life of riverbank communities, their lives are also influenced by river culture, so that they have various functions for their lives. One of them is the transportation route. Before the opening of the land route, the river was the only traffic lane (Subiyakto, 2005).

Dense settlements along the river tend to result in obstruction of river flow due to the large amount of domestic waste being dumped into river bodies (Suganda et al., 2009). The habit of disposing of sewage, garbage, is more caused by the wrong view of the community related to the function of the river, which is considered as a backyard area (backyard area). So

asin ² the community on the Riverbanks in the Jingah River District of Banjarmasin City, a shift in the orientation of the community on the riverbanks of the Jingah River District also affects the quality of the river environment. Sungai Jingah Village, which is the majority of the community, is engaged in the business of making Sasirangan fabrics. The occurrence of river pollution due to dyes from the Sasirangan fabric production process is an environmental problem in the riverbank communities in the Jingah River village. This practice proves that the people on the riverbanks of the Jingah River still have a dependency on the river that is inherent in themselves, even though the orientation of the current utilization has been different. The amount of awareness in looking at the function ¹⁵ of the river by the people who live on the banks of the river Sungai Jingah also affects the dependence on the function and role of the river (Mentayani, 2019; Subiyakto et al., 2019).

CONCLUSION

Changes and developments of the times marked by various developments have contributed to the social life of the community ² on the banks of the river Sungai Jingah. The existence of various kinds of facilities that facilitate human life, making the community must accept change. Nevertheless, in the riverbank communities in Sungai Jingah Sub-District, changes and developments and even development have not had a complex influence on all aspects of social life. ² The identity of the river community which is closely related to the sense of togetherness still colors the social life of the riverbank community in Sungai Jingah Sub-District, Banjarmasin City. Once against with the culture of society still maintained and run. The change is seen in the use of land transportation.

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