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## Rice Farming Activities in Anjir Village Serapat Muara 1

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### Article History

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Received: 30/08/23 Review: 26/09/23 Revision: 18/10/23 Available Online: 01/11/23

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#### Abstract

This study aims to describe the Rice Farming Activities of Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village. The approach used is a qualitative approach. Data sources consist of primary and secondary data, the primary data in this study is the rice farming community. Secondary data were obtained from several literature studies. Data collection techniques used in research are observation, interviews and documentation. Various data collection techniques are carried out in this research activity to obtain relevant data. Data analysis techniques are carried out by data reduction, data presentation and conclusions. The results of this study describe the farming activities carried out by the people of Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village including *manugal*, *malacak*, *batanam*, and *mangatam*, from these activities will certainly contain values, including rice farming activities, one of which has social values. Social values found in rice farming activities include cooperation, hard work, help, friendliness and harmony, which values can be used as a source of social studies learning.

**Keywords:** Activities, Rice Farmers

#### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan Aktivitas Bertani Padi Desa Anjir Serapat Muara 1. Pendekatan yang digunakan yaitu pendekatan kualitatif. Sumber data terdiri dari data primer dan sekunder, data primer dalam penelitian ini adalah masyarakat petani padi. Data sekunder diperoleh dari beberapa studi literatur. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan dalam penelitian yaitu observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Berbagai teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dalam kegiatan penelitian ini untuk mendapatkan data yang relevan. Teknik analisis data dilakukan dengan reduksi data, penyajian data dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian ini mendeskripsikan mengenai aktivitas bertani yang dilakukan oleh masyarakat Desa Anjir Serapat Muara 1 meliputi *manugal*, *malacak*, *batanam*, dan *mangatam*, dari aktivitas tersebut tentunya akan memuat suatu nilai-nilai, tak terkecuali pada aktivitas bertani padi yang salah satunya terdapat nilai sosial. Nilai sosial yang terdapat pada aktivitas bertani padi meliputi kerja sama, kerja keras, tolong-menolong, ramah dan kerukunan, yang mana nilai tersebut dapat dijadikan sebagai sumber belajar IPS.

**Kata Kunci:** Aktivitas, Petani Padi

#### PRELIMINARY

Indonesia is an agricultural country where most of the population works as farmers. This is based on the structure and climate of Indonesia which is suitable for agriculture. Indonesia's geographical location is in the tropics where this tropical region has a suitable climate for the

development of agricultural potential (Abbas et al. 2022). The tropical climate in Indonesia has two seasons, namely the rainy season and the dry season, so with this climate farmers can regulate when a good planting season can be carried out. In addition, Indonesia also has large land and fertile land for agriculture (Abbas 2022; Jumriani et al. 2022). Agriculture is one of the sources of income and economy of the community, by having a piece of land and fertile crops, the community can meet their daily needs .

Rice plants have a very important position for the country's economy, namely as a material to meet the basic needs of the community and as a source of livelihood for farmers to meet their daily needs. The life of the rice farming community cannot be separated from the activities carried out daily, where the community needs each other. Because society is included in a human organization, all humans in carrying out their activities always involve others because humans will not be able to fulfill their lives if only individually (Ilhami 2022; Mutiani 2019). One of the forms is rice farming activities in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village which has a Banjar (native) agricultural system.

Agriculture in the Banjar community generally uses the manugal, track, batanam, and mangatam systems. Manugal is the seeding of rice seeds, manugal comes from the word tugal which means to make holes in dry soil for plant seeds. While malacak is the process of multiplying rice seedlings so that they can proceed to the next stage and batanam is the process of replanting rice seedlings that have been tracked for approximately two months to produce rice and the last stage is mangatam, mangatam is the process of harvesting rice.

## **METHOD**

This study uses qualitative research with descriptive methods, the purpose of this study is to describe rice farming activities in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village as a source of social studies learning. Data sources consist of primary and secondary data, the primary data in this study is the rice farming community. Secondary data were obtained from several literature studies. Data collection techniques used in research are observation, interviews and documentation. Various data collection techniques were carried out in this research activity to obtain relevant data. Data analysis techniques are carried out by data reduction, data presentation and conclusions.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village farmers are diverse, namely there are land-owning farmers and sharecroppers. Land-owning farmers are farmers who have their own land and work their own fields, but there are also those who need help from farm laborers to help the

planting process until harvest. Meanwhile, sharecroppers are farmers who work on other people's paddy fields, by means of a profit-sharing system (Abbas 2022; Putro et al. 2022). For rice farmers in Anjir Serapat Muara Village 1 how to share the results using a count per piece (17 meters), in one piece the landowner farmers will get a share of about two to three cans of rice depending on the agreement between land-owning farmers and sharecroppers.

The people of Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village in carrying out agricultural activities will certainly need each other, because basically the community is included in a human organization. All humans in carrying out their activities always need the help of others, because humans cannot complete their lives if only individually. Banjar people have a rice farming system, including *manugal*, *malacak*, *batanam*, and *mangatam*.

The following are rice farming activities carried out by the people of Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village, among others, as

1. *Manugal*.

Sowing rice seeds which the people of Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village call it by the term *manugal*. *Manugal* comes from the word *tugal* which means to make holes in dry soil for plant seeds, *manugal* is the process of seeding rice seeds to make rice seedlings to a height of approximately 40 cm and a circle of 10 cm, this process takes approximately one month. Farmers carry out *manugal* activities on dry rice fields or land that does not experience tides. Rice farmers in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village carry out *manugal* usually from September to October. As for what is done before *manugal*, which is to prepare the land first, then prepare the rice seeds, before the seeds are seeded, the rice seeds should be soaked in water for one night, the soaked rice seeds will increase the moisture content of the seeds, the water will be a trigger for the seeds to grow, so by soaking rice seeds before carrying out *manugal* activities will make rice seeds grow faster.

The rice seeds used are *pandak kambing* type rice seeds or the people of Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village call it *banih ganal*, because the rice grains are slightly larger than Siamese type rice. According to rice farmers in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village, the type of soil here is not suitable for planting Siamese Mayang, Siamese Karandukuh, and Siam Unus rice.

*Manugal* activities are usually carried out by one or two people only, because *manugal* work is not so difficult and does not take a long time, so it only requires one or two people. The first thing to do is to punch holes in the soil using sticks whose tips are made slightly pointed, while one is in charge of inserting rice seeds (*paung*) into the

hole. Usually put rice seeds into the hole using a tablespoon so that the dose inserted in each hole is the same and so that the rice seeds inserted do not scatter (Anggun 2022). After the rice seed is finished in the hole then sprinkled with soil or ash which aims to prevent the rice seed from being eaten by chickens, birds, rats and other animals commonly called pests.

Anjir Serapat Muara 1 village is located at an altitude of 0.2-3 meters above sea level where tides affect the fertility and carrying capacity of the soil and are partly flooded and dominated by swamps. Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village has type A tides. Type A tides are areas of land that are always flooded by tides, both large and small tides, and are often referred to as direct tides (Rahmawati, 2012). Tidal land is land that has a great opportunity to do agriculture, with proper management, its productivity is not inferior to other arable land. Managing tidal land is not as easy as managing other fertile land. Tidal land management for agriculture needs to understand its distinctive characteristics, without understanding its characteristics, agricultural management in tidal land will have difficulties (Kurniawan 2012).

To overcome this, rice farmers carry out stages called *maampak*. *Maampak* is the process of multiplying rice seedlings. The process carried out in *maampak* is planting *tugal* seedlings that are at least one month old. The purpose of farmers for *maampak* is to raise and strengthen rice seeds so that they can survive the tide (Jumriani et al. 2021; Syaharuddin et al. 2022, 2022). Local farmers in this region already have experience in managing and developing tidal land in doing agriculture, one of which is by doing *tugal* seedlings before proceeding to the next stage.

## 2. *Malacak*

*Malacak* is the process of multiplying rice seedlings, *malacak* is planting rice seedlings that have been planted for 35-40 days, because it is not high enough to compensate for the increase in water so that the seedlings must be moved to another place which the people of Anjir Serapat Muara 1 village call it *malacak*. The purpose of *malacak* is to produce seedlings (*lacakan*) that continue to be allowed to grow for 50-60 days. After the seedlings (*lacakan*) have sufficient height, the next process is at the planting stage, or the people of Anjir Serapat Muara 1 village call it *batanam*. *Malacak* is generally carried out from December to January, but usually farmers in Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village wait for the water in the rice fields to recede and then they can *malacak* because if the water is still deep, the rice seeds planted will sink so that the implementation of tracking for each year is uncertain.

The thing that must be done before *malacak* is to clean the area you want to plant, after the area is clean of grass then the next stage is to pull out the results of the appearance using a tool called a machete, done by slicing a square slice of the rice seedling to be uprooted, it aims to uproot the rice seedlings with their roots. Rice seeds that have been removed are divided into 4-5 parts, after that the *malacak* process begins by making holes by sticking wood into the ground and then inserting rice seedlings into the holes. After the age of 15 days, treatment can be carried out, namely cleaning the grass that grows around the track and continued by fertilizing the track. The community of Anjir Serapat Muara 1 village carries out tracking activities assisted by several people or even just done alone depending on whether or not much land will be cultivated.

Farming activities such as *malacak* for farmers who work on quite a lot of land such as Mr. Samsuni who works on 1 hectare of land will certainly require the help of other farmers, because Mr. Samsuni himself admits that if to do it alone or only assisted by his wife will certainly not be able, in addition to the energy that has begun to decrease and will also certainly take a long time. So that in this *malacak activity* there is an attitude of *help*. The life of a farmer cannot be separated from the activities carried out in farming, where the community has dependence on each other. That is because society includes a human organization. All humans always need the help of others because humans cannot complete their lives if only individually.

### 3. *Batanam*

The process of planting rice seedlings which the villagers of Anjir Serapat Muara 1 called it *batanam*. *Batanam* is the process of planting rice seedlings that have been tracked for approximately two months. Generally, *batanam* is carried out in February to March. Before *batanam* begins, the thing that must be done is *manatak*, the process of clearing land that will be used for *batanam* is called the Anjir Serapat Muara 1 village community with the term *manatak*. *Batanam* activities are carried out using a tool called *tantanjuk*. *Tantanjuk* is elliptical and the tip is made pointed whose function is to be able to hollow the ground. For the handle is made like the letter "Y", that is, forked. Before rice seedlings are planted, rice seedlings are divided into 5-10 stems, because rice seedlings that have been tracked in size will have a height of approximately 80 cm and a circle of 18 cm. After the rice seedlings are divided into 5-10 sticks then plugged into the ground using a tool called *tantanjuk*.

Farmers of Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village usually do it alone or only assisted by their wives, but there are also those who need help from other farmers by hiring

workers of Rp 80,000 per day. It all depends on whether or not much land will be cultivated. The people of Anjir Serapat Muara 1 Village in addition to using the daily wage system there are also those who use a wholesale system, 1 piece is equivalent to 17 meters. If the daily wage system will be paid per day Rp.80,000 if the wholesale system will be paid Rp.60,000 / piece. Usually if farmers who are proficient in planting then per day will be able to complete two to three volumes, so there are some farmers who state that they prefer to take wages (work for others) with a wholesale system rather than a daily wage system.

Based on this, basically humans are social creatures who cannot live alone, in carrying out their activities humans always have relationships with others (Putra et al. 2021; Putra, Adyatma, and Normelani n.d.). Based on Christian theory that social activities are carried out physically, physically and spiritually which are always related to others (Kristiadi, 2017).

#### 4. *Mangatam*

*Mangatam* that is picking ripe rice, ripe rice Usually it will be evenly yellow, the leaves look dry and the rice stalks look more lowered because the grains of rice are getting heavier and fuller. The tool used for *mangatam* is *ranggaman*, *ranggaman* is a traditional rice cutting tool made of wood and razor blades. *Mangatam* can also be done by dowry / cutting with sickles or sickles. *Mangatam* is performed between July and August. *Mangatam* activities by the people of Anjir Village as close as Muara 1 are carried out alone or assisted by their wives, some are assisted by several agricultural workers. It all depends on whether or not much land is cultivated, usually if enough rice is harvested, the owner of the rice field usually asks for help from farm workers by paying daily wages, profit sharing, redemption systems, or on a material basis. It all depends on the agreement between the owner of the field and the farm workers.

## CONCLUSION

Rice farming activities are closely related to social interaction, they help each other so that their rice fields can be resolved immediately, in carrying out farming activities they really show the high level of hard work from each farmer, in relation to social interaction, each other of them is very friendly and has a very close relationship, farmers who are working together will greet each other, The existence of a close relationship with each other will give rise to the desire to help each other.

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