

FUNCTION JUKUNG FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN LOK BANTAN VILLAGE, SUNGAI TABUK DISTRICT, BANJAR DISTRICT

Herlina*, Mutiani, Jumriani

Department of Social Studies Education, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat, Banjarmasin, Kalimantan
Selatan, Indonesia

Submit : 25 Mei 2024

Accepted : 29 Juni 2024

*Corresponding author: 2010128320002@mhs.ulm.ac.id

Abstract

Jukung is the name for traditional transportation from the Banjar tribe in South Kalimantan. In its current development, the use of *jukung* is starting to fade, due to the impact of globalization and technological advances in the land transportation sector which has resulted in a decline in interest in the use of traditional means of transportation such as *jukung*, which is now difficult to compete with more modern land vehicles. Despite this, the majority of Banjar people, especially those living in Lok Baintan Village whose homes are close to the river, still have a significant dependence on the water transportation system to carry out their economic activities. *Jukung* is used by the community as a means of transportation at the Floating Market. This floating market is very unique because the traders use *jukung* as selling stalls. This research aims to determine the function of *Jukung* for community economic activities in Lok Baintan Village, Sungai Tabuk District, Banjar Regency. This research is a type of qualitative research, which is carried out by collecting data, generally researchers can obtain descriptive data or documentation obtained from observation activities. The data collection techniques applied were observation, interviews and documentation. Research results show that *jukungs* are very functional for the community, namely that they can transport plantation agricultural products from rice fields and can be used as stalls for selling on floating markets. Then the *jukung* also functions to catch fish in the river and provide services for people who want to ride the *jukung*.

Keyword: Function, *jukung*, economic activity.

INTRODUCTION

The river is a source of livelihood for the people along the river, especially in Lok Baintan Village, Kec. Tabuk River, Kab. Banjar. For Banjar residents, rivers are an inseparable element from daily routines or activities. The community's dependence on rivers is very significant because of the geographical condition of this area which is surrounded by rivers. The results of the river adaptation process are not only a source of water for life, but also have an economic role as a place for trading and fishing, as well as functioning socially as a place of interaction for local residents (Imron, 2022).

One of the activities carried out by the community on the riverbanks is economic activity, namely trade on the river using water transportation called *jukung*. The *Jukung* also carries a variety of products from vegetable plantations, fruit, cakes and typical Banjar food. Lok Baintan Village is one of the villages located in Kec. Tabuk River, Kab. Banjar, Prov. South Kalimantan, with main access via river. In this village, the community carries out economic activities, one of which is the Floating Market by using *jukung* as a forum or place for trading. The Lok Baintan community is aware of and involved in various efforts to earn income, one of which is through trading activities. This trading activity covers the entire process, namely production, distribution and consumption. Production is the result of individuals who depend on agriculture and gardening for their livelihoods, while those who work in the non-agricultural sector play the role of providing goods which are then distributed.

The people of Lok Baintan, to meet their living needs, carry out economic activities apart from trading, they also garden, fish and so on, which utilize or use *jukung* as a means of transportation. According to Ridhoni (2016) *Jukung* has existed since ancient times until now it is used by the Banjar Community in South Kalimantan as a means of river transportation. This is because the Banjar people have an inseparable relationship with river culture. Since prehistoric times until now, rivers have played a very important role for people in living their lives by placing rivers in their daily lives. Currently, *jukung* are not only used as a means of transportation, but are also used for trading, fishing, transporting agricultural products, transporting goods and so on (Imron et al., 2020).

The *Jukung* is still part of the means of transportation for the Lok Baintan community which is an object of income in community life. The *Jukung* is used by the Lok Baintan community as a tool for carrying out economic activities such as farming, gardening and trading at the Floating Market. Not only in Lok Baintan village, *jukung* are also used by people in Kuin as a means of water transportation to carry out economic activities on the floating market. Both are traditional markets held on *jukung* which offer many kinds of sales, for example income from farming or gardening. Water transportation facilities such as boats, including those in the form of *jukung*, have an essential function for the community in Lok Baintan Village, especially for those who live around the riverbanks. The majority of markets are located in the middle of rivers which are accessed by traders using boats. The use of *jukung* by the Banjar community is a tool that can be used to carry out all economic activities in daily life. Currently, *jukung* are not only used as a means of transportation, but are also developed for trading, fishing, transporting agricultural products, transporting goods, and so on (Putro, 2020).

In its current development, the use of water transportation or *jukung* is starting to fade, due to the impact of globalization and technological advances in the land transportation sector which has resulted in decreased interest in the use of traditional means of transportation such as *jukung*, which is now difficult to compete with more modern land vehicles. Despite this, the majority of Banjar people, especially those living in Lok Baintan Village whose homes are close to the river,

still have a significant dependence on the water transportation system to carry out their economic activities. Of all the issues related to the function of *jukung* for community economic activities in Lok Baintan Village, the researcher felt interested and felt that it was necessary to study the function of *jukung* for economic activity in more depth in the form of research entitled Function of *Jukung* for Community Economic Activities in Lok Baintan Village.

METHOD

The methodology applied in this research is qualitative. This research was carried out by collecting data that included descriptive information or documentation obtained from observation activities. The data collected includes observation notes, interview transcripts, field documentation, photos and other supporting data. Qualitative research is a type of research with a postpositivism paradigm, aims to describe the object of study using various methods, and is carried out in a natural environment. The type of research implemented in this research is descriptive, which is research that provides an overview or description of the phenomena or events observed, whether natural or artificial phenomena, in an objective descriptive manner. This research involves researchers who come directly to the field to carry out data collection, data processing, and in-depth data analysis. The main topic discussed in this article is function *jukung* for community economic activities in Lok Baintan Village, Kec. Tabuk River District. Banjar.

The purpose of this article is to find out and analyze how the *jukung* functions for the economic activities of the community in Lok Baintan Village. The data collection technique used is starting from making initial observations at the research site with the aim of finding out the research location and seeing how the community uses it *jukung* as a means of transportation in economic activities. Then make observations again next time. Interviews were conducted with informants from the community and Lok Baintan Village officials. Documentation was obtained from the Lok Baintan Village Profile and literature study by searching for and understanding the contents of books and other relevant scientific articles. And technical data analysis is collecting data and reducing it by simplifying and categorizing it, so that it finds meaningful information and it is easy to reach conclusions. Then present the data arranged systematically in a way that is easy to understand and find a conclusion. As well as assessing the suitability of meaningful data to be included in the basic concept of analysis..

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

Lok Baintan Village is one of the villages in the district. Tabuk River, Kab. Banjar, Prov. South Kalimantan, Indonesia. This village is famous for the Lok Baintan Floating Market. The population condition of this village is based on SDGS data from 2020-2021. The population of Lok Baintan Village is 1658 people, men are 876 while women are 782. This data will change every year because data collection will be carried out every year by the SDGS group or lampit data. Geographically, Lok Baintan Village has an area of 3.90 km² and borders several surrounding villages. These regional boundaries include:

1. South: Gudang HIRANG Village
2. North: Paku Alam Village
3. East Side: Old Pinang River Village

4. West: Sungai Bakung Village

Lok Baintan Village has an area of 3.90 km² and consists of 4 RT. The origin of the name Lok Baintan Village comes from the words "Lok" which means taluk (a deep, circular part of the river) and "baintan" which means there are diamonds in it, so the overall meaning is "the deep part of the river has lots of gems". The story goes that there used to be a Martapura merchant who traded across the river. While completing his exchange routine along the river, he encountered thieves who blocked him there. In an effort to save his merchandise, especially diamonds, the merchant decided to throw his diamonds into the taluk. This activity implies that the thief did not find the gems he needed and ultimately abandoned the merchant. After the thief left, the sender returned to look for the jewelry he had thrown away, but unfortunately the large number of diamonds could not be found.

Based on this story, it can be concluded that Lok Baintan was organized starting from the beginning of village government arrangements around the 50s. This city is directly bordered by Paku Alam Village to the north, Gudang Hiranng Village to the south, Sungai Bakung Village to the west, and Sungai Pinang Lama Village to the east. In Lok Baintan Village there is still a traditional means of transportation used by the community called *Jukung*. *Jukung* is a traditional means of transportation that functions as a means of transportation such as carrying out trade and other services (Putro, 2020). *Jukung*, which has developed in the Banjar community, especially in Lok Baintan Village, cannot be separated from the geographical conditions of South Kalimantan which has many rivers. This is what makes people still use *jukung* even though there is land transportation, but they do not forget about water transportation, namely *jukung*, because this tool can still be used for daily activities.

Based on the results of interviews with Lok Baintan Village Officials and several informants, it can be explained that in Lok Baintan Village they still use *jukung* as a means of transportation in daily life including economic activities, the functions for economic activities of the community in Lok Baintan Village are:

1. To Trade

Trading is an economic activity carried out by the people of Lok Baintan Village. Traders sell their wares using wooden boats or known as *jukung*. They carry out buying and selling activities on the river called the Lok Baintan Floating Market. Floating markets emerged because they were driven by the many waters and rivers. Rivers are used for various purposes, including transportation and buying and selling. So, buying and selling activities are carried out on the river by climbing corner canoe it is their own personal property.

Every house, on average, has its own *jukung*, because *jukung* people can use it to carry out daily activities or economic activities such as the Floating Market which uses *jukung* as their trading place. The Lok Baintan Floating Market is not much different from the Floating Market in Muara Kuin which is both a traditional market held on boats selling many kinds of merchandise, for example fruit, vegetables, fish, cakes and so on. Apart from the floating markets in Lok Baintan and Muara Kuin, there are also other floating markets in Siring Tendean, Banjarmasin, but there are differences in how the boats are used. In Lok Baintan and Muara Kuin the *jukung* is used as a place or container for buying and selling, while in Siring Tendean the

jukung is only used as a means of transportation to get to the Floating Market, because the market here is located in the middle of the city, so there is no need to use a *jukung* for transactions with merchants, simply stand on the prepared dock and buy what is being sold. From the results of the interviews given by the traders, it can be concluded that *jukung* is a means of transportation that is usually used by people to trade at the Floating Market, where all traders use *jukung* to offer various kinds of merchandise, such as vegetables, fruit and traditional cakes. .

At the Lok Baintan Floating Market, *jukung* are also used as a service for visitors who want to try the sensation of *jukung*. Because usually there are tourists who want to try the sensation of riding a *jukung*, then there are those who want to take them around the floating market without targeting the cost or just volunteering.

2. For Farming

Apart from trading, the lok baintan community also uses it *jukung* as a means of transportation to the fields for farming Due to the geographical conditions that support it, namely the large number of rivers, people carry out their activities by crossing rivers, which is why they still use them *jukung* although some people already use land transportation such as motorbikes, cars and other transportation, this is because the place can already be reached by land.

Apart from farming, the people of Lok Baintan also carry out economic activities by gardening fruit, for example oranges, rambutans, bananas and others. Apart from fruit, the people here also garden vegetables such as cassava shoots, ferns and so on. In gardening, people use *jukung* as a means of transportation to go to the garden and bring fruit and vegetables when they have been harvested which can be bought and sold on the floating market. Based on the description given by one of the residents, it can be concluded that the *jukung* is a means of transportation that is very functional in their daily activities, including economic activities such as going gardening, where the results from the garden are then carried using *jukung*, So *jukung* is very important in the daily activities of the Lok Baintan community.

3. To Find Fish

Community economic activities that can be carried out using *jukung* include fishing. Based on interviews with local people, he said *jukung* serves as a means of transportation in looking for fish called Malunta. Malunta is one of the traditional ways for Banjar people to fish in rivers using nets and riding boats. The technique used is throwing the net into the river. This method is often done in shallow rivers and the water is clear.

Jukung is very functional for the Lok Baintan community in carrying out their daily activities or in their economic activities, starting from trading, farming, gardening to fishing. Lok Baintan Village is one of the villages in Kec. Tabuk River, Kab. Banjar, Prov. South Kalimantan, where access generally uses water channels. Even so, this city is a famous tourist destination because of its floating markets. In this village, people carry out their economic activities at the Floating Market by using *jukung* as a forum or place for trading. The Lok Baintan community is aware of and involved in businesses to earn income, such as through trading activities. This trading activity covers the entire process, from production, distribution to consumption. Production is produced by individuals who depend on agriculture and gardening for their

livelihoods, while those who work in the non-agricultural sector play the role of providers of goods which are then distributed.

CONCLUSION

Lok Baintan Village is a village famous for its Floating Market. In this village many people still use it *jukung* Because *jukung* can function as an economic activity such as trading on floating markets, fishing in rivers, farming, gardening, and transportation services. For trading activities, people carry out trade on traditional boats (*jukung*) It starts from the morning sun and doesn't shine until late afternoon. Water transportation or *jukung* This is still part of the means of transportation for the people of Lok Baintan which is an object of income in community life, *jukung* The Lok Baintan community uses it as a tool to carry out economic activities. Apart from that, people use it for farming and gardening. In gardening, people use *jukung* as a means of transportation to go to the rice fields and bring fruit and vegetables when they are harvested which can be bought and sold on the floating market. Therefore, *jukung* is a means of transportation that has a function as a means of transportation for the community in carrying out economic activities or daily activities because it is driven by water areas and the many rivers.

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FUNGSI JUKUNG UNTUK KEGIATAN EKONOMI MASYARAKAT DI DESA LOK BANTAN KECAMATAN SUNGAI TABUK KABUPATEN BANJAR

Abstrak

Jukung merupakan sebutan untuk alat transportasi tradisional suku Banjar di Kalimantan Selatan. Dalam perkembangannya saat ini, penggunaan jukung mulai memudar, dikarenakan adanya dampak globalisasi dan kemajuan teknologi di bidang transportasi darat yang mengakibatkan menurunnya minat penggunaan alat transportasi tradisional seperti jukung yang saat ini sudah sulit bersaing dengan kendaraan darat yang lebih modern. Meskipun demikian, sebagian besar masyarakat Banjar, khususnya yang tinggal di Desa Lok Baintan yang tempat tinggalnya dekat dengan sungai, masih memiliki ketergantungan yang cukup besar terhadap sistem transportasi air untuk menjalankan kegiatan ekonominya. Jukung digunakan oleh masyarakat sebagai alat transportasi di Pasar Terapung. Pasar terapung ini sangat unik karena para pedagangnya menggunakan jukung sebagai lapak berjualan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui fungsi Jukung bagi kegiatan ekonomi masyarakat di Desa Lok Baintan, Kecamatan Sungai Tabuk, Kabupaten Banjar. Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian kualitatif, yang dilakukan dengan cara mengumpulkan data, pada umumnya peneliti dapat memperoleh data deskriptif atau dokumentasi yang diperoleh dari kegiatan observasi. Teknik pengumpulan data yang diterapkan adalah observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jukung sangat berfungsi bagi masyarakat, yaitu dapat mengangkut hasil pertanian perkebunan dari persawahan dan dapat dijadikan lapak untuk berjualan di pasar terapung. Kemudian jukung juga berfungsi untuk menangkap ikan di sungai dan memberikan pelayanan bagi masyarakat yang ingin menaiki jukung.

Kata kunci: Fungsi, jukung, kegiatan ekonomi.