

Traditional Fishing Tools for Banjar People

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Abstrak

Penurunan penggunaan alat tradisional menangkap ikan masyarakat Banjar, menjadi permasalahan dalam pelestarian penggunaan alat tradisional. Permasalahan penggunaan alat tradisional menangkap ikan menyebabkan menurunnya pengembangan kearifan lokal daerah, yang dikenal sebagai banyaknya memiliki sungai. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan alat tradisional menangkap ikan masyarakat Banjar. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif, pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data reduksi data, penyajian data, *member cek*, dan triangulasi. Hasil penelitian menggambarkan bahwa alat tradisional menangkap ikan masyarakat Banjar memiliki penyebutan khas diantaranya *lukah, lunta, hancau, rengge, lalangit, dan tampirai*. Ditinjau dari penggunaan alat tradisional untuk menangkap ikan di Banjarmasin dapat digunakan berdasarkan keadaan air sungai, karena pada dasarnya penggunaan alat tradisional memiliki perbedaan di setiap alat dan penggunaan waktu.

Kata kunci: Masyarakat Banjar, Alat tradisional menangkap ikan dan kearifan lokal

Abstract

The decline in the use of traditional fishing tools for the Banjar community has become a problem in preserving the use of traditional tools. The problem of using traditional fishing gear has led to a decline in the development of local wisdom, which is known to have many rivers. This study aims to describe the traditional fishing tools of the Banjar people. This study uses a descriptive approach, collecting data through observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis techniques include data reduction, presentation, member checks, and triangulation. The study results illustrate that the Banjarese community's traditional fishing tools have the specific mention of *lulah, lunta, hancau, rengge, lalangit, and tampirai*. Judging from the use of traditional tools to catch fish in Banjarmasin,

Keywords: Banjar people, traditional fishing gear and local wisdom.

PRELIMINARY

Maritime Indonesia has many sources of wealth from water areas to prosper its people. The community's prosperity comes from the potential of Indonesia's marine natural resources (Nikawanti, 2021). Kalimantan's vast expanse includes rivers, swamps, lowlands, and mountains. Rivers and swamps are found in thirteen districts, one of which is Banjarmasin City. Banjarmasin is known to have many rivers and is dubbed the City of a thousand rivers (Abbas et al., 2022). Banjarmasin is the City of a thousand rivers, one of which is the Martapura river as a link between the Barito river and the Barito tributary, with an area of approximately 600 kilometers from the whole (Putro, 2020).

As a transportation route, the people of Banjar also use the river to meet other needs, such as fishing. Referring to the results of Surahman's research (2015), fishing activities are carried out using traditional tools. Catching fish using traditional tools has become a hereditary tradition in the pin two river water seasons (pandit and tide) (Surahman et al., 2015). A hereditary tradition in the pin two river water season is catching fish using traditional tools made manually. The traditional tools for catching fish from the Banjar people include; Lukah, lumta, hancu, lalangit, rengge, and tampirai, while traditional tools differ on the state of the river (Subiyakto et al., 2020). Whereas the advantage of using traditional tools is that it contributes to the environment and the surrounding nature so that they can preserve the local wisdom of the Banjar people towards traditional fishing gear that is environmentally friendly (Abbas et al., 2021).

Traditional tools for catching environmentally friendly fish are necessary to be preserved, related to the local wisdom of the Banjar community, which needs to be maintained as an identity and developed from generation to generation (Jumriani et al., 2021). Following the efforts of behavioral patterns in the application of the life of fellow human beings that need to be inherited from generation generations (Abbas, 2015). Thus the traditional fishing tools of the Banjar people are now rarely used, so it is necessary to have a way to maintain Banjar's local wisdom about traditional fishing tools. Local content can maintain balance and harmony of internal and external relations. The internal aspects of local wisdom can be the glue of cohesion (holding the external aspects without destroying them), while the external aspects control the local system (Mutiani, 2018). Thus, this article aims to describe the traditional fishing tools of the Banjar people.

METHOD

In this study, the approach used is a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. This study describes the traditional fishing tools of the Banjar people. Data collection

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techniques used by researchers include observation, interviews, and documentation. The interview data were obtained from 2 parties, users of traditional fishing gear and the surrounding community. At the same time, the collection of documentation data is a support, such as documents and pictures. The data analysis technique of the researcher carried out data reduction by summarizing or selecting the main things according to the research, such as the traditional tools of the Banjar people. Presentation of data displayed in the format of images and tables, as well as conclusions as confirmation of the correctness of the data taken with the data displayed (Sugiyono, 2014).

The validity of the data is carried out on three levels. In the first tier extension of observations, researchers conducted further research on using traditional tools in Banjarmasin to add data that was still lacking and required in-depth data. The second level is member check; the researcher examines the data related to the suitability of the data with the information provided by the informant. In the third tier triangulation, at the source stage researcher conducted another interview with different sources but asked the same questions as the previous interviewees. Technical triangulation is how to examine data on similar information but using different techniques. While time triangulation, researchers conducted observations and interviews at different times.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Traditional tools for catching fish as social studies learning resources can be developed by involving community activities, such as people on the riverbanks who are accustomed to catching fish using traditional tools. The traditional tools for catching fish of the Banjar people include;

1) Lukah/Bubu

The average user of the traditional tool is the people who live on the banks of the river because the people who live on the banks of the river can see firsthand the condition of the river and also the people who live on the banks of the river are more aware of the state of the river so that they can know what traditional tools are suitable for use in river conditions. The traditional tool of the lukah can be obtained by buying it from the Lok Baintan area, which is the area that makes traditional fish traps or catchers. Lukah can also be made using simple materials, such as bamboo and rattan.

Figure 1. Traditional Tools of Lukah



Source: Internet (December 2021)

Traditional tools for catching fish are rarely used by the Banjar community, related to use in conditions of river water that are no longer supported, and the results are not optimal. The results are not optimal because the wounds of traditional fishing gear are traps; the wounds can be used by pairing them with water that leads to river flow. The use of traditional tools for catching fish is primarily determined by the influence of hydrology (water quality) and the season (Rais et al., 2019).

2) Lunta/Net

Lunta is a traditional tool for catching active fish. Lunta can be used by throwing it into the surface of the water until it expands to a round shape, then slowly pulling it with the rope in the tool. Traditional tools can be used at certain times and produce shrimp in season, such as in river water down or down (Sarapil et al., 2018).

Figure 2. Traditional Lunta Tool



Source: Internet (December 2021)

The use of the *lunta* traditional tool depends on the season and the condition of the river water. When it comes to *pandit* month of repeated tides, many people will use the *lunta* traditional tool. In the afternoon, many people line up on the riverbanks using *lunta* to catch fish because *lunta* produces *law* fish, *puyau*, *saluang*, and so on.

3) Hancu/Anco

Hancu is an active fishing gear made of a rectangular net with support from bamboo or rattan above it. The traditional fishing tool that can be used first is to lower the *hancu* into the river water until the *Hancu* nets sink. Second, slowly lift the crushed using a bamboo stalk (Rusmilyansari et al., 2021).

Figure 3. Hancau Traditional Tools



Source: Personal Documentation (November 2021)

Using traditional tools to catch fish is very easy, as long as you know the condition of the river water before catching fish. This is similar to what A(42) as a user of the traditional hancau tool, said:

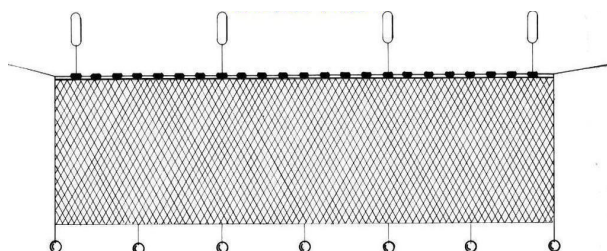
"The use of hancau produces much fish; just one lift is enough to meet the needs of life".

The usage process *ruin edit* is fast, but when you use it in the wrong place, you get trash in the wreck. People's habits when using hancau to hope to get fish quickly cannot be denied by the unfavorable condition of the river. The average time of use of hancau is during the day to the afternoon of a hot daytime habit, so the weather can affect the fish that can be produced. From the results of using hancau, the source produces pomfret when it is in season in the river, but when it is not in season, the fish produced are flat fish and catfish.

4) Rengge Nets

The average user of traditional tools *rengge* is a community that dominates itself over the river because *rengge* users can know the water's state and when *rengge* can be used. As a traditional means of passive fishing, using traditional gillnets requires monitoring the river condition so as not to descend into the river arbitrarily so that the gillnets are not carried away by river currents.

Figure 4. Rengge traditional tools



Source: Internet (December 2021)

Rengge is made of nylon thread and a rhombic cavity. The *rengge* is long (Rahayu, 2021), with a width of 50 cm and a length of 15 – 3 m with a cavity size of 1 cm – 1.5 cm, which is given an iron bracelet as a ballast (Rusmilyansari et al., 2021). The *rengge* can be used

by installing along the river and submerging up to 1.5 m; the gillnet will be lifted if the tool user has had enough time to lift it.

5) Lalangit

Lalangit is a traditional fishing tool made of nylon rope with a hollow diameter of about 0.5 cm - 1 cm in the shape of a rhombus. The size of the ceiling is usually 50 cm × 50 cm, but it can be larger depending on the user's wishes. Lalangit is a traditional fishing tool for the Banjar people, which can be used in rivers or inland waters. The use of lalangit as a fishing tool can be done by preparing the installation area so that it is clean from grass and avoids objects passing in the river (Abidin & Apriyadi, 2016).

Figure 4.9 Traditional Lalangit Tool



Source: Personal Documentation (November 2021)

A user of traditional lalangit tools who often uses Anshorullah stated that: Using traditional lalangit tools cannot be done carelessly; when the river water is heavy and cannot control the tool, the tool cannot be used. In addition, the use of lalangit usually gets large fish according to the tools used with a size of 11 inches, such as flatfish and catfish.

6) Tampirai/Stage Trap

Tampirai is a traditional tool for catching the same fish as lumah, but in different shapes and ways. Tampirai is made of bamboo or rattan in the shape of an armor or a heart that extends downward and a hole for fish to enter around the curve of the heart shape (Rusmilyansari et al., 2021). *Tampirai* is a traditional tool for catching fish, character an armor trap used half in the water and half above the water (Jumriani, 2022).

Figure 6. Traditional Tampirai Tool



Source: Personal Documentation (December 2021)

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Judging from the aspect of the cultural form of artifacts, the people in Banjarmasin have works of art, such as traditional tools for catching fish. The results of the community's work (artifacts) according to the conditions in Banjarmasin are very diverse traditional tools produced from the work of the community, one of which is tampirai, which is a tool for trapping fish which is known to be typical of Lok Baintan.

CONCLUSION

The traditional tools for catching fish from the Banjarese people are in various forms, including *lunta*, *lunta*, *hancu*, *rengge*, *lalangit*, and *tampirai*. The use of traditional tools to catch fish in Banjarmasin can be used based on the condition of river water because the use of traditional tools has differences in each tool and the use time. First, the *wound* can be used at certain times, so finding people using the tool is not easy. Both *lunta* can be used when the river water is low or receding because the fish obtained are in the form of *law*. The three *hancu* can be used anytime, except when the water is low or low; the *hancu* is rarely used. The four gillnets are used in the afternoon or evening hours because waiting for the condition of the river water to calm down; then, the gillnets can be used. The five *rafters* can be used in moderate or low-speed river water because if the *rafters* are heavy, they can be carried away by water currents and released. Finally, the six *tampirai* can be used when the river water is in a medium or high state because the *tampirai* are only placed without waiting long.

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