

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH LOCATION

#### A. General description of North Barito Regency

Muara Teweh is the capital of the North Barito district part of Central Kalimantan province. The inhabitants are native to the Tewoyan Dayak or also called Taboyan Dayak, Bakumpai Dayak and Maanyan Dayak, as well as migrants from other regions. As for forestry, coal mining and gold, as well as oil palm and rubber plantations, are the mainstay products from the city of Muara Teweh.<sup>1</sup>

In the city of Muara Teweh, there was once a Dutch fortress. The location was previously located at the current location of the North Barito Police Resort Mapolres. As the district capital, until around 1962 there were still no four-wheeled vehicles in this city. Land transportation within the city is usually done by using a two-wheeled bicycle as an alternative on foot. While transportation relations with other cities around it, generally by utilizing river transportation, through the Barito river. On the edge of the Barito river can also be seen floating houses in the local language called the lanting house. New 4-wheeled vehicles

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<sup>1</sup><http://edho-muarateweh.blogspot.com/2012/05/muara-teweh-adalah-ibukota-kabupaten.html?m=1>. 7<sup>th</sup> of July 2019

entered the city around 1962, starting with the presence of a jeep (Gaz) and a truck, an official vehicle owned by the military.<sup>2</sup>

From the perspective of the Barito Hamlet language group, the origin of the name Tumbang Tiwei city which later changed to Muara Teweh can be concluded as follows:

In the Bayan Tribe, Pepas Hamlet called Nangei Tiwei (Nangei = Tumbang, Muara; Tiwei = Seluang Tiwei).

In the communication of the Bayan Bintang Ninggi tribe, called Nangei Musini (Nangei Musini = Muara Musini).

The Taboyan Malawaken Hamlet Community is called Ulung Tiwei (Ulung Tiwei = Muara Tiwei, where Ulung Tiwei is an East / Mahakam language family. For example, Ulung Ngiram is abbreviated as Long Ngiram, so Ulung Tiwei is abbreviated as Long Tiwei).

In the community of Bakumpai / Kapuas Hamlet, it is mentioned Tumbang Tiwei (Tumbang Tiwei = Muara Tiwei, which was later put into the Muara Teweh by the Dutch colonial).<sup>3</sup>

Furthermore, the mention of the name of the city of Muara Teweh derived from the word Tumbang Tiwei seems to be in line with the tribes of North Barito

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<sup>2</sup><http://edho-muarateweh.blogspot.com/2012/05/muara-teweh-adalah-ibukota-kabupaten.html?m=1>. 7<sup>th</sup> of July 2019

<sup>3</sup><http://edho-muarateweh.blogspot.com/2012/05/muara-teweh-adalah-ibukota-kabupaten.html?m=1>. 7<sup>th</sup> of July 2019

Hamlet, as quoted from the book "Kalimantan Building Nature and Culture", by Tjilik Riwut (Former Governor of Central Kalimantan).<sup>4</sup>

## 1. Geographical conditions

### a. Geographical location

North Barito Regency is one of the districts in Central Kalimantan Province in the middle of the island of Borneo and is located in the equator which is at position 114° 20'32" ' - 115°50'47' East Longitude and 0°49'00" " North Latitude –10° 27'00" " Latitude Latitude, with boundaries:

- 1) The North is bordered by Murung Raya Regency and Kutai Barat Regency Province of East Kalimantan.
- 2) The South is bordered by South Barito Regency and Tabalong Regency, Province of South Kalimantan.
- 3) East side bordering the West Kutai Regency Province East Kalimantan.
- 4) The West is bordered by Kapuas and Murung Raya Regency.

### b. The area

The area of North Barito Regency is legally stated in Provincial Regulation No. 08 of 2003 concerning the map of the RT, RW, Provincial Central Kalimantan is an area of 8,300 Km<sup>2</sup> (830,000 Ha). Next based on

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<sup>4</sup><http://cerita-kalteng.blogspot.com/2015/06/sejarah-muarateweh.html?m=1>. 7<sup>th</sup> of July 2019

data from the publication of the 2018 Central Barito Regency BPS the area of North Barito Regency is 8,300 Km<sup>2</sup> (830,000 Ha) or as large as 5.4% of the total area of Central Kalimantan Province. Administratively government, North Barito Regency consists of 9 districts, 93 villages and 10 district.

From Table 1 it is known that the districts that have regions the widest in North Barito Regency is the Lahei District with a wide area of 1,655.00 km<sup>2</sup>, or 19.94 percent of the total area of Barito Regency North, then Gunung Purei Subdistrict covering an area of 1,468.00 km<sup>2</sup> or 17.69 percent of the area of North Barito Regency, while the district has the smallest area is South Teweh District which is 485.64 km<sup>2</sup> or 5.85 percent of the total area of North Barito Regency.

**TABLE 1**  
**Area of North Barito Regency by District**

No.	District	Width(km <sup>2</sup> )
1.	Montallat	553.00
2.	Gunung Timang	890,00
3.	Gunung Purei	1.468.00
4.	Teweh Timur	494.84
5.	Teweh Tengah	634,14
6.	Teweh Baru	861,38
7.	Teweh Selatan	485,64
8.	Lahei	1.655,00
9.	Lahei Barat	1.258,00
	The total area of region	8.300,00

Source: North BPS Barito, 2018 and expansion of sub-district studies in North Barito District.

c. Topography

The regional topography and morphology of North Barito Regency consists of South to East is a low lying plain and in the direction North with the shape of a fold area, a fault lined by mountains Muller Schwaner. Parts of the area with 0-2% slabs are located in the section south of the banks of the Barito River which is the Montallat and Central Teweh districts as wide as 165 km<sup>2</sup> (29.2%). Part of the area with a 2-15% slope is spread over all sub-districts cover 4,785 km<sup>2</sup> (21.5%). The slope of 15-40% is spread over all districts cover 4,275 km<sup>2</sup> (51.5%) and parts of the region with slopes above 40% covering 2,075 km<sup>2</sup> (25%).

d. Type of soil

Based on the condition of the existing land, the type of soil that is available at North Barito Regency, which is *alluvial* has a river, *regosol* is present spread in the southern part of the regency region of North Barito, red *podsol* yellow with parent rocks and frozen rocks found in the region hills, cambisols and okisols (laterites) are found in the upper and upper regions most extensive, bumpy and hilly conditions.

e. Climatology

Current climatology in North Barito Regency, section east including humid and hot tropical regions. Corresponding Beringin Meteorological Station Muara Teweh Barito Regency observation North, the average air temperature is approximately 27.7oC and minimum of approximately 26.4oC with relative humidity averaging 83%. Based on data from the Muara Teweh District Banyan Meteorological Station North Barito, the lowest rainfall occurs in July to October. In these months the rainfall is only between 6-158 mm<sup>3</sup> and day rain only ranges between 2-6 days. Whereas for November until December rainfall reaches between 546-565 mm<sup>3</sup> , with days it rains above 20 days per month. The highest rainfall in 2015 occurs in October which reached 565 mm<sup>3</sup>.

#### f. Hydrology

The main river in North Barito Regency is Sungai Barito. The Barito River flows from upstream areas in the Regency Murung Raya passes North Barito Regency, South Barito Regency, up to Barito Kuala Regency, South Kalimantan Province. The river has a length of approximately 900 km (can be navigated 780 Km), an average width of 650 meters with a depth of 8 meters and a distance to Java Sea. Besides that the river plays a role in the hydrological system at North Barito Regency is the Montallat River, the Teweh River and the River Lahei which is a tributary of the Barito.

## 2. Demographic conditions

### a. General Population

The population of North Barito Regency in 2018 (31<sup>th</sup> of December 2018) is 127,479 people based on population registration September 25, 2018 by the Department of Population and Civil Registry with sex ratio 108 and average population density 15 souls square kilometers. The most populous subdistrict of the population is the Central Teweh subdistrict while the area is sparse the population is Gunung Purei District. When compared with the number of Central Kalimantan residents, the percentage amount The population of North Barito Regency ranges from 17.2% - 18.84%, or on average, 18.10% of the population of Central Kalimantan. During the period in 2018 the population growth of North Barito Regency continued to increase with an average growth rate of 1.19% annually.

**TABLE 2**

**The development of the population according to gender**

The Year	Gender		Growth	
	Man	Woman	Total	Growth(%)
2006	58.016	54.521	112.537	1,08
2007	58.643	55.110	113.753	1,08
2008	61.356	60.433	121.789	7,6
2009	61.851	60.925	122.776	0,08
2010	63.106	58.467	121.573	-0,97
2011	64.160	59.442	123.602	2,06

2012	64.249	59.532	123.781	0,01
2013	65.100	60.300	125.400	1,31
2014	65.669	60.825	126.494	0,87
2015	66.211	61.268	127.479	0,78

b. Religious Social Conditions of North Barito regency

Life and harmony in society, especially the internal relations of religious communities, between religious and inter-religious people and the government in North Barito Regency are conducive.

This condition can not be separated from the role of all elements of society and the government and the role of security forces who both want the security of the region to occur.

Based on data from the Ministry of Religion of North Barito Regency, related to the number of religious followers in the local area as of December 2018.<sup>5</sup>

**TABLE 3**

**Religious Social Conditions Of North Barito Regency**

No.	Religion	Population
1.	Muslims	93,246
2.	Protestants	13,772
3.	Catholics	5,410
4.	Hindu Kaharingan	14,987

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<sup>5</sup><https://kalteng.antaranews.com/berita/241710/hubungan-umat-beragama-di-barito-utara-kondusif> 9<sup>th</sup> of July 2019



5.	Buddhists	262
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So it can be concluded from the above table that the Muslims become the majority in the North Barito Regency.

Thus, the origin of North Barito Regency, the name of the city of Muara Teweh and the type of North Barito Hamlet. Then it will explain the general picture of the Buntok Baru village.

### **B. Buntok Baru Village**

Buntok Baru Village is a village located on the banks of the Kali Barito river, Buntok Baru village was founded in 1932 AD, said to be the story, the villagers are a displacement from the village (not called the village name) a village that was hit by a curse, which people in the village the disease is deadly and there is no cause and cure. Therefore, people who have not yet contracted take the initiative to find safe shelter. Then they found a land that was blocked by large rocks. They decided to settle in the village. So since then, the village has been named after the meaningful village of Buntok Kacil (a small, magical village).<sup>6</sup> Since 2008 the name *Buntok Kacil* has changed to *Buntok Baru*, this change of name occurred because seeing the condition of the community and the condition of the village that began to develop, with this new name is expected to be a

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<sup>6</sup>Gusti Nisyani, community leaders. Interview 28<sup>th</sup> of February

motivation and enthusiasm from the community to make a new life more feasible.<sup>7</sup>

### 1. Geographical conditions

The Buntok Baru village is one of the villages located in the South Teweh district of North Barito regency, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. The district capital of this village is Palangka Raya. A subdistrict of South Teweh is a division district from Central Teweh district.

Buntok Baru Village is located on the north side of the Kali Barito River with an area of 2 KM each village. Buntok Baru village has 2 scales, namely, the first stock and the second stock. The distance from the new village of Buntok to the capital city of the sub-district is around 60 km, to get to the village of Buntok Baru, it can be through two routes: land and river routes. Through river paths, we can use kelotok or water buses with  $\pm$  3 hours of travel and land routes we can use motorized vehicles with a distance of  $\pm$  1 hour 30 minutes. The Buntok Baru village boundaries are as follows:

- a. West of Buntok Baru village borders the village of Kamawen, District of Montalat
- b. The east is bordered by Butong Village, South Teweh District.
- c. The north is bordered by the village of Maranen, Bukit Sawit District

Based on information from the elders of the village of Buntok Baru who had served as the village head of Buntok Baru as follows: In 1954-1961 Mr. Tak

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<sup>7</sup>Almuhlis, The Head of Buntok Baru Village. Interview 28<sup>th</sup> of February

Gambang, in 1961-1964 Mr. Takurik, in 1964-1967 Mr. Salian, in 1967-1969 Mr. Itintah, in 1969-1987 Mr. Ayat Alsa, in 2002-2008 Mr. Bahrudin, in 2008-2009 Mr. Ardi, in 2009 until now led by Mr. Almuhlis. Buntok Baru Village is divided into 6 RTs (neighborhoods), each chairperson: RT 01 Mr. Rudiansah, RT 02 Mr. Asmuni, RT 03 Mr. Jukhrani, RT 04 Mr. Purkadi, RT 05 Mr. Rico, RT 06 Mr. Alpuni.<sup>8</sup>

Since 2009 until now the organizational structure and working procedures of the Buntok Baru village are as follows: head of village Mr Almuhlis, Village Secretary Mr Mahlan, Head of Government Mr. Sonady, Head of Development Mr. Edi Risman, Mr. Yansah's Finance Chief, Social Affairs Chief Mr. Wanadi, Data Operator Mr Alan Nuari, customary leader Mr. Riduwan.<sup>9</sup>

## 2. Religious Social Conditions of the Buntok Baru Village Community

The people of Buntok Baru village can be categorized in the middle to lower economic class circle, with the main livelihood being farming, this is indeed supported by suitable soil conditions for growing crops. In addition to farming the community also cultivates oil palm and rubber and raises cattle. Other jobs that people are interested in are self-employed and a few others don't work. In addition, residents also have residents who work as civil servants, honorary employees, traders, and company employees.

The educational background of the residents of the new village of Buntok is quite varied. Among the highest levels are an elementary school, followed by

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<sup>8</sup>Gusti Nisyani, community leaders. Interview 28<sup>th</sup> of February 2019

<sup>9</sup>Data of Buntok Baru village.

junior high school, then no or not in school, then high school. Whereas for Higher Education occupies the final position.

a. Education

Regarding the place of education or institution in the village of Buntok Baru there were several educational sites, namely 1 PAUD, 1 kindergarten, 1 elementary school, 1 junior high school. For further information, please see the following table:

**TABLE 4**  
**Education Means In Buntok Baru Village**

No	Name School	Unit	Info
1	PAUD Tunas Melati	1	Item
2	TK Tunas Melati	1	Item
3	SDN 01 Buntok Baru	1	Item
4	SMPN Satu Atap Buntok Baru	1	Item

b. Total population

According to data from 2018, the total population of Buntok Baru village is 990 people, consisting of 515 male residents and 475 female souls, all residents are spread over 6 RTs. Buntok Baru Village has a moderate population density. Between one house and another house is a few meters adrift, although some houses also have close proximity to other houses. All of the average population

comes from the Bakumpai Dayak community, the majority of whom have long resided in the new village of Buntok or the indigenous people, but a small percentage of those who have recently settled is caused by the migration of the marriage. For more details about the number of residents of Buntok Baru village can be seen in the following table:

**TABLE 2**

**The Number Of Population Of The Village Of Buntok Baru According To The Types Of Garden**

No	Gender	Number of souls	Total
1.	Laki-Laki	515 souls	990 souls
2.	Perempuan	475 souls	

Source: Based on the Village Profile obtained at the Village Office on 15 February 2019.

c. Worship place

A new place of worship in Buntok is a mosque called Baiturrahman Mosque. all worship activities and Islamic Holidays celebrations were held at the mosque.