

CHAPTER III

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE RESEARCH SITE

A. The history of Dalampagar Ulu village

When discussing of Dalampagar Ulu village, it inseparable from the famous great scholar that is well known in Indonesia and Southeast Asia, He is Sheikh Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjary. When he returned from studying in the holy land of Mecca, he was given a gift by the Sultanate of Banjar in the form of a plot of land that was used for agricultural activities as well as his residence, and also to be used as the forerunner to the establishment of a village, the village which is now known as Dalampagar Ulu village. And Sheikh Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjary was the first founder of the Dalampagar Ulu village.

The name Dalampagar Ulu is given for some reason. According to the stories of previous people, the name of the village "Dalampagar Ulu" was given because the village used as the residence of Sheikh Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjary and his family was on the banks of the Martapura river in ancient times. It is said that one night, there was once a group of people with evil intentions who wanted to enter the family's residence, but apparently they saw nothing but a high and sturdy fence that they could not enter. This happened because Allah closed the eyes of these evil people and took care of Sheikh Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjary and his family.³⁸ Then Dalampagar Ulu village is also increasingly

³⁸ Monograph Data, Dalampagar Ulu Village, 2017 year.

known because of the many people from outside the area who deliberately come to seek knowledge from Sheikh Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjary

Initially, Dalampagar Ulu village had a fairly large area which included 5 villages, namely: Kitano river, Dalampagar Ulu village, Dalampagar village, Akar Baru village, and Akar Bauntung village, of which these five villages were only headed by a village headman. Then the 5 villages were expanded with each village headman, including the village of Dalampagar Ulu which was expanded and separated from its parent village, Dalampagar Ulu village in 1979.³⁹

Dalampagar Ulu village is not a new village after the existence of Dalampagar Ulu village, but it is precisely this village that became the beginning of the existence of a village rather than the land given by the Banjar sultanate. This is known from the existence of a house that used to be the residence of Sheikh Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjary which is located at RT 01 Dalampagar Ulu. Another thing that causes this village to be called Dalampagar Ulu is because of administrative and government reasons that require the addition of the word "Ulu" as a village that separates itself from its parent village, Dalampagar Ulu village.

Since the beginning of the division, Dalampagar Ulu village has experienced 6 periods of the village headman, namely:

1. Mastur Mansur

³⁹ Monograph Data.

2. H. Lukman Hasan
3. Mahfuz
4. H. Mas'udi (1st period)
5. M. Quljubi (He was died on the period) and then that change with Mujayuddin (temporary headman)
6. H. Mas'udi (2nd period)

When Mastur Mansur, H. Lukman Hasan and Mahfuz officiates as village headman, Dalampagar Ulu village was part of the Martapura subdistrict. Then when H. Mas'udi officiate as village headman, Dalampagar Ulu is a village that belongs to the East Martapura District until now.

B. Geographic Location and Demographic Conditions

1. Geographic location

Dalampagar Ulu Village is one of 20 villages in East Martapura subdistrict, Banjar Regency. This village consists of 3 RT, they are: RT 01, RT 02, and RT 03. The distance from this village to the subdistrict is 3.5 km, while the distance from the district capital (Martapura) is 4 km, while the distance from the provincial capital (Banjarmasin) is 44 km.

The topography of Dalampagar Ulu village is in the lowlands with an average daily temperature of 26 C-28 C. This village is directly adjacent to the Martapura river, has an area of 50 hectares, with 35 hectares as productive land

and 15 hectares as residential areas. The boundaries of Dalampagar Ulu village are.⁴⁰

North: New Root Village

East: New Root Village

South: Dalampagar Ulu Village

West: Martapura River

2. Demographic Conditions

The number of residents of Dalampagar Ulu village with the latest data in 2016 was 1245 people, with 632 men and 628 women, and 355 families were recorded as heads of families.⁴¹

C. Socio-Religious Conditions, Economics, Education, and others

1. Socio-religious Conditions

The spirit of kinship is the basis life of the society in Dalampagar Ulu village. This can happen because they have very close family relationships, the residents mostly from the same lineage. Almost the entire village population was having the same lineage, only a few people are immigrants. It happened because of marriage ties with local residents.⁴²

⁴⁰ Monograph Data

⁴¹ Monograph Data

⁴² M. Nizar Muaffi, Desa Dalampagar Village's Secretary, Direct Interview, 13 September 2021.

For the local society, the old customs or culture are still maintained, but adapted to the teachings of Islam such as the bridal shower ceremony, 7-month bath for pregnant women, *baandak anak*⁴³, and so on. In the religious field, the village society always carries out scheduled activities once a week such as the Recitation of the Prophet's Birthday, *Burdah*, Shalawat *Daláil Khairát*, Yasinan, and so on which are carried out in mosques, langgar, and people's homes.

For foster the spirit of kinship and strengthen the relationship between the people of the Dalampagar Ulu village, usually on the 5th of Shawwal an annual event is held which is attended by tens of thousands of worshipers from various parts of the country, it is haul of Sheikh Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjary which is centered at the Tuhfaturraghibin mosque in Dalampagar Ulu village.

From a religious perspective, Dalampagar Ulu village is well known as a village that upholds religious values and the religion of its people is 100% Muslim. This village is also famous for its Islamic boarding schools whose students come from various regions, Namely Salafiyah Islamic Boarding School of Sheikh Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjary which was founded by Sheikh Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjary.⁴⁴ For religious facilities and

⁴³ A salvation event when the baby's umbilical cord is detached from the body.

⁴⁴ M. Shaleh, village's device og Dalampagar Ulu, Direct Interview, 13 September 2021.

infrastructure, Dalampagar Ulu village has a prayer room in every RT and 1 central mosque with the following details:⁴⁵

The table of facilities and infrastucture of Dalampagar Ulu village:

| No | Type | Name | Location |
|----|-------------|--------------------|----------|
| 1 | Mosque | Tukhfathurraghibin | RT 02 |
| 2 | Prayer room | Hidayah | RT 01 |
| 3 | Prayer room | Al-kautsar | RT 01 |
| 4 | Prayer room | Misbahul Munir | RT 03 |

In addition, Dalampagar Ulu village also has two pillars of death, namely:

- 1) Pillars of death fardu kifayah Tihfathurraghibin Mosque
- 2) Pillars of death fardu kifayah Break Hidayah

2. Economics Condition

For economic conditions, the most people of Dalampagar Ulu village make agriculture for their livelihood, this is because there is still a large area of agricultural land in the village and the large number of agricultural lands in other villages but owned by the people of Dalampagar Ulu village. But on the other site, agricultural activities which are only carried out once a year make any people look for other jobs to wait for the planting season to arrive, so that economic activity is not only in the agricultural sector, but extends to other fields that are not constrained by seasons, and can be done every day with the same

⁴⁵ Monograph Data

results. Based on several types of businesses and livelihoods of the Dalampagar Ulu village society, they can be detailed as follows:⁴⁶

The table of livelihood of Dalampagar Ulu society:

| No | Profession | Quantity |
|----|-------------------|------------|
| 1 | Farmer | 165 people |
| 2 | Trader | 79 people |
| 3 | Jeweller | 48 people |
| 4 | Teacher | 37 people |
| 5 | Employee | 31 people |
| 6 | Pension | 16 people |
| 7 | Civil servant | 11 people |
| 8 | The embroider | 6 people |
| 9 | Mechanics | 6 people |
| 10 | Barber | 3 people |
| 11 | Driver | 3 people |
| 12 | Motorcycle driver | 2 people |
| 13 | Builder | 2 people |
| 14 | Construction | 2 people |
| 15 | Nurse | 2 people |
| 16 | Doctor | 1 people |
| 17 | Tailor | 1 people |

From the table above, it can be seen that agricultural activities are the most common work done by the village society in Dalampagar Ulu, then most of the others choose jobs that can be categorized as employee. This is a factor that makes the economic condition of the people in this village on average in the middle and also lower middle class.⁴⁷

3. Education Conditions

⁴⁶ Monograph Data.

⁴⁷ M. Saufi, Bendahara desa Dalampagar Ulu, Direct Interview, 13 September 2021.

Education is one of the main things that must be considered by every individual, because that is the capital for a person to live his life later. Likewise, for the people of Dalampagar Ulu education is very important, it is even said that in the village none of the people are illiterate even though they only have education up to the elementary school level.⁴⁸ Data regarding the condition of public education can be seen in the following table:

Table of data on the level education of Dalampagar Ulu society:

| No | Educational level | Total |
|----|---------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Not In School Yet | 70 Person |
| 2 | Kindergarten | 52 Person |
| 3 | Not Finished Elementary School | 112 Person |
| 4 | Dind't Finish Elementary School | 9 Person |
| 5 | Elementary School | 228 Person |
| 6 | Junior high school | 152 Person |
| 7 | Senior High School | 271 Person |
| 8 | Diploma | 11 Person |
| 9 | Undergraduate | 31 Person |

As for educational facilities and infrastructure in the village of Dalampagar Ulu can be seen in the following table:

| No | Type of facilities and infrastructure | Name | Location |
|----|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------|
| 1 | Early childhood education | Sabilal Muhtadin | RT 02 |
| 2 | Kindergarten | Sullamul Ulum | RT 02 |
| 3 | Elementary school | SDN Dalampagar Ulu 1 | RT 01 |
| 4 | Elemantary school | SDN Dalampagar Ulu 2 | RT 03 |
| 5 | Junior high school | Sullamul Ulum | RT 02 |
| 6 | Senior High school | Sullamul Ulum | RT 02 |

⁴⁸ M. Nizar Muaffi, 13 September 2021.

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| 7 | Boarding school | Syekh Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjary | RT 01 |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------|

From the table above, it can be seen that most of the education styles in Dalampagar Ulu village are religious-based, while the general-based one is only at the elementary school level. This is one of the factors that make the people in Dalampagar Ulu a religious society.

Then for other facilities and infrastructure such as health, Dalampagar Ulu village has *Poskesdes* (village healthcare post) at the village level with one midwife, and also *posyandu* (integrated healthcare center) which has one post each RT.⁴⁹

For public facilities and infrastructure in Dalampagar Ulu village in the form of roads including: villages road, town's road, and RT's road. Some roads in the village are paved and have concrete rebates, but some are still in the form of soil. This is included in the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM Desa) for 2017-2022. As for the government, there are three organizations that apply in this village, namely:⁵⁰

- 1) Village Government Organizations
- 2) Village Consultative Body
- 3) Village Society Institutions

⁴⁹ Monograph Data.

⁵⁰ Monograph Data.

Based on the descriptions above, it can be concluded that Dalampagar Ulu village is a fairly developed village, this is because the educational facilities and infrastructure in the village are quite complete, as well as religious and health facilities and infrastructure. The social conditions of the people are very good and harmonious. It's just that most of the people's livelihoods in this village still cannot be categorized as permanent jobs, so it is also a factor in the economic condition in this village, most of which are still at the middle and lower middle level.