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**DJOK MENTAYA'S BIOGRAPHIC VALUE (1939-1994) AS A SOURCE OF LEARNING IPS**

Muhammad Risky Syahbandi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*SMAN 1 Kahayan Hulu Utara, Central Kalimantan Province, Indonesia*

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**ABSTRACT**

Huzai Junus Djok Mentaya is a press figure in South Kalimantan. He started his career as an Editor at the Student's pulpit, the campus newspaper as the mouthpiece for WE at Lambung Mangkurat University in the 1960s. And he was active in the student/Tritura movement in South Kalimantan to overthrow the Old Order and the PKI in 1966 and was a member of 66 activists. Until he founded the largest print media in Banjarmasin, namely the Banjarmasin Post which was founded on August 2, 1971. With his determination and hard work, the press continued to progress and develop. fast. The end result of his struggle, Djok Mentaya, has his name enshrined on a street in Banjarmasin, to commemorate and honor his services. This study explains the biography and describes the value of Djok Mentaya as a press figure in South Kalimantan. And describes efforts to make values as a source of social studies learning. This study uses historical and descriptive qualitative research methods. The results of the study show that the figure of Djok Mentaya has a value of courage, unyielding and willing to sacrifice, hard work, so that later it is used as a social studies learning resource and integrated into the social studies learning process.

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Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: [ssyahbandi@gmail.com](mailto:ssyahbandi@gmail.com)

## **PRELIMINARY**

The mass media, especially newspapers and magazines, played an important role in the trajectory of the struggle until the independence of Indonesia. During the national movement fighting for independence, it played a role in fostering a sense of nationalism and patriotism. Not much different in the era of the Japanese occupation, the mass media still tried with various tactics to remain on the side of the struggle for independence, even though newspapers were often the mouthpiece or tool of the government for the Japanese occupation. After the Proclamation of Independence on August 17, 1945, during the physical revolution, the mass media also struggled. Until the Old Order and New Order eras, the presence of the media also had a hand in development. Unfortunately, on the other hand, the mass media were banned or banned from developing if they were deemed detrimental to the government (Patmawati, 2011; Said & Muslimah, 2021)

Likewise the mass media in South Kalimantan. Along with the emergence of the New Order, which was led by Suharto, the publication of newspapers whose birth was forced to support various personal and government interests, consciously re-discovered its identity. What is the target for national press coverage, the press published in the South Kalimantan area, especially newspapers such as the Student Conference, creates social control through reporting. Similar to national news, but adapted to local conditions. On the other hand, such as the existence of the Student Pulpit Newspaper which always contains news that favors the interests of the people, this newspaper quickly gains public sympathy and progresses rapidly (Sutikno, 2021; Tantular, 2014)

The Student pulpit newspaper was later developed into a general newspaper and three media were born with the pioneers and managers consisting of "people" from the student pulpit. Among them, the Community Media Newspaper, led and managed by H. Anang Adenansi, Rustam Effendi Karel, Mas Abi Karsa and Hadariah Rokh. Then the Community Pulpit Newspaper led by Alwi AS, based in Samarinda. Furthermore, Intan Sari Magazine was led by Djok Mentaya, Yustan Azidin, Gusti Effendi AR, Djohar Hamid (Herayanti & Habibi, 2017).

On August 2, 1971 Intan Sari Magazine changed its name to the Banjarmasin Post daily. Although predicated as a daily newspaper, in its first year it was published

only once a week. Among the three newspaper publications that have been able to publish and develop well to date are Banjarmasin Post. The social control carried out by the press can not only be used to fight for the aspirations of the people, it is also very useful in supporting and disseminating the results of development. The press media during the New Order era were widely used to publish the results of development. During the change of government, the role of the press always stands out, so that at the beginning of the change, many press publications appeared (MacKinnon & Artha, 1981; Nurmitasari & Putri, 2021)

From this historical trajectory of the press in South Kalimantan, the name Huzai Junus Djok Mentaya emerged. He is often known by the public or among journalists as Djok Mentaya. He played a major role in the development of the world of the press in Bumi Lambung Mangkurat. The existence of Djok Mentaya, according to (Silviyani, 2016; Tama, n.d.), made his debut in the world of the press by being active as editor of the Student pulpit, the campus newspaper as the mouthpiece for WE at Lambung Mangkurat University.

The figure of Djok Mentaya deserves to be a role model because of the consequences, principles of life and hard work. Moreover, its presence in the world of the press in South Kalimantan is able to bring progress, parallel to other regions. In fact, one step ahead than before, to be able to speak at the national level. Because of Djok Mentaya's leadership and achievements in the field of journalism.

Djok Mentaya's struggle deserves an example for today's young generation. Unfortunately, the younger generation or millennials in the cities of Banjarmasin and South Kalimantan generally don't know who he is. Even though he is a fighter in advancing the world of the press. He even participated in overthrowing the Sukarno regime during the Old Order with Anang Adenansi who was a member of the "66" activists. He is also recognized as a press hero by many people.

From the historical record of Djok Mentaya's struggle, several values of struggle can be identified. Starting from the values of courage, hard work, courage, and the value of never giving up which can be used as role models for the general public and can also be presented to social studies students. In Djok's life journey, there are heroic values that can be instilled in the present, especially for students. Djok Mentaya, born in Sampit, Central Kalimantan Province, has positive values as a

fighter. The values of his struggle can be used as a source of social studies learning at Junior High Schools (SMP) and Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTS) in South Kalimantan Province.

Departing from this, the author is interested in conducting research on the values of Djok Mentaya's Biography as a source of social studies learning. The value of struggle is very important to be applied to students. The application of that value also needs to be familiarized and instilled from a young age, especially for an educator by making it a source of learning. Not only that, most writers are sometimes more concerned with writing about external figures rather than figures in their respective local areas, so that's why there is a revival about the values of local figures.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This research uses historical method and qualitative approach. The stages of research by applying this historical method are the first stage of the heuristic stage, namely data collection. At this stage the researcher makes interview guidelines, collects materials or searches for data sources both from interviews with informants and data in the literature. Then other sources are secondary sources obtained through library research including books of scientific writings that are relevant to the problem under study.

Then the critical stage is carried out to determine the validity and originality of the data obtained in the field, both from the results of the literature review and from the results of interviews. The author criticizes by comparing the results of interviews to get the authenticity of the information. After the writer made a critique, the next step was the interpretation stage, namely interpreting the data obtained in the form of documents and interviews related to the object under study. Then arrange the results of the research systematically. The last stage, namely historiography, is the stage of writing historical stories, after going through the interpretation stage. In this stage, the author writes the results of the research in the form of an article entitled Biographical Values of Djok Mentaya as Social Studies Learning Resources (1939-1994).

## **RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **A. Biography of HJ Djok Mentaya, Hero of the South Kalimantan Press from 1939-1994**

## 1. Childhood and Youth

Huzai Junus (HJ) Djok Mentaya is the eighth son of HM Seman Yunus and H. Mardiah. Djok was born on July 13 in Simpung Village, Sampit, Central Kalimantan Province. His father is an elementary school principal (SD) in Simpung and his mother is a housewife. As a housewife, as stated by Norjannah (Djok Mentaya's sister) that their mother cannot read, but she is good at making various kinds of creativity such as making embroidery, cakes and making clothes. As a result, every holiday, both Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha, he makes clothes for his children and grandchildren.

Djok Mentaya or commonly called Huzai when he was a child has eleven siblings and one of them is an adopted brother. During his childhood to elementary school, Djok had many friends, was agile, easy-going and broad in his social circle. Not only that, Djok likes to play with anyone and is not naughty. His hobby is sports, namely football (Setyowati et al., 2021)

When he was in junior high school, Djok often appeared on stage to sing and recite poetry. As a child he liked to play in the evening, and by evening Huzai and his brothers had to take a bath to pray. Sometimes after Isha, his father would often tell stories about the prophets, fairy tales and historical stories. These good habits were always practiced, because at that time there was still no electricity, so many children generally used to listen to inspirational stories from their parents.

His attitude as a child was open but firm and hard-hearted in achieving everything that became his goals and ideals. Djok loves his family very much. Everything he does is for his family. It is not surprising that later, during Djok's leadership at the Banjarmasin Post newspaper, nearly 60% of the employees were family members. Siti Purwawati (Djok's youngest sister) said Djok was like a big tree that was very shady. So that the whole family can take shelter under it because it gets shade and tranquility.

Likewise when Mardiah (Djok's mother) was sick. Actually, Mardiah's illness started with a mosquito bite. Feeling the itching very badly, Mardiah also scratched the bite marks. Unexpectedly the scars became irritated and resulted in wounds that did not heal. This is due to the disease he suffered from diabetes. Djok suggested to HM Seman Yunus (his father) to take his mother for treatment to

Banjarmasin. Starting from this incident, the entire Djok family moved to Banjarmasin. It was God's will, Mardisah finally faced the powerful. After the death of his mother, later Djok advised his younger siblings to stay in Banjarmasin and work at the Banjarmasin Post newspaper.

## **2. Adolescence & Joining the Student Press Association**

The results of the interview are from Beben (52 years old), from Djok and all of his siblings go to school in Sampit, while his parents are in the Sinpur area. That's why when he went to school, Djok was far from his parents. Sometimes parents come to visit their children. Even though he is far from his parents, Djok does not often play truant. Even during the exam, Djok studied hard without any supervision from his parents or siblings.

After graduating from junior high school, Djok continued his education to high school in Banjarmasin, precisely SMA 1 Banjarmasin. When he joined his sister, who is married to a police officer. Because of the service in Kapuas, no one occupied the house, so Djok and the other brothers occupied it. Do not know when the name Djok Mentaya attached to it. What is clear is that when Djok sat in college, that name became his nickname. The name Mentaya itself is immortalized from the name of a large river in Sampit, Central Kalimantan. Usually large ships often pass the river.

The family name in Djok finally faded. His friends call Huzai Junus more often by the name Djok. It was the family who initially called Djok's name. So that in the end his name became HJ Djok Mentaya. After Djok performed the pilgrimage in 1988 with his wife in front of his name the words HJ were written. Most people thought that HJ in front of Djok's name was an abbreviation of the word haji. However, the word HJ is derived from his real name, namely Huzai Junus.

Djok continued his education to college. Djok entered college in 1959 at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences at Lambung Mangkurat University (Unlam). This is where his talent as a journalist begins to appear.

## **3. Djok Mentaya: Tritura Struggle & Student Pulpit**

Djok Mentaya's childhood and family environment greatly influenced Djok's personality and thoughts in carrying out his career, especially when he was the Chairman of the Banjarmasin Post. (Jannah et al., 2017) wrote that Djok was

indeed known as a senior journalist. He has been in this work since 1968, when he and his fellow class 66 colleagues published the Bulletin of the Student Council under the auspices of the Alma mater Press Foundation. Sitting as administrators in the Student pulpit were General Manager HJ Djok Mentaya, then Deputy General Managers Djohar Hamid and Zainuddin Rais. The Chief Editors are Alwys and Deputy Editors Yustan Azidin and Anang Adenansi. The editorial secretary is MH Hadharyah R and Roestam Effendi.

In addition to the core management, the general weekly bouquet was also assisted by several people on the editorial staff. Like students at other higher education institutions in Indonesia, especially in Java, students in Banjarmasin, especially students from Unlam and IKIP (FKIP Unlam), IAIN Antasari and AMI also have a lot of interest in the press and journalism. In 1964, the Banjarmasin branch of the Indonesian Student Press Association (IPMI) was formed. Sitting on the IPMI board at that time was the Chairman of Alwys AS, then Deputy Chairman Yustan Aziddin, Secretary HJ Djok Mentaya, Deputy Secretary Anang Aini and Treasurer Djohar Hami.

The management is equipped with several bureaus, including foreign bureaus, publishing bureaus and others. IPMI Banjarmasin branch at that time already had dozens of members consisting of students from UNLAM, IKIP, Indonesian Maritime Academy (AMI), IAIN and others. IPMI Banjarmasin branch activity at that time was publishing *Varia Universitaria*. A kind of space bulletin broadcast through RRI Banjarmasin. The contents of *Varia Universitaria* include editorials, reviews, campus news and songs with broadcasters from Unlam and IKIP students, including the duet of Nursyah and Maharani D, Hoesni Thamrin and Rustam Effendi Karel, said Deny (42 years old).

Prior to broadcast, these materials must first be submitted to the Head of the Broadcasting Division of RRI Banjarmasin at the RRI Building, Jalan Lambung Mangkurat for investigation and finally must be submitted to the police. This is intended to avoid reports that are considered detrimental to the government at that time. After the outbreak of the G30S/PKI rebellion at the end of September 1965 and the formation of the US Consulate in South Kalimantan at the end of 1965, *Varia Universitaria* IPMI branch Banjarmasin changed its function into one of the

activities of the Information Bureau of the US Consulate in South Kalimantan through RRI Banjarmasin.

During his youth Djok was also involved in the action of the three demands of the people or Tritura, which was a month later than Jakarta. However, stories of youth heroism, especially university students, also occurred in Banjarmasin in February 1966. And this was the biggest demonstration of Banua that took place during President Soekarno's old order regime.

In general, there are 3 demands being fought for. Lower the price of goods, disband the PKI, and clean the cabinet of communist minions. In Banjarmasin, in particular, there are two additional demands, namely stabilizing prices and bringing to justice the middlemen. Because at that time the economy in Banjarmasin was very sad. Everywhere people lined up to buy rice, sugar and kerosene. The price of basic food items in the morning can increase by 300 percent in the afternoon. In fact, the inflation rate is very high, reaching 600 percent. The paralysis of the economic sector spread to the political situation which was infiltrated by the September 30th Movement/Indonesian Communist Party (PKI).

#### **4. The Role and Challenges of Djok Mentaya Until the Establishment of the Banjarmasin Post**

1966 was a historic year that had quite an important meaning for the Indonesian nation and state. It was in that year that the power of the Old Order which was dominated by the PKI fell and, strictly speaking, the New Order under Suharto's national leadership. The struggle to uphold the New Order and overthrow the Old Order carried out by ABRI together with the Indonesian people who remained loyal to Pancasila, the 1954 Constitution and the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, especially students who were members of the Indonesian Student Action Unit (KAMI), gave birth to new nuances in life. the nation and state of Indonesia. One of them is in the life of the press, especially newspapers.

Banjarmasin Post was born from the activities of South Kalimantan students who have an interest in the press or journalism. Then in 1964 several Unlam students led by Almy AS participated in the IV Student Arts Week (PKM) throughout Indonesia in Bandung. After returning from the PKM, Alwy began to activate himself in journalistic activities. In press life, following the birth of the



New Order, several newspapers (newspapers), both daily and weekly in scale, were born in various big cities which were the basis of the struggle to enforce the New Order, such as in Jakarta, Bandung, Yogyakarta, Surabaya, Medan, Ujung Pandang and Banjarmasin. The newspaper was established and published by students who are members of the Indonesian Student Press Association (IPMI) which is the US Information Bureau in each of the cities and regions concerned.

Based on the historical background of its birth, the Banjarmasin Post can be said to be a struggle newspaper. Besides being founded with great struggle by Djok and his friends, Banjarmasin Post is also a struggle newspaper that was born at the beginning of the New Order. As a newspaper of struggle, in accordance with its position and clearly this newspaper has an identity and patriotic ideals. Banjarmasin Post has been able to stand up to this day because of the fighting spirit of its founders and administrators. In fact, they have absolutely no knowledge of newspaper publishing. In fact, it is also not supported by sufficient funds or capital. At the beginning of establishing Banjarmasin Post,

Exactly on August 2, 1971 the Banjarmasin Post was published for the first time. Djok's consideration for publishing the newspaper on a weekly basis was due to limited printing capabilities and very minimal marketing capabilities. Banjarmasin Post can only be published with 4 tabloid size pages. In 1972, the Banjarmasin Post was published daily but it has not proven that the Banjarmasin Post has been running well in terms of its business. In fact, it declined even more around 1974 and 1975. It is not wrong if there is an opinion that the birth of the Banjarmasin Post in 1971 gave a sense of anxiety, because at that time the conditions of printing and newspaper life in this area were so lagging behind when compared to other regions that had classified as more advanced.

Moreover, the socio-economic and social conditions of the community after the G30/S incident are still not conducive. Meanwhile, on the other hand, the public's interest in reading is still very small. So that the unfavorable fate of publishing in this country is complete. Even though they have to go through the bittersweet experience of managing the publication, the managers never complain and never give up, like the saying "Once the screen expands, then we abstain". In fact, in addition to managing the publication, they also have to study in order to

complete their studies. In an effort to develop Banjarmasin Post, Djok Mentaya cannot be separated from physical and mental challenges.

### **5. Djok Mentaya's Gait: Politics in OUR Organization & the Press**

Djok is a person with strong opinion and never waver in social life and society. Especially since becoming an activist in the Indonesian Student Action Union (KAMI). Djok did not hesitate to criticize those closest to him if their enthusiasm slackened in upholding truth and justice for the people. However, it was not because of Djok's strong stance and fierce attitude that people who disagreed with him became hostile towards him. This is because the attitude of the djok who is social and humble in showing his views.

Not only that, Djok is a person who is willing to help people in need. Especially people who are victims of government officials as a result of their actions. Djok sincerely protects those who are oppressed by the actions of asocial elements, who blame power or laws.

As an ordinary human being, Djok also cannot be separated from all his shortcomings. Sometimes also emotional in dealing with problems and people who are explosive but "humanity" and "friendly". This is understandable because he is always viewed with the wrong view and resists at all costs. It can be admitted that Djok is someone who has a high temperament. He is always emotional in responding to criticism. He would fight back first but then he would quickly notice the criticism. Djok Mentaya is an example of simplicity, this can be seen from the white and white uniform he always wears.

### **6. End of Struggle**

However, the path of life is not always easy. This also applies to Djok Meneta. He finally died in Jakarta on January 13, 1994. He was then taken to Banjarmasin and buried in the Happy Landasan Ulin Cemetery, Banjarbaru City. Djok, who, according to Lies Pandan Wangi, his daughter, when he was still in his mother's womb, dreamed that he was taking care of that month – a sign that the child would become a big man – was known as a figure who opposed the domination of big media capital.

Only a year after he died, the Banjarmasin Post he built with blood and tears was no longer his. There's really nothing wrong with this. Because change is irreversible. Change can be a tiger that eats its cubs. But it can also be a tiger who

patiently looks after and guides its cubs to be strong in facing change. The South Kalimantan Provincial Government also gave an award to this South Kalimantan press hero. The name Djok Mentaya was immortalized as the name of a street in Banjarmasin, to commemorate and honor his services, especially in the world of press/journalism in South Kalimantan, the result of an interview with Ifan (47 years old).

## **B. Values From Djok Mentaya's Biography**

Based on Djok Mentaya's biography, important values can be identified, namely the value of courage, willingness to sacrifice, never give up, and hard work. By imitating these values, of course, the younger generation can play an active role in development in all fields according to their respective abilities. Thus, every citizen can become a hero both for himself and for the people of the nation and state. If you understand the values that are embedded in the heroes, such as exemplary, willing to sacrifice, love the homeland, togetherness, independence, equality, nationalism and patriotism.

In the modern era, life is increasingly complex. It takes toughness, both mentally and physically. Not everyone is brave, can or is able to take the risky path. Pioneering also means that the courage to state what is right and what is wrong is wrong. Like the struggle of Djok Mentaya, especially in South Kalimantan. Therefore, it is this spirit that should be possessed by the youth of the nation's next generation and students to provide enlightenment to the people and prepare themselves to accept the relay of national leadership.

A teacher is not only required to understand the material he teaches, but is also required to be able to convey the message and values of the heroes and important figures who were influential in his time. A teacher can convey the sacrifices of the previous heroes to provide understanding and shape the character of students so that they are always enthusiastic in all their activities. If seen from the description of a Djok Mentaya above, then there are several good main values that can be presented to Social Science students.

### **1. Courage Value**

Djok Mentaya's brave attitude can be seen especially in the world of journalism. Not only that, he has served as chairman of the Information and

Massmedia Bureau of the Golkar High-level I DPD, South Kalimantan for two periods (1984-1988 and 1988-1993) as well as the chairman of SOKSI South Kalimantan. However, Djok still chose the world of journalism over politics, even though he was different from his comrades, such as Anang Adenansi, who was more successful in politics than in journalism.

The attitude of courage about Djok in 1966, when students, students, youth, and the people of Indonesia united with the support of ABRI to overthrow the Old Order regime. From this heroic incident, Djok Many played a role. Until it reached its climax with the death of the preparatory level student of the Faculty of Economics, University of Lambung Mangkurat (Unlam) Hasanuddin HM, this incident was the starting point for the anger of the people of South Kalimantan in Banjarmasin against the Old Order regime. It is not known for certain who the perpetrators were responsible for the bloody incident on February 10, 1966. It is strongly suspected that the son of Haji Madjedji was killed by a bullet fired by members of the Yon K 411/Di Ponegoro Troops, Central Java, who were on guard during the demonstration.

## **2. The Value of Never Giving Up**

Djok Mentaya in his struggle to advance the world of journalism is not based on personal interests but for the interests of the community at large. This can be seen in Djok during the New Order era. After the outbreak of the G30S/PKI rebellion in Indonesia, it turned out to have an impact on the world of the press, not to mention that the press among students was also banned because it was considered a threat to established power. The student press can be said to be part of the most powerful student movement that is close to the realities of people's lives, but Djok never gives up in broadcasting news to the public.

Likewise when Djok led the Student Bulletin which was his first step in moving in the field of journalism to the Banjarmasin Post. With his unyielding struggle, this figure deserves to be called a pioneer and reformer of the press in South Kalimantan. What Djok did gave an important meaning for the development of the press in this area, from the beginning it was not there or had never been done before through Djok's breakthroughs and ideas. Finally he managed to make Banjarmasin Post one of them as a press icon on Bumi Lambung Mangkurat. This

proves that with the determination of an unyielding spirit, and we are never afraid to uphold justice and truth, it will certainly produce the results we want. Therefore, Djok's character and attitude are exemplary for the younger generation.

### **3. The Value of Willing to Sacrifice**

In the development of the press during the New Order era, several newspapers were born whose publications were daily and weekly in various big cities which were the basis of the struggle for justice at that time. Like Djok Mentaya, in early 1971 the Banjarmasin Post newspaper experienced many ups and downs in its management, due to not having sufficient capital.

Banjarmasin Post has been able to stand up to this day because of the fighting spirit of its founders and administrators. In fact, they have absolutely no knowledge of newspaper publishing. In fact, it is also not supported by sufficient funds or capital. At the beginning of establishing Banjarmasin Post, its managers often had to share their grief with their children and wives and their families because they had to give up some of their shopping money or sell their belongings, such as jewelry, to finance the publication.

With his sacrifice finally bears satisfactory results. The newspaper 'Banjarmasin Post' at that time was the only newspaper that stood out in Kalimantan. This newspaper reached Pangkalanbun. It is also undeniable that the media is a carrier of information regularly to Kotawaringin Barat. The newspaper 'Banjarmasin Post' with a determined spirit of self-sacrifice for development appeared to dare to criticize the government. In the end, it has become a media that is highly feared and respected, and its role is also as a facilitator between the government and the community regarding development and culture.

From this, reflected in Djok's self-sacrifice by building the Banjarmasin Post media, in a state of crisis and threats from the government at that time, did not reduce his sacrifice in the slightest for the sake of progress and development for the community. Thus, Djok's soul can be imitated to be applied in everyday life. In particular, the story of Djok's journey while he was alive, may be able to make it a lesson to achieve what he wants to aim and aspire to.

### **4. Hard Work Value**

According to (Elfindri et al., 2015), the character of hard work is the nature of a person who does not easily give up who is accompanied by a strong will in trying to achieve his goals and ideals. People with this character tend to try to maximize their potential in completing a task or job. This person usually always thinks positively and is not easily broken by obstacles that hinder him.

The value of hard work is reflected in Djok Mentaya. How is the effort to develop the Banjarmasin Post Newspaper. The editor-in-chief and general manager of Banjarmasin Post has his own way of attracting readers. Since the late 1970s, this man who his colleagues know is always lively has marketed his newspapers through retail cars with loudspeakers and playing Malay songs. To penetrate the Kapuas River area, he uses a klotok boat with a 5 PK outboard engine, which also sings the favorite music of many people. There are also motorbikes, to go to the villages. The problem is not that the people's purchasing power is lacking. However, it is their interest in reading that must be provoked.

The Banjarmasin Post newspaper was first published with 1,000 copies, 1971 and that too per week, although its SIT daily circulation of the Banjarmasin Post in 1985 did not go far from 25 to 30 thousand. With such circulation, after all, 20 of its employees have occupied the official residence. According to Djok, printing employees also have collective shares, not just journalists. So, with the enactment of SIUPP, Djok is not clumsy. He did not see the central newspaper as a rival. What happens in the yard itself is more interesting, than what is far away.

### **C. Integration of Djok Mentaya Biographical Values as Social Studies Learning Resources**

#### **1. Integration of Values in Social Studies Syllabus for Class IX SMP/MTS**

The syllabus is a learning design that contains plans for teaching materials for certain subjects at certain levels and classes, as a result of the selection of grouping, sequencing, and presenting curriculum materials that are considered based on the characteristics and needs of the local area (Majid et al., 2013) The class IX SMP syllabus can be used as a consideration to describe the values of Djok Mentaya's hard work. Relevant material for inserting heroic values and local figures

in this syllabus is the material "Various important events during the New Order, Indonesia's economic development during the New Order, and the Political, Economic and Social Crisis of the Reformation Period in Indonesia". This material is contained in the Social Sciences Book Chapter IV class IX IPS semester 2.

There are various benefits that can be obtained from the translation of the values of a hero or local figure to students, namely students as the younger generation so that they can imitate every existing value. In instilling the values of hard work in students, the inclusion approach is an approach that emphasizes the inculcation of social values in students. The methods used in the learning process according to this approach include: exemplary, positive and negative reinforcement, simulation, role playing, discussion and others (Edwards et al., 2016)

The values of hard work can also be used as an alternative to inculcating the values of the nation's character which have recently faded away. However, the heroic values that have been described in the syllabus and the Lesson Plan (RPP) will not be useful if there is no specific delivery from the social studies subject teacher. There is also a need for the participation of school principals and the government to introduce local historical values to students so that these values can always be used as a foothold to instill good morals for the nation's next generation. Values in social studies learning help students become good human beings in the life of daily interactions in society (Nasih et al., 2019)

The values that can be learned from the biography of Djok Mentaya (1939-1994) during the New Order era in upholding justice and truth through the world of journalism are courage, unyielding, willing to sacrifice. Therefore, the values that exist from the figure of Djok Mentaya can later be imitated and applied to social life by the younger generation, especially in South Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan.

The values of hard work are a way to start building a young generation who is virtuous towards the Indonesian nation and state. In today's era, the younger generation commits a lot of negative actions, such as brawls, fights, theft, rape, and others. As a result of the lack of instilling the heroic values of the hero. because it also makes a good contribution to the character education of the younger generation.

In this case, the figure of Djok Mentaya who may be known in South Kalimantan as an activist, press fighter and pioneer of the Banjarmasin Post newspaper, perhaps his values can be passed on to the younger generation. The contribution of Djok Mentaya's hard work values for social studies learning in junior high schools based on the 2013 curriculum can be implemented as a social studies learning resource in junior high schools/MTs based on the 2013 curriculum.

In this case, education as a learning process to achieve maturity, both in behavior and in everyday life, encourages a person to become a good citizen, aware of the procedures for living in society (Subiyakto et al., 2017). Social studies learning will develop students' activities to study various events, to then be understood and neutralized by themselves so that they give birth to examples of attitude and action. Among these events, there were also messages related to the values of hard work such as courage, never giving up, and being willing to sacrifice.

## **CONCLUSION**

First, Djok was born on July 13 in Simpung Village, Sampit, Central Kalimantan Province. His father is an elementary school principal in Simpung while his mother is a housewife. Djok continued his education to college. Djok entered college in 1959. He entered the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences at the University of Lambung Mangkurat, from this FISIP his talent as a journalist began to appear.

When he was a student, Djok was active on the UNLAM Student Council and was a member of the Indonesian Student Press Association which later became the forerunner to the establishment of the Banjarmasin Post which is now big. Djok is known as a senior journalist. He has been doing this work since 1968, when he and his colleagues from the 66th generation published the Student Council under the Alma mater Press Foundation.

Based on its birth, Banjarmasin Post can be said as a newspaper of struggle, apart from being founded with great struggle by Djok and his friends, Banjarmasin Post is also a newspaper of struggle that was born at the beginning of the New Order. Especially since becoming an activist in the Indonesian Student Action Union (KAMI). Djok did not hesitate to criticize the people closest to them if their enthusiasm



waned in upholding truth and justice for the people. However, it was not because of Djok's strong stance and fierce attitude that people who disagreed with him became hostile towards him. This is because the attitude of the djok who is social and humble in showing his views.

Second, Djok Mentaya's struggles can be translated into four main values that Djok possesses, namely the values of courage, unyielding, willing to sacrifice and hard work. These values are very useful for the younger generation to contribute to regional progress, especially in South Kalimantan. In addition, the values from Djok Mentaya's biography are expected to be a source of social studies learning in schools in the South Kalimantan region in general.

Third, the integration of values from Djok Mentaya's biography as a social studies learning resource. First, the integration of grades in the syllabus and lesson plans for IPS class IX. Then the integration of values in learning. Learning values appear implicitly in learning scenarios and explicitly in learning assessments.

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