

## Iron Seller Activities in Riverbank Communities in South Kuin Village

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### Article History

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Received: 03/04/24 Review: 21/10/24 Revision: 25/10/24 Available Online: 01/11/24

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#### Abstract

*The background of the iron sellers in the riverbank is a human unit or group of people living in along the riverbank. Their lives are dominated by river culture. However, the life of the Bantaran Sungai community in Kuin Selatan Village, Banjarmasin, gives a different and very interesting nuance. There are forms of economic activity in the area that indirectly do not influent in the river for the spring of life, but present a complete form of economic activity, both from production and distribution and consumption activities. This is reflected in the economic activity of iron craftsmen. The points at this research were: (1.) To discover out what kinds of goods were made by iron sellers in Kuin Selatan Village, (2.) To find out the making, marketing and usage activities take out by iron sellers at Kuin Selatan Village, (3.) To discover out the ways of making iron by iron sellers. Descriptive qualitative method was used in the research to illustrate the economic activities of the riverbank groups in Kuin Selatan Village. The person in this research were iron craftsmen. The research instrument consisted of observation guides and interviews made by the researchers themselves. The data analysis technique used is data reduction, data presentation and conclusion. Test the validity of the data using time triangulation, sources and data collection techniques.*

*The conclusions appear that the interesting economic activity of the riverbank groups in Kuin Selatan Town was ironmonger. Its economic activities contain: (1.) production activities, (2.) marketing activities, (3.) usage activities. The making activities of the iron craftsmen are in the form of agricultural tools such as hoes, crowbars, machetes, sickles, and also in the form of household utensils such as frying pans, knives and panicles. In addition, other products include bolts, drills, truck elbows, hinges, valves, drums and containers. Distribution activities can be seen in the acquisition of raw materials and distribution of production results to consumers. The form of distribution of goods is carried out directly or indirectly. Obtaining nail materials indirectly through collectors, while the distribution of manufactured goods through agents. The consumption activities of iron craftsmen are carried out directly, namely buyers come directly to the craftsmen to buy the goods they produce and indirectly, namely traders buy to be resold to the market to consumers. The conclusion reached by these iron sellers is that we can get to know the processing of iron goods which can be made into several kinds of tools to break down gold such as drums and valves for example, accompanied by activation of production, distribution and consumption*

**Keywords:** Activities, Iron Sellers, Riverbank Communities

#### Abstrak

Para penjual besi di bantaran sungai merupakan sebuah kesatuan manusia atau kelompok manusia yang bermukim di sepanjang tepian sungai. Kehidupan mereka didominasi pada budaya sungai. Namun

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demikian kehidupan masyarakat Bantaran Sungai di Kelurahan Kuin Selatan Banjarmasin memberikan nuansa yang berbeda dan sangat menarik. Ada bentuk kegiatan perekonomian di daerah tersebut yang secara tidak langsung tidak bergantung pada sungai sebagai sumber kehidupannya, tetapi menyajikan bentuk aktivitas ekonomi yang utuh, baik dari kegiatan produksi dan distribusi dan konsumsi. Hal ini tergambar pada aktivitas ekonomi pengrajin besi. Dalam penelitian ini tujuannya adalah: (1.) Agar bisa mengenal jenis-jenis barang yang dibuat para penjual besi di Kelurahan Kuin Selatan, (2.) Untuk mengetahui aktivitas produksi, distribusi dan konsumsi yang dilakukan para penjual besi di Kelurahan Kuin Selatan, (3.) Untuk mengetahui cara-cara pembuatan besi yang dilakukan oleh para penjual besi. Metode Kualitatif deskriptif dipakai pada penelitian ini agar bisa menjelaskan tentang aktivitas ekonomi masyarakat bantaran sungai di Kelurahan Kuin Selatan. Adapun subjek pada penelitian ini yakni Penjual Besi. Instrumen penelitian ini terbagi menjadi pedoman observasi dan wawancara yang dibuat oleh peneliti sendiri. Teknik analisis data yang dipakai adalah reduksi data, penyajian data penarikan kesimpulan. Uji keabsahan data memakai triangulasi waktu, sumber dan teknik pengambilan data.

Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan tentang aktivitas ekonomi masyarakat bantaran sungai di Kelurahan Kuin Selatan yang menarik adalah pengrajin besi. Aktivitas ekonominya meliputi: 1) kegiatan pembuatan, 2) kegiatan pemasaran, 3) kegiatan pemakaian. Kegiatan produksi pengrajin besi berupa alat pertanian seperti cangkul, linggis, parang, celurit, dan juga dalam bentuk peralatan rumah tangga seperti wajan, pisau, dan panic. Selain itu produk lain berupa baut, bor, siku bak truk, engsel, katub, tromol, dan kontainer. Kegiatan distribusi terlihat pada perolehan bahan baku dan penyaluran hasil produksi ke tangan konsumen. Bentuk pendistribusian barang dilakukan secara langsung maupun tidak langsung. Perolehan bahan baku secara tidak langsung melalui pengepul sedangkan penyaluran barang hasil produksi lewat agen. Kegiatan konsumsi pengrajin besi dilakukan secara langsung, yaitu pembeli datang langsung ke pengrajin untuk membeli barang produksinya dan secara tidak langsung, yaitu pedagang membeli untuk dijual kembali ke pasar pada konsumen. Kesimpulan yang didapatkan pada para penjual besi ini adalah kita dapat mengenal pengolahan barang besi yang bisa dibuat menjadi beberapa macam alat untuk memecah emas seperti tromol dan katup misalnya, disertai juga aktivasi pembuatan, pemasaran dan pemakaian.

**Kata Kunci:** Aktivitas, Penjual Besi, Masyarakat Bantaran Sungai

### **PRELIMINARY**

The role of the river is so significant for the lives of South Kalimantan residents that it makes the river not only a place to stay but also a place for livelihood (Abbas et al. 2021, 2023; Berutu et al. 2023). Based on the condition of the area, residents' buildings are erected on poles on the riverside, or on the river. Changes in residents' villages on the riverside also contribute to the transmission of residents' activities (Syahransyah, 2005). These economic activities greatly affect the society as well as the way they continue to live and survive (Mursid, Abbas, and Mutiani 2023; Syaharuddin et al. 2023; Yurbani et al. 2023). Community activities can be seen in using rivers as the growth of people's movements with the existence of rivers making a role related to economic activities and values in obtaining welfare. People who live on the banks of rivers are able to fulfill their desires and live their lives in terms of economics which plays a role as an interaction between various communities that can make economic-related relationships that are used by the community as economic activities, namely activities between sellers and buyers (Subiyakto, 2005).

In life, humans must be able to adapt themselves to their environment such as in the form of nature, social and culture. The adaptation stage in humans is made by cultural learning,

so that humans can adjust to the surrounding environment (Ilhami 2024; Mutiani et al. 2024; Nurul Hasanah et al. 2024). Accompanied by various intellectual and ethical skills, humans can improve various types of behavior for their life needs. This indicates that every human behavior is a culture, because there are several human behaviors related to the lives of citizens who do not need to be diligent in learning. Humans always exchange ideas on the connection of fulfilling their life desires, by exchanging these thoughts humans say meaning and purpose, while to achieve the needs need to be formed by reciprocal behavior (Rizal 2024; Syarifuddin et al. 2024). Community life is adjustable, because the residents are always related to each other both in the form of individuals and social groups. Before the relationship has a form, the beginning can be used as a series to a form similar to social and cultural values in society (Rusmaniah et al. 2024). Along with the rapid development of technology, which makes it easy for people to move from one region to another to work to meet their survival, but the riverside residents in Kuin Selatan Village, Banjarmasin, are still firmly maintaining their livelihoods in the area with the economic activities they are engaged in.

A riverbank community is a human unit or group of people who live along the banks of the river. Their lives are dominated by river culture. However, the life of the people of the River Bank in Kuin Selatan Village, Banjarmasin provides a different and very interesting nuance. There is a form of economic activity in the area that does not indirectly depend on the river as its source of livelihood, but presents a complete form of economic activity, both from production and distribution and consumption activities. This is reflected in the economic activities of scrap metal craftsmen.

Economic activities contained in the economic activities of the community along the river in South Kuin Village, Banjarmasin, include production, distribution and consumption activities. This is evident in the activities of blacksmiths in the area. The production activities of the ironsmith business can be seen from the processing of raw materials into finished goods that have a very high selling value such as: valves, lathes, drums, bolts, bags, nails, hinges, tailgate elbows, crowbars and drills. Then distribution activities are seen in the way of obtaining raw materials (iron) and distributing the production products, while consumption activities are seen in the purchase of raw materials and the sale of the production products.

## **METHOD**

The title to be studied is economic activities in South Kuin Village, so with a descriptive qualitative approach, data can be collected objectively in the form of words that describe the situation in the research. This qualitative research has a descriptive nature and is more revealing

of analysis. The system and meaning based on the subject's perspective are more raised in this study. The research report will use data citations that aim to explain the description of the presentation of the report, data such as the results of interviews, observations and documentation. The discussion of the intention in the form of something using qualitative research can put the research subject as a measure similar to the researcher, giving rise to equations to make a relationship, until the research subject seems to be a collection for his activities to be part of qualitative research.

Explaining the above, we can conclude that qualitative research is a procedure in research that highlights the quality of a research that depends on the observation of the researcher which produces data in the form of descriptive results both from observations, interviews and documentation and is very relevant to the research entitled Economic Activities of Riverbank Communities in South Kuin Village. The reason for the researcher to use the descriptive method is to be able to explain and understand the state of activities that occur in South Kuin Village in a more complete, detailed and meaningful way so that the research objectives can be achieved.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Production is an activity or process in which goods or services that are often called inputs or raw goods become outputs or goods and services that are ready to be marketed or consumed. Production activities in which there are producers (companies) which turn various manufacturing events into objects or services (Kholidah, 2017).

There are several used iron sellers in this South Kuin Village, one of which is Mr. Syahruni (42). He is a craftsman from scrap metal and then processed into several household furniture such as pots, pans, etc. In the researcher's interview with Mr. Syahruni he said that,

"In making scrap iron into furniture, some equipment is needed, but the most important thing is a hammer and a heating device to melt iron so that it can be easily formed into ready-to-use household furniture."

The production process carried out by iron craftsmen such as that carried out by Mr. Syahruni can be said to be quite complicated, however, the manufacture that takes a long time can produce finished goods that are quite good and useful for the residents of South Kuin Village or for buyers from outside the area.

The researcher again asked how the process that occurs when turning scrap metal into ready-to-use furniture. Pak Syahruni then replied again,

"If the process of scrap iron is first selected, for the worthy we will proceed to the destruction process, now in this destruction process irons of various shapes ranging

from used motorcycle wheels, used poles, and other forms of iron will be united in this destruction process, then the heating process, where the irons that have been crushed into the same shape will be heated so that they can be molded into household furniture, It can usually be processed into pans, pots, etc."

The process that occurs during the manufacture of household appliances such as pans, pots, etc. requires a fairly long process, through three stages, namely the selection of proper iron, then crushed so that the iron is easy to form when heated, then heated to make it easier for scrap iron craftsmen like Mr. Syahrani in the formation of the object to be made. In addition to household appliances, processed scrap irons can also be used as agricultural tools such as knives, knives, celurit, etc.

The process that craftsmen such as Mr. Syahrani went through was considered sufficient to describe production activities in economic activities in South Kuin Village, then the researcher again conducted an interview with another iron craftsman named Hadiansyah (38), he is a scrap iron craftsman who operates in the South Kuin Village area RT.03. The process of making scrap metal into ready-to-use equipment according to Mr. Hadiansyah is, namely,

"The process carried out is the first to collect the materials or iron obtained, the irons we collect can then be destroyed first or directly heated and shaped. Iron that can be heated directly and then formed is generally such as a motor spring, flat iron, or cylindrical iron. Generally, iron is made into knives or other household appliances."

As said by Mr. Hadiansyah, the process of making household appliances or other iron-based ones also takes quite a long time. The process that is passed is in line with the available production raw materials. The iron that has been collected is the main raw material in production activities for iron craftsmen in South Kuin Village. The researcher again asked Mr. Hadiansyah about how to get scrap iron and how difficult it is to collect these scrap irons. According to Mr. Hadiansyah,

"We are here to play the role of collectors as well as direct craftsmen, so the irons that come here are diverse, there are scavengers who deliberately sell iron to our place, there are also people or local residents who sell used iron to our place, starting from various prices from Rp.3000 such as milk cans, used bicycle wheels to welding wire, there are also such as this used drum, zinc from this factory is Rp.5,000 per kilo. For the difficulty of finding scrap iron, it is now worse than during covid yesterday, at the time of covid it was very difficult to enter iron because there were very few people who wanted to sell here."

According to M. Fadil (36), the results of the production of scrap metal in their place are in various shapes, including bolts, bagsels, nails, crowbars, hinges and truck tailgate elbows. Each has a variety of production processes. He said that:

"The process of making bolts using concrete iron is cut, then the bolt head is welded and given a nut, then the bottom is lathe. For the process of making bags, hinges and elbows of the truck body from the raw material of the plate are cut and then welded according to the desired shape of the goods (bags, hinges, truck elbows) and then welded. As for making nails, the process is that concrete iron is burned first until it is reddish so that it is easy to shape, after drying, the tip is clamped to attach the top of the nail head in another part (underneath) is forged and sharpened so that it is sharp. The same is true of the process of making crowbars".

Then the production results per unit of goods vary. M. Fadil (36) said that the amount of production of goods produced is:

"If taken on average in one week, the production of bolts is 200 units, bagels are 200 units, nails are 500 units, crowbars are 100 units, hinges are 30 units and tailgate elbows are 50 units".

The researcher then asked about other processed products of scrap metal craftsmen. According to Ujang (38), the processed products of scrap metal craftsmen in his place of work are in the form of drums, drills and valves. The manufacturing process is almost the same between a Drum and a Valve. He said that:

"The process of making the Drum begins with cutting cylindrical iron as the raw material which measures 60 cm, then closed and welded on the right and left sides and given a stem up and down and then perforated 18x16 cm (the location of the hole according to the order) then given a top stalk, given a lid and locked. For the process of making Valves is almost the same as the Drum, the difference lies in the cutting size of the raw materials, namely 5in, 6in, 7in, 8in, 9in and 10in.

Furthermore, he said that for the production of these goods made according to order only, on average in one day the order is around 12 sets.

**Picture 1.** Tromol



Source: Personal Documents, 2022

The researcher concluded that in relation to the level of creation, creation events can be distinguished into fixed creation events or *Fixed Input* and also variable creation events or

called Variable Input (Kholidah, 2017). The manufacturing process carried out by Mr. Syahrani and also Mr. Hadiansyah is included in the Input Variable production factor which means that iron raw materials which are the main source in the processing of household appliances greatly affect the number of production activities. Because production will not be able to run if the iron obtained does not reach the target or is even difficult to obtain.

Distribution of the term word is interpreted as an activity that functions in distributing products to buyers or consumers. Its function is as an exchange of goods from the production process in increasing the value of the function of goods for marketing (Soekartawi, 2001). This distribution activity has the meaning of moving goods or services from producers to consumers.

The economic activity of distribution in South Kuin Village can be seen in iron processing activities, in this case in the activities of obtaining raw materials and marketing the processed products/production of scrap iron craftsmen. The acquisition of raw materials for scrap iron craftsmen is obtained directly from sellers or indirectly, namely through collectors. Likewise, in the marketing of their products, some are sold directly to buyers or consumers and some are sold through intermediaries. This was revealed by Syahrani (42), who said that:

"The raw materials for scrap iron are obtained not directly from the first owner but from collectors and scavengers, who have subscribed to deposit raw materials, in the form of iron. In addition to raw materials obtained from the South Kalimantan region, there are also those obtained from outside Kalimantan, namely from Surabaya and Madiun".

The researcher again asked how the process of distributing scrap iron goods to the artisan's place. Syahrani (42) said that:

Furthermore, the researcher asked how the distribution of raw materials coming from Surabaya and Madiun was distributed. Syahrani (42) then replied:

"Raw materials that come from Java are sent from sellers through cargo package services with payment via banks, so here the sellers of iron craft raw materials do not come directly to the craftsman's place".

The distribution of scrap metal processing products in the form of household furniture and agricultural equipment to buyers is carried out directly and through intermediaries, meaning from buyers for resale. Syahrani (42) said:

"The results of this iron craft are sold to buyers, either directly the buyer as a user or indirectly in the sense that the buyer plays the role of a trader who will sell it back to the market"

Based on the results of the interview with Rofiki, the results of iron processing in the form of valves and containers are made to order. Rofiki (36) said that:

"The results of iron processing here are made according to orders, such as valves, drums and containers. Most of the customers are from Java. They order goods, after the goods are finished, they will be sent through a delivery service to the orderer. Then the payment is via transfer".

**Picture 2.** Distribution of Production Goods



Source: Personal Documentation 2022

The researcher concluded that there was a distribution activity in the processing of scrap iron, this can be seen from the distribution of goods both from the acquisition of raw materials and from the results of processing to consumers. Some are done without intermediaries and some are done through intermediaries and services.

Consumption of the term word is interpreted as the perpetrator who uses. Consumption is a good or service that is used, and has some or a number of individuals by purchasing it. Consumption is an advanced stage of economic activity as a consumer which affects the existence of traders.

The activities of scrap metal craftsmen in Kuin Selatan Village, Banjarmasin produce a variety of production products needed by consumers as a means to meet their living needs. Consumers can buy directly or indirectly from scrap metal craftsmen. Household appliances derived from scrap metal can be used by consumers by buying them directly from craftsmen. For craftsmen such as Mr. Syahruni and Mr. Hadiansyah, the consumers who come to his place are very diverse. Some buy and order a lot at once, others order only one or two tools and use them immediately. As said by a consumer named Mrs. Eka (36), namely,

"I buy household furniture here like a frying pan because it is rather cheap. The price sold here is cheap because it is directly from the first hand, it is different if this furniture has entered the second hand or the seller of glassware like that."

As said by a consumer from Mr. Syahruni, he said that to get household appliances he prefers to buy directly from craftsmen directly or first hand. If it has entered the second hand



or better known as a *reseller*, the specified amount of money must be more expensive than buying directly from the manufacturer. In accordance with the theory that the factor affecting the component of consumption is public income (Rahayu, 2021). Which income from residents affects to buy from producers directly rather than through second-hand sellers.

For visitors and buyers from outside the South Kuin Village area at the place of Mr. Hadiansyah's blacksmith, it is quite diverse. One of them is Mr. Ridwan (52) he said that,

"I often buy equipment such as hoes here, I happen to live in Belitung Darat and it is close enough to buy hoes here, I have also bought shovels and the price set here is cheaper, namely Rp.70,000 while in the market it reaches Rp.100,000 for wooden handle hoes"

In accordance with the theory that the production factor that affects consumers is the income of the community, buyers prefer to buy at direct producers because of jobs such as Mr. Ridwan who works as a construction worker so that he often buys directly from scrap metal craftsmen to buy equipment such as hoes.

Many household appliances and agricultural tools from scrap iron production are also bought by traders to be resold to the market or other places, including Ujang (32), said that,

"I used to buy equipment here such as pans, pots, hoes and knives. I do not use these items for personal purposes but for me to resell in the market. In the market, many people are looking for these goods, so I can use this as a business to meet my living needs through the profits I get from the sale of these goods".

The products of other processed products such as drums, valves and containers are the average consumer from outside the region such as from Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan and Java Island, especially and Surabaya, Madiun. They order in advance, after the completion of the goods will be sent through the agent. This is as revealed by Ujang (32), he said:

"Several types of processed iron products here, such as drums, valves and containers, usually buyers order first. Later, when it is finished, the goods will be sent to the orderer through an agent. They are generally far from here. Even from East Kalimantan and Java".

## **CONCLUSION**

A riverbank community is a human unit or group of people who live along the banks of the river. Their lives are dominated by river culture. However, the life of the people of the River Bank in Kuin Selatan Village, Banjarmasin provides a different and very interesting nuance. There is a form of economic activity in the area that does not indirectly depend on the river as its source of livelihood, but presents a complete form of economic activity, both from production and distribution and consumption activities. This is reflected in the economic activities of iron sellers. Production economic activities carried out by riverbank iron sellers

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in South Kuin Village, Banjarmasin began by collecting or buying scrap iron, both from scavengers and people who directly sell scrap iron to craftsmen. Then iron is processed by craftsmen so that it becomes a ready-to-use object in the form of household appliances, agricultural equipment and tools for industry. Processed household appliances include; pots, pans, knives, pan shovels, for agricultural tools in the form of; hoes, machetes, clurit/sickles, while for industrial tools in the form of: drums, containers, tubs, drills, hinges, truck tailgate elbows. Some of these goods are produced to order only, such as goods for industrial purposes.

The economic activity of the distribution of riverbank iron craftsmen in South Kuin Village, Banjarmasin, can be seen in the activities both from the acquisition of raw materials and the sale of their production. The raw materials for iron craftsmen are obtained directly and indirectly. Directly the seller of scrap iron as a raw material directly delivers the goods to the craftsman, but indirectly the scrap iron material is obtained from collectors. Likewise, with the sale of processed products of iron craftsmen, the distribution of the production is carried out directly and indirectly to consumers. Consumers do not only come from the surrounding areas or from South Kalimantan but also to the Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan and even the island of Java. Some consumers directly buy the production of iron craftsmen for personal use, some buy to resell to the market. Here it is clear the form of distribution of goods, both raw materials and processed products of iron craftsmen.

The economic consumption activities of riverbank iron craftsmen in South Kuin Village can be seen in the purchase of raw materials by craftsmen and purchases by consumers from their production. The purchase of raw materials by blacksmiths is obtained directly from sellers and collectors. In this case, iron craftsmen are also consumers in terms of obtaining raw materials. Likewise for goods produced by artisans, there are consumers who come directly to the craftsmen and those who go through agents, meaning that consumers will sell them back to the market.

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