

Portrait of Community Economic Activities in The River as a Learning Resources on Social Studies With Local Culture-Based

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Abstrak

Adaptasi masyarakat terhadap kondisi geografis melahirkan pola budaya yang khas. Aktivitas ekonomi yang erat kaitannya dengan mata pencaharian masyarakat dengan karakteristik lahan gambut yang terletak di bantaran sungai. Budaya khas ini dapat diintegrasikan sebagai sumber belajar IPS untuk menunjang pemahaman konsep budaya dan nilai yang terkandung dari aktivitas *manyambang* masyarakat desa Lok Baintan Dalam. Penelitian ini digali dengan penelitian kualitatif dengan didukung oleh data yang didapatkan dari observasi, wawancara *panyambangan* dan guru IPS yang selanjutnya didukung oleh dokumen desa Lok Baintan Dalam. Analisis meliputi reduksi data, penyajian data hingga verifikasi data. Pengecekan keabsahan dan kevalidan data dilakukan dengan perpanjangan pengamatan, meningkatkan ketekunan, triangulasi dan penggunaan berbagai bahan referensi. Aktivitas *manyambang* ini mengandung nilai budaya diantaranya solidaritas, kerjasama, gigih dan mandiri yang dapat diintegrasikan sebagai sumber belajar IPS berbasis budaya lokal sesuai dengan kompetensi dasar dan materi yang relevan.

Kata Kunci: Aktivitas Ekonomi, Sumber Belajar IPS, dan Budaya Lokal.

Abstract

Community adaptation to geographical conditions gives birth to a unique cultural pattern. Economic activities that are closely related to community livelihoods with the characteristics of peatlands located on river banks. This unique culture can be integrated as a source of social studies learning to support the understanding of cultural concepts and values contained in the many activities of the Lok Baintan in the village community. This study was explored with qualitative research supported by data obtained from observations, mining interviews, and social studies teachers, which were subsequently supported by Lok Baintan in village documents. The analysis includes data reduction, data presentation to data verification. Checking the validity and validity of the data is done by extending the observation, increasing perseverance, triangulation, and using various reference materials. Many mining activities contain cultural values including solidarity, cooperation, perseverance, and independence that can be integrated as a source of local culture-based social studies learning following basic competencies and relevant material.

Keywords: Economy Activity, Learning Resources on Social Studies, and Local Culture.

PRELIMINARY

Every individual has needs and endeavors to fulfill them in various ways, one of them through economic activities. The ultimate goal of economic activity is in the context of welfare and improving the quality of life. According to WHO (2004) quality of life is the perception of individuals in their lives in terms of the cultural context, behavior, and value systems in which they live and relate to living standards, expectations, pleasure, and individual assessment of their position in life.

Measurement of quality of life according to WHO includes physical health, psychological health, level of freedom, social relations, and relationships with their environment. WHO has instruments in measuring the quality of life of a person including 4 domains, namely physical health aspects, psychological health aspects, social relations aspects, and environmental conditions aspects (Lara & Hidajah, 2016; Putra, 2019).

Each region certainly has a different way to achieve unique welfare that is the result of its adaptation and adoption to the surrounding environment to produce different cultural patterns. Cultural elements of a society are not only related to the material but also can be extracted the value of activities such as the economic system that is the livelihood.

Culture develops along with adaptation to its geographical conditions to bring a great influence that is unique to people's lives. As a culture that has an impact on the Yellow River valley civilization which is the culture of the Xia people as the largest country in the Yellow River valley (Wenming, 1997). Reflecting on Indonesia's own local culture, namely the coastal waters of the Musi River estuary, it has an important role as a public transportation route when viewed from economic activities (Surbakti, 2012).

Based on these livelihoods they contain cultural values that can be extracted and used as material to support learning. The ideas, ideas, and values that are maintained are reflected in daily activities including the fulfillment of life's needs. Typical livelihoods as part of cultural elements, generally in Indonesian livelihoods in agriculture which include; agriculture, plantation, fishery, animal husbandry, and forestry. While non-agricultural livelihoods are trade, mining, industry, tourism, and services.

The quality of life of the community is determined by its adaptation to the environment as outlined in various activities, such as economic activities in Lok Baintan Dalam Village as mining. Lok Baintan Village is a village in Banjar Regency, one of the regencies/cities in the province of South Kalimantan. This region is bordered by the city of Banjarmasin which is bordered by a tributary of the Martapura River.

The community's livelihood system is very dependent on its geographical conditions. In general, Lok Baintan villagers work as farmers, planters, and traders. Traders in Lok Baintan village make use of river transportation routes as access to selling, such as many mining activities. The condition of Lok Baintan Dalam Village with the characteristics of peatlands located on the riverbank. Peatlands can be used to improve the economic conditions of the people who are still dependent on the agricultural business sector, as in the Katingan River-Mentaya River District. East Kotawaringin and Kab. Katingan the existence of peat ecosystems

for agricultural activities carried out in the form of rice field making activities, types of plantations and livestock in the form of rice, rubber, rattan, coconut, fisheries, goats/cattle/poultry (Ramdhan & Siregar, 2018).

Based on its geographical location, the village of Lok Baintan on the riverbank has a link to the role of the river for the people of Banjarmasin City which has a strong river-based culture since a long time ago. The existence of rivers becomes the identity and geographical characteristics that play an important role in their daily lives, including as the main transportation route, especially before the existence of land transportation routes, the river as a place for community economic activities, a place for community toileting, and the river as a place of interaction between communities (Rahman, 2014).

The community has known and carried out various businesses to generate income, one of which is the buying and selling activities. The role of production is generated from people who make a living in agriculture, while the role of livelihood in the non-agricultural sector is as a supplier of goods to be distributed. According to the Indonesian dictionary, the meaning of distribution is the distribution of shipments of goods to many people or several places (Anwar, 2001).

Many things in this life several things can be used as a source of social studies learning, such as Traditional Values, Culture, Local Wisdom of Communities, to interactions social, to the environment, so as a whole the source of learning must function as an intermediary to deliver materials to facilitate the achievement of learning objectives. Learning is a series of systems that contain learning components to achieve national education goals including achieving understanding, instilling values, and implementing values. One of the values which of course must be transferred through learning is the value of local culture. Local culture provides learning that there is a process of adaptation and adoption of natural conditions, human capabilities, and needs in maintaining the balance of human life. One of the dissemination, inheritance, and preservation of local cultural values is to integrate it with learning through learning resources (Syahrudin, Abbas, et al., 2019; Syahrudin, Putra, et al., 2019; Syahrudin, Subiyakto, et al., 2019, Syahrudin & Mutiani, 2020).

Utilization of social studies learning resources can be obtained through the community environment in which there are various activities wrapped in a value. As what researchers want to explore in this case, community life in Lok Baintan Dalam Village is the many mining activities in utilizing rivers as their access to meet their daily needs.

The use of local culture-based learning resources themselves can be seen in the pre-survey results of Alexon and Nana Syaodih Sukmadinata's research on developing a culture-

based integrated learning model to increase students' appreciation of local culture. The teacher understands that conceptually social studies subject matter is specifically related to local culture, but the teacher (71.88%) argues that they have never integrated local culture in social studies subjects (Sukmadinata, 2010).

Given that the importance of values in social studies learning, social studies teachers should integrate these values, because, in essence, values are references and beliefs in determining choices, values are used as ideas or concepts about what someone thinks or is considered important by someone. Based on the context of social studies education, there are many opportunities to integrate values in social studies learning. This means that in social studies learning teachers can enter values in learning activities both at the beginning, core, and end activities or by making these values as a source of learning.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach used to interpret phenomena that occur and is carried out by involving various existing methods (Moleong & Surjaman, 2010). Researchers collected data in the form of words, meanings related to the value contained behind the facts that occur in mining activities then the data is analyzed and narrated in the form of sentences. Observation of the study site is Lok Baintan Village RT III, Sungai Tabuk District, Banjar Regency. Informants who support the research are Lok Baintan Dalam traders, farmers or planters, and Lok Baintan Dalam panyambangan. It is also supported by data in the form of the Lok Baintan Dalam village profile.

This study will refer to the Miles and Huberman version of data analysis, in which data analysis consists of three activities simultaneously, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions or verification. To obtain valid data, it is necessary to test the validity of the data by extending the observations to complete the research data, increasing perseverance, triangulation, and using supporting reference materials.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Manyambang's activity is the distribution of agricultural products and community plantations brought by traders to the market. Generally the Lok Baintan floating market, the Lulut river market, and Siring Piere Tendean. As an economic activity, many mining activities are not only for the prosperity of traders, but there is a reciprocal relationship between farmers and farmers. Supply of goods that are leased and sold are agricultural and plantation products so that if there are no agricultural and plantation activities it will have an impact on the many mining activities themselves (Norhayati et al., 2020).

Lok Baintan people have a variety of livelihoods, although they live on the banks of the river not everything depends on the river, including making the river as the main economic source. Communities in Lok Baintan village have many other businesses such as gardening. The number of farm laborers is 639, landowners (farmers) are 487, traders are 11 people.

Based on the total population recorded some groups are then subdivided into several based on the social welfare of the number of family heads. Recorded in the category of pre-prosperous KK as many as 138, prosperous KK as many as 103, the number of rich families as much as 94, moderate category of KK which occupies the highest welfare group as much as 168, and categorized as poor as many as 76 KK.

Values also relate to human behavior in the form of ideas, ideals, or ideas of a concept of good or bad as measured by religion, tradition, ethics, morals, and culture prevailing in society (Zaqiah & Rusdiana, 2014). Ideas, ideals measured by prevailing traditions, moral ethics, and culture can be seen from the work of the Lok Baintan Dalam community in their livelihoods. The selection of livelihoods, reasons, methods, and values contained therein contain cultural content.

Cultural values when viewed in individual riverbank traders (panyambang) reflect an independent life attitude is a value marked by the attitude of a person who does not have a dependency on others, both in terms of energy, thoughts, and so forth to realize a goal. Other attitudes are also related to the work ethic (hard work), tough fighting spirit, hardiness, professionalism, courage, creativity, and become lifelong learners (Kemendikbud, 2017).

This is reflected in the ways and attitudes of riverbank traders who carry out many mining activities, see the situation and conditions of settlements on the banks of the river, independently carry out activities that can provide use and support value in their economic activities. Creative thinking of existing conditions, where the gap between the planting and harvest seasons for farmers is used to sell by using the river as a medium of transportation.

The value contained also in the form of mutual cultural values. This value emphasizes more on actions that uphold the spirit of cooperation, establish communication, and provide assistance in terms of solving a problem. The sub-values of these values include inclusive, commitment to joint decisions, consensus agreement, please help, solidarity, empathy, anti-discrimination, anti-violence, and voluntary attitudes (Kemendikbud, 2017). This value is reflected in the activities of many people in the village of Lok Baintan Dalam as in determining prices not to knock each other down, in fulfilling the number of goods needed to help one another, solidarity between producers and mines who already trust each other.

Integrity value is the value that underlies behavior based on a belief in words, actions, and work. Specifically, including the existence of an attitude of responsibility in social life, through consistency in actions and words based on truth (Kemendikbud, 2017). This is reflected in the actions of riverbank traders (*panyambangan*) in selling to consumers. The price set is sought to be following the quality of the goods, following the selection of capital and materials and sacrifices incurred by the trader in proportion (Ridha, 2018).

National Council for Social Studies (NCSS), as an organization of experts in Social Studies, has been a source of reference as long as it has formulated the objective of learning Social Knowledge, which is to develop students to become citizens who have adequate knowledge, values, attitudes, and skills to participate in democratic life in which subject content is explored and selected based on history and social sciences, as well as in many ways including humanities and science (Abbas, 2013, 2015; Abbas & Rajjani, 2019; Rochgiyanti, 2011; Sapriya, 2017).

The value of the floating activity which is still the economic activity of the Lok Baintan Dalam village community is one particular thing. The people who live on the banks of the river have become their distinctiveness, the values and virtues of the floating community of sungai also become their characteristics and a social science which must be further studied and developed.

As a source of social studies learning the main objective of learning Social Knowledge, it is inseparable and is an integrated, interconnected, and complementary whole. Social Knowledge has the role of helping in preparing democratic citizens by inculcating the values of nationality and citizenship supported by mastery of social science disciplines. Similar to the economic activities of the village of Lok baintan in which immediately became a unity of the riverbank community. The floating activity will not be carried out by the community outside of the river area so that social science disciplines are also able to make this a more interesting and detailed study in exploring the uniqueness of the characteristics of river communities (Subiyakto et al., 2019; Subiyakto & Mutiani, 2019).

Not only so one by one of the interwoven interactions carried out by the Lok Baintan In villagers show that there is a relationship that will be created again in the future if it concerns the area or geographical layout they have. This concludes that there will continue to be assimilation or a new habit that grows because of the mixing of the two activities. The floating activity which is only carried out by the community is known that it is the result of the economic activities of the community who are gardening, farming, and trading. Mixing of some of these

activities then gave rise to new economic activities that could only be found in people living on the riverbanks.

Knowing what exactly is described the activity of floating also proves the existence of functions of social science. Social science is a field of study that studies, examines, analyzes symptoms, and social and community problems by reviewing various aspects of life and integration. The implementation of social studies programs well, naturally if the teacher knows correctly the function and role of social studies subjects which have been known that the function of social studies learning in research is to instill scientific attitudes and train students in solving problems faced, develop creative and innovative power of students and provide basic knowledge to continue to higher education.

Based on the activity of mining, consciously, or not as a source of social studies learning can improve the power of analysis of what should be. A new activity or activity that was born from an old activity is not easy to find, so if the activity of floating can be found by social people as a new phenomenon, then it refers to being able to find social studies. Social studies learning resources will experience development, especially in social science regarding the characteristics of riverbank communities. Thus social studies learning itself will experience expansion and development which will help other sciences. As a basis for the social sciences,

The way to involve economic activities as a source of social studies learning is in line with social studies teachers at MTs Nurul Hikmah, Dewi, by combining with the class material and inviting direct fieldwork. Provision of basic material in the classroom, then bring students directly to the craftsmen. Before integrating into learning it is seen its suitability to basic competencies and learning material. Mining as an economic activity in the Lok Baintan Dalam village community can be linked to social studies learning in economic activity material. Especially the distribution of agricultural and plantation products.

The following description of the relevance of basic competencies and learning materials that can be used as a source of social studies learning.

Table 1. Panyambangan of the Material Social Studies

Basic competencies	Learning materials	Learning Materials Sub
1.3 Analyze the concept of interaction between humans and space to produce various economic activities (production, distribution, consumption,	Human Activities in Meeting the Needs	Economic activity (production, distribution)

supply-demand) and
interaction between spaces
for the sustainability of
Indonesia's economic,
social and cultural life

(Source: Data Processed, 2019)

Reflecting on the suitability of basic competencies that require students to understand the concepts in life. One of them is related to economic activities which include production, distribution, and consumption, so many activities as the livelihood of the people of Lok Baintan Dalam Village can be integrated as a source of social studies learning by referring to the material of economic activity. The content of many mining activities is not only talking about distribution activities but can also involve the realm of production and consumption. The material becomes more varied and contextual following local culture. Local culture-based learning resources provide new understanding and experience for students who are not only at the level of knowledge but understand it to apply it in their daily lives.

The value contained in many mining activities is not only related to the economy but also the relationship with aspects of the spatial concept in geography, namely the characteristics of rivers that support the economic life of the community. Social activities in seeing patterns of interaction, social values, and togetherness that are maintained in the community to the role of government in cultural preservation.

CONCLUSION

Activity *manyambang* as the livelihood of the people is the result of adaptation to the characteristics of the region that supports the existence of agricultural and trade activities through the river channel. Local culture is the core of the culture developed by the community by making the river a symbol of their cultural and economic sustainability. The preservation of this floating activity is evidence that shows that the culture of the community continues to flourish during changing times today.

The cultural values of the Lok Baintan community were found to be very useful in making social studies learning more meaningful. This can be seen from the learning that shows various developments. Students are more motivated because they are confronted with new things, namely cultural values as a source of learning. This motivation increases when the teacher uses the outdoor learning model. Besides, the trading system through selling from garden products or products to subsequently sold to other markets is a trading technique that is

full of value. The value of hard work, independence, cooperation, and perseverance is reflected in many activities. to instill the values embodied among them towards the younger generation, namely through social studies learning. Integrating local culture which is full of life values as a source of social studies learning is a step that can be done. Consideration of the appropriateness of basic competencies and relevant materials so that the value of the many activities of the people of Lok Baintan Dalam Village can be used as a source of social studies learning based on local culture.

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