

The Form of Social Interaction of Cempaka Diamond Miners as a Learning Resources on Social Studies

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Abstrak

Interaksi sosial terbagi menjadi interaksi sosial asosiatif dan disosiatif. Interaksi sosial asosiatif sifatnya mengarah kepada kegiatan positif, sedangkan disosiatif sifatnya lebih kepada pertentangan. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan interaksi sosial penambang intan Cempaka Banjarbaru sebagai sumber belajar IPS. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan teknik mendapatkan data melalui observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Data yang didapat direduksi, disajikan dalam bentuk narasi yang dilengkapi gambar dan tabel analisis materi yang selanjutnya ditarik kesimpulan. Keabsahan data melalui triangulasi waktu, sumber dan teknik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa interaksi yang terjadi antara penambang dan *pembelantik* bentuk interaksi berupa Kerjasama (usaha bersama), Akomodasi (toleransi), Kerjasama (tawar-menawar). Hal ini sejalan dengan materi IPS kelas VII tema dua mengenai interaksi sosial dan bisa dimasukkan sebagai sumber belajar IPS.

Kata kunci: Bentuk interaksi, Penambang, dan Sumber belajar IPS.

Abstract

Social interaction is divided into associative and dissociative social interactions. Associative social interaction leads to positive activities, while dissociative is more contradictory. This study aims to describe the social interaction of diamond miners in Cempaka, Banjarbaru as a learning resource on social studies. This study uses descriptive methods with techniques to obtain data through observation, interviews, and documentation. The data obtained is reduced, presented in a narrative form equipped with pictures and tables of material analysis which then conclude. Data validity through triangulation of time, sources, and techniques. The results showed that the interactions that occurred between the miners and buyers were in the form of cooperation (Usaha Bersama), accommodation (toleransi), Cooperation (tawar-menawar). This is in line with social studies material for class VII theme two regarding social interaction and can be included as a learning resource on social studies.

Keywords: Form of Interaction, Miners, and Learning Resources on Social Studies.

PRELIMINARY

Humans in carrying out their activities cannot be separated from interaction social. Without social interaction in life, it is difficult for social activities to occur. Social interaction plays an important role in community social activities. Humans as social beings who always live together make interaction an important thing in his life (Mutiani, 2019). A dynamic life together, always in the process so that the social process occurs, namely the relationship with each other between

various aspects of life together. The key to social life is that there is social interaction, and this is the main condition for social activity (Abbas, 2013, 2020).

Interaction social are relationships that involve the relationship between spaces, between groups, and between-group individual human beings who are dynamic (Soekanto & Sulistyowati, 2006). Based on the explanation above, it can be seen that social interaction is something dynamic. The interaction itself is activities reciprocity influence. Society needs to follow the development of social interaction so that a reciprocal relationship occurs (Smaldino, 2019).

We can find social interactions in locations where there is influence lead turning between individuals and groups. One of them is in Cempaka diamond mining. mining is an activity to obtain mining products by excavating into the land (earth). According to Undang-Undang Nomor 4 Tahun 2009, mining is an activity step in the context of research, management, and exploitation of natural products including pre-mining and post-mining activities including sales management.

Based on the above statement, to obtain mining products, cooperation between miners is necessary to obtain mining products. Mining in the management of mining products to reach consumers requires distribution activities. Collaboration is one form of social interaction taught in social studies learning in schools (Abbas, 2013; Abbas et al., 2018). The social interactions of chrysolite diamonds occur in various kinds of shapes. Forms of interaction social this is what later can be used as a learning resource (Jumriani et al., 2019; Subiyakto & Mutiani, 2019).

Teachers in learning should innovate with existing learning resources that are not just textbooks. It should be understood that learning resources should provide space for interaction between teachers and participant students. The main points of learning resources are its use is to provide students with understanding to achieve learning goals or certain competencies that have been planned (Mutiani, 2015; Syaharuddin & Mutiani, 2020).

Learning resources act as an effort to solve learning problems. Learning resources can be interpreted as messages, people, materials, tools, ways, and places. Effort optimization namely learning resources must be developed and managed in a structured, quality, and functional manner (Abdullah, 2012).

This explanation explained that teachers in providing teaching in the classroom should be creative in developing learning resources. Learning resources are better if you use an environment that matches the material and teaching. The surrounding environment which is regional with students helps students understand the material being taught and get new knowledge in learning.

Forms of Interaction social activity in the Cempaka Diamond mine can be used as a learning resource for students at school (Abbas, 2013). For students, the use of learning resources is very important because, with the use of learning resources, students find it easier to dig up information about the knowledge they want to learn. Complete learning resources for a student are expected to be more supportive of learning. Also, learning resources can create ideal learning conditions so that they are expected to improve learning achievement.

Social studies education is closely related to social studies, namely how individuals can live together in a group (Subiyakto et al., 2017). Therefore it is necessary to integrate scientific disciplines so that social studies education can make someone who lives together in a community become a better individual

Utilization of social studies learning resources of the Cempaka diamond mining social interaction is expected to be one of the choices for educators in teaching social studies material in junior high schools. Thus, it is hoped that through the application of the social interaction situation of the diamond Cempaka mine as a source of social studies learning, motivation, activity, creativity, and student learning enthusiasm will increase, and in the end, a new attitude to like social studies learning arises because the source used is close to the surrounding environment.

RESEARCH METHODS

The approach taken in this article uses a qualitative approach to the same method used namely method descriptive. This method is used to see the form of interaction of Cempaka diamond miners as a subject and its relevance as a learning resource on social studies (Bungin, 2019). The data was collected through the observation stage of the "Cempaka mine" where the Cempaka diamond miners interacted in Pumpung village, Sungai Tiung sub-district, Banjarbaru City. Interviews were conducted with several informants, for the miner themselves: Husaini, Sayuti, Tomi, Syarifudin, Noor, and Said. Informants from the buyers themselves were Anang, H. Basir, and Awi. Interviews with government agencies among them that is RudyResnawan, Nadjmi Adhani, an Islamic. Informants from academics themselves are from the social studies teacher at SMPN 3 Banjarmasin, Taufik Akbar, and teachers from SMPN 8 Banjarmasin, namely Sri Fatimah. Evidence in the form of documents also complements observation and interview data, both in the form of photos of miners' interactions, and village documents River Tiung, to the syllabus of social studies subjects (Moleong, 2007; Creswell, 2010).

The data analysis technique used refers to the concept of which Miles and Huberman state that activity analysis is done in an interactive and carried out continuously so that the data is saturated (Sugiyono, 2005). The technique includes data reduction following the research objectives, namely the form of miner interaction and its use as a source of social studies learning. Furthermore, the data obtained are presented in the form of words and is equipped with pictures of the interaction of miners and social studies learning and is supported by a table of the suitability of the form of interaction with basic competencies and social studies material.

Furthermore, there is verification or drawing conclusions based on the formulation and so it can be concluded that the form of Cempaka diamond miner interaction can be used as a social science learning resource relevant to class VII social studies material. Efforts to check the validity of the data to determine the validity and consistency of the data obtained were triangulated. Triangulation of sources with different data sources, namely to the head of the mining group, the trainer as well as the machine owner, and members of the mining group. Triangulation is also used with different techniques, namely the observation data is matched with interviews and proven by documentation (Creswell, 2010; Bungin, 2019;). The last triangulation was also done by triangulating sources where the researcher asked questions to the miners in a time divided into 3, namely morning, afternoon, and evening.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the documentation results from the Sungai Tiung Village Report 2018, Sungai Tiung Village is a sub-district in Cempaka Banjarbaru District with an area of 2,150 Ha or 21.50 Km with a population in 2018 of 2,568 households, 8,524 people consisting of 4,376 men- male, 4,148 women spread across 34 RT and 11 RW. The territorial borders of Sungai Tiung Village itself to the north are bordered by Cempaka Village, Cempaka District. In the south, it is bordered by Bentok Darat Village, Bati-Bati District. In the east, it is bordered by Cempaka Village, Cempaka District. In the west, it is bordered by Bangkal Village, Cempaka District.



Source: Personal Documentations (02 June 2019)

The Cempaka Intan Mine is located in Pumpung Village, Sungai Tiung Village, which is a traditional mine in the Cempaka sub-district. This mining area is located at the southern tip of Banjarbaru City which borders Banjar Regency (Abbas, 2002). The location itself is from the capital city of South Kalimantan, namely Banjarmasin, which is about 49 km to access the road to the diamond mine is easy enough because it is already on the asphalt (NN, 2018).

There are many Cempaka diamond mining locations in Sungai Tiung Village. The famous mining point is located in the Pumpung area. The location of the diamond mine in Pumpung itself is 400 meters from residential areas. The land is made as the place to mine for diamonds is a rice field belonging to the surrounding community.

Traditional diamond mining jobs don't promise as much income as we think. The author initially thought the miners had a prosperous life by mining only diamonds because in the market the price of diamonds was so expensive. As the results of an interview with Syarifudin on March 28, 2019, that "mining in the diamond mining area of Cempaka is only intended for those who have a strong belief that someday they will get big results". It is the belief that things haven't happened that makes the miners still carry out their activities.

Based on the results of the interview on March 11, 2019, with Tomi, he currently has the status of Banjarbaru residents. Miners inherit workmanship from generation to generation. Thus, the majority of the mining group does not complete school to senior high school. Based on the

results of research in the vulnerable time of March 5 to June 2019, the majority of the Mining Group in Pumpung did not come from the territory of Pumpung. Miners who work come from several regions, such as; Cempaka District (RT Ujung Murung, Palam, Cempaka, and Sungai Tiung).

The process of mining for diamonds takes a long time and can be up to 8 or 9 hours. As said by Mr. Syarifudin (interview, 28 June 2019):

"Mandulang intan kaya buhan kami yang pakai semprot ni lawas, soalnya harus menyedot tanahnya dahulu hanyar sampai ka bagian material. Manyedot tanah tu tergantung dalam atau kada material yang handak kita ambil misalkan materialnya dalam talawas menyedotnya tanahnya. Rata-rata kami disini amun norma kadada rumbihan tanah atas yang gugur kurang lebih 2 jam menyempromot lawan menyedot tanahnya tu sampai kawa maambil material". "The process of mining diamonds like us using soil sprays is rather long, the problem is that we have to suck the soil first before arriving. with the material (rock containing diamonds) and it depends on the material to be taken if the material is deep it will take longer to suck up the soil layer".

After the process of lifting the material and filtering it in the sluice, the material in the sluice is relaxed alternately by the miners. Swing is a process where the filtered material is inserted into a tool that forms a cone and then rotates it while setting aside unused rocks. This malinggang process determines whether or not the diamonds are obtained at that time. The eye must be smart to distinguish between rocks and diamonds. The malinggang process in one operation takes 30 minutes until the material is separated between the diamond and the rock.

Form of work the same in the mining process looks after the material that has been filtered and ready to be stretched. This malinggang process takes a long time to process. The members of the mining group took turns doing the crossing work, but the two people guarding the slipper did not move because they were cleaning the slipper for the next day's use. The cooperation carried out by miners occurs because of the purpose of obtaining diamonds, diamonds themselves have a high selling value so that miners are willing to work all day, are hot, and accept a high risk of landslides.

Cooperation in the mining process is also very necessary to achieve the goal of obtaining mining products in the form of diamonds. Such that described by Charles H. Couley (Soekanto & Sulistyowati, 2013) that:

"The cooperation will be stronger if there is a danger from outside to possibly threaten the existence of the group. Cooperation occurs when there is awareness of the principle of mutual interest to achieve the desired goals and has the knowledge and capabilities in it."

There is no formal regulation regarding the division of land for each mining group as long as it does not disturb other mining groups. Based on the explanation, it can be seen as the form of social interaction. Accommodation is a process of adjustment, between individuals and individuals, individuals with groups, or groups with groups (Ibrahim, 2003; Norhayati et al., 2019; Subiyakto et al., 2020).

Miners are allowed to sell mining products obtained to machine owners who are also buyers or to other diamond buyers. Based on exposure This is a form of interaction that is manifested in the process of interaction between the miner and the owner of the machine as well as the buyer in the form of bargaining cooperation. Substantially, the integration of research findings regarding the form of social interaction as a social science learning resource is expected to contribute positively to students. This matter intended so that social studies learning resources have local content and are concrete for students so that students can easily understand the concept of social studies learning quickly because the sources used are concrete and are in the environment around students (Abbas, 2013; Syaharuddin & Mutiani, 2020).

The form of social interaction for chrysanthemum diamond miners can be used as a learning resource for social studies. Researchers conducted a syllabus analysis of social studies subjects in junior high schools which were adjusted to the content, namely:

Table 1. Analysis of Conformity Forms of Social Interaction of Cempaka Diamond Miners with Social Studies Material

Basic competencies	Learning materials	Cempaka Diamond Miners
3.1 Identifying social interactions in space and their effects on social, economic, and cultural life in terms of values and norms as well as socio-cultural institutions.	Social interaction: understanding, terms, and forms (cooperation).	Students in the Cempaka diamond mine can see the conditions for interaction in which there are contact and communication between miners, machine owners, and buyers, a form of social interaction in the form of cooperation in the miners' group.

Source: SMP IPS syllabus, Ministry of Education and Culture 2017

Based on the analysis of the syllabus, the material that can be used as a source of social studies learning is related to the form of social interaction of Cempaka diamond miners, namely the material of social interaction: understanding, conditions, and forms (work). same). This material is following the object of research because in the process the miners interact with each other. The process of mining activities certainly cannot be separated from the interaction, this is evidenced by the existence of social contact and communication between miners in their activities to obtain mining products in the form of diamonds. The form of interaction in the form of cooperation is needed in this mining activity to get maximum results.

CONCLUSION

Cempaka Diamond Mine is a traditional diamond mining located in Cempaka District, Banjarbaru City, which is located at the southern tip of Banjarbaru City, bordering Banjar Regency. The process of social interaction between miners (individuals) begins with communication between fellow miners, both verbally and non-verbally. Interaction between mining groups (groups) occurs starting from the distribution of land for excavation to the tolerance attitude between mining groups. The process of individual-group interaction occurs in the mining group with machine owners as well as buyers. Interaction saw starting machine owners give capital for the mining group to carry out its activities. Based on the suitability of the form of interaction as a social science learning resource known based on the results of that analysis done on the social studies learning syllabus in SMP. The material that can be used as a social science learning resource is social interaction.

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