

Economic Activities in The Auction Place of Fish (TPI) RK Ilir as a Learning Resource on Social Studies

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Abstrak

Tempat Pelelangan Ikan (TPI) berfungsi untuk membantu Bergeraknya dan meningkatkan kesejahteraan dan usaha para nelayan. Di Kota Banjarmasin terdapat beberapa TPI, diantaranya TPI RK Ilir terletak di Jalan RK. Ilir RT. 20 Kelurahan Pekauman, Banjarmasin Selatan, Kota Banjarmasin. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mendeskripsikan aktivitas ekonomi di TPI RK Ilir sebagai sumber belajar IPS. Penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif. Observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi digunakan sebagai teknik pengumpulan data, teknik analisis data dilakukan dengan reduksi data, penyajian dan verifikasi data, dan uji validitas data dilakukan dengan triangulasi sumber dan teknik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa aktivitas ekonomi di TPI RK Ilir dimulai dari pukul 02.00 WITA sampai dengan pukul 08.00 WITA. Aktivitas ekonomi di TPI RK Ilir dibagi menjadi dua bagian, yaitu tangkapan air tawar dan air laut. Aktivitas ekonomi di TPI RK Ilir dapat diintegrasikan sebagai sumber belajar IPS di kelas VII pada materi interaksi sosial dan lembaga sosial.

Kata Kunci: Aktivitas Ekonomi, Tempat Pelelangan Ikan, dan Sumber Belajar IPS.

Abstract

Fish Auction Place (TPI) functions to help move and improve the welfare and business of fishermen. In Banjarmasin City, there are several TPis, including TPI RK Ilir which is located on Jalan RK. Ilir RT. 20 Pekauman Village, South Banjarmasin, Banjarmasin City. The purpose of this study was to describe the economic activities at TPI RK Ilir as a learning resource for social studies. This research uses the descriptive method. Observation, interview, and documentation were used as data collection techniques, data analysis techniques were performed by data reduction, data presentation and verification, and data validity testing was carried out by triangulation of sources and techniques. The results showed that economic activity at TPI RK Ilir started from 02.00 WITA to 08.00 WITA. Economic activities at TPI RK Ilir are divided into two parts, namely freshwater and seawater catchments. Economic activities at TPI RK Ilir can be integrated as a social science learning resource in grade VII on social interaction and social institutions.

Keywords: Economic Activities, Fish Auction Place, and Learning Resource on Social Studies.

PRELIMINARY

Fisheries play an important role in the development of the economic sector in Indonesia, especially in South Kalimantan because large and small rivers flow starting in the Meratus Mountains and float in the Java Sea or Makassar Strait. The environment in the form of rivers, swamps, lakes, and the sea is a potential for living people to develop fishing traditions as their livelihood (Ideham et al., 2015; Abbas, 2018; Abbas et al., 2019). Therefore, the fishery system,

both from the management side to the management of the fish auction, which is the core place for collecting fish resources, should be managed both in quality and quantity.

The construction of fish auction places and human resource development as stipulated in Article 41 of the Law states that the government should build and maintain fishery infrastructure (fishing ports and pond irrigation channels). In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 31 of 2004, it is written that a fishery port is a place consisting of land and water, has certain boundaries as an area for government activities and fisheries business system activities. This place is used as a place for fishing boats to dock and/or load and unload fish, which is equipped with shipping safety infrastructure and fisheries support activities (Waluya, 2007; Yustiarani, 2008). In Banjarmasin, it has a TPI, namely TPI RK Ilir which is in Banjarmasin City. The TPI was built in 2010 and operates from 02.00-08.00 WITA. As its function, at TPI RK Ilir, the economic activity takes place as fishing boats dock and/or load and unload fish.

Economic activities at TPI RK Ilir are part of community activities. These activities can be used as part of learning resources in social studies lessons (Pomegranate et al., 2020). The use of activities in the community in social studies learning is a form of realization of learning practices that can contribute to the development of students' thinking skills contextually (Supriyanto et al., 2017; Jumriani et al., 2019; Syaharuddin & Mutiani, 2020). The integration of community economic activities as a source of social studies learning has been studied by several parties. As a form of comparison, such as a study entitled Production Activities of Kampung Purun Banjarbaru as a Learning Resource on Social Studies. The results of the study describe that the production activities of purun craftsmen in Kampung Purun Banjarbaru are following the teaching material for the social studies subject in production themes in class VIIIE SMPN 7 Banjarmasin (Lestari et al., 2020; Mutiani et al., 2020; Putro et al., 2020). Likewise, the research results entitled Economic Activities in Kuin Floating Market as a Learning Resource on Social Studies. The results of the study describe that in the rambutan garden of the people of Sungai Lulut Village, there are economic activities which include production activities, distribution activities, and consumption activities that can be used as social studies learning resources because they are relevant to the material in class VII economic activities (Maulidiyah et al., 2020).

Social studies learning materials and learning approaches are required to take advantage of the environment and culture around students. This can foster socio-cultural competencies that lead to a love for the environment and culture and have thinking skills in maintaining and managing

the environment (Jumriani, 2018; Subiyakto & Mutiani, 2019). The culture and environment around students can be used as a source of social studies learning (Abbas, 2013). Based on the description above, it is necessary to conduct a study of economic activities at the Fish Auction Place (TPI), especially those in the RK Ilir area as a social science learning resource.

RESEARCH METHODS

A qualitative approach with a descriptive method was used in this study to explain the economic activities contained in TPI RK Ilir. The research location is in Kelayan Selatan Village, West Banjarmasin District. The researcher personally becomes instrument research in which the researcher determines the title himself, prepares questions to the resource person, collects data, analyzes data to test the validity of the data obtained.

The research subjects consisted of traders at TPI RK Ilir, buyers, TPI RK Ilir managers, and social studies teachers. The data collection process was carried out by observation, interviews, and documentation.

Table 1
List of Informants

No.	Research Informants	Informant Name	Age (Years)	Profession
1	The seller at TPI RK Ilir	Umar	65	Traders
2	The seller at TPI RK Ilir	Fatimah	40	Traders
3	Buyers at TPI RK Ilir	Ahmad Murjadi	47	Traders
4	Buyers at TPI RK Ilir	Udin	55	Traders
5	The manager at TPI RK Ilir	Syamsul Bahri	57	Government employees
6	Social Studies Teacher	Ati Nirwani	50	Social Studies Teacher at SMPN 26 Banjarmasin
7	Social Studies Teacher	Salmah	56	Social Studies Teacher at SMPN 26 Banjarmasin

Source: Personal Data, 2019.

Observations are made by observing the activities that occur at TPI RK Ilir, especially the buying and selling activities carried out between traders and buyers at the auction place. Interview activities were carried out by conducting interviews with traders and buyers as well as social studies teachers at SMP Negeri 26 Banjarmasin. Documentation is done by collecting several journals and books related to social values in buying and selling activities at TPI RK Ilir as a social

science learning resource and taking photos of TPI RK Ilir. Furthermore, the researchers conducted data analysis, namely first, data reduction related to the data obtained. Data reduction aims to collect relevant data with research on buying and selling activities at TPI RK Ilir. Second, the data is presented by describing the results of the data in paragraphs. Third, namely the data verification process by making conclusions on the data that has been presented. Then the researchers tested the validity of the data which was carried out by triangulation of sources, namely the data obtained was checked again to the same source at different times. Then the triangulation of techniques is carried out by checking data to sources with different techniques such as observation, interviews, and documentation. Checking the sources was carried out by researchers with traders and buyers at TPI RK Ilir, managers, and social studies teachers at SMP Negeri 26 Banjarmasin. Then the triangulation of techniques is carried out by checking data to sources with different techniques such as observation, interviews, and documentation. Checking the sources was carried out by researchers with traders and buyers at TPI RK Ilir, managers, and social studies teachers at SMP Negeri 26 Banjarmasin. Then the triangulation of techniques is carried out by checking data to sources with different techniques such as observation, interviews, and documentation. Checking the sources was carried out by researchers with traders and buyers at TPI RK Ilir, managers, and social studies teachers at SMP Negeri 26 Banjarmasin.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Fish Auction Place, abbreviated as TPI RK Ilir, is the second fish auction place after the fish auction in Banjar Raya. The place is legalized by Mayor H. Muhidin which operates every day from 02.00 WITA to 08.00 WITA. The purchasing activities of freshwater and marine fish will be crowded with many buyers who come from outside the city of Banjarmasin such as the Hulu Sungai, Peat, Martapura and other areas as well as from outside South Kalimantan such as the Central Kalimantan and East Kalimantan regions, and for buyers from the city of Banjarmasin will come more end than those outside the city. In the activities at TPI RK Ilir. This is following the explanation of Mr. Syamsul Bahri (57) as a manager who explained that there are so many people who buy fish here, some from Martapura, Kandangan, Rantau, also from Pelaihari and Batola. They usually arrive earlier than those who buy fish from around here, due to the long journey, some even arrive at 02.30 WITA, even though there are still few fish sellers arriving. For those from around this area, some come earlier but are often late than those from outside

Banjarmasin, those who come earlier usually aim to buy better fish with the aim that later it will be sold to the market and the results are still good.

Fish auction activities for freshwater that start earlier than auction activities in the seawater section. The auction activity for the freshwater portion of fish starts at 03.00 WITA and the seawater portion starts at 04.00 WITA, even for a normal day the activity in the seawater section is visited by buyers at 05.00 WITA. The auction activity is dominated by men because the activity starts at midnight until dawn, and there are only a few women who exist as trade owners and count the number of fish sold and some are buyers who usually will be there from 05.00 WITA.

In the explanation, Noor Hidayat (52) said that there are several differences in the auction in the seawater and freshwater. In the freshwater section, the activity is more every day than in the seawater part, because the need for freshwater fish is more than seawater fish and the sellers for freshwater are also more. Another thing that distinguishes it lies in the scale of fish sales, where for freshwater the scale is medium to large and the portion of seawater is small to medium. Usually, the sale of freshwater ranges from one kilogram and above, and there are even some sellers who only sell their fish if the purchase is above one kilogram. Unlike those in the seawater, Some sellers sell fish, about one kilogram, but some sell fish for less than one kilogram. To start the activity, the time is different because, for the seawater part, the seller must collect the fish from the Banjar Raya fish auction, so they are late in starting their selling activity.

The fish sellers come from several areas, which are dominated by Central Kalimantan, Barito Kuala, and Banjar Regency. Those who come by boat, kelotok, or car will be recorded by the manager regarding what means of transportation they came to and contain any goods and the owner's name. TPI also imposes retribution rates for every car that comes. TPI RK Ilir will also be related to the presence of buyers who come from various regions and those who dominate the city of Banjarmasin who mostly work as fish sellers in markets. Some sellers have known TPI RK Ilir for a long time, even for almost 20 years, but some are new to knowing and have become new buyers for several years. As said by Mr. Murjadi (47) that:

“This auction place is from a friend of yours who also trades fish in the Kuin market, because a fish trade profession, a friend told me that someone sells fish here very cheaply, so since then he has been buying fish here as a buyer. The buyers arrived starting at 02.00 WITA, but their buying and selling activity began according to the start of the buying and selling activity. Some buyers will prepare fish catchment places, which will sell the fish back to the market.”

Buyers who work as fish sellers in markets usually buy fish from 20-50 kg. The fish will be sold back to the market in retail with a profit of 15-20 thousand per kilogram. Good social studies learning can be carried out if students can be the center in these learning activities which are commonly referred to as student centers. This was expressed by Mrs. Ati Nirwani (50), a Social Studies teacher at SMP Negeri 26 Banjarmasin, who said that the ideal social studies learning can be done if we as teachers can involve students to be active, involving the school environment as a learning resource. For example, when giving production material, we can bring students to the canteen as a learning resource, good learning resources are used not only books, we must be able to adjust learning resources to the material to be taught and most importantly the learning resources used, namely those that are used. easy to reach students. As expressed by Mrs. Ati Nirwani (50), Social Studies teacher at SMP Negeri 26 Banjarmasin who said that important learning is not only teaching students material but also planting values, especially character values with the aim of students being able to apply it in their environment, especially students now. face things that our times do not face, and this must be equipped with value education. Therefore, the analysis of the syllabus of social studies subjects in junior high schools that are adjusted to economic activities at TPI RK Ilir is as follows: Moreover, students now face things that our times do not face, and this must be equipped with value education. Therefore, the analysis of the syllabus of social studies subjects in junior high schools that are adjusted to economic activities at TPI RK Ilir is as follows: Moreover, students now face things that our times do not face, and this must be equipped with value education. Therefore, the analysis of the syllabus of social studies subjects in junior high schools that are adjusted to economic activities at TPI RK Ilir is as follows:

Table 1
Analysis of the Conformity of Social Studies Material with Economic Activities at TPI RK Ilir

No.	Basic competencies	Class	Subject Matter	Economic Activities at TPI RK Ilir
1	3.2 Analyzing 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	VII	Social interactions	The existence of social interactions between individuals and other individuals such as sellers and sellers, sellers and buyers, and so on. There is social contact, both in the form of associative and dissociative, there are buying and selling activities at TPI RK Ilir

2	4.2 Presenting the results of an analysis of 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 Institution	The existence of activities between sellers, buyers, and managers in which there are social norms and values Some activities show the emergence of social institutions in society
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Source: Research Data, 2019.

Based on the syllabus analysis above, the material that can be taught by utilizing social values in activities at TPI RK Ilir is social interaction and social institutions in the Class VII IPS Middle School book. In the material of social interaction and social institutions, students explain the activities at TPI RK Ilir, both from sellers, buyers, and from managers. Students will explain the existence of buying and selling activities as a concrete example of social interaction, both associative and dissociative. This material also explains the existence of social institutions in activities at TPI RK Ilir. The suitability of social studies material with economic activities at TPI RK Ilir is related to the introduction of the surrounding environment to students (Syaharuddin et al., 2020; Yuniarti et al., 2020).

CONCLUSION

Economic activities at the RK Ilir Fish Auction Place (TPI) start from 02.00-08.00 WITA. Fishermen and fish sellers began arriving at 02.00 WITA, coming from various regions in South Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan. Activities at TPI RK Ilir are divided into two fish selling points, namely freshwater fish and seawater fish. The buyers are usually dominated by fish sellers in the markets, and they will buy fish from 20-50 kg per day. Economic activities at TPI RK Ilir can be used as a social science learning resource. The use of activities at TPI RK Ilir can be linked to Social Studies material for Class VII Semester 1 in Chapter II on Social Interaction and Social Institutions. Students are expected to get a contextual learning experience when utilizing economic activities at RK Ilir as a social science learning resource.

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