

## **Economic Activities in The Kebun Rambutan Rakyat Sungai Lulut as a Learning Resource on Social Studies**

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### ***Abstrak***

Ketersediaan lahan untuk perkebunan dan persawahan yang mencapai 34% dari keseluruhan luas Kelurahan Sungai Lulut menjadikan sebagai masyarakatnya bergelut dengan mata pencaharian sebagai petani, khususnya pada RT 08 yang menggantungkan sebagian pendapatannya dari usaha perkebunan. Pemanfaatan lahan sebagai perkebunan tidak hanya berisi kegiatan masyarakat yang terikat dengan lingkungannya tetapi kegiatan masyarakat tersebut dapat mendukung terjadinya proses pembelajaran pada mata pelajaran IPS melalui pemanfaatannya sebagai sumber belajar. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan pemanfaatan kegiatan ekonomi pada kebun rambutan rakyat Kelurahan Sungai Lulut sebagai sumber belajar IPS. Penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pendekatan kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data dilakukan dengan melakukan reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Pengujian keabsahan data dilakukan dengan perpanjangan pengamatan dan triangulasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa di kebun rambutan rakyat kelurahan sungai lulut terdapat kegiatan ekonomi yang meliputi kegiatan produksi, kegiatan distribusi, dan kegiatan konsumsi. Kegiatan ekonomi di kebun rambutan rakyat Kelurahan Sungai Lulut dapat dijadikan sebagai sumber belajar IPS karena relevan dengan materi pada kegiatan ekonomi kelas VII.

Kata Kunci: Kebun Rambutan, Kegiatan Ekonomi, dan Sumber Belajar IPS.

### ***Abstract***

Availability of land for plantations and rice fields reached 34% of the total area of Sungai Lulut as a society struggling with subsistence farmers, particularly on RT 08, which depends in part on the earnings of the plantation. Land use as a plantation not only provides community activities tied to the environment but the community activities to support the process of learning in social studies through its utilization as a source of learning. The purpose of this study was to describe the utilization of economic activity on Rambutan orchard, Sungai Lulut people as a source of social studies. The research in this study is a qualitative approach. Data were collected by interview, observation, and documentation. Data analysis techniques were conducted by data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. Tests conducted by the extension of the validity of data observation and triangulation. The results showed that in the garden rambutan lulut river village folk are economic activities which include production, distribution activities, and consumption activities. Economic activity in the garden rambutan Sungai Lulut people can be used as a source of social studies for relevant material on the economic activity of class VII. The results showed that in the garden rambutan lulut river village folk are economic activities which include production, distribution activities, and consumption activities. Economic activity in the garden rambutan Sungai Lulut people can be used as a source of social studies for relevant material on the economic activity of class VII. The results showed that in the garden rambutan lulut river village folk are economic activities which include production, distribution activities, and consumption activities. Economic activity in the garden rambutan Sungai Lulut people can be used as a source of social studies for relevant material on the economic activity of class VII.

**Keywords:** Gardens Rambutan, economic activities, learning resources on Social Studies.

## **PRELIMINARY**

The wide availability of land makes Indonesian people use the land for the needs of the agricultural system, especially in the plantation subsystem, as well as community life in the Sungai Lulut, Banjarmasin. Most of the Sungai Lulut, Banjarmasin community activities are gardening, namely rambutan cultivation. One of the economic activities of the community to be able to survive and also be able to improve its economy.

The community rambutan garden in Sungai Lulut Village can be used as a source of social studies learning. Learning resources that are in the environment of learners are effective in creating meaningful learning because it is contextual. Social studies learning resources come in a variety of forms, not only in written text but also cover a wider scope including the environment. The availability of extensive learning resources is not yet optimally utilized by social studies teachers in social studies learning (Abbas, 2013).

Research on the use of local potential in the field of education, especially on learning resources is still rarely found. Lack of optimal utilization of the variety of learning resources makes students not actively involved in learning because it is less meaningful. Learning becomes monotonous, there is no dialogue between teacher and students, memorizing a lot, not honing for the ability to think, as well as meaningless learning occurs (Wurdjinem, 2006). To solve these problems, an alternative that must be done by the teacher is to utilize the community environment as a source of learning by integrating it into learning materials. The purpose of this study is to describe the utilization of economic activities in the people's rambutan gardens Sungai Lulut Village as a source of social studies learning.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This study uses a qualitative approach that aims to clearly describe the facts and data of community activities in the people's rambutan gardens in Sungai Lulut Village and their use as a source of social studies learning. According to Bogdan and Taylor (Moleong & Surjaman, 2010). Qualitative research is research that produces descriptive data in the form of text or oral about observed facts that view social reality as something holistic (overall). Field research based on the location of the community rambutan garden in the Kelurahan Sungai River precisely in Sungai Lulut Dalam RT 8. The community-owned rambutan garden has an endemic variety of South Kalimantan namely rambutan garuda.

The research subjects were carried out randomly (random sampling), so the research subjects consisted of farmers, traders, consumers, and social studies subject to teachers. The main instrument of this research is the researcher himself, the researcher has the role of

selecting the informant as a source of data, collecting data, assessing data quality, analyzing data, interpreting data and making conclusions on the data that researchers have found. Data collection techniques in this study include observation, interviews, and documentation. The data analysis technique used is the model of Miles and Huberman (1984) in which includes data reduction, data presentation, and concluding. The data validity test is done through data triangulation and observation extension (Sugiyono, 2005).

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Indonesian society is generally known as an agrarian society, so the community of Sungai Lulut Village, although located in urban areas, most of the area is an area of plantations and rice fields with tidal land. The availability of land for plantations and rice fields which reaches 34% of the total area of Sungai Lulut Urban Village has made the community struggle with their livelihoods as farmers, especially in RT 08 which depends on part of their income from the plantation business.

The community in Sungai Lulut Village, the people's rambutan plantation is very unique because of the rambutan variety planted on the plantation. Located on Sungai Lulut Dalam RT 08 there is a rambutan plantation owned by the people. Rambutan planted on the plantation is rambutan endemic varieties of South Kalimantan, namely rambutan garuda (*Nephelium lappaceum*) which has been planted for generations by farmers managed by farmers as one of the containers to maintain and fulfill their daily needs besides the rambutan plantation located on the river bank.

Based on observations and interviews, it can be explained that the rambutan trees in the community rambutan garden in Sungai Lulut Village are different from the other rambutan gardens because only the rambutan that is planted is endemic varieties, namely rambutan garuda and is located on the banks of the river because of its uniqueness. as the Garuda garuda garden zone by the Banjarmasin city government.

The environment also includes human behavior that determines life and human well-being with other creatures so, in addition to interacting with the natural environment, individuals or communities also interact with other communities, these interactions can affect individuals or communities in acting. Human actions interact with the environment is a form of human action to maintain the continuity of life. Human actions to meet their needs and maintain their lives are called economic activities. The economy is a human activity or effort in fulfilling the needs (needs and desires) of his life (Noor, 2007).

The explanation above can be interpreted that humans act and interact with nature and other humans to be able to meet their daily needs which are part of economic activity. The economic activities contained in the people's rambutan garden in Sungai Lulut Village include production activities, distribution activities, and consumption activities.

The production is an activity to process goods and services that create uses. The purpose is to fulfill human needs including activities to create and add usefulness. The production process is carried out in various aspects of life, including in plantation activities. Gardening activities have production activities because in the management of plantations farmers produce what they plant and add to their use (Ahmadi, 2009). Likewise with the activities of farmers in people's rambutan gardens in Sungai Lulut Village. The production of rambutan in Kelurahan Sungai Lulut aims not only to meet human needs but also to seek benefits as expressed by goods and services produced aim as a means of meeting diverse needs, looking for profits by selling them to get the most profit (Sa'Diyah, 2004).

Production activities at Rambutan Gardens are carried out through various stages, namely first conducting preparations, production, up to carrying out distribution activities. The preparation phase of production activities, namely preparing production capital, tools, and labor, that in production activities there are factors of production, namely land and natural wealth, labor, capital, and entrepreneurial spirit (Sa'Diyah, 2004).

Land and natural wealth are the main factors that support the processing of goods. The land has an important role in production activities. First, it functions as a place to carry out economic activities which include roads, office buildings, shops, and factory locations requiring a plot of land to be developed. Second, land and natural resources as material to produce other goods (Sa'Diyah, 2004).

Rambutan plantation land located in Kelurahan Sungai Lulut is plantation land that has been planted from generation to generation, then each tree that has died has been planted again either with a graft or a nursery system that will bear fruit every October from February to February. Associated with economic activities in the rambutan garden, then there are various supporting factors including, first, labor has a role in conducting production activities. Labor is a human which includes physical strength and mind in the business of production. Manpower is needed in every production business including agriculture (Soekartawi et al., 1984). Production activities cannot be carried out if there are no laborers who carry out production activities, as illustrated in the rambutan garden in Kelurahan Sungai Lulut, which cannot be separated from the role of labor. Workers in the rambutan garden in Sungai lulut village are

farmers and family members who help in the management of rambutan gardens, together they work in the garden by mutual assistance.

Various facilities, equipment, production machinery, factory buildings, warehouses, and others that support production activities in economic activities are considered as capital. In the short term, capital is classified as a permanent input of production activities (Pujoalwanto, 2014; Sa'Diyah, 2004). In the production process in the rambutan garden, Sungai Lulut Urban Village is also inseparable from the tools as a support in the production of rambutan fruit. The equipment used is a boat as a means of transportation to the rambutan garden, a pole to harvest rambutan fruits, knives, bamboo baskets, cord ropes, fertilizer which are all needed for the production of rambutan fruit until they are ready to be marketed to consumers.

Entrepreneurship is a skill that is owned and used by someone in managing the factors of production, creating new business opportunities, ready to face any risks that will occur and aims to gain profits by looking at the opportunities and resources needed to get results and benefits entrepreneurs see the existence of a need that is owned by the community, where it makes entrepreneurs conclude that in meeting human needs needed human resources, materials, and capital (Sa'Diyah, 2004).

Entrepreneurship by rambutan farmers Sungai Lulut Banjarmasin Village, where they can manage the factors of production. Farmers as entrepreneurs must also have preparedness if various things can interfere with the production of rambutan fruits such as crop failure, plummeting fruit prices, pest attacks, and so forth.

The next stage is the production stage to produce rambutan which is ready to be distributed. Rambutan fruit production activities in Kelurahan Sungai Lulut through various activities ranging from cleaning leaves and twigs that dry up, giving natural fertilizer, picking rambutan fruit, tying rambutan fruit.

Distribution activities are the distribution or delivery of goods to consumers. Distribution has an important role in economic activity because without distribution, goods or services will not reach the hands of consumers. Therefore, distribution activities have an important role in the economy of a society or country (Idri, 2016). The distribution process is the distribution of goods or services from producers to consumers so that it can be used to meet the needs of life. Without the distribution process, there will be no economic activity. The distribution of goods and services at the people's rambutan orchards in Sungai Lulut is the activity carried out by distributing rambutan from farmers to consumers. Distribution activities begin with a request or an order from the distributor to the farmer. Distribution activities carried out by the distributor have been going on for a long time and have become regular customers

of farmers in the distribution of garuda rambutan fruit that farmers produce in rambutan gardens.

The results of an interview conducted with one of the distributors, Yadi (40), that if the harvest season is rambutan, he usually orders in advance with the farmers. For example, he ordered 400 bundles or 500 bundles to the father of RT, Norlan. The RT, Norlan, who prepared the fruit, tied rambutan was collected at his house. The collection was carried out in the afternoon at the house of the father of RT Norlan, after which he brought the Sunday Market at KM. 7 and was also partly sent to Palangkaraya, Balikpapan, Samarinda.

Distribution activities are needed in every economic activity. Distribution activities are carried out so that goods produced from production activities can reach consumers. In distribution activities, there are various techniques used to attract buyers. The technique starts with variations in the types of production, variations in pricing, and marketing techniques (Jumriani, 2018). In the process of distributing rambutan in the rambutan orchard, Sungai Lutut Village, there are various techniques used by distributors or sellers to attract buyers. The technique is through pricing and marketing.

Explanation of price and distribution, as expressed by Yadi (40) that the price depends on the fruit produced by farmers, for example, if the rambutan fruit is produced more, the selling price is cheaper, and vice versa if it is less then it is sold at an expensive price. Garden products are also sold to the Sunday market and to Samarinda, Palangkaraya, Balikpapan, which have been subscribed.

The price is determined by the distributor to benefit from what he sells to consumers or buyers. Pricing for each rambutan is different depending on the type. The marketing technique used is to reach areas that are mostly outside of South Kalimantan, namely in East Kalimantan such as Balikpapan and Samarinda, and Central Kalimantan areas such as Palangkaraya.

The results of the rambutan production of the Banjarmasin Lutut River community are consumed in the distribution area. The distribution area is in Banjarmasin, Samarinda, Balikpapan, and Palangkaraya. The result of an interview with a buyer, Rahmi (36), revealed that "He went to the Sunday market to buy a variety of needs, such as rice, onions, eggs, vegetables, and rambutan. According to him, the price of Garuda eagle is more expensive compared to other types of rambutan but following its sweet taste and large fruit. He bought it in this market because it is close to home and the price is cheaper".

Regarding learning, the concepts of production, distribution, and consumption in the rambutan garden can be utilized as learning resources. Learning resources are one of several components of learning activities that aim to make it easier for individuals to acquire and hone

knowledge, abilities, attitudes, beliefs, emotions, and feelings of students. Learning resources provide a memorable learning experience to students, without the use of learning resources, the learning process does not go well (Sitepu, 2014). The role of learning resources is very important, learning resources make individuals able to change to know from those who did not know before, become understand from those who did not understand before, become skilled from those who were previously unskilled and make individuals able to distinguish what is good to do and what is not good to do (Syaharuddin & Mutiani, 2020; Abbas, 2014).

The variety of learning resources can be utilized through the exploration of local potential. Local potential in social studies learning can be done by utilizing the potential of the surrounding environment. The local potential is not only in the form of artifacts as evidence of the local wisdom of the community. However, local potential can also be explored through community activities that generate learning resources and benefit educational practices (Subiyakto & Mutiani, 2019).

The use of the environment as a source of learning for teaching in schools, especially in social studies is a picture that humans interact with nature and other humans that can be used as a source of learning (Syaharuddin & Mutiani, 2020). Utilization can enrich learning resources because learning resources do not only include textbooks but also the reality that occurs around the lives of students so that the learning process runs effectively. This is in line with the research conducted by the author regarding the existence of people's rambutan gardens in Sungai Lulut Village. Kebun Rambutan Rakyat located in Sungai Lulut Village can be used as a learning resource that can support the learning process. Utilization of learning resources can be described in the syllabus as below:

**Table 1 Economic Activities of Rambutan Rakyat in Sungai Lulut Village as a Class VII Social Resources Learning Resource**

Basic competencies	Learning materials	Rambutan people's garden as a source of social studies learning
<p>3.3 Analyzing the concept of interaction between humans and space to produce various economic activities (production, distribution, consumption, supply-demand) and interactions between spaces for the survival of Indonesia's economic and social and cultural life.</p> <p>4.3 Present the results of the analysis of the concept of human interaction with space to produce</p>	<p>Production activities</p>	<p>1. In the production process carried out by farmers, there are stages of preparation and stage implementation. The preparation phase is done covering land and natural resources, labor, capital, entrepreneurship. At the implementation stage, the tree branches were cleared, fertilized, harvested, and bonded rambutans until they were ready to be distributed.</p>

various economic activities (production, distribution, consumption, demand, and supply) and interactions between spaces for the survival of Indonesia's economic, social and cultural life.	Distribution Activities	2. In the distribution process, it is done so that the rambutan fruit can reach consumers which are done in various ways, as did Pa Yadi, he did the distribution of rambutan with two techniques namely by establishment price and marketing process.
	Consumption Activities	3. In the process of consumption, rambutan fruit occurs following the distribution area. Buyers buy fruit for consumption needs. Rahmi, who chose to buy Garuda garuda at the Sunday market for consumption needs and Sunday market selection, was due to Rahmi's house being close to the market.

Sources: Researcher, The data is processed, 2019.

Based on the syllabus analysis above, the people's rambutan gardens in Sungai Lulut can be used as a source of social studies learning by integrating them with social studies learning materials that can provide opportunities for students to study the themes learned and be associated with what is in the community (Supriyanto et al., 2019).

In the economic activity material in class VII, the economic activity illustrated from the existence of the rambutan garden is on the activities of the people who interact and utilize the environment as meeting their daily needs. Material about economic activities in social studies learning in schools is material that can be integrated with production, distribution, and consumption activities that take place in the people's rambutan gardens in Sungai Lulut Village. Utilization of production, distribution, and consumption activities in rambutan into economic activity material in social studies learning has relevant relevance and can utilize local materials that are close to the environment of students.

Utilization of community rambutan gardens in Kelurahan Sungai Lulut can be done from various aspects, starting from the existence of the garden itself, activities that take place in the rambutan garden, both in economic and social terms, those social studies are thematic learning, which is characterized by the development of social studies learning using themes taken from the problems that exist in the environment of students, which are then taught by using approaches from relevant social science. The use of community rambutan gardens in Sungai Lulut Village as a source of social studies learning has relevance in the learning process (Jumriani, 2018).



## CONCLUSION

Society in defending their lives interacting with nature and other human beings, human efforts to maintain life, and meet their needs is an economic activity. Economic activities in the people's rambutan orchards in Sungai Lulut are divided into production, distribution, and consumption. Community activities in community rambutan gardens in Sungai Lulut Village are used as a source of social studies learning, especially in community activities that interact with the environment as a fulfillment of the necessities of life that can be used to add local material in Class VII described in the syllabus. The activities depicted in the people's rambutan gardens in Sungai Lulut Urban Village did not only provide knowledge for students.

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