

Inter-Regional and Inter-Island Trade at Ulin Raya Market as a Learning Resource on Social Studies

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Abstrak

Kegiatan ekonomi di pasar sebagai ajang perdagangan skala besar maupun skala kecil dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai Sumber Belajar IPS. Pasar Ulin Raya di Landasan Ulin Tengah, kota Banjarbaru, menampilkan kegiatan ekonomi distribusi sebagai perdagangan antar daerah dan antar pulau. Masalahnya, belum ada pemetaan terhadap perilaku pedagang, khususnya terkait kegiatan distribusi, sistem tata niaga dan pengelolaan stok (*inventori*), serta peranan pemerintah dan masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan kegiatan ekonomi perdagangan antar daerah dan antar pulau di Pasar Ulin Raya sebagai sumber belajar IPS menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif. Pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Analisis data melalui reduksi data, penyajian data, dan verifikasi. Keabsahan data melalui triangulasi sumber, teknik, dan waktu, perpanjangan pengamatan, menggunakan bahan referensi, dan mengadakan member cek. Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa Dinas Perdagangan dan Perindustrian Kota Banjarbaru membuat UPTD Pasar Ulin Rara untuk membina pedagang, pembeli dalam proses Perdagangan Antardaerah/antarpulau, dan menambah referensi pengajar dalam menggunakan sumber belajar sehingga dapat menjadi pembelajaran kontekstual bagi peserta didik.

Kata Kunci: Kegiatan Ekonomi, Pasar Ulin Raya dan Sumber Belajar IPS.

Abstract

Economic activities in the market as a significant and large-scale trading platform can be used as a learning resource on social studies. Pasar Ulin Raya on the Ulin Tengah Platform, Banjarbaru city, shows distribution economic activities as trade between regions and islands. There is no mapping of traders' behavior, particularly to distribution activities, trading systems, and stock management (inventory), as well as the role of the government and the community. This study aims to describe inter-regional and inter-island trade's economic activities in Ulin Raya Market as a social studies source using a qualitative approach with descriptive methods and collecting data through observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis through data reduction, data presentation, and verification. Data validity through triangulation of sources, techniques, time, extension of observations, reference materials, and holding member checks. The study results add to the teacher's reference in using learning resources so that they can become contextual learning for students.

Keywords: Economic Activities, Ulin Raya Market and Learning Resource on Social Studies.

PRELIMINARY

Trade is an activity to optimize regional potential; cooperation between regions can be an alternative innovation/concept based on considerations of efficiency and effectiveness (Silfiana, 2018). Through various umbrella regulations (government regulations), the policies of decentralization and regional autonomy encourage cooperation between regions.

Cooperation is expected to become a bridge that can turn potential conflicts of interest between regions into mutually beneficial development potentials (Tarigan 2011).

An area that grows and develops an economic sector, especially trade, has become a fundamental matter in a regional policy because it aligns with regional development planning (Hendarwati, 2013; Sa'roni, 2013). Apart from being social beings, humans are also a group of individuals who are not spared from economic activities; in fulfilling their daily needs, humans will undoubtedly carry out economic activities both from production, distribution, and consumption activities because it has become their nature in carrying out life. As illustrated by the people's activities at Ulin Raya Market in the city of Banjarbaru, Landasan Ulin sub-district, every day they carry out their routines in carrying out economic activities, both buying and selling, distributing goods or as consumer actors.

Banjarbaru is a city of two big cities that can be said to be a young city or district (Abbas, 2002; Abbas, 2020a). However, Banjarbaru is a city that is fast and also has a large population so that the need will increase, in addition to the enormous needs but has limited natural resources, but behind it, all Banjarbaru is one of the centers that encourage interaction between spaces so that in the end there are many distributors from various regions. Who comes to Banjarbaru to meet market demand, resulting in inter-regional/inter-island trade, this also has a good impact because it can boost the economy in Banjarbaru, especially in the Landasan Ulin sub-district (Maulidiyah et al., 2020; Syaharuddin et al., 2020).

Trade can increase the income of society. The income of a region with a higher income means that the region can set aside funds from larger economic sources for investment (this is called "investible surplus"). Higher investment means a higher rate of economic growth. So trade can boost the economic growth rate of a region (Murwanti, 2018).

In addition to economic activity as a human requirement in meeting their needs and advancing the economy of a region, there is a relationship between economic activities in Ulin Raya Market and Social Studies learning, especially in inter-regional material and inter-island trade activities. In this case, the teacher can add one more thing that can be used from the environment as a learning resource, but the environment is rarely explored so that it rarely uses the environment, especially the market, which is used as a Social Studies Learning Resource.

Then there is a connection between this journal and the research journal Anis Dyan Arumalasari which discusses using the market as a learning resource on social studies at SDN Binangun sub-district; the difference that lies in the two studies lies in the discussion of learning material that links material in elementary school and material in junior high school. But both studies have the same goal to make students more enthusiastic about learning and less passive.

In a learning resource, the most important thing or the primary key to its success is its use to understand the participants so that the learning objectives or competencies that have been planned can be achieved (Abbas et al., 2021; Mutiani, 2015). The involvement of teachers is very much needed in this case because it has an important influence in learning so that it is following the expectations and objectives of social studies learning so that in this study it is explained so that the environment can be explored again as a source of social studies learning. Learning resources used in the social studies learning process will also be more accessible for students to understand if they use the surrounding environment as a learning resource (Widiastuti, 2017). In this case, it fits for teachers to add more innovations in learning resources because students are a significant input component in education to become qualified individuals and follow national education goals (Syaharuddin & Mutiani, 2020).

Learning that utilizes the environment can have a positive impact on students. Several factors affect the effectiveness of using the environment around the environment by educators as a learning resource, namely: (1) the ability of educators, (2) the ability of educators to maximize the environment that will be used in the learning process. Learning resources must then follow environmental conditions and goals (Yuniarti et al., 2020). It is hoped that the research on inter-regional and inter-island trade in Pasar Ulin Raya as a Social Studies Learning Resource can be used as a reference and is also used maximally to be used as learning material from a teacher for the teaching and learning process at junior high schools in Banjarbaru in applying learning resources from the surrounding environment to make it easier. Students understand the learning material. This research is also expected so that students can understand trade between regions and between islands by using learning resources from the Ulin Raya market in the social studies subject at Junior High School (Mutiani et al., 2021).

METHOD

In this study, researchers used a qualitative descriptive method where research describes a situation according to what it is in the field without adding. This depiction can be in the form of events, individuals, or groups of individuals related to certain places, times, or ties. The stages in data collection began with the observation stage. Furthermore, the interview stage with informants, namely Mr. Zailani, S. Sos as the head of the UPTD (Regional Technical Implementation Unit), Mr. Iwan as Head of Sub-Division of Tu, and also Mr. Ahyat, Mr. Ridwan as rice traders, and Mr. Jamhari and Mrs. Hadariah as groceries traders. And also consumers, namely Mrs. Aty and Hj. Rosita. The next stage is a photo of Ulin Raya Market's economic activities as documentary evidence that research has taken place.

This study's data analysis technique refers to Miles and Huberman's concept, namely data reduction following the research objectives, namely economic activities in the Ulin Raya Market (Sugiyono, 2010). Furthermore, the data is presented in words accompanied by pictures of economic activities in the field. Next, namely drawing conclusions or verification. Furthermore, triangulation is also used with different techniques in which the observation data is matched by the presence of interviews coupled with documentary evidence.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Pasar Ulin Raya is the primary market managed by the UPTD located on Jalan A. Yani KM. 23,700 Liang Anggang Tengah Subdistrict, built-in 2009, has a land area of \pm 2 Ha (hectares) on the land of the Banjarbaru City Government; this activity takes place every day while the commodity selling activities at the Ulin Raya market include the sale of necessities, fish, clothing, glassware, and Vegetables. This market was initially established in 2009 during the administration of Mayor Rudy Resnawan. At first, Pasar Ulin Raya was called Pasar Meranti. At the beginning of its construction, Pasar Ulin Raya was still under the control of Banlo (Management Agency). Still, over time in 2011, the market was under the control of the trade and industry office of the city of Banjarbaru to be precisely regulated by the UPTD (Regional Technical Implementation Unit).

The purpose of the UPTD was formed with the intention that the formation of UPTD Pasar to Realize Optimization and assist regional heads in carrying out main tasks, government administration, implementation of development and services as well as guidance to all traders and buyers in an effective, efficient and transparent manner that can encourage the smooth running of public services (Hendro, 18th March 2020).

As for the direct benefits that the community, in general, can feel, the UPTD Market can provide, among others;

1. The market is safe, and people feel calm in carrying out buying and selling activities in the market environment.
2. Clean market, people feel comfortable shopping and selling in the market environment.
3. Orderly and orderly market, it is easier for people to find the materials they need.
4. Employees who are always there from morning to evening can help the community obtain information about the market.
5. They provide facilities and a place for people who want to carry out buying and selling activities in the market environment.
6. Provide security for goods purchased by the community.
7. Submit all measuring instruments from traders so that they are measured in an orderly manner, and there is no fraud in terms of size.

The several direct benefits that can be felt by traders and the community from the UPTD, one they are to make traders and buyers feel safe in shopping without worrying about

unwanted things such as theft or other things. And also in terms of cleanliness that makes traders or buyers comfortable in shopping. The facilities provided by the market manager make it easier for traders and buyers, such as adequate public toilets so that people do not need to leave the market to look for the nearest toilet, also provided a prayer room which makes it easier for traders to worship such as midday prayer, Asr or sunset without having to go home. Home for a while and leave his wares.

If there is no UPTD Market, there will be many consequences, among others;

1. Market conditions are irregular, and traders will scramble to occupy strategic places to have no room for freedom in carrying out trading activities.
2. Nothing regulates the Market environment, be it for cleanliness, safety, and comfort in the Market.
3. Many crimes occur in the market environment, including the struggle for territory for thuggery.
4. Trade arrangements are not regular so that people will be confused in finding the staples needed.
5. People will be confused in finding information about the environment and the needs they want.
6. Irregular market revenue is generated so that the expected Regional Income is not optimal.

Implementing a good government system is a prerequisite for every government to realize the aspirations of society in achieving the goals and ideals of the nation and state. For this reason, it is necessary to develop and implement an appropriate and transparent accountability system so that governance and development can take place effectively and efficiently (Halisyah, 2019; Mariati et al., 2021).

The Banjarbaru City Trade Service through the Regional Technical Implementation Unit is one of the technical services that provides Regional Original Income for the City of Banjarbaru through market service fees and shopping market fees (Junaidi & Natarsyah, 2020). The government market is a market that the local government manages. The retribution obtained from the market is local revenue. The market revenue is obtained from the rental of shops / kiosks / stalls, land / market environment for daily rent fees, and garbage.

The results of the Regional Revenue obtained by Pasar Ulin Raya from 2015 to 2018 are as follows:

Table 1. Regional Income from Ulin Raya Market

No.	Year	Target	Realization	Percentage (%)
1	2015	Rp. 310,080,000, -	Rp. 431,776,000, -	1.39
2	2016	Rp. 1,142,656,000, -	Rp. 2.603,673,500, -	2.28
3	2017	Rp. 539,292,400, -	Rp. 316,842,000	0.59
4	2018	Rp. 789,603,500, -		
5	2019	Rp. 1,883,000,000, -		

Source: UPTD Pasar Ulin Raya (2020).

Given the importance of Retribution for Shopping Markets as a source of Regional Original Income (PAD), local taxes are taxes whose collection authority lies with the regions with regulations following Indonesian government regulations and Law no. 28 of 2009 regarding local taxes and levies Based on the Regional Regulation of the City of Banjarbaru Number 10 of 2011, local revenue that can be implemented is Market Service Retribution and Shopping Market Retribution in Banjarbaru City (Jumriani et al., 2021; Junaidi & Natarsyah, 2020).

Besides that, besides increasing regional income, Pasar Ulin Raya also provides welfare for the community by interacting between rooms, especially in the field of trade, for example, such as rice traders who cannot depend only on their region and then supply goods from several regions. From Pelaihari, Anjir, Peat, Hulu Rivers (Rantau, Kandangan, Barabai) to the supply of rice from the island of Java from these activities, inter-regional / inter-island trade has been created.

One of the main objectives in social studies learning, which is in the Regulation of the Minister of National Education Number 22 of 2007, is that students are expected to have the essential abilities to think logically, critically, curiosity, inquiry, and be able to solve problems, as well as skills. Social in social life. This goal will be achieved if the teacher can develop learning that can encourage students' creative potential. So that in this case, the teacher is expected to be able to create a pleasant learning atmosphere for students, while besides students must always try to do more activities than the teacher, the role of the teacher as a facilitator must be able to guide, and direct the subject matter so that students understand more about learning activities in terms of concepts and their use in everyday life or in active and creative learning (Hendrawati 2013).

One way to develop students to be creative is through learning activities outside the classroom, such as field trips; learning to use the environment as a learning resource can be a suitable alternative. This method will have positive benefits such as arousing interest, activity, and students' learning motivation (Pujiwati, n.d.). Besides, students will also be able to understand the surrounding environment and reduce the saturation of students who usually only learn with textbooks because of social studies education problems, including the following: (1) teachers are still oriented towards textbooks, not referring to curriculum documents; (2) the material has not been integrated even though the title of the book is "Integrated Social Studies"; (3) teachers in compiling syllabus and lesson plans have not shown much uniqueness in their education units; (4) There is a tendency to misunderstand that social studies are a subject that tends to memorize (Subiyakto & Mutiani, 2019). Some of the problems faced will reduce social

studies learning problems because, in this journal, students are given a contextual lesson using the Ulin Raya market as a learning resource on social studies (Abbas, 2020b).

When viewed and reexamined, social studies learning will always be relevant to the students' environment, so there are so many that can be used as a learning resource, one of which is to use Ulin Raya Market as a learning resource. Innovation in the development of social studies learning, especially by using problems that exist in students' environment so that they can then be taught with relevant teaching materials (Jumriani, 2018). Through the values contained in social studies education will provide provisions for students to develop themselves in their lives because social studies education equips students with knowledge, skills, attitudes, and values to make students who can become human beings who have an identity who can live in a peaceful society, and can provide benefits to others (Nasih et al., 2019). It is also similar to the objectives of social studies education in the 2013 curriculum, character education in the 2013 curriculum aims to improve the quality of the process and results of improving education, which leads to the formation of character and noble character of students as a whole, integrated and balanced, following competency standards for graduates of each education unit (Syaharuddin & Mutiani, 2020).

The form of economic activity in Ulin Raya Market can be used as a learning resource on social studies. Researchers conducted a syllabus analysis of social studies subjects in junior high schools which were adjusted to the content, namely:

Table 2. The Relevance Analysis of the Relationship of Economic Activities in the Ulin Raya Market as a Learning Resource on Social Studies for Class VIII Semester 2

Basic competencies	Learning materials	Economic Activities in Ulin Raya Market
3.3 Analyzing the advantages and limitations of space in supply and demand, technology, and its effects on the inter-spatial interactions for economic, social, cultural activities in Indonesia and ASEAN countries. 4.3 Presenting the results of an analysis of the advantages and limitations of space in supply and demand, technology, and its effects on the inter-spatial interaction for economic, social, cultural activities in Indonesia and ASEAN countries.	Inter-regional/inter-island trade.	1. Rice traders who take stock from distributors come from the Rantau, Kandangan, Barabai, Anjir, and Pelaihari areas. 2. Some grocery traders take stock of goods from sales, which are goods from Java, and take goods from the main market in Banjarmasin (Pasar Lima), such as sugar and onions goods from the Java region.

Source: Junior High School Social Studies syllabus (2017).

Based on this analysis, there is a relationship between inter-regional/inter-island trade subject matter in SMP (Junior High School) in class VIII semester 2, with economic activities in Ulin Raya Market, including rice traders who take stock of goods from distributors who come. From overseas areas, Kandangan, Barabai, Anjir and also Rantau. And some grocery traders take stock of goods from sales that are goods coming from Java and take goods from the primary market in Banjarmasin (Pasar Lima), such as sugar, and onions which are luggage coming from the island of Java.

CONCLUSION

Economic trading activities that occur at Ulin Raya Market occur every day, namely distribution activities between rice and groceries traders and distributors. Simultaneously, the supply of these goods comes from various regions, from Pelaihari, Anjir, Hulu Sungai (Rantau, Kandangan, and Barabai) to the outside. Kalimantan is from the island of Java. The Banjarbaru City Trade Office through the Regional Technical Implementation Unit is one of the technical services that provides Local Original Revenue for the Banjarbaru city through market service fees and shopping market fees. The government market, namely Pasar Ulin Raya, is a market managed by the regional government (UPTD), where the retribution obtained from the market is local revenue, the market revenue is obtained from the rental of shops/kiosks/stalls/market environment for rent, daily retribution and garbage. From several direct benefits that can be felt by traders and the community from the UPTD, one of them is to make sense of security for traders and buyers from within the city and outside the island. Social studies learning is always relevant to the environment around students, so many can be used as a learning resource, one of which is to use the Ulin Raya Market as a learning resource. Innovation in the development of social studies learning, especially by using problems that exist in students' environment, can then be taught with relevant teaching materials. Social Studies Education Materials (IPS) are based on the support of concepts from social science disciplines in themes relevant to the social studies learning objectives, including production, distribution, and consumption. From the economic activities in the Ulin Raya market, there is conformity with social studies learning material, especially inter-regional and inter-island trade material in class VIII semester two so that later economic activities occur the market are generally only routine. Still, in this study, it is used as a learning resource on social studies.

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