



BOOK OF ABSTRACT

ICSSSE 2020

September 24-27, 2020  
Lambung Mangkurat University,  
Banjarmasin, Indonesia



ATLANTIS  
PRESS

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ICSSE 2020

## 2<sup>nd</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCE EDUCATION

(Promoting Environmental Sustainability  
through Social Science Perspective)



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## PREFACE

### HEAD OF SOCIAL SCIENCE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT LAMBUNG MANGKURAT UNIVERSITY



The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference of Social Science Education (2<sup>nd</sup> ICSSE 2020) adalah kegiatan yang telah diprogram oleh Jurusan Pendidikan IPS yang mengacu pada program fakultas keguruan dan ilmu pendidikan (FKIP) ULM yang dilaksanakan secara periodic (berkala). Konferensi Internasional ke-2 ini (2<sup>nd</sup> ICSSE 2020) dilaksanakan pada 24-27 September 2020 secara virtual karena pandemi COVID-19 (Virus Corona). Konferensi dilaksanakan dengan serangkaian kegiatan, antara lain workshop penulisan artikel internasional, kuliah umum dan bedah buku.

Tema yang diangkat pada konferensi internasional ini adalah “Mempromosikan Keberlanjutan Lingkungan Melalui Perspektif Ilmu Sosial”. Tema ini penting dibicarakan mengingat mengingat saat ini telah terjadi krisis ekologis. Salah satu indicator pembangunan berkelanjutan adalah pembangunan yang menjamin keberlanjutan eksistensi bumi. Diantara hal yang harus dilakukan adalah memelihara integrasi tatanan lingkungan dan keanekaragaman hayati agar sistem penunjang kehidupan bumi tetap terjamin.

Pada kesempatan ini saya mengucapkan terima kasih kepada (a) Rektor ULM dan seluruh jajarannya, (b) Dekan FKIP ULM dan seluruh jajarannya, (c) Koordinator Program di lingkungan Jurusan Pendidikan IPS FKIP ULM, (d) Panitia 2<sup>nd</sup> ICSSE 2020 dan seluruh peserta kegiatan yang telah memberikan dukungan moril maupun materil serta waktu dan tenaga sehingga 2<sup>nd</sup> ICSSE 2020 dapat terlaksana dengan baik bahkan sukses sebagai kegiatan yang dilaksanakan secara daring. Salah satu bentuk kesuksesan kegiatan ini adalah kemampuan panitia mengumpulkan artikel dari berbagai ahli ilmu sosial dan pendidikan, selanjutnya melakukan proses editing hingga akhirnya menjadi sebuah buku prosiding yang terbit melalui kerja sama dengan Atlantis Press.

Akhirnya saya mengucapkan maaf jika selama persiapan dan pelaksanaan 2<sup>nd</sup> ICSSE 2020 masih terdapat kekurangan dan kesalahan. Semoga kegiatan akan dating dapat ditingkatkan kualitasnya serta jangkauan yang lebih luas. Aamiin.

Banjarmasin, 24 September 2020  
Ketua Jurusan Pendidikan IPS

**Dr. Syaharuddin, S.Pd., M.A.**

## PREFACE

### EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE 2<sup>nd</sup> ICSSE 2020 LAMBUNG MANGKURAT UNIVERSITY

The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on Social Sciences Education (2<sup>nd</sup> ICSSE 2020) was held on 24-27 September 2020. Unlike the implementation in 2017, the 2<sup>nd</sup> ICSSE 2020 was held virtually. This is due to the COVID-19 (Corona Virus) pandemic. The international conference was organized by the Department of Social Sciences Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Banjarmasin, Indonesia. The theme raised at the international conference was "Promoting Environmental Sustainability through Social Science Perspective". This theme was raised to give attention to cross-disciplinary ecological problems. Overall, this conference aims:

1. Demonstrate various studies in the Social Science perspective through sharing research results and thoughts.
2. Bring up a research plan that pays attention to national aspects in educational praxis in all educational disciplines.
3. Developing a culture of critical thinking, creativity, innovation, and productivity among lecturers and students.
4. Improve the academic atmosphere that is conducive to the development of a culture of sharing and discussion.
5. Dissemination of creative, innovative, and productive ideas in learning innovation to various media and policymakers.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> ICSSE 2020 intended to provide excitement in the framework of the 62<sup>nd</sup> Dies Natalis of Lambung Mangkurat University. Thus, on this occasion, I at the same time opened a series of 2<sup>nd</sup> ICSSE 2020 events:

1. First, the General Lecture "Improving the 21st Skills to Provide Millennial Generation".
2. Second, a national book review collaborated with KITLV (Koninklijk Instituut Voor Taal, Landen Volkenkunde).
3. Third, Workshop "Assisting Technology for International Publication".
4. Fourth, the international conference "Promoting Environmental Sustainability through Social Science Perspective", and the last one,
5. International book review in collaboration with the University of Indonesia and Obor Publisher.

There were 106 articles submitted at the conference, with 80 papers accepted for publication in the conference proceedings. This article is reviewed by content reviewers, language reviewers, and finally, template reviewers. In short, three reviewers have reviewed the papers selected for publication.

Based on careful consideration, the keynote speakers involved in the conference, namely; 1) Prof. Dr. Sutarto Hadi, M.Si., M.Sc. as the Rector of Lambung Mangkurat University, 2) Drs. Rudy Resnawan, M.B.A. as the acting (Plt.) Governor of South Kalimantan Province, 3) Ibnu Sina, S.Pi, M.Si. as the mayor of Banjarmasin. Speakers invited, namely; 1) Prof. Dr. Ersis Warmansyah Abbas, M.Pd. from Lambung Mangkurat University, 2) Associate Prof. Dr. David Reeve from the University of New South Wales (UNSW) Sydney, 3) I Gusti Made Wardana, Ph.D. Gadjah Mada University, and 4) Prof. Ahmad Rozelan bin Yunus, Ph.D. from Universiti Teknikal Malaysia-Malacca.

Finally, on behalf of the Committee, we would like to thank all parties who have participated and supported the 2nd ICSSE 2020, including; Rector of Lambung Mangkurat University, Dean of FKIP Lambung Mangkurat University, honorable keynote speakers and invited speakers, experts who are members of the advisory board, and all participants who have participated in this conference. Our appreciation goes to all committees who have worked hard to make this event a success, from the preparation, the running of the conference until after the implementation. We hope that the 2nd ICSSE 2020 will provide academic reinforcement and input on critical issues that occur in society. We also hope that it will continue to be on the biennial plan of the Department of Social Sciences Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Lambung Mangkurat University for the advancement of social science education.

Banjarmasin, September 1, 2020

The Editors

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**THEME 1**  
**GREEN HISTORY: HUMAN AND NATURE**  
**RELATIONS**

**(4 Articles)**

**THE INFLUENCE OF THE WATERING SYSTEM ON PASANG SURUT  
RICE IN SUNGAI SAHURAI VILLAGE, KECAMATAN RANTAU BADAUH,  
BARITO KUALA DISTRICT, 1980-2000**

**Badrudin<sup>1\*</sup>, Dina Purnamasari<sup>1</sup>, Rahmad<sup>1</sup>, Riky Murtono<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Postgraduate Social Studies Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: lineibad@gmail.com

**ABSTRACT**

Rice is an agricultural crop and until now it is the main crop in the world. Since ancient times, among food crops, rice has been the main crop of Indonesian farmers. Rice can be planted in dry land or wet land or commonly called rice fields. The majority of farmers in Indonesia are small farmers or smallholders with a narrow farm area. Among the narrow land, not all of them are in the form of rice fields. Most of it is dry land planted with various crops, fruits and vegetables. In the 1980s to 2000s the soil content of the tidal fields in Sungai Sahurai Village generally depended on the properties of the soil and water in this tidal land, namely acid sulphate soil with pyrite compounds. In contrast to the tidal irrigation system used in the Sungai Sahurai Village area, namely by using a one-way flow system. The implementation of this system depends on the agreement on setting the floodgates. If one of the tertiary channels functions as an intake channel (irrigation), then the tertiary channel next to it is used as a drainage channel. The inlet channel is provided with a water gate that opens inward, so that at high tide the water can enter and the water cannot come out at low tide. And in this research method using heuristic techniques, verification, interpretation and historiography. The advantages and disadvantages of this local variety of rice have long been known to the local farming community in Sungai Sahurai Village, and it was under these conditions that their local knowledge of rice management in tidal lowland was developed. Each type of tidal paddy overflow in Sungai Sahurai Village also has its own peculiarities, in addition to various basic similarities in its cultivation techniques. These differences also give birth to various local knowledge of the types of tidal rice fields. The cultivation system of local varieties of rice in tidal rice fields includes land clearing, land cultivation, variety selection, nurseries, planting, plant maintenance, to harvesting and post-harvest activities. besides the various basic similarities in cultivation techniques. These differences also give birth to various local knowledge of the types of tidal rice fields. The cultivation system of local varieties of rice in tidal rice fields includes land clearing, land cultivation, variety selection, nurseries, planting, plant maintenance, to harvesting and postharvest activities. besides the various basic similarities in cultivation techniques. These differences also give birth to various local knowledge of the types of tidal rice fields. The cultivation system of local varieties of rice in tidal rice fields includes land clearing, land cultivation, variety selection, nurseries, planting, plant maintenance, to harvesting and postharvest activities.

**Keywords:** *Irrigation, rice fields, and tides.*

# MIGRATION AND ADAPTATION OF THE LOKSADO DAYAK TRIBE (HISTORICAL STUDY OF DAYAK LOKSADO COMMUNITY IN PELANTINGAN VILLAGE)

Heri Susanto<sup>1\*</sup>, Helmi Akmal<sup>2</sup>, Fathurrahman<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of History Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Postgraduate Social Studies Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: iniherisusanto@ulm.ac.id

## ABSTRACT

Migration that occurs in the Loksado Dayak community is a process of gradual migration that has occurred for more than a decade. The Loksado Dayak tribe lives by relying on forest products, the main forest products of which the Dayak people sell are rice, cinnamon, rubber, and candlenut. Historically, based on investigations of historians, it is explained that the relationship between the Dayak Loksado people in the mountainous area and the people located in the capital area, in this case the City of Kandangan, occurs because of economic interests. The desire to make ends meet has driven the Dayak Loksado people to travel to the center of civilization to sell the various agricultural products they get. The place where the Loksado Dayak tribe will stop by if they want to go to Kandangan is in Pelantingan Village. The adaptation process that occurs shows diffusion, acculturation and dialectic patterns. The diffusion pattern is indicated by the presence of cultural elements that are completely brought by the immigrants, in this case the Loksado Dayak people along with their migration to Pelantingan Village. The acculturation pattern is shown by the combination of two cultural elements, including in the aspects of the language used by the Dayak people in Pelantingan Village. While the dialectical pattern can be seen from how the process of religious conversion of the Loksado Dayak people in Pelantingan Village. The acculturation pattern is indicated by the combination of elements of two cultures, including in the aspects of the language used by the Dayak community in Pelantingan Village. While the dialectical pattern can be seen from how the process of religious conversion of the Loksado Dayak people in Pelantingan Village. The acculturation pattern is shown by the combination of two cultural elements, including in the aspects of the language used by the Dayak people in Pelantingan Village. While the dialectical pattern can be seen from how the process of religious conversion of the Loksado Dayak people in Pelantingan Village.

**Keywords:** *Migration, adaptation, economy, socio-culture.*

## LOCAL WISDOM IN BANJAR CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE

**Wahyu**

Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia  
Corresponding author. Email: wahyu@ulm.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

Local wisdom belongs to the local community. This local wisdom is lived, practiced, taught, and passed down from one generation to another which at the same time forms patterns of daily human behavior, both towards fellow human beings and towards nature. Local wisdom is noble values that are believed to be true, apply in the order of life of local communities, and aim to protect and manage the environment sustainably. South Kalimantan is one of the cities that has a variety of local wisdom, both local wisdom that has long been passed down from generation to generation as well as emerging local wisdom as a result of interaction with other communities and cultures. The current paradigm of modern science and technology has influenced the loss of some of the values of local wisdom. Therefore, efforts to explore, discover, build, and preserve the values of local wisdom are a necessity.

**Keywords:** *Local wisdom, banjar cultural, perspective.*



## CHANGES OF COMMUNITY ORIENTATION OF BANJARMASIN CITY FROM RIVER TO LAND IN THE XX CENTURY

Wisnu Subroto<sup>1\*</sup>, Melisa Prawitasari<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>History Education Department, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: wisnu.subroto@ulm.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

The life of urban communities with the dynamics that surrounds has undergone a cultural transformation over time. The cultural transformation that is sometimes so fast makes the orientation of the people change too. These changes are related to technology that continues to penetrate society through everyday thinking and behavior. The openness of the Banjar people to foreign cultures has occurred since the entry of Europeans began to colonize and exploit areas in the interior of Kalimantan. Banjarmasin as the center of trade in Kalimantan became the focus or penetration of the invaders to change the orientation of its society through education and the application of technology. The historical method is used to extract data and facts from events left by historical actors, both in the form of writing and relics that they have used. Even recordings in the form of documentary films can be used as historical evidence that must be interpreted. This method has steps that can be verified. First looking for and collecting data to make assumptions, second criticizing the sources obtained and third writing or historiography. The change in the orientation of the people of the city of Banjarmasin can be traced through a historical study. Chronological writing of history can clearly describe urban society undergoing cultural transformation through education and technology from time to time.

**Keywords:** *Change, community orientation, city.*



**THEME 2**  
**ECOPEDAGOGY STUDY IN SOCIAL**  
**SCIENCE EDUCATION**

**(20 Articles)**

# ANTASARI'S DEVELOPING BLENDED LEARNING MODEL BASED ON ECOPEDAGOGY STUDY TO IMPROVE ECOLOGICAL AWARENESS, SOFT AND SOCIAL SKILLS ON ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Ahmad SURIANSYAH<sup>1\*</sup>, Akhmad RIANDY AGUSTA<sup>2</sup>, Ananda SETIAWAN<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Master of Education Management, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Elementary School Teacher Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Department of Economics Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. E-mail:a.suriansyah@ulm.ac.id

## ABSTRACT

This research will show about (1) the characteristics and implementation of the ANTASARI blended learning model; (2) The appropriateness of implementation blended learning model ANTASARI; (3) the effectiveness of the ANTASARI implementation blended learning model to improve soft and social skills pass for the COVID-19 pandemic. The method of this research uses Research and Development (R&D) with the Four-D model (definition, design, development, and dissemination). The sample of this research is 45 person elementary school students on Banjarmasin. Collecting data use observation, documentation, interview, test, and questionnaire. Observation is used to know the effectiveness of implementation of the blended learning model, the improvement of critical thinking, problem-solving and independence, collaboration, negotiation and communication. Documentation is used to collect every document along with the implementation of this model. The interview is used to know the effectiveness of this model from the teacher and student side. The test is used to know the improvement of critical thinking and problem-solving skills. The last, questionnaire is used to know the effectiveness of the implementation of a blended learning model ANTASARI to improve soft and social skills. Data analysis uses the Interactive Model from Miles and Huberman. The indicator of this research improvement of soft skills included: critical thinking, problem-solving and independence and social skills included: collaboration, negotiation and communication. The result shows that (1) the characteristic and implementation of the blended learning model ANTASARI consist of Auditory, Negotiation, Team, Analysis, Somatic, Administer Information, Role Play and Interaction on Games; (2) ANTASARI's blended learning model is appropriate to be used according to the results of the validation from 3 experts with validation percentage of learning steps 91%, skills improvement 84.56% and teaching materials 86%. (3) ANTASARI's blended learning model is effective to be used in learning based on the results of evaluations using instruments of soft and social skills. The improvement after implementation blended learning model, the students who are getting high criteria on ecological awareness from 6,7% increase to 75,6%, critical thinking from 8,8% increase to 84,2%, problem-solving from 8, 2% increase to 81,3%, independence from 6,5% increase to 80,6%, collaboration from 7,2% increase to 81,4%, negotiation from 9,3% increase to 77,6%, and communication from 15, 6% increase to 77,2%. The conclusion is blended learning model ANTASARI can improve students' soft and social skills in elementary education.

**Keywords:** *Blended learning, antasari, social skills, elementary education.*

## ECOPEDAGOGIC BASED EDUCATION IN SOCIAL SCIENCE LEARNING AT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Delpi Manik<sup>1</sup>, Dwi Arifah W.A<sup>1</sup>, Lina Tarwati<sup>1</sup>, Liza Dwi E.K<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Master of Social Science Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: lizadwieftizakhairunniza@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

This education aims to make people have the ability to acquire, process, and use information about the environment intelligently. One of the subjects in Junior High School is the subject of Social Sciences. Learning Social Sciences at the Junior High School level includes at least four disciplines that must be mastered by students, namely: geography, economics, history, and sociology. These various sciences are interrelated and related to the sustainability of the future of students. Environmental problems that occur at this time must be immediately followed up, and it is the responsibility of all elements of society, it is hoped that by integrating environmental education into social science learning in schools it is able to instill in the younger generation the heirs of the earth to love the environment for the sustainability of life on earth, and with environmental education it is hoped that it can create green schools. Ecopedagogy in Social Sciences learning can be done with a cooperative learning model, with this model, the learning process can be carried out optimally, and the results are satisfactory. The term competition in learning will slowly be abandoned, through cooperation, the learning experience gained is wider, even students are required to be more creative in study groups. The learning materials presented by educators, mostly from environmental issues around students, where students are required to solve these problems. Expectations from using this learning model, students are more sensitive to the surrounding environment, gain a pleasant learning experience, and a satisfactory final score. The type of research used is library research with the document study method, namely research conducted using literature (literature), either in the form of books, notes, or research reports from previous research. The data source of this research is documents or document studies.

**Keywords:** *Ecopedagogic, sosial science learning, cooperative learning.*

## THE IMPACT OF ELECTRONIC MIND MAP AS PART OF LEARNING

**Dwi Atmono<sup>1\*</sup>, Muhammad Rahmatullah<sup>1</sup>, Fitria Febry Sarinang<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Economic Education Study Program, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: dwiatmono@ulm.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

As technology become commonplace in the world of education, it is important to always increase the knowledge of how these technologies can have an impact on students' learning ability. This study aimed to determine the impact of the use of mind mapping application on learning achievement. The method used is a quasi-experiment research, using design non-equivalent control group design. This study used two groups of the experiment group and the control group. The experiment group was treated using a mind map and the untreated control group. Data were collected before and after the learning. The results of research that the mean scores learning outcomes experiment group was higher than the control group

**Keywords:** *Electronic mind map, media of learning, achievement of learning.*

**SURVEY OF THE INFLUENCE OF STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS  
FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF LEARNING VOLUNTEER STUDENT  
VOLUNTEERS LAMBUNG MANGKURAT BANJARMASIN**

**Imam Yuwono\***

Special Education Study Program, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: imam.plb@ulm.ac.id

**ABSTRACT**

This study aims to determine whether the mentoring process for students with special needs at Lambung Mangkurat University has an effect on student achievement or volunteer learning outcomes in the learning process in class. This study involved 50 volunteers, who accompanied students with special needs, from various types of obstacles. Data collected through interviews, questionnaires and documentation. Data analysis using correlational techniques. The results showed that, volunteer companion students with visual, hearing, physical and behavioral barriers did not affect their learning achievement. While volunteers who accompany students with mental disabilities affect their achievement or learning outcomes.

**Keywords:** *Assistance of students with special needs, volunteers, volunteer learning achievements.*

## STRENGTHENING ENVIRONMENTAL CARE ATTITUDES THROUGH SOCIAL WISDOM-BASED SOCIAL STUDIES LEARNING

Jumriani<sup>1\*</sup>, Muhammad Ilmiyannor<sup>1</sup>, Dwi Mi'rajatinnor<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Social Studies Education Study Program, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: jumriani@ulm.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

Environmental damage is a problem. One of them is caused by humans who exploit the environment for various activities without regard to environmental quality and sustainability. Strengthening environmental attitudes is an aspect that must be developed to the community and future generations so that environmental sustainability can be maintained. Education is a tool that can be used to instill an attitude of caring for the environment to members of the community, namely students as future generations. This article aims to explain how local wisdom relating to environmental aspects in the community can be used as part of developing students' environmental care attitudes that are integrated through social studies learning. A literature study is conducted to collect data and information that is suitable for conducting narrative discussions. The results of the discussion showed that through the integration of local wisdom as the content of social studies learning material provided opportunities for students to know about the characteristics of their environment and provide solutions to environmental problems. This can be done by linking aspects of local wisdom as learning resources on social studies material that is appropriate to the human context, place, and environment.

**Keywords:** *Environmental care attitude, social sciences, local wisdom.*



## DEVELOPING ECONOMICS LEARNING MATERIALS FOR INDEPENDENT LEARNING DURING COVID-19

**Junaidi H. Matsum\***

Tanjungpura University Pontianak, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: prof.junaidimatsum@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

In the era of Covid-19 pandemic, the teachers are demanded to implement an action plan to maintain learning. To minimize the inequalities and negative effects of prolonged inactivity, the teachers must set clear and realistic learning materials by taking into account the students' characteristics, social environment, and learning problems. This research aims to develop economics learning materials for independent learning of Senior High School students in accordance with the curriculum syllabus 2013. The method used is educational research and development involving the steps: preliminary studies, model development, and model experiment. In arranging steps, selection, structuralism, characterization, and reduction are systematically done. The population are taken from economics teacher and the students of SMAN 1 Sambas Regency. Cluster sampling is used for sampling technique. The data are collected through direct communication and documentation technique. The conclusion reveals that there is economics book was composed for students independent learning. The developed learning materials are suitable based on expert judgement, peer review, and experiment to the students.

**Keywords:** *Learning materials, economics, standard competencies, independent learning.*

## THE ROLE OF SCHOOL CHIEF IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT BASED ON ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS (ADIWIYATA PROGRAM)

**Metroyadi<sup>1</sup>, Zain Ahmad Fauzi<sup>2\*</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Educational Management, Postgraduate, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Primary Teacher Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: zain.fauzi@ulm.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

The role of the principal of SDN Karang Mekar 1 Banjarmasin in implementing school-based management of the adiwitaya program. This school is intended by the City of Banjarmasin Environmental Services Office starting in 2015 managing the Adiwiyata program. This research is descriptive qualitative with data collection techniques from premier and secondary sources in the form of interviews, observation and documentation. Data analysis uses interactive data analysis namely power reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing. Data validity test is done by triangulation. the results of the study into the first four parts of the principal's role in compiling work plans, secondly the roles of principals implementing work plans, thirdly principals carry out monitoring and evaluation and four factors support and inhibit

**Keywords:** *the role of the principal, implementation of management, school-based management, environmental education, adiwiyata program.*

## **ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MPBH: THE MAINS OF MANDAI AS A SAVING FOOD IN BANJARMASIN COMMUNITY**

**Mohamad Zaenal Arifin Anis<sup>1\*</sup>, Heri Susanto<sup>2</sup>, Sriwati<sup>2</sup>, Fitri Mardiani<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Master of Social Studies Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>History Education Department, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: mzarifinanis@ulm.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

The widespread use of models in learning history in modern countries has affected education in Indonesia. One of them is by imitating and even being obliged to follow this trend in the learning process in the classroom without paying attention to the social and cultural backgrounds of students. However, in reality the use of these models does not make the learning process run smoothly as imagined and expected. Although there have been many studies conducted by educators and observers of education which state that the use of models in history learning is very effective in building a more meaningful learning atmosphere. The purpose of this study is to analyze the effectiveness of the Historical Thinking Learning Model (MPBH) in order to shape students' understanding of the subject of mandai as a savior food in Banjarmasin society. The subjects to be studied are students who are participants in the social history course. The research findings show that learning through MPBH encourages students to understand the past, unravel parts of historical stories, and find their meaning to practice developing thinking skills. So that learning history is able to develop thinking that emphasizes scientific principles. Therefore, the MPBH is very effective in colliding academic behavior against student academic culture in studying social history on this subject. The subjects to be studied are students who are participants in the social history course. The research findings show that learning through MPBH encourages students to understand the past, unravel parts of historical stories, and find their meaning to practice developing thinking skills. So that learning history is able to develop thinking that emphasizes scientific principles. Therefore, the MPBH is very effective in colliding academic behavior against student academic culture in studying social history on this subject. The subjects to be studied are students who are participants in the social history course. The research findings show that learning through MPBH encourages students to understand the past, unravel parts of historical stories, and find their meaning to practice developing thinking skills. So that learning history is able to develop thinking that emphasizes scientific principles. Therefore, MPBH is very effective in colliding academic behavior against student academic culture in studying social history on this subject. and find its meaning to practice developing thinking skills. So that learning history is able to develop thinking that emphasizes scientific principles. Therefore, the MPBH is very effective in colliding academic behavior against student academic culture in studying social history on this subject. and find its meaning to practice developing thinking skills. So that learning history is able to develop thinking that emphasizes scientific principles. Therefore, MPBH is very effective in colliding academic behavior against student academic culture in studying social history on this subject.

**Keywords:** *MPBH, effectiveness, culture, mandai, and banjarmasin society.*

## STUDENTS' PROBLEMS IN READING NARRATIVE TEXT

Muhammad Firdi Yuvirawan<sup>1\*</sup>, Rina Listia<sup>1</sup>, Rizky Amelia<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>English Education Department, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: a1b215020@mhs.ulm.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

Reading plays a crucial role in our education as well as a key part of language acquisition. However, not every student is successful at reading. The difficulties that they face are crucial to find. Therefore, this study aims to discover the students' problems in reading narrative text. The researchers used a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. The setting was at SMPN 2 Kandangan, and the subjects of this study were 59 eighth grade students. The researchers used questionnaires, interview and reading comprehension tests to collect the data. The results of students' responses in the questionnaire showed that almost all of the students had problems in reading narrative text. There were 31 students who had problems in making inferences, which means the main problems students' in reading narrative text was in making inferences. The research results of English teacher and student interview also showed that the main problems students at the eighth grade were making inference. To triangulate the results, the researcher also gave a reading comprehension test to the student who was having problems in making inference, the questions about making inference had the lowest correct answer and the highest incorrect answer. It is suggested to the English teacher at SMPN 2 Kandangan to use cooperative learning strategy in teaching reading comprehension, and it is also suggested to teach the students the technique to find the vocabulary meaning by using clues from the text without looking it up in the dictionary.

**Keywords:** *Reading, reading comprehension, student's problems in reading.*

## COLLABORATIVE LEARNING: BUILDING ECOLOGICAL AWARENESS THROUGH SOCIAL STUDIES

Mutiani<sup>1\*</sup>, Hendry Alfiani Arisandi<sup>1</sup>, M. Faisal<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Social Education Department, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: mutiani@ulm.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

Environmental problems are issues that have not been exhaustively discussed in the global eyewear. Every environmental problems occurring human position as the main axis of the environmental damage that occurred. In the lowest level to educate absolute understanding of environmental awareness is given by teachers in each subject. The process to address the educational process is the implementation of collaborative learning. This article aims to describedescribes how collaborative learning can build environmental awareness and relation to social studies. Study literature used to describe the results of discussions in narrative form. In the context of building ecological awareness, collaborative learning affects the knowledge of students by touching the three main topics in environmental awareness, namely: 1) knowledge (the what, where, when, and why), 2) the attitude (the want to), and 3) skills (the how-to). It is aligned with the Social Studies material related to building environmental awareness in class VII Chapter I in particular the theme of People, Places and Environment.

**Keywords:** *environmental awareness, collaborative learning, and social studies.*

# DEVELOPING BLENDED LEARNING MODEL GAWI SABUMI BASED ON ECOPEADAGOGY STUDY TO IMPROVE ECOLOGICAL AWARENESS AND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 4.0 SKILLS ON ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Noorhapizah<sup>1\*</sup>, Akhmad Riandy<sup>1</sup>, Diani Ayu Pratiwi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Elementary School Teacher Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: noorhapizah@ulm.ac.id

## ABSTRACT

This research will show about (1) the characteristics and implementation of blended learning model GAWI SABUMI; (2) The appropriateness of implementation blended learning model GAWI SABUMI; (3) the effectiveness of implementation blended learning model GAWI SABUMI to improve soft and social skills pass COVID-19 pandemic. The method of this research uses Research and Development (R&D) with the Four-D model (definition, design, development, and dissemination). The sample of this research is 45 person elementary school students on Banjarmasin. Collecting data use observation, documentation, interview, test, and questionnaire. Observation is used to know the effectiveness of implementation blended learning model, the improvement of ecological awareness, critical thinking, problem-solving and independence, collaboration, negotiation and analytical thinking. Documentation is used to collect every document along with the implementation of this model. The interview is used to know the effectiveness of this model from the teacher and student side. The test is used to know the improvement of critical thinking and problem-solving skills. The last, questionnaire is used to know the effectiveness of the implementation of a blended learning model GAWI SABUMI to improve soft and social skills. Data analysis uses the Interactive Model from Miles and Huberman. The indicator of this research improvement of revolution 4.0 skills included: critical thinking, problem-solving, analytical thinking, collaboration and negotiation. The result shows that (1) the characteristic and implementation of the blended learning model GAWI SABUMI consist of Group, Analysis, Work Together, Inform, Solve the problem on outdoor, Actualization of solution, Battle games, Unity on role play, Manage conclusion and Invent the creation; (2) blended learning model GAWI SABUMI is appropriate to be used according to the results of the validation from 3 experts with validation percentage of learning model 91%, skills development 84,56% and learning media 86%. (3) blended learning model GAWI SABUMI is effective to be used in learning based on the results of evaluations using instruments of soft and social skills. The improvement after implementation blended learning model, the students who are getting high criteria on ecological awareness increase to 81,3%, critical thinking increase to 85,6%, problem-solving increase to 75,6%, analytical thinking increase to 81,4%, collaboration increase to 77,6%, independence increase to 77,2% and negotiation increase to 80,6%. The conclusion is blended learning model GAWI SABUMI can improve students' industrial revolution 4.0 skills.

**Keywords:** *Blended learning, ecopedagogy, ecological awareness, industrial revolution 4.0 skills.*

## **ECOLITERACY OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN SOCIAL STUDIES: IN ONLINE LEARNING DURING THE PANDEMIC OF COVID 19**

**Nuni Ruqiyatus Sholihah<sup>1\*</sup>, Sapriya<sup>1</sup>, Nana Supriatna<sup>1</sup>, Kokom Komalasari<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>School of Postgraduate Studies, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: nuniruqiyatussholihah@email.com

### **ABSTRACT**

Learning during the Covid 19 pandemic is closely related to online learning and School from Home. Achievement of learning outcomes during this pandemic is no longer focused on material attainment but rather on cultivating the character of students. This study aims to describe the application of ecoliteracy learning in social studies learning during the Covid 19 pandemic by using the concept of zero waste for sustainable development in primary schools. The design of this research is a descriptive qualitative research. Data collection was carried out through observation and documentation and analyzed qualitatively. The results of this study indicate that (1) ecoliteracy learning in social studies learning using the concept of zero waste carried out online through home learning can increase students' care and love for nature and the environment as early as possible. (2) establishing a more harmonious relationship between students and family members. Character planting through social studies learning during the Covid 19 pandemic can run smoothly with good cooperation between teachers and parents.

**Keywords:** *Ecoliteracy, social studies, zero waste, learning during the pandemic of Covid 19.*

## EDUCATION OF INORGANIC WASTE MANAGEMENT THROUGH TRAINING OF CREATIONS

Nurlita Juliana<sup>1\*</sup>, Jumriani<sup>1</sup>, Syharuddin<sup>1</sup>, Karenina Panca Kiranti<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Lambung Mangkurat University

\*Corresponding author. Email: nurlitajuliana26@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

Training in managing inorganic waste into various recycled creations is a means to increase public knowledge and empower inorganic waste management. This article aims to describe inorganic waste's power into different recycled designs in Kampung Hijau, Kelurahan Sungai Bilu. The report was compiled from the results of community service in Kampung Hijau, Kelurahan Sungai Bilu. The service results are then described and reviewed using literature studies in books and scientific journals. The method used at the service was the delivery of material, discussion, and practice of processing inorganic waste into various creations. The activity results described training in the management of inorganic waste into different recycled products to increase public knowledge. The government and all social levels should pay special attention to the use and management of garbage in various creations by applying the 3D principle (starting from small things, starting from now, starting with oneself) in everyday life.

**Keywords:** *Education, recycling, inorganic waste.*



## ENVIRONMENT-BASED SCHOOL CURRICULUM AS A CHARACTER FORMING CARE ENVIRONMENT

Rabiatul Adawiah\*

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Lambung Mangkurat University

\*Corresponding author. Email: rabiatuladawiah@ulm.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

In the education system, the curriculum has a very strategic role in realizing quality schools. A good curriculum will create a quality school, and a quality school will provide education according to the needs of the community. One need that is felt to be very urgent is the formation of attitudes and behavior of people who care about the environment. The environment-based curriculum is a manifestation of one of the components in the Adiwiyata program that has been implemented since 2006. This program is certainly very good to implement, but in reality some schools do not implement the program properly. The purpose of this study is to determine the application of the environmentally based school curriculum. And student care for the environment. This research uses a qualitative approach. The research was conducted on schools that have Adiwiyata school status in Balangan Regency. Data collection was carried out by interview, observation and documentation techniques. The data obtained were analyzed using the interactive model analysis technique from Miles and Huberman. The results showed that only some schools consistently implemented an environment-based curriculum and some others only started running the Adiwiyata program at the beginning. In the Learning Implementation Plan (RPP) document it integrates with the values of caring for the environment but it is not implemented properly. Student concern for the environment, 38.5% showed very good concern, 45% showed concern well, and 12% showed concern by the criteria enough.

**Keywords:** *Curriculum, environment-based, character.*

**STRENGTHENING SOCIAL STUDIES LITERACY IN THE SOCIAL  
DISTANCING POLICY PARADIGM IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ERA  
(STUDY OF BASIC UNDERSTANDING OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL  
STUDENTS IN THE SOUTH REGION OF GARUT REGENCY)**

**Tetep<sup>1\*</sup>, Nita Laela<sup>1</sup>, Triani Widyanti<sup>1</sup>, Hilmi Nurfaizan AM<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Indonesian Institute of Education, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: tetep@institutpendidikan.ac.id

**ABSTRACT**

Covid 19 Pandemic phenomenon has given birth to a new social and cultural order in the lives of people in the world including Indonesia. The existence of the Social Distancing paradigm gave birth to a new understanding for the community including junior high school students who are closely related to social studies subjects. The policy of implementing Social Distancing has been responded to by various elements of the community. This then encourages the writer to examine the understanding of junior high school students who have been learning about social studies education, how their understanding is related to the application of social distancing, how they react to it and its implementation in their learning activities and how the relationship between the application of social distancing is with strengthening social literacy. This study uses a quantitative approach in which the sample is junior high school students in the southern area of Garut regency as many as 97 students drawn from grades eight and nine. The results showed that students' understanding varied with the most understanding of social distancing that studied at home (56.4%). Most attitudes and implementations state that they follow the direction of the school to study at home and follow distance learning (62.5%). There is a positive significance (45.7%) between the application of social distancing in schools with strengthening social literacy, especially in the discipline of maintaining social distance and social solidarity. This research has implications for the provision of knowledge and understanding of social distancing policy needs to be done on a massive scale so that it has implications for healthy behavior and social attitudes among students and the community.

**Keywords:** *Social studies literacy, social distancing, covid 19 pandemic.*

**THE INFLUENCE OF TEACHER PEDAGOGICAL COMPETENCE AND  
TEACHER PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE ON STUDENTS'  
ENVIRONMENTAL CARE ATTITUDES IN CRAFT AND  
ENTREPRENEURSHIP SUBJECTS AT SMK NEGERI 1 BARABAI**

**Titi Febrianti<sup>1\*</sup>, Dwi Atmono<sup>1</sup>, Supriyanto<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Economic Education Study Program, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. E-mail:titifebrianti388@gmail.com

**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this research is to be able to know the impact and influence of Pedagogical Competence, expertise and professional competence of educators towards students' Environmental Concern Attitudes in Workshop and Entrepreneurship lessons at SMK 1 Barabai. The one used for this research is correlational village design. The population is 232 and the number of samples is 150 people. The technique in collecting data is done by questionnaire/questionnaire for pedagogical, professional and environmental care variables. in testing the validity and reliability of the instrument used a factor analysis approach. Data analysis used is descriptive, regression and correlation. The name of this article is:and results in the study showed that there was a significant influence of pedagogical and professional competence on students' environmental care attitudes with  $F_0 = 6.232$  ( $p < 0.05$ ). The coefficient of competence in pedagogical correlations and professional competence in environmental attitudes is  $R_{y12} = 0.145$ , with a determination of  $R^2 = 0.078$  meaning that the variance in environmental care attitude is determined by pedagogic competence and professional competence as much as 7.8%. The rest is determined by other variables at 92.2%. Pedagogical competence has a partial coefficient correlation of  $r = 0.145$  ( $p < 0.05$ ) to the attitude of caring for the environment while for professional competence has a partial correlation coefficient of  $r = 0.388$  ( $p < 0.05$ ) to the attitude of caring about the environment.

**Keywords:** *Professional competence, pedagogical competence, attitudes to care about the environment of students.*

## ECOLOGICAL LITERATION OF RAWAPENING COMMUNITIES IN ASINAN VILLAGE, SEMARANG DISTRICT

Tjaturahono Budi Sanjoto<sup>1\*</sup>, Chlorella Werdhiningsih<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Geography Department, State University of Semarang, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: tjatur@mail.unnes.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

Rawapening is a natural lake located in Semarang Regency, Central Java. Currently, Rawapening is encountering some environmental problems such as sedimentation, and massive growth of Eceng Gondok (*Eichhornia crassipes*), conflict of interest in utilizing Rawapening and illegal buildings around Rawapening. On the other hand, the Rawapening community is very dependent on the existence of the lake in fisheries, agriculture, Eceng Gondok handicrafts, organic fertilizer production, and tourist attraction. For this reason, communities around Rawapening are expected to take part in maintaining the existence of Rawapening. Increasing ecological literacy associated with the Rawapening area is essential. Ecological literacy is an activity to understand the importance of preserving the environment supported by the environmental awareness. This article aims to determine the level of ecological literacy of the Rawapening suburbs in Asinan Village, Semarang Regency. The number of samples are 94 families proportionately spread in the hamlets of Krajan, Baan, Sumurup, and Mangkelang. The variables studied included knowledge of the Rawapening ecosystem, attitudes of sensitivity to environmental changes in Rawapening, and community behavior in saving Rawapening with environmentally friendly Behavior. The assessment was carried out using the 30 items multiple-choice test item through a test instrument. The results showed that the Asinan Village community's ecological literacy is mostly in the Good category. The details are from 94 respondents; there is 9.60% in the very high category, 55.30% in the high category, 34.1% in the medium category, and 1.0% in the low category. The details of sub-variables show that the average level of community knowledge related to ecosystem rawapening is high (3,9). The average Attitude of sensitivity to environmental changes in Rawapening is high (3,8), then the average Behavior of the community in terms of saving Rawapening is included medium category (3,1). From the results of the study, it was concluded that the ecological literacy level of the Asinan Village Community is in the high category; however, in terms of saving Rawapening with environmentally friendly Behavior, it was included in the Medium category. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out routine lake cleansing activities by involving the community to foster environmental care behavior in Rawapening.

**Keywords:** *Ecological literacy, knowledge, attitudes, behavior.*

## LOCAL BUSINESS EXPLORATION IN BARABAI CITY AS A RESOURCE OF ECONOMIC LEARNING IN SMA

**Zainur Nor<sup>1\*</sup>, Rizali Hadi<sup>1</sup>, Monry Fraick Nicky Gillian Ratumbusang<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Economic Education Study Program, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. E-mail:oliveor.zn@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

This research was carried out in the Hulu Sungai Tengah Regency precisely in the City of Barabai. The purpose of this study is to identify a picture of the contribution of local businesses to the activities of the sale of apam barabai storms and the use of these local businesses to serve as a source of economic learning. This research uses a qualitative approach. With as many as four informants. Data analysis techniques using data reduction analysis, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification with the triangulation credibility test. The results showed that local businesses in the sale of fire pawns are the main occupations and are very helpful in family income, and the local businesses are also in economic activities.

**Keywords:** *Local business, learning resources, economic learning.*

## **DENTIFICATION OF ECONOMIC BEHAVIOR OF ASPECTS OF CONSUMPTION IN THE "BANJARNESE" RIVER CULTURE AS A SUPPLIENT OF TEACHING MATERIALS IN THE MIDDLE SCHOOL**

**Maulida<sup>1\*</sup>, Dwi Atmono<sup>1</sup>, Muhammad Rahmattullah<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Economic Education Study Program, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

<sup>\*</sup>Corresponding author. E-mail:maulidamaul26@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

The river is a natural resource that has a versatile function for human life, one of its functions is for consumption activities. This study aims to identify consumption behavior that shows the culture of the banjar river. This study uses qualitative phenomenology, and data analysis uses the Spreadley (Ethnographic) model with 24 respondents. The results showed the age of children using the river for secondary needs, namely as a means of recreation. Productive and non-productive ages utilize rivers for secondary needs (bathing and washing). In its use is as a substitute item. The difference in the use of rivers past and present is that of the past, rivers are used to meet primary needs (cooking and drinking), whereas now the river is only used as a secondary need because the inclusion of PDAM water makes it easier for the community.

**Keywords:** *Learning materials, consumption behavior, rivers.*

## HUMAN, SPACE, AND ENVIRONMENT: LITERATURE REVIEW THROUGH EXPLORING THE THEME IN SOCIAL STUDIES

Zefaya Adelina H. N.<sup>1\*</sup>, Deasy Arisanty<sup>2</sup>, Mutiani<sup>1</sup>, Syahlan Mattiro<sup>3</sup>, Nasrullah<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Social Studies Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Banjarmasin, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Geography Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Banjarmasin, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Sociology Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Banjarmasin, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: zefanyaadln.nababan@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

Exploration of material content is expected as an effort to improve the quality of students' understanding. This article aims to describe the material of humans, places, and the environment in social studies. The literature review method is used to identify, measure, and interpret all the results that become a research topic. Related article description human material, place, and environment are close to life participants students where humans live in something the place through an environment that exists in its territory. This material requires a unique concept of its relation through phenomena found in the environment and people's lives. Based on human material, place, and environment, it is hoped that the teacher will be able to develop the character of the students moved and trained to have higher-order thinking skills.

**Keywords:** *Material, human, place, and environment.*

**THEME 3**  
**ECOPRENEURSHIP**

**(5 Articles)**



## THE EFFECT OF LEADERSHIP AND INCENTIVES ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE OF MARKET RETRIBUTION

Dona Doni<sup>1</sup>, Morris Adidi Yogia<sup>2\*</sup>, Zainal<sup>3</sup>, Made Devi Wedayanti<sup>4</sup>,  
Astri Ayu Purwati<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1234</sup>Universitas Islam Riau, Indonesia

<sup>5</sup> Institut Bisnis dan Teknologi Pelita Indonesia, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: moris.adidiy@soc.uir.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

In optimizing regional revenue sourced from the local retribution, the biggest problem that can hamper the optimization of regional acceptance is the factor of the quality of human resources (HR) as well as regional managerial ability in managing the Regional Tax and Retribution which is still not optimal. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the effect of leadership and incentives on the performance of the Pelita market retribution employee at Bangko District, Rokan Hilir Regency. The population in this study were employees/market apparatus of the Pelita District Bangko market and traders selling at the Pelita market Bangko District Rokan Hilir District, amounting to 30 people, given the limited population, this study used a total of 30 employees as samples. The results showed that the leadership variable had a significant effect on the performance of the Pelita market retribution employee in Bangko Subdistrict, Rokan Hilir District, as well as the incentive variable had a significant influence on the performance of Pelita market employee in the Bangko Subdistrict, Rokan Hilir District.

**Keywords:** *Leadership, incentives, performance, market retribution.*

**CONTRIBUTION OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION AND  
ENTREPRENEURSHIP TRAINING IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILLS  
BASED ON “*ECOPRENEURSHIP*”**

**Faizah<sup>1\*</sup>, Muhlisah<sup>1</sup>, Norbaiti<sup>1</sup>, Siti Darlina<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Master of Social Science Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

<sup>\*</sup>Corresponding author. Email: faizahjulkani@gmail.com

**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this study is to determine the contribution from entrepreneurship education and training in building and developing-based entrepreneurial skills *ecopreneurship*. The research method used is descriptive analytical associative and correlational. Respondents consisted of 72 people with different educational and occupational backgrounds. The results showed that the influence between the variables "Entrepreneurship Education" on "Entrepreneurial Skills *Ecopreneurship*" is shown by the regression coefficient  $R_{y1,2,3} = 0.621$  with a determination of 38.60% and there is a significant relationship between entrepreneurship education and entrepreneurial skills with a correlation coefficient value.  $r_{xy} = 0.620$  with  $p < 0.01$  (very significant). In the variable "Entrepreneurship Training" to "Ecopreneurship Entrepreneurial Skills" is shown by the regression coefficient  $R_{y1.2} = 0.653$  with a determination of 42.70% and there is a significant relationship between entrepreneurship education and entrepreneurial skills with a correlation coefficient value  $r_{xy} = 0.621$  with  $p < 0.01$  (very significant). Thus it can be concluded that among entrepreneurship education with entrepreneurship training that has a higher relationship with entrepreneurial skills is entrepreneurship training.

**Keywords:** *Ecopreneurship, skills, training, and education.*

## AN ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY-BASED ECOPRENEURSHIP LEARNING PROCESS

Herlina<sup>1\*</sup>, Disman<sup>2</sup>, Sapriya<sup>3</sup>, Nana Supriatna<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Management Department, Kridatama Bandung University of Economic, Indonesia

<sup>2,3,4</sup> School of Post Graduate Studies, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: herlina@upi.edu

### ABSTRACT

Considering a significant increase in number of young entrepreneurs, this study was attempted to identify students' role in an *ecopreneurship-based* social science learning in order maintain environmental sustainability. This is a qualitative study using a case study approach. This study revealed that the ecopreneurship learning conducted in university environment was not significantly effective since not all of students experienced the real context through field study. They only focused on classroom learning and did not have interest to initiate and develop an environmental-based enterprise. The eminence of the implementation of this learning process in this study was the emergence of students' awareness, intention, and action to learn about environmental-based enterprise. This study also recommends a cooperation between university and ecopreneurs so that the students can directly and comprehensively learn and practice or even build an enterprise without neglecting their environmental sustainability for the economic growth.

**Keywords:** *Ecopreneurship learning, environmental sustainability, entrepreneurship sustainability, economic growth.*

## INCREASING SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP VILLAGE-OWNED ENTERPRISES (BUMDEs)

Iyan Setiawan<sup>1\*</sup>, Disman<sup>2</sup>, Sapriya<sup>2</sup>, Elly Malihah<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Kuningan University, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Indonesia University of Education, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: setiawaniyan111@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes) as social institutions that play a role in building village economic activities to improve community welfare. The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of entrepreneurial attitudes, subjective norms, and training to improve social entrepreneurship in BUMDes. The type of research used is quantitative research with the research population of all the heads of BUMDes in Kuningan district. The sample of this study use a population research sample or a total sample, namely the head of BUMDes, totaling 138 respondents. Data were collected through structured questionnaires and then processed using multiple linear regression analysis methods with SPSS program. The results showed that entrepreneurial attitudes, subjective norms, and training had a significant effect of 22.6% in increasing social entrepreneurship for BUMDes. The influence of other variables outside the model ( $\epsilon$ ) is 77.4% which affects the social entrepreneurship of the BUMDes. This research study contributes to the development of the social entrepreneurship literature and provides opportunities for further research to reveal other variables.

**Keywords:** *entrepreneurial attitudes, subjective norms, training, social entrepreneurship, BUMDEs.*

# PROJECT BASED LEARNING MODELS IN ADVANCING LEARNING RESULTS OF HANDICRAFT ENTREPRENEURS WITH OBJECT INSPIRATION OF LOCAL CULTURE

Siti Jamiah Dewi<sup>1\*</sup>, Sri Setiti<sup>1</sup>, Mahampang Hasanah<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Economic Education Study Program, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. E-mail:sitijamiahdewi@gmail.com

## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study: (1) To find out how teachers apply project-based learning models. (2) To find out how students' learning outcomes before and after using a project based learning model. (3) To find out whether the project-based learning model (project based learning) can improve student learning outcomes. This research uses quasi quantitative experiment. Data collection methods used were questionnaire and test. Non-Randomized Control-GroupPretest-Posttest sampling with a total sample of 63. The results of the study show: (1) teachers in applying a project based learning model get a score of 5% with a very good category. (2) student learning outcomes before and after using the project based learning model before using the project-based learning model in the experimental class has a score of 56% with a low category and the control class gets a score of 48% with a low category. Learning outcomes after using the project-based learning model in the experimental class is 50% with good categories and the control class gets a score of 35% with low categories. (3) there were changes in learning outcomes before and after using the project learning model with a score of 34.16% increase. So it can be concluded that the project based learning model can improve student learning outcomes with independent-test results with a tcount of 4,862 and at table of 1,670 ( $t_{count} > t_{table}$ ) at an error level of 5% significant value of 0,000 < 0.05 so that  $H_a$  be accepted.

**Keywords:** *Project based learning model, learning outcomes.*

**THEME 4**  
**ECOLOGY CITIZENSHIP**

**(14 Articles)**

## IMPACT OF CONSTRUCTION OF AMD PERMAI HOUSING ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE SURROUNDING COMMUNITY

Akhmad Munaya Rahman<sup>1\*</sup>, Ahmad Ramadhan<sup>1</sup>, Karunia Puji Hastuti<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Geography Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: munaya.rahman@ulm.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

Development in the housing sector in the North Banjarmasin District, especially the AMD picturesque housing complex, is very rapid. Housing development certainly has various impacts on people's lives, such as socio-economic conditions. The research was conducted with the aim of analyzing the impact of housing development on the socio-economic conditions of the surrounding community. The research design used qualitative methods. The research informants included the head of the sub-district, village head, community leaders, and the community around the affected housing. Data collection was carried out through interviews. Data analysis used an interactive model, by collecting data from interviews with informants. The data collected was then reduced to see the completeness and clarity of the informants' responses. The results of the reduction are then displayed in the form of descriptions, charts, and a matrix regarding the results of interviews regarding the impact of housing development on the socio-economic conditions of the community. The results showed that AMD Permai housing development was able to improve the socio-economic conditions of the surrounding community. The community gets quality education and health facilities as well as affordable access. Job opportunities are increasingly open so that the income of the community around the housing has increased.

**Keywords:** *Housing development, socio-economic conditions, surrounding communities.*

**GREEN CONSTITUTION:  
DEVELOPING ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AWARENESS**

**Dasim Budimansyah<sup>1\*</sup>, Susan Fitriasari<sup>1</sup>, Dede Iswandi<sup>1</sup>,  
Dwi Iman Muthaqin<sup>1</sup>, Nisrina Nurul Insani<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Civic Education Department, Indonesia University of Education, Indonesia

<sup>\*</sup>Corresponding author. Email: budimansyah@upi.edu

**ABSTRACT**

Natural disasters often occur and take many lives. One of the reasons natural disasters occur and make it difficult for humans is because humans themselves have not been able to protect their environment. The World Risk Report released by the German Alliance for Development Work (Alliance), the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) in 2012 states that environmental damage is one of the important factors determining height low risk of disaster in an area. The 10 countries that have contributed the most to the destruction of the environment are Brazil, the United States, China, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, India, Russia, Australia and Peru. One reason why Indonesia is included as one of the countries that contribute to environmental destruction is because there is still a lack of legal awareness in protecting the environment. Legal awareness in protecting the environment is still poorly understood and implemented by the people of Indonesia. Lumbah river coastal community is one community that still does not understand the importance of protecting the environment, this is evidenced by the discovery of the community using river water to wash clothes, bathing, toilet and even for cooking needs simultaneously. Of course this is not good because the quality of the river becomes unhealthy both for the community or the environment. The research team is trying to develop counseling techniques to increase public awareness about environmental protection, namely the Green Constitution movement program. This movement will be used to overcome the problem of environmental damage in the village of Sungai Lumbah, RT.01 Alalak District, Batola Regency.

**Keywords:** *Green constitution, awareness law, environment.*



## TEENAGERS' PROMISCUITY OF ALPHA GENERATION

Eklys Cheseda Makaria<sup>1\*</sup>, Ririanti Rachmayanie<sup>1</sup>, Rabiatul Adawiyah<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Guidance Counseling Departement, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: eklys.makaria@ulm.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

Adolescence is one of the periods that is passed in each individual development, which is closely related to the search of self-identity. The most influential factor in seeking for self-identity is the social environment. The vulnerable period of adolescence begins from ages 12 to 21 years. We can say that today's teenagers are belong to millennials. As teenagers begin to seek identity, they will associate with their peers. The instability of teenagers' personality causes them to become more wild and are not willing to be under-controlled about their activities including interaction. Youth interaction in the current society era are not only dealing with their peer environment but also technological advances, especially the use of smartphones. Youth in the Society era became generations who live in a surrounded technological environment. The society era runs progressively along with the increase of technological advances that provide advantage to the ease of access to all information, in which influence people's life style from various levels, especially among youth millennials. Advances in smartphone-based technology which are not wisely-used by the teenagers may lead to fatal consequences. The teenagers of millennial generation can be trapped in promiscuity, doing deviant behaviors which break the boundaries of responsibility, demand, rule, and social norm.

**Keywords:** *Teenagers, alpha generation, promiscuity.*

# EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CITIZENSHIP LEVELS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS AGAINST ECOLOGICAL VALUES AND PRACTICES; HOW ABOUT PROSPECTIVE TEACHER STUDENTS

**Fatimah<sup>1\*</sup>, Sarbaini<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Pancasila Education and Citizenship, University of Lambung Mangkurat

\*Corresponding author. Email: Fatimah@ulm.ac.id

## **ABSTRACT**

This study aims to evaluate the level of environmental citizenship of prospective teachers of Pancasila Education and Citizenship (PPKn) which is expected to instill ecological values and practices to students in schools. This research was conducted in a quantitative descriptive manner. The population is PPKn students from 2013-2018. The sample was determined by a proportional random sampling technique from 100 people consisting of 46 men, 54 women. Data collection techniques using a questionnaire. Data analysis using Mean and SD. The evaluation results show that the level achieved as a whole is moderate, while the dimensions of participation are low, the dimensions of sustainability and responsibility are moderate, as well as the dimensions of rights and justice are high. The results of the evaluation of the level of environmental citizenship achieved indicate the level of conditions that cannot be expected for prospective PPKn teachers to instill ecological values and practices. For this reason, variables that influence growth and enhance ecological values and practices are feasible to be implemented in learning activities and PPKn study program activities.

**Keywords:** *Environmental citizenship, values, practices, ecology, students.*

**CONSUMPTION BEHAVIOR OF SANTRI IN ISLAMIC BOARDING  
SCHOOL (STUDY AT DARUSSALAM MARTAPURA ISLAMIC BOARDING  
SCHOOL)**

**Muhammad Rahmattullah<sup>1\*</sup>, Hildayati<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Teacher and Training, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

<sup>\*</sup>Corresponding author. Email: mrahmattullah@ulm.ac.id.

**ABSTRACT**

This research is intended to analyze the consumption behavior of santri in Darussalam Martapura Islamic boarding school. This research uses a qualitative research approach and the type of research is field research. Primary data collection techniques were obtained through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation. The data analysis technique used in this study is the Spradley model. The key informant in this study was santri Darussalam Martapura boarding school. The results show that santri consumption behavior tends to be wasteful with studies on social, cultural, personal, and psychological aspects. Findings on the implementation of the concept of planning, the concept of priority scale (recording), the concept of income, and the concept of expenditure relating to the behavior of impulsive buyers and patient buyers of each santri

**Keywords:** *Behavior, consumption, santri.*

## **REVITALIZATION OF GREEN OPEN SPACE TO FULFILL THE NEEDS OF URBAN COMMUNITIES**

**Muhammad Rezky Noor Handy<sup>1\*</sup>, Indra Maulana<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Social Studies Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. E-mail: rezky.handy@ulm.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

Green open space is very vital in today's city development. The need for a public area by the community for their various daily activities. This article aims to see the importance of green open space in meeting the needs of urban communities in carrying out their various activities. Seeing the construction of new parks or green open spaces, the legacy will be continued for the next generation, with designs that will be used for years to come by urban communities, as well as in tackling air pollution. Later, he will see the development of green open space development in line with the needs of urban communities for public spaces that can be used for various activities.

**Keywords:** *Green open space, urban communities, and activities.*

## **BAN ON PLASTIC BAGS USAGE: CONSUMER PERCEPTION OF SINGLE-USE PLASTIC BAGS IN TRADITIONAL MARKET**

**Parida Angriani<sup>1\*</sup>, Muhammad Muhaimin<sup>1</sup>, Karunia Puji Hastuti<sup>1</sup>,  
Sidharta Adyatma<sup>1</sup>, Aswin Nur Saputra<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Geography Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: parida.angriani@ulm.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

The policy of prohibiting the use of disposable plastic bags in force in Indonesia is an attempt by the government to reduce the amount of plastic waste. However, the effectiveness of the policy is still questionable, because it is only applied in modern retail stores, while the biggest contributor to plastic bag waste is in the traditional market. This study aims to determine consumer perceptions of government policy regarding the prohibition of the use of disposable plastic bags in traditional markets and the amount of their willingness to pay (willingness to pay) for each plastic bag used. Data was collected using a survey questionnaire to traditional market consumers. The results of the study revealed that the majority of consumers agreed if the policy was applied in traditional markets, but with a note of its gradual application. They also agreed with the implementation of paid plastic bags. Their reasoning is based on the perception that the policy can increase public awareness and concern to reduce the use of disposable plastic bags. The average value of consumers' willingness to pay for a plastic bag varies and can still be reached, so consumers are still willing to pay more. So, if you want to reduce the use of plastic bags in the community, the price of plastic bags must be even more expensive or look for alternatives to plastic bags, such as the use of shopping baskets/bags or the use of environmentally friendly plastic bags.

**Keywords:** *Single-use plastic bags, willingness to pay, traditional market.*

# **SOCIAL CAPITAL STRENGTH THROUGH CIREBON POWER AND ECOSYSTEM APPROACH FOR FISHERIES MANAGEMENT (EAFM) IN THE NEW NORMAL ERA OF THE CITEMU VILLAGE FISHERMEN COMMUNITY MUNDU SUB-DISTRICT CIREBON DISTRICT**

**Ratna Puspitasari<sup>\*</sup>, Septiani Resmalasari<sup>1</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Teaching Staff of TIPS FITK IAIN Sheikh Nurjati Cirebon, Indonesia*

*<sup>\*</sup>Corresponding author. Email: puspitasarinana72@gmail.com*

## **ABSTRACT**

Various movements to welcome the new normal era carried out all lines of life from the economic, social, cultural and educational fields on the grounds of the dynamics of the pandemic covid 19 this has not yet ended. One solution is to make peace with Covid19 by tackling it through a clean, healthy lifestyle while staying active while waiting for the discovery of the vaccine. Efforts to restore economic activity are maximized especially in the territorial waters of Indonesia which have been locked down and paralyzed for 3 months. The majority of people living in Indonesia's coastal areas have livelihoods from marine and coastal products that have a major impact due to the Corona pandemic. Global, national and local conditions require Empowerment of local knowledge and wisdom for sustainable coastal management is an effort to strengthen social capital and is seen as a strategic value in pushing national priorities in developing coastal areas, especially in efforts to reduce disparities and environmental renewal, climate change and disaster resilience including post-pandemic disaster recovery covid 19. Ecosystem Approach for Fisheries Management (EAFM) is one of the social capital owned in an effort to maintain the sustainability of fisheries resources and fishermen community in Cirebon Regency. EAFM is a model for strengthening fishermen's social capital on a small scale as part of community efforts as a form of continued disaster management and climate change adaptation through community adaptation based on local wisdom as a starting point for sustainable development. This study uses Pierre Bourdieu's theory which refers to social capital as an actual and potential resource belonging to someone who comes from the institution's social network and takes place continuously in the form of collective recognition and support from other group members. Qualitative research with an ethnographic approach is carried out by researchers through studies of social interactions, behaviors and perceptions that arise in groups, organizational teams and fishing communities in Citemu Village, Mundu District, Cirebon Regency within a period of three months of the pandemic (March-June) by documenting the rules in social capital including the local community's trust system.

**Keywords:** *Social capital, Cirebon power, ecosystem approach.*

## INTERNALIZATION OF RIVER CULTURE LITERACY BASED ON ECOLOGICAL CITIZENSHIP AT ADIWIYATA SCHOOL

Reja Fahlevi<sup>1\*</sup>, Fathul Jannah<sup>1</sup>, Raihanah Sari<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Lambung Mangkurat University

\*Corresponding author. Email: reja.fahlevi@ulm.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

This paper aims to strengthen the ecological of citizenship-river based culture literacy at Adiwiyata School in the Banjarmasin City. In its real implementation the four components that become adiwiyata school standards do not touch the river problem too much, so this has an impact on the low character of school-age students' concern for the river. In the results section or the main core of this study discusses the design of strengthening cultural literacy in adiwiyata schools by including related aspects of river culture into the four components or standards of adiwiyata schools consisting of environmentally sound policies, implementing environment-based curriculum, participatory environment-based environmental activities, and managing environmentally friendly supporting facilities. Hopefully this study can be used as a reference by related government aspects, schools and teachers to shape the character of students who are caring about the river environment.

**Keywords:** *Internalization, river culture, ecological citizenship, adiwiyata school.*

**IMPACT OF COAL MINING COMPANY EXPANSION FOR  
TRANSMIGRANTS IN WONOREJO VILLAGE, JUAI DISTRICT,  
BALANGAN REGENCY**

Rochgiyanti<sup>1\*</sup>, Heri Susanto<sup>1</sup>, Siti Nurdianti<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>History Education Department, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

<sup>\*</sup>Corresponding author. E-mail: yantiunlam87@ulm.ac.id

**ABSTRACT**

The transmigrant community came to Wonorejo Village in 1988-1989 to develop a rubber plantation under the auspices of PTP 8. Then in 2006 the coal mining company PT Adaro expanded the land to this village. Areas that used to be residents' settlements and garden land have turned into mining concessions. This study aims to describe the socio-economic life of the transmigrant community in Wonorejo Village after the mining industry expanded into their area. The results showed that the people of Wonorejo Village had succeeded in achieving a stable social and economic life until 2005. However, after the expansion of the mining company land, there was a conflict that made the social and economic life of the people of Wonorejo Village turn into chaos.

**Keywords:** *Expansion, socio-economy, company, coal, transmigrant.*



## PUBLIC COMMUNICATION FOR COVID-19 DISASTER MITIGATION

Rosalina Kumalawati<sup>1</sup>, Karnanto Hendra Murliawan<sup>2</sup>, Astinana Yuliarti<sup>3\*</sup>,  
Nasruddin<sup>4</sup>, Arif Rahman Nugroho<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1,3,4,5</sup>Faculty of Social and Politic Science, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>The Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency  
(ATR/BPN);

\*Corresponding author. Email: astinana.yuliarti@ulm.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

Covid-19 (Corona Viruse Disease) is a non-natural disaster that has swept the world. Countries affected by the virus include China, Japan, the United States, Singapore, Korea and dozens of other countries including Indonesia. The purpose of this study was to determine the extent of public communication carried out through the media to the public regarding the dangers of the covid-19 pandemic". The research method uses the library research method which refers to the resources available online, literature studies and analysis of text framing in the mass media about news about Covid-19 both print and online. This research presents public communication for Covid-19 disaster mitigation. Public communication here is the government's public communication in handling Covid-19. The findings of the study are that public communication can support Covid-19 disaster mitigation. The limitations of this study limit the mass media under study and limit information about Covid-19. The results showed the role of public communication determines the success of the government and the region in providing information about the Covid-19 disaster that occurred. The problem that often arises is the lack of uniformity of understanding of the characteristics of the Covid-19 outbreak so that information confusion occurs. There are still many who do not know the dangers of Covid-19 so here the role of the mass media is needed. Optimization of public communication is essential for the success of Covid-19 Disaster Mitigation. Successful mitigation is expected to minimize the spread of Covid-19 and minimize fatalities. Synergy and cooperation between the central government, regional governments, mass media and the community are also very much needed in the distribution of Covid-19 information, including regarding the necessary mitigation. Successful synergy and collaboration are expected to be one of the solutions in reducing the spread of Covid-19 and fatalities.

**Keywords:** *Public communication, mitigation, disaster, covid-19.*

**ECOLOGICAL CITIZENSHIP CAMAT AND VILLAGE HEAD IN  
MAINTAINING PEACE AND ORDER AT PANGKALAN KERINCI SUB  
DISTRICT PELALAWAN REGENCY**

**Takihimi Subhayano<sup>1</sup>, Moris Adidi Yogia<sup>1\*</sup>, Astri Ayu Purwati<sup>2</sup>,  
Made Devi Wedayanti<sup>1</sup>, Rendi Prayuda<sup>1</sup>, Zainal<sup>1</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Universitas Islam Riau, Indonesia*

*<sup>2</sup>Institut Bisnis dan Teknologi Pelita Indonesia, Indonesia*

*\*Corresponding author. Email: moris.adidiy@soc.mir.ac.id*

**ABSTRACT**

Empirically, it still seen that public order in Pangkalan Kerinci sub district has been increasing in terms of problems so that addressing this matter still requires maximum handling. This research method uses qualitative research methods. The results showed that the implementation of sub district head tasks in the coordination of peace based on regulations delegated to the District and responsible to the Regent and made efforts to coordinate the government such as Villages Government, although indirectly the responsibility to the District but together with the Regent as the Regional leader, however, every problem was occurring in Village Government will be settled based on administrative areas. The conclusion of the research shows that the implementation of the sub district head task of coordinating peace in Pangkalan Kerinci sub district shows that the sub district head has coordinated with the Village Government and Community at Pangkalan Kerinci sub district.

***Keywords:*** *Environmental citizenship, role, coordination and peace.*

## SOCIAL VULNERABILITY OF LAND FIRES IN BANJARBARU

Deasy Arisanty<sup>1\*</sup>, Mohamad Zaenal Arifin Anis<sup>2</sup>, Herry Porda Nugroho Putro<sup>2</sup>,  
Karunia Puji Hastuti<sup>1</sup>, Parida Angriani<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Geography Education Study Program, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>History Education Study Program, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. E-mail: deasyarisanty@ulm.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

Land fires always occur every year in Banjarbaru, South Kalimantan. Land fires have been resolved but they continue to occur every dry season. The purpose of this study was to analyze the social vulnerability of land fires in Banjarbaru. This research method is to use the average population density weight (60%), the vulnerable group (40%) which consists of the sex ratio (10%), the poverty ratio (10%), the ratio of disabled people (10%) and the group age (10%). In addition, in-depth interviews were conducted with 11 respondents who were directly involved in the prevention and suppression of land fires. In general, the social vulnerability that is classified as high is Banjarbaru Selatan and Banjarbaru Utara Districts. High population density causes greater social vulnerability. However, public knowledge, including understanding of the causes and management of disasters, can cause this social vulnerability to decrease so that the risk is reduced.

**Keywords:** *Social vulnerability, land fires, disaster risk.*

## STRENGTHENING ECOLOGICAL CITIZENSHIP THROUGH SOCIAL STUDIES BASED ON THE VALUES OF MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Triani Widyanti<sup>1\*</sup>, Tetep<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Social Sciences Language and Literature, Indonesian Institute of Education, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: trianiw@institutpendidikan.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine efforts to strengthen ecological citizenship through social studies learning based on a multicultural society's values. This study used a descriptive qualitative method, which was carried out on the IPS IPI Garut Study Program students as the research subject and the Garut Regency environmental care program as the object of its study. This paper reflects a growing social issue, namely the problem of the emergence of apathy or public indifference to various environmental development activities. Education is one of the strategic sectors, which is expected to make a real contribution and defend the Indonesian national identity. Social science, in this case, IPS, views that social problems in the 21st century do not only rest on the economic development sector or matters of a physical nature but also the development of the identity of the Indonesian nation as a pluralistic nation. Implementing social studies education in the 21st century is needed in a classroom context and only teaches theories and applied in social life. The results showed that one of the learning applications of social studies implemented in community activities is participation in environmental activities or what is known as ecological citizenship. But also in the development of the Indonesian nation's identity as a pluralistic nation. Implementing social studies education in the 21st century is needed in a classroom context and only teaches theories and applied in social life. The results showed that one of the learning applications of social studies implemented in community activities is participation in environmental activities or what is known as ecological citizenship. But also on the development of the Indonesian nation's identity as a pluralistic nation. Implementing social studies education in the 21st century is needed in a classroom context and only teaches theories and applied in social life. The results showed that one of the learning applications of social studies implemented in community activities is participation in environmental activities or what is known as ecological citizenship.

**Keywords:** *Ecological citizenship, 21st century social studies learning, multicultural society.*

**THEME 5**  
**ETNO-SUSTAINABILITY SOCIETY**

**(14 Articles)**

## THE ROLE OF ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE ON EMPLOYEE SATISFACTION AND PERFORMANCE

Ahmad Ispik<sup>1</sup>, Morris Adidi Yogia<sup>1\*</sup>, Zainal<sup>1</sup>, Made Devi Wedayanti<sup>1</sup>,  
Astri Ayu Purwati<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universitas Islam Riau, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Institut Bisnis dan Teknologi Pelita Indonesia, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: moris.adidiy@soc.uir.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

Performance is the result of work both in quality and quantity achieved by someone in carrying out the task according to the responsibilities given. This study aims to determine how the role of organizational culture in improving employee satisfaction and performance within the Ministry of Religion in the City of Pekanbaru. This analysis is based on 40 employees of the Ministry of Religion in Pekanbaru City. This research uses structural equation model (SEM) with PLS. The results showed that the work culture variable had a significant effect on employee performance, which means that the better the organizational culture in the Pekanbaru ministry of religion, the employee's performance would increase. Furthermore, work culture variables have a significant effect on job satisfaction, meaning that if the culture of the organization is good, then job satisfaction of employees in the religious ministry of Pekanbaru will also increase. Likewise with the variable job satisfaction has a significant effect on performance, meaning, if job satisfaction is getting better, then the performance of employees of the ministry of religion Pekanbaru will also increase. Through this research also found that a good work culture can increase job satisfaction and have an impact on improving employee performance

**Keywords:** *Work culture, satisfaction, performance.*

## THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY OF THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT IN BANJARMASIN

Ahmad Nadi<sup>1</sup>, Akhmad Firdaus<sup>1\*</sup>, Anita Noviana<sup>1</sup>, Yustinus Kus Sukma Aji<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Master of Social Science Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: firdausakhmad021@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

Status of a pandemic and a national disaster is a sign that Covid-19 has a significant impact on various aspects of people's lives. Currently, it has been changed social environment in Banjarmasin. This study highlights the social impacts that occurred in Banjarmasin during pandemic and predicts the condition after the pandemic. The visible impact is that some social traditions in Banjarmasin are no longer exist and there are concerns about their sustainability. This study aims to explain the impact of Covid-19 for sustainability of the social environment in Banjarmasin. The research method used in this scientific article is a simple survey method. The purpose of this survey research is to provide an overview of the impact of the Covid-19 for the sustainability of the social environment and existing social traditions, as well as to predict people's behavior towards the sustainability of these social traditions. The survey data were analyzed by descriptive analysis methods. This method is used to describe the impact of a pandemic as a social phenomenon, which is then explained in a descriptive narrative. Then the results showed that the pandemic had an impact on the ten social traditions of the people in Banjarmasin, there are: 1) Shaking hands; 2) Kiss the hand; 3) Gotong royong; 4) Thanksgiving; 5) Berelaan; 6) Wedding party or Aruh Penganten; 7) Pilgrimage to the Grave; 8) Mewarung; 9) Taklim; and 10) Homecoming.

**Keywords:** *Impact, covid-19 pandemic, social environment.*

**BANJAR WOMEN'S CULTURAL PATTERNS IN BUILDING LOCAL  
AWARENESS ABOUT WELFARE  
(A STUDY ON THE TRADITION OF READING THE MANAKIB SITI  
KHADIJAH AT THE AR-RAHMAH SEKUMPUL RECITATION)**

**Alfisyah<sup>1\*</sup>, Yuli Apriati<sup>1</sup>, Laila Azkia<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Anthropology Sociology Education, Lambung Mangkurat University

<sup>\*</sup>Corresponding author. Email: elfis.albanjari@ulm.ac.id

**ABSTRACT**

This paper aims to examine local cultural patterns in building community awareness and knowledge of values. In particular, this paper tries to explore the methods of the Banjar community, especially Banjar women in building, growing and transforming knowledge about welfare through reading Siti Khadijah's manakib. The reading of Siti Khadijah's manakib is a tradition among Banjar women which is carried out on various occasions when certain religious rituals are carried out. Especially the reading of Siti Khadijah's manakib is also routinely carried out at the recitation institution every 11th day according to the hijriyah calendar every month. Banjar women in this study are not only seen as passive actors who only accept and become objects of socio-cultural transformation but also play an active role in the transformation process. Even women, who have been considered subordinate in various religious activities, in this Islamic religious study institution have a role in transmitting Islamic knowledge and also transforming local socio-cultural values, especially welfare values. Through recitation institutions, especially through the ritual reading of Siti Khadijah's manaqib, women have played a role in dynamizing the economy and teaching world asceticism. The reading of Siti Khadijah's manaqib reflects the ways in which local people grow and raise hopes for welfare for the sustainability of life and society. Even women, who have been considered subordinate in various religious activities, in this study institution have a role in transmitting Islamic knowledge and also transforming local socio-cultural values, especially welfare values. Through recitation institutions, particularly through the ritual reading of Siti Khadijah's manaqib, women have played a role in dynamizing the economy and teaching world asceticism. The reading of Siti Khadijah's manaqib reflects the ways in which local people grow and raise hopes for welfare for the sustainability of life and society. Through recitation institutions, especially through the ritual reading of Siti Khadijah's manaqib, women have played a role in dynamizing the economy and teaching world asceticism. The reading of Siti Khadijah's manaqib reflects the ways in which local people grow and raise hopes for welfare for the sustainability of life and society. Through recitation institutions, especially through the ritual reading of Siti Khadijah's manaqib, women have played a role in dynamizing the economy and teaching world asceticism. The reading of Siti Khadijah's manaqib reflects the ways in which local people grow and raise hopes for welfare for the sustainability of life and society. Through recitation institutions, especially through the ritual reading of Siti Khadijah's manaqib, women have played a role in dynamizing the economy and teaching world asceticism. The reading of Siti Khadijah's manaqib reflects the ways in which local people grow and raise hopes for welfare for the sustainability of life and society. Through recitation institutions, especially through the ritual reading of Siti Khadijah's manaqib, women have played a role in dynamizing the economy and teaching world asceticism. The reading of Siti Khadijah's manaqib reflects the ways in which local people grow and raise hopes for welfare for the sustainability of life and society.

**Keywords:** *component, koran, manaqib, women, welfare.*



**LEADERSHIP OF TOURISM AND CULTURE DEPARTMENT IN  
DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL RESERVES AT DISTRICT  
KUANTAN SINGINGI**

**Andri Satria<sup>1</sup>, Moris Adidi Yogia<sup>1\*</sup>, Zainal<sup>1</sup>, Made Devi Wedayanti<sup>1</sup>,  
Khairul Rahman<sup>1</sup>, Astri Ayu Purwati<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Universitas Islam Riau, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Institut Bisnis dan Teknologi Pelita, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: moris.adidiy@soc.uir.ac.id

**ABSTRACT**

The Tourism and Culture Office of Kuantan Singingi Regency has a very important role in developing and caring for these historical objects and cultural heritage, there is a program of the Tourism and Culture Office to achieve the stated goals and objectives, namely, human resource development in the tourism sector, development of cultural values traditional Kuantan Singingi, fostering and developing regional arts, tourism development of Kuantan Singingi Regency, promotion and documentation of tourism and culture. The research method used in this research is to use qualitative methods. From the information obtained by researchers, it shows that the development of tourism in Kuantan Singingi Regency is indeed the leader who becomes the sole actor because the function of a leader is to organize and organize properly so that tourism can develop into good tourism and provide input to income for the local government of Kuantan Singingi Regency. The conclusion of this study shows that the leadership of the Kuantan Singingi Regency Tourism and Culture Office has not been maximal in carrying out its duties according to the role and function of the Government.

**Keywords:** *Leadership, governance, tourism and development.*

## **SIRING PIERE TENDEAN; EXAMINE PATTERNANS OF COMMUNITY ACTIVITY IN THE PUBLIC ROOM**

**Bambang Subiyakto<sup>1\*</sup>, Mutiani<sup>1</sup>, Aida Afrina<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Social Studies Departement, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: bambangsb@ulm.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

The need for people especially those who live in urban areas is public open space. Public open space can be used by the community for some positive activities such as livelihood centers, recreation, and social. In Banjarmasin, one public space that is utilized by the community is Siring Piere Tendeand. Siring Piere Tendeand became a public space that was favored by the community especially on weekends. This article aims to describe the pattern of community activities in Siring Piere Tendeand in the context of the Siring Piere Tendeand public space. A qualitative approach with a descriptive method is used to describe research data. Data collection techniques through three stages namely; participatory observation, structured interviews, and documentation. Analysis of Miles and Huberman's interactive model data so that the data obtained is saturated community activity in Siring Piere Tendeandocumented as important activities, choices, and social. This is based on Siring PiereTendeand managed by the government and positive space. First, important activity, making Siring Piere Tendeand as a place for owners/drivers klotok make a living. Second, the activity of choice, for people to spend time on recreation. Third, social activities are seen from the interaction between klotok drivers, traders, visitors, managers, and social communities who spend time on weekdays and weekends.

**Keywords:** *Public space, Siring Piere Tendeand, and community activities.*

## ECOFEMINISM AND AISIYIAH'S ROLE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT IN BANJARMASIN CITY

Fitri Mardiani<sup>1\*</sup>, Mohamad Zaenal Arifin Anis<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>History Education Study Program, University of Lambung Mangkurat, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. E-mail: fitri.mardiani@ulm.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

Once constrained by traditions and customs, the role of women is actually much bigger than just household affairs, in the kitchen, serving and being silent. There is a connection between feminist and ecological issues, when women are always connected with nature both conceptually, symbolically and linguistically. Therefore, ecofeminism exists to be a solution and a relationship between nature and life, when women are always in a position where they are bound by male domination over environmental management. A requirement for women to have a high awareness of participating in resolving ecological problems around them, ecofeminism is one approach in resolving environmental problems for Aisyiyah's organization. In accordance with Aisyiyah's vision and mission which leads to the strengthening and development of higher quality preaching of amar makruf nahi mungkar towards civil society. The natural condition and environmental damage, especially the pollution of the river, which is the heart of the Banjar community, which is getting more and more alarming every day, has made Aisyiyah a woman's organization to call this a big problem that must be resolved in the city of Banjarmasin. In line with Aisyiyah's goals in efforts to preserve the environment and to educate the nation's life so that human beings who are righteous, have noble character, are capable, believe in themselves, love the homeland and are useful to society and are blessed by Allah SWT.

**Keywords:** *Ecofeminism, the role of Aisyiyah, environment.*

## LOCAL PERSPECTIVE OF HOUSEWIFE WOMEN ON SUBJECTIVE FAMILY WELFARE

Laila Azkia<sup>1\*</sup>, Nasrullah<sup>1</sup>, Alfisyah<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Anthropology Sociology Education, Lambung Mangkurat University

\*Corresponding author. Email: laila.azkia@ulm.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

Family social welfare studies have focused on objective welfare. Whereas there are two approaches in observing family welfare, namely objective family welfare and subjective family welfare. Objective family welfare is the family welfare approach that has been used by the government to determine a policy. Meanwhile, subjective welfare is related to self-assessment of the condition of oneself and their family and the surrounding environment. The question that is answered in this paper is how is subjective family welfare in the perspective of housewives from fishing families in Tabanio Village. Housewives are rarely studied in social welfare themes, their voices are rarely heard even though what they feel and what they value are a manifestation of their family situation. There are two main focuses in looking at the subjective welfare of the family used in this paper, namely positive values and optimism.

**Keywords:** *Social welfare, subjective family welfare, housewives.*

## ECOLOGICAL AWARENESS BASED ON RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

Muhammad Adhitya Hidayat Putra<sup>1\*</sup>, Mahfuzah<sup>1</sup>, Bambang Subiyakto<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Social Studies Education Study Program, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: adhitya.hidayat@ulm.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

Religion and environment are considered separate and unrelated things. This understanding has developed so far, has made religion less likely to make a significant contribution to the awareness of the ummah in protecting the environment. Whereas in the Islamic concept, the environment has been introduced by the Koran in various kinds, such as activities carried out by everyone on a daily basis cannot be separated from religious activities. The purpose of this study was to describe the religious activities of the community in Kelayan B RT.27 RW.02. The results of research on the religious activities of the community of Kelayan B RT. 27 RW. 02 is a religious activity that is carried out every day, namely congregational prayers at Langgar Tarbiatul Islamiyah and TPA MIN Kelayan held from Monday to Saturday after midday prayer to Asr, namely learning to read Iqro and the Al-Qur'an. From the results of this study, it is known that most of the community activities do not correlate with awareness of protecting the local environment.

**Keywords:** *Religious activities, society, environment.*

## **ENVIRONMENT AND DIFFERENCES OF SELF ADJUSTMENT ABILITY BETWEEN STUDENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCES PROGRAMS AND STUDENTS OF SOCIAL SCIENCES PROGRAMS**

**Nina Permata Sari<sup>1\*</sup>, Muhammad Arsyad<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Guidance and Counselling Department, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: nina.nk@ulm.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

Adjustment is the individual's ability to plan, respond appropriately, and balanced between the needs of the environment in harmony with the demands and real. The positive environmental quality has a critical impact on the stage of individual development to adjust to the transition to tertiary education. Because of the social support within the individual, they can become role models, role models, advisors and individual assistants to the adjustment process. The urgency of this research is to obtain empirical data about the adaptability of students in science and social studies courses. The methodology in this study uses a quantitative approach with comparative research types. The purpose of this study was to determine differences in the adaptability of students of the Department of Natural and Social Sciences, FKIP Lambung Mangkurat University. The instrument used was Edward's Personal Preference Schedule (EPPS) personality inventory as a personality profile to see the adjustment aspects. Based on the results of the study, it is known that the adaptability ability of students of the Faculty of Natural Sciences FKIP, Lambung Mangkurat University tends to be moderate or sufficient, high or good. The significance value = 0.000 < 0.05 or H<sub>0</sub> is rejected, H<sub>a</sub> is accepted, which means that there is a difference in the students' ability to adjust science and social studies.

**Keywords:** *Science process skill, basic skill, senior high school.*

## LOCAL WISDOM OF BUGIS MAKASSAR SIRI 'NA PACCE FROM MILLENNIALS GLASSES

Reski P<sup>1\*</sup>, Rahmat Nur<sup>1</sup>, Cucu Widayati<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Anthropology Sociology Education, Lambung Mangkurat University

\*Corresponding author. Email: reski@ulm.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

Good cultural values of a nation's civilization must preserve by passing down these cultural values to subsequent generations. Local wisdom of Bugis Makassar, Siri 'na Pacce, is one of the many artistic benefits in Indonesia that is very important to build the character of the nation, especially the millennials, with a proportion of the population more significant than other generations. Local wisdom Siri Na Pacce is very laden with philosophical meaning in it. One of the values that are needed to be a cog in the behavior of today's millennial generation to be of good character. This research conducted to find out the meaning of Siri 'na Pacce for Millennial generation nomads. This type of research uses a qualitative descriptive kind of approach. Siri 'is in the form of Alempureng (honest), Amaccangeng (Leardness), Assitinajang (Property), Agettengen (Tenacious) and Akkaresongen (effort) and pacce cultural values as a feeling of compassion or motivation to always care about others in this matter concerning strong solidarity in society that we must still maintain as our nature as social creatures. The results of the research show that even though they are far from their hometowns, the millennial generation of the Makassar Bugis tribe still adheres to the local wisdom of the Siri 'na pacce' in their daily lives nomads. They consider it essential as one form of social control in acting in society. The inheritance of local wisdom Siri 'na pacce, which ingrained becomes its footing for the Bugis Makassar millennial generation always to hold fast wherever they are, this identifies that Siri' na pacce also interpreted as the social identity of the Makassar Bugis tribe. Deep significance also reflected in positive values such as being able to foster motivation in work seen by millennial generations of local wisdom, making it even more stable to maintain it and practice it in everyday life nomads.

**Keywords:** *Siri 'Na Pacce, Bugis Makassar, millennials.*

## HARMONIOUS FAMILY IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE NEW BELIMBING VILLAGE COMMUNITY

Sigit Ruswinarsih<sup>1</sup>\*, Yuli Apriati<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Anthropology Sociology Education, Lambung Mangkurat University

\*Corresponding author. Email: sigitruswinarsih@ulm.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

This article describes how the mindset of rural communities tends to be normative about the concept of a harmonious family. The new Belimbing Village community is a humble society and always carries out their life in accordance with religious teachings, in this case the religion of Islam. Family harmony is the dream of every married couple. Harmony means the existence of harmony, equivalence, and harmony between men and women in the household as husband and wife. Harmony also concerns harmony with other family members, namely children. Building a harmonious household is not easy. The road to the realization of a harmonious family is not always flat, flat, smooth, and without obstacles. An understanding of a harmonious family in rural communities shows functional aspects such as love, affection, cooperation, balanced division of labor and intensive communication. Efforts to create a harmonious family are carried out by cultivating self-awareness with equality between men and women. Another factor is the awareness of the existence of other family members, so there are fathers, mothers and children. The next step is to establish communication between family members.

**Keywords:** *Family, harmonious, village community.*



**BEAUTY CONSTRUCTION: THE CONCEPT AND MEANING OF  
BEAUTIFUL WOMEN IN THE BANJAR CULTURE FRAME IN THE CITY  
OF BANJARMASIN INDONESIA**

**Tutung Nurdiyana<sup>1\*</sup>, Muhammad Najamudin<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Education in Dramatic Arts, Dance and Music, Lambung Mangkurat University

<sup>\*</sup>Corresponding author. Email: tutung.nurdiyana@ulm.ac.id

**ABSTRACT**

The study of the concept and meaning of beauty by Banjar women is interesting to study because beauty care behavior is carried out by all Banjar women's economic classes. This paper is the result of research carried out in Banjarmasin City to describe the concept and meaning of Banjar women's beauty and explain the social construction of Banjar women's beauty. This study uses a qualitative method with an ethnographic approach and the determination of informants using snowball sampling techniques. Data collection techniques carried out by observation, interviews, documentation, and using field notes. The data analysis technique is done using the categorization of data from field results and then analyzed, and related to the theory used to obtain data accuracy. This research found: first, that the Banjar women's views on beauty are generally divided into two meanings of beauty, that is physical or physical beauty and inner or inner beauty. Second, the concept of the beauty of Banjar women is clean, fragrant, fresh, fit and radiant formed in the long process of social construction by the Banjar people with their socio-cultural environment.

***Keywords:*** *Concept, meaning, Banjar woman, beauty, social construction.*

**SEEKERS OF BLESSINGS (AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE LIFE OF  
BEGGARS AND PILGRIMS IN THE BURIAL AREA OF SYEKH  
MUHAMMAD ARSYAD ALBANJARI IN KALAMPAIAN TENGAH  
VILLAGE, ASTAMBUL DISTRICT, BANJAR REGENCY, SOUTH  
KALIMANTAN)**

**Yuli Apriati<sup>1\*</sup>, Alfisyah<sup>1</sup> Sigit Ruswinarsih<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Anthropology Sociology Education, Lambung Mangkurat University

\*Corresponding author. E-mail: yuli.apriati@ulm.ac.id

**ABSTRACT**

Among social problems that still exist in Indonesia, beggars became prominent social problems that difficult to be solved. The panhandling activities have been seen not only in the streets but also in several cemeteries. The beggars asked money from people who pilgrim in the cemetery of prominent moslem spiritual leaders. Syekh Muhammad Arsyad Albanjari was prominent Moslem leader that live in Martapura in the era of Banjarese Sultan. He were died in Inside the Fence, October 3, 1812 and buried at Kalampayan. His cemetery were popular to be pilgrim by people especially Banjarese. There are so many Beggars in that cemetery and asked money from pilgrim. They were happy to be called by the panhandler rather than beggars. Beggars in this cemetery area consist of various age background from Old, Adult, and Child, between 3 to 70 years old. The duration of panhandling is between 2 to 20 hours of work. They were working from 09.00 in the morning to 17.00 at the afternoon. The income of Old and Adult beggars are higher than child beggars. The factors that caused panhandling activities are; poverty, alienation base on lack ability of education, work, and technology. The population of Beggars will be increase when the moslem celebrate their holly days. The usualy go to pilgrim in that cemetery.

**Keywords:** *Local culture, characteristic, panhandling.*

## TRUST AND ETHICS IN THE SOCIAL NETWORK OF OIL PALM TRADERS: LESSONS FROM INDONESIA

Yusuf Hidayat<sup>1\*</sup>, Rahmat Nur<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Anthropology Sociology Education, Lambung Mangkurat University

\*Corresponding author. Email: yusuf.hidayat@ulm.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

Oil palm trade from independent oil palm farmers in Barito Kuala Regency, Kalimantan is carried out in a palm oil trading chain and involves a social network of oil palm traders. However, unlike most networks social are relatively established, social networks in the palm oil trade are loose and negotiated. This study aims to: first, describe the form of social networks in oil palm trading. Second, it describes efforts to establish and maintain networks social in the oil palm trade. This study uses qualitative research methods to gain a deep understanding of the social networks of oil palm traders. This research was conducted in the village of Sidomulyo, Wanaraya sub-district Barito Kuala District, South Kalimantan province. Informants as sources of information were selected using a purposive sampling technique. Data mining was carried out by observation, in-depth (in-interviews depth interviews) with selected informants, and daily notes. The research results were analyzed by phenomenological analysis. This study found: first, the form of social networks in oil palm traders consists of two forms of social networks, namely the social network of negotiating interests in the relationship that is built between vendors SPK and middlemen and contractual emotional social networks between middlemen and oil palm farmers. Secondly, efforts to maintain social networks are carried out in a number of ways: (1) Negotiating interests for social networks are carried out by maintaining trust through timely payment and delivery of goods and willingness to act as a vendor agent as a concession to the vendor's willingness to deposit a middleman. (2) the contractual emotional network is carried out with the middlemen's willingness to lend funds for plantation management to farmers and the willingness of farmers to sell their oil palm to middlemen as a form of gratitude and "ewuh pakewuh" ethics for their loans.

**Keywords:** *Social networks, beliefs, ethics, oil palm traders.*

**THEME 6**  
**SUSTAINABILITY ECONOMICS**

**(10 Articles)**

## **SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT EFFORTS THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES OF ECENG GONDOK**

**Andi Tenri Somp<sup>1\*</sup>, Riduansyah Syafari<sup>2</sup>, M. Najeri Al Syahrin<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Governmental Science, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Public Administration, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: tenri@ulm.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

The issue of community empowerment is the concern of the local government. Community empowerment is carried out to create a democratic, prosperous, and advanced society. One of the patterns of empowerment efforts is by carrying out sustainable community empowerment by developing small and medium-sized community businesses that utilize Eceng Gondok. Eceng Gondok is an aquatic plant that grows wild and has the potential to damage the ecosystem. This article aims to describe sustainable community empowerment by developing small and medium-sized community businesses that utilize Eceng Gondok in Amuntai Tengah District. The articles' preparation was based on community service results, which was carried out in December 2019 and January 2020. In increasing the discussion, literature studies were carried out from various sources of literature and journals. The discussion results describe the Eceng Gondok UMKM in Amuntai Tengah District as a pioneer UMKM in Hulu Sungai Utara Regency. In improving the competence of UMKM players, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency's local government conducts training activities for making innovative Eceng Gondok products. Training is carried out by increasing cooperation with related agencies, Department of Industry, Office of Agriculture, Bappeda and Sekda Hulu Sungai Utara district. Based on routine training activities carried out by the Local Government of Hulu Sungai Utara Regency, the community has increased income due to the sale of Eceng Gondok handicraft products.

**Keywords:** *community, empowerment, small and medium enterprises (UMKM), eceng gondok.*

**STRENGTHENING SOCIAL CAPITAL IN EMPOWERING VILLAGE  
FARMING COMMUNITIES IN PADAHERANG DISTRICT,  
PANGANDARAN REGENCY**

**Cucu Widayati<sup>1</sup>\*, Reski P<sup>1</sup>, Rahmat Nur<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Anthropology Sociology Education, Lambung Mangkurat University

\*Corresponding author. Email: cucu.widaty@ulm.ac.id

**ABSTRACT**

This study describes the strengthening of social capital in the empowerment of rural farming communities in Padaherang District, Pangandaran Regency. This is because the life of the farmers community is increasingly questioning, such as the lack of interest in becoming a farmer, the high number of poor farmers, increasing low education, and increasing access to training and assistance, leaving farmers powerless and without independence. This study aims to obtain a picture of strengthening social capital in empowering rural farming communities in Padaherang Subdistrict, Pangandaran Regency. The research method used in this research is the case study method by obtaining qualitative. The results of the study can be known about the five-group program formed, namely the Kelompok Tani Sejahtera (KTS), Kelompok Wanita Tani (KWT), Pelatihan Anak Tani Remaja (PATRA), Pengembangan Usaha Agribisnis Perdesaan (PUAP), and Gapoktan (Gabungan Kelompok Tani). These programs are the result of the formation of self-supporting farmer communities on the basis of a fate and challenges to the problems experienced by village farmers. Farmers feel the quality improvement goes up to a better direction. Farmers are more interested in increasing their knowledge, skills and expertise in agriculture. Farmers are guided to have more independence, ability to solve problems, be able to think, and fit in accordance with their experiences found in the program activities. Social capital supports the empowerment of farmers with the social network that is in it related to members with a relationship of mutual trust, high solidarity, upholding social values and norms, reciprocity and profitability.

**Keywords:** *Community empowerment, social capital, village farmers.*

## LOK BANTAN FLOATING MARKET: THE ECOTOURISM POTENTIAL OF RURAL COMMUNITIES

Ersis Warmansyah Abbas<sup>1\*</sup>, Mutiani<sup>1</sup>, Muhammad Rezky Noor Handy<sup>1</sup>,  
Rizky M. Shaleh<sup>1</sup>, Noorya Tasya Febrylia Witari Hadi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Social Studies Departement, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: ersiswa@ulm.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

The tourism sector demands innovation to continue to be able to attract the attention of tourists. Innovation is not only in the context of improving infrastructure but also changing the mindset of tourist destinations based on environmental beauty. This mindset change is known as the concept of ecotourism. Ecotourism requires the development of local potential as the main attraction as in the Lok Baintan floating market. This article describes the potential of ecotourism in Lok Baintan Village using a qualitative approach with the descriptive method of the Miles and Huberman models. The results of the study illustrate that the Lok Baintan Floating Market was originally a traditional market for the fulfillment of the economic activities of the Lok Baintan Village. However, the Lok Baintan floating market was later developed as a tourist destination. The uniqueness of Lok Floating Market in bringing, bidding, and trading merchandise on a boat that is pedaled by the merchant itself as a tourist attraction as natural and cultural beauty in the Lok Baintan Floating Market. Ecotourism in the Lok Baintan floating market has become the main icon of river tourism attractions since 2016 through the South Kalimantan visit program.

**Keywords:** *Tourism, ecotourism, and river tourism.*

## **IMPACT OF TOURISM FOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF RIVERBANK COMMUNITIES IN THE JINGAH RIVER DISTRICT, BANJARMASIN CITY**

**Herry Porda Nugroho Putro<sup>1\*</sup>, Jumriani<sup>2</sup>, Ersis Warmansyah Abbas<sup>2</sup>,  
Wanda Aprilla<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Master of Social Studies Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Social Studies Department, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: pordabanjar@ulm.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

Tourism is a sector that continues to be developed because it has a strategic function as a support for community economic growth. Various types of tourism activities continue to be developed by the government to create tourism that has a positive impact on the economy of the community. In South Kalimantan, tourism is developed with its main focus being river tourism. Jingah River Village in Banjarmasin City is part of the river tourism channel in Banjarmasin City. This article aims to describe the economic activities of the people that took place in Sungai Jingah Sub-District as an impact of tourism development in the city of Banjarmasin. Approach qualitative with descriptive methods used in this study. Interviews were conducted with the community, tourist visitors, and officials of Sungai Jingah Sub-District, Banjarmasin City. Data obtained from interviewees reduced presented to obtain a research conclusion. Data validity testing is done to get the validity of the data obtained from the informant. The results of the study illustrate that there are three main economic activities that take place in the Sungai Jingah Sub district from tourism in Banjarmasin City, namely the Sasirangan fabric industry, transportation travel and sale of traditional foods and cakes. River-based tourism in Banjarmasin City give out positive impact on the economy as a source of community income in the Sungai Jingah Sub district, Banjarmasin City.

**Keywords:** *Tourism, economic activity, and community riverbanks.*



## ENTREPRENEURIAL SURVIVAL VALUES ON TANGGUI CRAFTSMEN WITHIN THE CREATIVE ECONOMY CONTEXT

Ika Sakti Wulandari<sup>1\*</sup>, Rizali Hadi<sup>1</sup>, Muhammad Rahmattullah<sup>1</sup>,  
Ananda Setiawan<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Economic Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: ika.bsu97@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

This research is intended to describe the values of entrepreneurship survival on the tanggui craftsmen in Alalak Selatan district located on Banjarmasin city. This research uses descriptive qualitative approach and primary data source obtained through observations and in-depth interviews using analysis technique of Miles and Huberman. The key informants in this research are tanggui craftsmen. The results show that the values of entrepreneurship survival are still developed and adopted among the tanggui craftsmen. Those values are manifested within strategy forms which are: 1) customer selection as the strategy for winning the market; 2) product heterogeneity in shape, size and price as the product expansion; 3) selling price strategy to increase customer demand; and 4) product quality strategy based on raw material quality and tidiness of the product. Those developing values are being affected by some factors such as: 1) environmental conditions such as accessible raw material, tradition, culture and kinship value embraced by the society; 2) the personal characteristic of the founder; 3) using 'bekawan' strategy as the industry structure; and 4) having related work experience before starting the profession as a tanggui craftsmen.

**Keywords:** *Values, survival, entrepreneurship, and tanggui.*

## THE PRACTICE OF SHARING ECONOMY IN THE NIGHT MARKET MERCHANT COMMUNITY

Mahmudah Hasanah<sup>1</sup>, Muhammad Rahmattullah<sup>1</sup>, Ananda Setiawan<sup>1\*</sup>,  
Lukmini<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Economics Education, University of Lambung Mangkurat, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: ananda.setiawan@ulm.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

Sharing economy has actually been around since ancient times, where people do by way of barter in conducting its activities. Over time, in practice the sharing economy which was originally in the conventional way already exists by using technology, but even though there are those who use conventional technology still exists today, such as the practice of sharing economy that occurs at the Ujung Baru Village Night Market in Tanah Laut. This study aimed to analyze the practice of sharing economy Mala Marketland in the village of Ujung Baru Land sea. Researchers in this study, using descriptive methods with a qualitative approach and collecting data using observation, interviews, and documentation techniques. The model used in the data analysis technique of this study is the model Miles and Huberman. The results show, in the practice of sharing land economies in the Ujung Baru Village Night Market, Tanah Laut, there is a new form of sharing economy in the global world that is putting directly reflecting the existence of typical Indonesian values based on the 1945 Constitution and Pancasila, although it is still not understood by the community and sharing economy that occurs in the Night Market of Ujung Baru Tanah Laut Village, which is not using technology to acquire and provide land.

**Keywords:** *Sharing economy, night market, economics education.*

**DEVELOPMENT IN BULUKUMBA DISTRICT  
(CASE STUDY OF ECONOMIC GROWTH THROUGH THE LEADING  
VILLAGE SECTOR IN BULUKUMPA DISTRICT)**

**Rahmat Nur<sup>1\*</sup>, Cucu Widayaty<sup>1</sup>, Reski P<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Anthropology Sociology Education, Lambung Mangkurat University

<sup>\*</sup>Corresponding author. Email: rahmat.nur@ulm.co.id

**ABSTRACT**

The development and economic equality carried out by the local government of the bulukumba regency have been a long time. However, there has been a change from 2010 to 2018; this development aims to make the city of bulukumba as an economic center in the southern tip of the capital city of south sulawesi province. This marked by the presence of various industries in various sectors, such as the boat industry pinisi, tobacco processing, rubber, and the tourism industry. But in reality, the development process that leads to growth by focusing on industrial centralization results in inequality in the village. This research uses a case study with a qualitative approach with data collection techniques through in-depth interviews. The results of this study indicate that (i) the regional government wants to make bulukumba city a center of economic growth that relies on the process of industrialization in the hope of increasing provincial budget revenues (apbd) as the principal capital in accelerating equity, and is expected to be able to reduce unemployment and poverty. (ii) the alignment of growth and equity carried out by empowering the village economy by spurring leading sectors in each village, creating independent communities, and building and improving infrastructure, education, health, and creating jobs through leading industries in each town.

**Keywords:** *Growth, equal distribution, development approach.*

**PEATLAND ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION PROGRAM BASED ON  
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN JARENANG VILLAGE, KURIPAN  
DISTRICT, BARITO KUALA REGENCY, SOUTH KALIMANTAN**

**Sri Wahyuni Pratiwi<sup>1</sup>, Karunia Puji Hastuti<sup>1\*</sup>, Eva Alviawasti<sup>1</sup>,  
Akhmad Munaya Rahman<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Geography Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: karuniapuji@ulm.ac.id

**ABSTRACT**

This study aims to analyze community participation in the peatland economic revitalization program in Jarenang Village, Kuripan District, Barito Kuala Regency. This type of research is descriptive qualitative. The data analysis techniques used were data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and data conclusion or verification. The results showed that the stages of community participation consist of the planning stage of community programs, always being involved in every program through conveying ideas/suggestions/opinions because of ideas and suggestions from the community. The implementation stage of community activities is always involved, community participation by working together, providing facilities and maintaining facilities and infrastructure for the success of a program both in terms of energy and thoughts. The evaluation phase of community programs is always involved in evaluation meeting activities. The yield utilization stage for purun plant cultivation in utilizing the yield cannot be carried out because the purun plants have not been harvested, while for tilapia cultivation in floating nets the community is involved in utilizing the results and maintaining the results.

**Keywords:** *Community participation, economic revitalization, peatlands.*

## DEVELOPMENT OF LEADING SECTORS AND COMPETITIVENESS OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY COMMODITIES IN BANJARBARU CITY 2010-2016

Muhammad Muhaimin<sup>1\*</sup>, Akhmad Ramali<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Geography Education Department, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: muhammad.muhamin@ulm.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify superior commodities, competitiveness and growth structure patterns of the livestock sector in the City of Banjarbaru in 2010-2016. The approach used in this research is a descriptive quantitative approach. The data used in this study are secondary data, namely the production results of each commodity in the livestock sector from 2010 to 2016. The analytical techniques used are Location Quotient (LQ), Shift Share (SSA), and Typology Klassen. The livestock sector in Banjarbaru City in 2010-2016 which is the leading commodity based on the Location value Quotient highest and has competitiveness against other commodities based on Shift Share analysis is the Layer Chicken Commodity. The condition of the growth pattern and structure of the livestock sector in the City of Banjarbaru in 2010 - 2016 is in quadrant 2 for Pigs, Chickens, Quail and Geese. Quadrant 3 for commodities of buffalo, layer hens and ducks. Quadrant 4 for Cattle, Goat, and Domestic Chicken Commodities.

**Keywords:** *Competitiveness, animal husbandry, location quotient, shift share, klassen typology.*

## **EFFORTS TO IMPROVE COMMUNITY ECONOMY THROUGH MAKING HAND CRAFTS BASED ON PURUN PLANTS**

**Julia Armiyanti Lestari<sup>1</sup>, Ersis Warmansyah Abbas<sup>1</sup>, Mutiani<sup>1</sup>, Jumriani<sup>1\*</sup>,  
Syaharuddin<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Social Studies Department, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: jumriani@ulm.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

Poverty is a problem that must be the government's attention. The problem of poverty is closely related to the people's economy. Sustainable community economic development by prioritizing the principle of welfare should be done to overcome social problems. One of the patterns of developing community economic activities is by utilizing natural resources as part of economic activities. This article aims to describe sustainable community empowerment through making handicrafts made from purun plants in Palam Village, Cempaka District, Banjarbaru City. A qualitative approach is used in this study. The data analysis technique is done by interview, observation and documentation. Data analysis was performed by data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. In order to maintain the validity of the data, checking was carried out with triangulation of sources, time and techniques as well as extension of observations. The results of the study describe that purun plants can be developed into various products that have sale value through a series of community economic activities. The craftsmen's creativity and government support play an important role for the sustainable development of the purun craftsmen's economic activities.

**Keywords:** *Community, economic, hand crafts, purun plants.*

**THEME 7**  
**SOCIAL AND PHYSIC ENVIRONMENTAL**  
**SUSTAINABILITY**

**(11 Articles)**

**EVALUATION OF LAND SUITABILITY FOR COCOA PLANTS: A CASE  
STUDY IN ARANIO DISTRICT, BANJAR DISTRICT,  
SOUTH KALIMANTAN**

**Aminatullaila<sup>1</sup>, Sidharta Adyatma<sup>1</sup>, Deasy Arisanty<sup>1</sup>, Parida Angriani<sup>1\*</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Geography Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: parida.angriani@ulm.ac.id

**ABSTRACT**

Land can be said to be suitable for the development of a certain agricultural commodity, if it is included in the appropriate category both biophysically and socio-economically. This study aims to determine the land suitability class for cocoa plant commodities in Aranio District. The research methods used were survey methods and matching methods. The map used is a map of land units obtained from overlaying several maps, namely land form maps, land use maps, slope maps, and soil maps. The study population consisted of 12 land units, namely 11 denudational landforms and 1 fluvial landform. The sample was determined using a random sampling technique with a total of 2 samples for each land unit. Primary data comes from field observations and laboratory tests, while secondary data comes from literature studies. The data were analyzed by matching the growth requirements of the cocoa plant with the land suitability map. The results showed that the evaluation of land suitability for cocoa plant commodities in Aranio District has 3 classes, namely class S3 (according to marginal), N1 (currently unsuitable), and S2 (appropriate), with limiting factors: slope, soil pH, P2O5, erosion hazard, effective depth, and surface rock.

**Keywords:** *Evaluation of land suitability, cocoa plants, matching.*



## CONTENT OF FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA AS AN INDICATOR OF WATER QUALITY IN THE SUNGAI JINGAH, BANJARMASIN CITY

Aulia Safitri<sup>1\*</sup>, Deasy Arisanty<sup>1</sup>, Aswin Nur Saputra<sup>1</sup>, Nasruddin<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Geography Education, Lambung Mangkurat university, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Department of Geography, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. E-mail: safitria726@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

Sungai Jingah water quality based on the number of Fecal Coliform Bacteria, TDS (Total Dissolved Solids), BOD (Biological Oxygen Demand) and pH compared to South Kalimantan Governor Regulation No.005 of 2007, and the relationship between Fecal Coliform and Water Quality includes TDS, BOD, and pH. This type of research is descriptive quantitative. The data analysis technique used is a laboratory test to test the parameters of Fecal Coliform, BOD, pH and TDS, while the product moment correlation analysis is to determine the relationship between Fecal Coliform and water quality from chemical and physical parameters. The results showed that the amount of Fecal Coliform bacteria contained during tides and high tides in the Sungai Jingah was high. The content of Fecal Coliform at low tide and high tide in Sungai Jingah compared to Governor Regulation No. 5 Year 2007 is the average being in class IV (> 2000). The BOD content of Sungai Jingah varies from low to quite high. The pH content is in class II (6-7) which is included at low levels. Social research was conducted on people who live on the banks of the Sungai Jingah in Banjarmasin City, most of the people have not used river water as a source of water for their daily needs, namely for drinking water and toilets.

**Keywords:** *Fecal coliform, Sungai Jingah, waters.*

## FLOATING MARKET TOURISM AREA: SUSTAINABLE TOURISM MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Deasy Arisanty<sup>1\*</sup>, Eva Alviawati<sup>1</sup>, Faisal Arif Setiawan<sup>1</sup>, Sidharta Adyatma<sup>1</sup>,  
Akhmad Munaya Rahman<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Geography Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. E-mail: [deasyarisanty@ulm.ac.id](mailto:deasyarisanty@ulm.ac.id)

### ABSTRACT

Floating market tourism area Lok Baintan is a unique tourist area in Indonesia. However, the existence of this floating market is still not well managed, so it is less developed. The purpose of this study is to analyze the potential, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in the management of the Lok Baintan tourism area and determine the sustainable management strategy of the Lok Baintan Floating Market tourism area. Respondents in this study are traders who trade in Lok Baintan Floating Market by 6 people, manager of the Lok Baintan tourism area and at the same time the village head of Lok Baintan by 1 person, and the Tourism Office of South Kalimantan Province by 1 person. SWOT analysis is used to determine the strategy in the management of this tourist area. The results showed that the strategy in the management of this tourism area is to complete tourism facilities, tourism product innovation, enhancing the quality of tourism actors, regeneration of tourism actors, and financial support for enhancing tourism product and facility innovations. The synergy between local government policies and the community as tourism actors is needed to create tourism activities sustainable.

**Keywords:** *Strategy, management, sustainable, tourism.*

## **THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY IN LAND FIRE PREVENTION EFFORTS IN LIANG ANGGANG DISTRICT, BANJARBARU CITY**

**Eva Alviawati<sup>1\*</sup>, Faisal Arif Setiawan<sup>1</sup>, Sidharta Adyatma<sup>1</sup>, Agustarina<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Geography Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: alviawati@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

This study aims to determine the role of the community in preventing land fires in Liang Anggang District. This research uses a quantitative descriptive method. The population in this study were all people in Liang Anggang District, Banjarbaru City, based on the total number of heads of families, namely 11599 people. The sample used in this study is random sampling. The sample calculation using the Krejcie and Morgan formula obtained a sample of 371 household heads. Data processing is done by editing, scoring and tabulation which will be analyzed using percentages. The role of the community in efforts to prevent land fires which is mostly carried out is cleaning the triggering fire on the surface land, namely 36.33%, paying attention to the burning time of 35.33%, firebreaking 29.67%, and controlled burning 6%.

**Keywords:** *Community participation, prevention efforts, land fire.*

## EMPOWERING PEAT LANDS AS A RESOURCE OF LEARNING NATURAL SCIENCE TO STRENGTHENING ENVIRONMENT CARE

Fahmi<sup>1\*</sup>, Abdullah<sup>2</sup>, Yudha Irhasyuarna<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Master of Natural Sciences Teaching, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science, Lambung Mangkurat Univeristy, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Department of Chemistry Education, Lambung Mangkurat Univeristy, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: [ibnusuwandv@gmail.com](mailto:ibnusuwandv@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

Peatland management by the people of South Kalimantan has not been optimal and tends to be wrong in its implementation. Negative phenomena are still found, such as waste disposal, which causes water pollution and forest fires to smog, causing damage to swamp ecosystems. Among the reasons is that love for the environment has not yet flourished so that people are reluctant to recognize the characteristics and dangers of mistaken management of peatlands. In light of this, it is essential to carry out sustainable research to introduce peatlands' natural characteristics and their use to the community, especially students in schools. Later, they can give the best treatment in managing peatlands when they are involved in the community. This writing's initial stage is to conduct a literature study by examining various theories and results of previous research to then emerge as a complete initial hypothesis or idea. The analysis technique used in this paper is descriptive qualitative. The results of the literature study obtained were the empowerment of peatlands as a source of science learning on acid and alkaline materials, which is a learning design to introduce environment-based learning from an early age to foster a love for nature and the surrounding environment in students.

**Keywords:** *Natural resources, peatlands, learning resources natural sciences, environmental care.*

## LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES OF FISH FARMERS IN TIWINGAN LAMA VILLAGE

Faisal Arif Setiawan<sup>1\*</sup>, KaruniaPuji Hastuti<sup>1</sup>, Eva Alviawati<sup>1</sup>,  
Akhmad Munaya Rahman<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Geography Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: faisal.setiawan@ulm.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

Livelihood strategy is a combination of activities and choices made by households to achieve prosperity. Welfare is a manifestation of a better standard of living. The decline in the water level in the right cascade reservoir caused fish cultivator households to change their livelihood strategies. The purpose of this study was to determine the livelihood strategies of the community due to lowering the reservoir water level. Data obtained through a questionnaire adapted from DIFD. The results showed the community survival strategy had a value of 22, 23.57 consolidation, 34 accumulation, 27.02 diversification, and 24.5 compensation. The highest score is the accumulation strategy as evidenced by the community's efforts to increase income through opening grocery stores and raising poultry.

**Keywords:** *Livelihood strategy, reservoir, household.*

## THE ROLE OF LOCAL ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE OF LOKSADO DAYAK SOCIETY IN THE TURN-BACK CULTIVATION SYSTEM

Karunia Puji Hastuti<sup>1\*</sup>, Deasy Arisanty<sup>1</sup>, Parida Angriani<sup>1</sup>, Eva Alviawati<sup>1</sup>,  
Faisal Arif Rahman<sup>1</sup>, Akhmad Munaya Rahman<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Geography Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. E-mail: [karuniapuji@ulm.ac.id](mailto:karuniapuji@ulm.ac.id)

### ABSTRACT

The negative impact of the green revolution provides valuable lessons for Indonesia to manage agriculture to be more environmentally friendly. The majority of the Laksado Dayak people work as farmers to implement environmentally friendly agriculture with a rotating system. This study aims to examine the role of local ecological knowledge of the Loksado Dayak community in shifting cultivation systems. This study uses an ethnographic approach with in-depth interviews with the Loksado Dayak community (especially farmers as research informants). The results showed the practice of shifting cultivation with a rotating system conducted by the Loksado Dayak community based on local ecological knowledge shows the values of conservation of the surrounding environment.

**Keywords:** *Local ecological knowledge, turn back cultivation.*

## **BASIC SCIENCE PROCESS SKILLS IN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL FOR SOLVE WETLANDS PROBLEMS**

**Nurul Hidayati Utami<sup>1\*</sup>, Maulana Khalid Riefani<sup>1</sup>, Siti Sarah<sup>1</sup>, Musliha<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: nh.utami@ulm.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

Science process skills are scientific processes that lead to finding knowledge. SPS describe as problems in scientific investigations, and find new knowledge in learning activities. Basic skills consist of observing, Classifying, measuring, inferring, predicting, and communicating. This research aims to determine Basic Level Science Process Skills (SPS) in senior high school. This research is a descriptive study by taking data of all class X MIA students at SMA Negeri 9 Banjarmasin for one semester. The results showed that the highest level of basic science process skills was in the classification ability category, namely 100% and the lowest was in the inferring ability category by 64%.

**Keywords:** *Science process skill, basic skill, senior high school.*

## **EFFECT OF COAL MINING ON THE ABIOTIC ENVIRONMENT IN PANTAI CABE VILLAGE, TAPIN SELATAN DISTRICT TAPIN REGENCY**

**Sidharta Adyatma<sup>1\*</sup>, Muhammad Muhaimin<sup>1</sup>, Aswin Nur Saputra<sup>1</sup>,  
Faisal Arif Setiawan<sup>1</sup>, Akhmad Munaya Rahman<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Geography Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: sidharta.adyatma@ulm.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

Study That Examines the effect of coal mining on the environment in the village abiotic Chilli Beach District of South Tapin, Tapin. This study aims to determine the effect of coal mining on the abiotic environment based on community perceptions in Pantai Cabe Village, Tapin Selatan District, Tapin District. This study used a qualitative descriptive method by describing community perceptions in Pantai Cabe Village, Tapin Selatan District, Tapin District. The samples were determined using a random technique with a sample size of 96 households. Percentage techniques used to analyze data and categories of public perception are calculated based on the maximum and minimum weights of the variable description of the study. The results showed that of 96 households, 48 families or 50% had a perception that the presence of coal mining in Pantai Pantai Cabe greatly influenced the abiotic environment in Tapin Selatan District, 40 households or 41.67% had a perception that the existence of coal mining in Pantai Pantai Cabe enough to affect the abiotic environmental conditions in the South Tapin District and 8 families or 8.33% have the perception that the existence of coal mining in Pantai Cabe Village does not affect the abiotic environmental conditions in the South Tapin District.

**Keywords:** *Influence, coal mining, abiotic environment.*



## STRENGTHENING ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS THROUGH WASTE BANK ACTIVITIES

Syharuddin<sup>1\*</sup>, Mutiani<sup>1</sup>, Hidayanti<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Social Studies Departement, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: [syhar@ulm.ac.id](mailto:syhar@ulm.ac.id)

### ABSTRACT

The problem of waste becomes a complex problem faced by every region in the world. Ideally, waste management must be carried out comprehensively and consistently. Thus, it is expected that a reduction in landfill waste at the Temporary / Final Disposal Site (TPS / TPA). One solution that can be done is by promoting the Waste Bank in each village. This article aims to describe the activities of the Gemilang Garbage Bank in Guntung Manggis Village, Landasan Ulin District, Banjarbaru City. A qualitative approach is used to describe the results of research in the form of descriptive narratives. Data collection techniques passed through observation, interviews, and documentation. The interactive model of Miles and Huberman is used to get saturated data. The results of the study describe that in 2018 Gemilang Garbage Bank won the top six at the level of South Kalimantan Province. The management and customers of Gemilang Garbage Bank have their respective roles in managing the environment, especially waste management in the Berlina Jaya III Complex, RT. 17. Bank Sampah Gemilang's management and customers synergize in the achievements of Gemah Sampah Bank as an effort to create a green, clean, healthy, and beautiful environment accompanied by a more prosperous life. The entire achievements of Gemilang Garbage Bank indirectly raise environmental awareness in the form of 3R behavior (reduce, reuse, and recycle). The management and customers of Gemilang Garbage Bank have their respective roles in managing the environment, especially waste management in the Berlina Jaya III Complex, RT. 17. Bank Sampah Gemilang's management and customers synergize in the achievements of Gemah Sampah Bank as an effort to create a green, clean, healthy, and beautiful environment accompanied by a more prosperous life. The entire achievements of Gemilang Garbage Bank indirectly raise environmental awareness in the form of 3R behavior (reduce, reuse, and recycle). The management and customers of Gemilang Garbage Bank have their respective roles in managing the environment, especially waste management in the Berlina Jaya III Complex, RT. 17. Bank Sampah Gemilang's management and customers synergize in the achievements of Gemah Sampah Bank as an effort to create a green, clean, healthy, and beautiful environment accompanied by a more prosperous life. The entire achievements of Gemilang Garbage Bank indirectly raise environmental awareness in the form of 3R behavior (reduce, reuse, and recycle).

**Keywords:** *Garbage, garbage bank, and environmental awareness.*

## ENVIRONMENTAL CULTURE AND NATURE IN SOUTH KALIMANTAN PAINTING: AN OVERVIEW OF FINE ARTS

Wisnu Subroto<sup>1\*</sup>, Hajriansyah<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Lambung Mangkurat University,  
Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: wisnusubroto@ulm.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

South Kalimantan painting has a long history, spanning from the early days of independence, with its character Gusti Sholihin Hasan, to the present day. The cultural atmosphere and natural environment of South Kalimantan have undoubtedly become objects in the works of South Kalimantan painters, from the past to the present, with the various styles of painting they have been pursuing. This research will focus on cultural objects related to the natural environment of South Kalimantan. The natural environment of South Kalimantan consists of at least the Meratus plateau and the banks of the Barito River and its branches. This study used a qualitative approach by directly reviewing the works of South Kalimantan painters that had been previously selected and classified. Through these works the conclusion is,

**Keywords:** *The key to painting South Kalimantan, natural environment, cultural objects.*

**THEME 8**  
**REMOTE SENSING AND GIS FOR**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

**(2 Articles)**

# APPLICATION OF CLASSIFICATION TREE ANALYSIS (CTA) TO MODEL THE POTENTIAL DISTRIBUTION OF HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS (HAB'S)

Aswin Nur Saputra\*

Department of Geography Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: [aswin.geografi@gmail.com](mailto:aswin.geografi@gmail.com)

## ABSTRACT

Remote sensing has a potential unconventional approach to observe the quality of lake as well as other waters land. Riam Kanan is a reservoir which has a water resource from Riam Kanan River with the wide of watershed is 1043 km<sup>2</sup>. The accumulation of nutrient simultaneously causes the condition of waters at reservoir is getting thriven. The thriven water condition can cause an increasingly growth of harm *micro algae* or *Harmful Algal Blooms* (HABs). This research tries to apply *Classification Tree Analysis* (CTA) method to model the potential distribution of HABs which uses image of satellite Landsat-8 OLI. Landsat 8 OLI image which was recorded on 14 August 2016 was used in this research based on value at surface reflectance. *Classification Tree Analysis* (CTA) method was used to model the potential distribution of HABs at Riam Kanan Reservoir. The result of CTA model then was used to analyse the parameter that affect the potential distribution of HABs. Based on the result of modelling with the total validation model 81,25 %, it is resulted that there are 4 potential classes, they are light, medium, heavy, and extremely heavy classes which the distribution of HABs in a high depth is dominated by medium class, whereas in shallower depth with area of waters that stick out into the water is included in heavy potential class. Potential of load pollution is obtained from outer part of the reservoir especially from dry land agriculture in width 303.811,95 Ha which is known has the amount of potential Nitrogen content of 20.507.306,6 kg and phosphorus with the total content as much as 4.557.179,25 kg.

**Keywords:** *Landsat-8 OLI, CTA Model, Harmful Algal Blooms, HABs.*

## MAPPING OF SHIFTING CULTIVATION (GILIR BALIK) PATTERNS IN DAYAK MERATUS TRIBE

Muhammad Muhaimin<sup>1\*</sup>, Aswin Nur Saputra<sup>1</sup>, Parida Angriani<sup>1</sup>,  
Sidharta Adyatma<sup>1</sup>, Deasy Arisanty<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Geography Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: muhammad.muhamin@ulm.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

Shifting cultivation is the dominant land-use system in the Loksado Subdistrict. The shifting cultivation products provide various valuable subsistence products for Meratus Dayak farmers. The shift farming system is controversial because it is closely related to environmental problems. Shifting cultivation has undergone a drastic change to market-oriented land use. However, there is limited information on geographic data in the form of the spatial distribution of shifting fields. This is very important for the monitoring and evaluation of shifting agriculture. Remote sensing techniques provide an effective way to detect, monitor the location and extent of shifting cultivation. The method used is through visual interpretation of Sentinel 2 satellite images. The total increase in the number of shifting fields is 159 fields or 11.5% and the area of shifting cultivation has increased by 219.5 hectares or 8.17% in 2019.

bags.

**Keywords:** *Shifting cultivation, remote sensing, dayak meratus tribe.*

## RUNDOWN

### 2<sup>nd</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCE EDUCATION (The 2<sup>nd</sup> ICSSE 2020)

<b>Thursday, September 24<sup>th</sup>, 2020 (General Lecture)</b>		
08.00-08.45	Registration (Join to room zoom)	All of Participant
08.45-09.00	Listening to the National Anthem of Indonesia Raya	Moderator Melisa Prawitasari, M.Pd.
09.00-09.15	Welcome Speech: Dean of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education- ULM	
09.15-11.00	General Lecture "Improving the 21 <sup>st</sup> Skills to Provide Millennial Generation" Speaker: Datuk Dr. Sabri bin Mohamad Sharif	
11.00-12.00	Question and Answer	

<b>Thursday, September 24<sup>th</sup>, 2020 (National Book Review)</b>		
13.30-14.00	Join to room zoom	All of Participant
14.00-14.15	Speech: Secretary of Social Science Education Department, FKIP ULM	Moderator Aswin Nur Saputra, M.Pd.
14.15-16.00	National Book Review "Gambut dan Pengetahuan Ekologi Tradisional" Speakers: Dr. Robert Siburian, S.E., M.Si. Dr. H. Sidharta Adyatma, M.Si.	
16.00-17.00	Question and Answer	

<b>Friday, September 25<sup>th</sup>, 2020 (Workshop Assisting Technology for International Publication)</b>		
08.00-08.30	Join to room zoom	All of Participant
08.30-08.45	Listening to the National Anthem of Indonesia Raya	Moderator Faisal Arif Setiawan, M.Pd.
08.45-09.00	Speech: Head of Social Science Education Department, FKIP ULM	
09.00-10.00	Session I "Kiat-Kiat Menulis Artikel Tembus Jurnal Internasional Bereputasi" oleh Prof. Dr. H. Sutarto Hadi, M.Si., M.Sc.	
10.00-11.00	Session II "Menulis dan Mengirim Artikel ke Jurnal Internasional Bereputasi" oleh Prof. Dr. Ersis Warmansyah Abbas, M.Pd.	
11.00-12.00	Session III "The Use Technology in Assisting Publication" oleh Dr. Ismi Rajjani, S.Pd., M.M.	
12.00-12.30	Question and Answer	

<b>Saturday, September 26<sup>th</sup>, 2020 (International Seminar)</b>			
08.00-08.30	Join to room zoom	All of Participant	
08.30-08.45	Listening to the National Anthem of Indonesia Raya	Master of Ceremony Rezky Amelia, M.Pd.	
08.45-09.00	Speeches: 1. Chairperson 2. Head of Social Science Education Department, FKIP ULM		
<b>Keynote Speaker</b>			
09.00-09.15	Drs. H. Rudy Resnawan, M.B.A. (Vice Governor of South Kalimantan)	Moderator Dr. M. Rahmattullah, M.Pd.	
09.15-09.30	H. Ibnu Sina, S.Pi., M.Si. (Mayor of Banjarmasin)		
09.30-09.45	Prof. Dr. H. Sutarto Hadi, M.Si., M.Sc. (Rector of Lambung Mangkurat University)		
<b>Invited Speaker</b>			
09.45-10.15	Prof. Dr. Ersis Warmansyah Abbas, M.Pd. (Lambung Mangkurat University)		

<b>Saturday, September 26<sup>th</sup>, 2020 (International Seminar)</b>		
10.15-10.45	Associate Professor Dr. David Reeve (New South Wales University)	
10.45-11.15	I Gusti Agung Made Wardana, Ph.D. (Gadjah Mada University)	
11.15-11.45	Prof. Ahmad Rozelan bin Yunus, Ph.D. (Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka)	
11.45-12.30	Question and Answer	
12.30-13.00	Lunch Break	
<b>Parallel Session I</b>		Moderator of Parallel Session I
13.00-14.30	Amandit	
	Alalak	
	Antasan	
	Aranio	
<b>Parallel Session II</b>		Moderator of Parallel Session II
14.30-16.00	Amandit	
	Alalak	
	Antasan	
	Aranio	
16.00	Closing Ceremony	Committee