

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE COMMUNITY WELFARE THROUGH TRADITIONAL FISH MARKETS IN ISLAMIC ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE (CASE STUDY OF KARANGGAYAM, KELURAHAN PUCANGANOM, SIDOARJO)

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Abstract:

Traditional fish market is one of the containers to meet the needs of people living around the fish market. Them and their families everyday. The traders are small and medium scale traders. The traditional fish market is the foundation for fishermen and people living around traditional fish markets. When the weather is bad, it is difficult for them to get a good catch. They cannot even catch fish, even though the daily needs of their household must be met. This is in contrast to good weather conditions and abundant catch, in fact it is not well absorbed by consumers and the price is cheap because the catch is large (supply), but there are few buyers or enthusiasts (demand). So that the fish do not sell and what is worse can rot, causing losses for fishermen. 1. Does the Karanggayam Traditional Fish Market have the potential to improve the economy of the Karanggayam community, Pucanganom, Sidoarjo. 2. What are the Solutions and Efforts of Traders and fishermen in traditional fish markets in Karanggayam, Pucanganom, Sidoarjo in improving their economy from an Islamic economic perspective. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach that allows researchers to determine the relationship between concepts, develop theories that have validity universally. The combination of rationality and phenomenological approaches enables intensive, detailed and in-depth research.

Keywords: *Welfare, fish market, traders, community, economy, needs.*

I. Introduction

A structure that allows sellers and buyers to transact on a good or service is a market. The market is a place for people to find, sell goods or services. Generally, the market is a means of distribution, a means of forming prices, a means of promotion, and also as a means of creating jobs, especially for people around the market. Karanggayam community.

The existence of a market means that it can increase the income of the surrounding community, in addition, the existence of the market can be considered as a land of employment opportunities, as well as competitiveness to increase community welfare. The majority of Karanggayam villagers depend on their daily work in the market. The role of market is very important to support the community's economy, especially the market also makes an increase in Sidoarjo Budget Revenue, so that the existence of markets, both traditional and modern, is urgently needed.

Fish market is a process, a seller and a buyer transactions by a product or service. The traditional fish market is a foundation for fishermen and people living around traditional fish markets (Herman, 2011).

In Karanggayam, Pucanganom, Sidoarjo, there is a fish market. The Karanggayam Fish Market is usually sellers and buyers lined up on the roadside of the Karanggayam area, but this Karanggayam fish market is one of the favorite places visited by the people of Sidoarjo. The name of the market itself is a village where almost the majority of the population work as fishermen.

Market Karanggayam traditional fish is usually open from 04.30 AM to 09.00 AM, in this market we can find various kinds of fish, *seafood*, as well as processed fish and *seafood*. The quality is also very good, the fish and *seafood* are still fresh, but for the matter of price, it is much cheaper at the Karanggayam traditional fish market compared to other fish markets in Sidoarjo.

The market in Islam is a market in which Islamic values are applied such as legal buying and selling in accordance with the pillars and requirements of Islamic teachings, namely there are contracts, people who have contract, *ma'kud alaih* (goods that are traded), and there is a substitute exchange rate. goods.

The requirements for the subject (people with adolescence) are: Baligh and adult, without coercion, the goods being traded must be lawful and beneficial, and the goods belong to themselves. A part from that, Islam also prohibits the existence of Riba, Gharar, *tadlis* and others.

Karanggayam Traditional Fish Market is located on Jalan Raya Karanggayam, Sidoarjo. This market not only sells various kinds of fish, processed seafood. However, this market is also designed as a tourist spot, where traders offer boats for tours around the Karanggayam and shopping by boat.

Karanggayam traditional fish market is a place for traders to increase income and improve the community's economy. The majority of traders in the Karanggayam fish market are local people who live close to the fish market who are also fishermen. Lots of fresh fish, salted fish and processed *seafood* are sold there.

Fish markets have a very important role in an area, especially for the surrounding community. With the potential of this fish market, it can add to the finances of the surrounding community, improve the village economy and improve the welfare of the community.

Trading is one of the good activities in Islamic teachings. Seeking a lawful fortune in Islam is obligatory. The principle of work must be in accordance with Islamic rules, not to go outside the corridors of Islamic rules.

Trading with the intention of only looking for profit, and to the point of justifying various means to achieve the desired goals, is certainly not in accordance with the principles of Islamic economics.

The Islamic economic system is a system that is oriented towards *rahmatan lil alamin*. This means that business or business is not only aimed at seeking profit but also provides benefits for the surrounding community.

II. METHODOLOGY

1. Approach

The approach taken is descriptive qualitative. This study describes efforts to improve community welfare through traditional fish markets in an Islamic economic perspective (case study of the Karanggayam fish market, Pucanganom, Sidoarjo).

2. Research Location

This research was conducted in a traditional fish market in Karanggayam, Sidoarjo, East Java.

3. Research Subjects Researchers

use two data sources, namely:

There are two sources of data used in this study, namely:

1. Primary data sources, namely informants or people who are considered to know the most about the information the researcher needs, these informants are:

- a. Traders Karanggayam Fish Market, Pucanganom Village, Sidoarjo.
- b. Buyers or consumers of the Karanggayam fish market, Sidoarjo.

2. Secondary data sources

Documentation, photographs, literature, internet and so on.

D. Data collection techniques The data

collection techniques that researchers use, among others: observation, interviews, and documentation.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Profile of Sidoarjo Regency

Sidoarjo is one of the regencies in East Java which is growing rapidly. There are so many potentials that exist in Sidoarjo Regency, including tourism, industry, UMKM's so it is not wrong if Sidoarjo is economically increasing.

Sidoarjo Regency is located between 112°5 'and 112°9' East Longitude and between 7°3 'and 7°5' South Latitude. The following is the border of Sidoarjo Regency:

North	Surabaya City and Gresik
South	Regency,Pasuruan

West	Regency, Mojokerto Regency,
East	Madura Strait,

Sidoarjo has a height of about 3 meters, Sidoarjo Regency area 19,006 ha. And the area of Sidoarjo Regency is an area of swamps and ponds, so Sidoarjo is called a delta city. The majority of jobs in Sidoarjo community are fishermen and farmers

(<http://portal.sidoarjo.kab.go.id/geogografi>.)

2. Community Profile Sidoarjo

Sidoarjo is famous for its Delta City. Because part of the area is swamps and ponds, the majority of Sidoarjo people work as fishermen and farmers. The total population of Sidoarjo in 2019 was 2,262,440 with a male population of 1,140,627 and a female population of 1,121,814. Here is a table of the number of males and females in Sidoarjo

NO	DISTRICT	MEN	WOMEN	ACCOUNT
1	Tarik	36.240	35.761	72.001
2	Prambon	43.012	42.017	85.029
3	Krempung	37.941	37.702	75.643
4	Porong	43.177	42.537	85.714
5	Jabon	30.643	30.408	61.051
6	Tanggulangin	53.798	52.796	106.594
7	Candi	84.697	83.687	168.384
8	Sidoarjo	113.849	114.427	228.276
9	Tulangan	53.987	53.343	107.330
10	Wonoayu	45.582	44.914	90.496
11	Krian	70.978	68.872	139.850
12	Balongbendo	40.571	39.553	80.124
13	Taman	119.159	115.795	234.954
14	Sukodono	67.363	64.920	132.283

15	Buduran	54.631	53.475	108.106
16	Gedangan	68.139	66.428	134.567
17	Sedati	56.581	54.931	111.512
18	Waru	120.279	120.247	240.526
JUMLAH		1.140.627	1.121.813	2.262.440

Table 1 Classification of Total Population Total Population by sex in Sidoarjo Regency

3. Trade Sector The

The number of trading businesses that obtain SIUP continues to increase in Sidoarjo Regency. Data for 2019 the number of trades was 1,516 businesses

(<http://portal.sidoarjokab.go.id/geogografi>). The trade sector is a sector that is very important for the economy of a region.

4. General Description of Research Locations for

Sidoarjo Traditional Fish Market is located in Karanggayam , Pucanganom, Sidoarjo. This market originated in the Karanggayam area, Sidoarjo and is close to the Sidoarjo Temple. Because most of the Karanggayam people make a living as fishermen. Initially, traders only sell on the side of the road near the place of worship. However, the increasing number of traders, Sidoarjo visitors and visitors to see the pagoda, the market conditions are getting busier, resulting in traffic jams almost every day. With the crowded and traffic jam conditions, the Sidoarjo Government finally built an empty land behind the temple to serve as a traditional fish market.

5. Research Results and Discussion

1. The Potential of Karanggayam Traditional Fish Market in Increasing the Community Economy.

The Karanggayam Traditional Fish Market is managed by the Sidoarjo Government through the Regional Income Trade and Financial Management Office. This market is classified as a traditional market in accordance with the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20/2012, Chapter II, Article IV. Based on observations and interviews, traditional fish markets have the potential to improve the economy, in this case the traders in the market, as for the potential of traditional fish markets:

a. Cheaper Product Prices There

There are many buyers or buyers in the Karanggayam fish market, because this market is known to be very cheap or the price is low when compared to other fish markets in Sidoarjo. This is influenced by several factors, including:

1. There is no price intervention from any party unless there is price chaos.

2. Low Production Costs

3. Low Retribution Costs

Buyers always consider the price before they decide to buy or shop. One of the buyers at the traditional fish market said:

"Before going to the office, I have to shop for fish and processed seafood here, because besides being cheap, the fish is also fresh" (interview with Mrs. Kasudi).

Price is a one of consideration for buyers or consumers at Karanggayam Fish Market. Prices are cheaper, sloping and low, there will be a lot of enthusiasts or buyers, while the price is expensive, high, the demand is very little or none at all.

Here the Sidoarjo government is active in monitoring price interventions in the Karanggayam fish market. This is a form of the Sidoarjo government attention to all buying and selling transactions at the Karanggayam fish market so that buyers or consumers feel comfortable buying without any disturbance, and traders also calm down because the comfort of the buyer will have an impact on their economy. The head of the Trade Office said that:

"The task of the Trade Service is to monitor the fish circulating in the markets, not only in this fish market. Monitoring whether the fish is still fresh and has been for several days, rotten or not, measuring instruments (the scales), once a week is monitored. Training and skills are also given to traders and fishermen in the fish market on how to manage fish into processed fish that are durable, last longer, and how to market their products "(interview with the Head of the Sidoarjo UMKM).

In Islamic market mechanisms, transactions between sellers and buyers must be consensual, price formation occurs when it is influenced by supply and demand. There should be no price intervention. In this Karanggayam fish market there is no price intervention. As pointed out by Mr. Sholeh, when asked about price fixing. for approximately 12 years in the market. He said that:

"Fish and processed products determine their own according to the conditions of the purchased price. Make a habit of going up and down. If the rainy season and the waves are very big, the price of fish goes up, otherwise the price of fish goes down. (Interview with Mr. Sholeh)

In line with the previous statement, fikri is a cell fish trader ama 6 years in traditional markets said that

"It depends on the condition of the fish. If he's a lot, the price is cheap. If it's a little, it's expensive (interview with Mr.Fikri).

The market retribution fee is low, which is five thousand a month, this makes it easier and helps the small traders in the Karanggayam fish market.

b. The products sold are more varied.

In fact, the Traditional Fish Market does not only sell fresh fish, but also sells many packaged processed fish products, ranging from ball fish, crackers fish, dumplings fish, shrimp dumplings, crab dumplings, shrimp paste, milkfish, brains, burgers fish, and many other processed fish products. In this market there are also many sellers of fishing equipment, bait such as worms, pellets, moss and so on, as well as boat rental services and drivers to invite buyers to take a boat to see the Karanggayam.

In Islam, a request must be made with halal goods that cannot violate Islamic law, are not luxurious and wasteful. And this has been running and implemented by the Karanggayam fish market.

Fresh fish and many types of marine processed variations are the reasons people decide to buy fish at the Karanggayam traditional fish market. As expressed by the Mrs. Ayu:

“There are so many kinds of fish here and there are so many sellers, we can choose between. I really like buying fish in this market. Besides being fresh, the prices are also low, there are so many kinds (interviews with Mrs. Ayu).

The large number of traders and varied fish products as well as various packaged and varied seafood products is one of the potential for this market.

c. Time and Strategic Location

This traditional fish market is located in Jalan Karanggayam, Karanggayam, Sidoarjo. The market is located behind the Sidoarjo's temple. This location is very strategic seeing that this road is a major road and every week it is crowded with people praying at the temple or on tours wanting to see the pagoda and take a boat. Karanggayam fish market operates from 04.30 to 09.00. Buyers who come from the Karanggayam community, people outside the village and even people outside the city are all interested in buying fresh fish at the Karanggayam fish market.

d. Other supporting factors

The Karanggayam fish market is able to beat the existence of other fish markets in Sidoarjo. One of the supporting factors is the attention of the Sidoarjo government regarding market management, including:

1. Overseeing Market Prices
2. Preventing Fraud in the Market such as the problem of fraud in scales and sizes
3. Preventing the sale of damaged or stale fish.
4. Providing education on the importance of cleanliness.

Providing training by sending cadres to provide skills or train skills for UMKM's groups or traders on how to process seafood or fish so that they can be sold again and not stale.

A part from the government's attention above, helping the transaction process run smoothly, the government's attention in the field of supervision, the government also provides assistance for the construction of a traditional fish market that is clean, comfortable, the layout and kiosks are well regulated so as not to disturb the view. In addition, the government has also created a large parking area, because there are many buyers or consumers who are interested and shop at the Karanggayam fish market from outside the city. They collect data on traders and provide assistance to traders. The aim of the attention and assistance of the Sidoarjo government is to increase the income and economy of the community around the fish market or small traders and fishermen, so that they can increase their income and increase the village economy.

The government also continues to build and expand the Karanggayam fish market, expand the approximate area and make the Karanggayam fish market a clean, comfortable, orderly, well-ordered market, and of course, with fresh fish prices that are relatively affordable to the public. However, the traders also did not leave their traditional elements, which were still smiling and friendly to the buyers.

2. Efforts to improve community welfare through the traditional fish market in Karanggayam, Sidoarjo

The government pays attention to traders, the majority of whom are the Karanggayam community, Sidoarjo by sending cadres to provide counseling and training related to how to process fish into processed seafood such as Fish, shrimp paste, petis, crackers, chips, fishball, dumplings, batagor, meatballs, and so on to UMKM groups or traders so that they can be sold again and not stale.

With the processing of sea products, the traders do not lose, they can immediately process their unsold fish to be used as food or instant snacks and pack them nicely so that they can sell again or they can hand over to the UMKM to process and make snacks. processed by the sea. With the training and guidance for marine product processing from the government, the income of traders who are also Karanggayam people increases, their economy increases so that their welfare is better.

3. Islamic Economic Overview of the economic behavior of traders in the traditional Karanggayam fish market

a. Halal Products

In the Karanggayam fish market, Sidoarjo, a lot of fresh fish are sold, processed fish and *seafood*. However, in this fish market there are also traders who sell other household needs. The following are the types of businesses in the Karanggayam fish market, Sidoarjo.

o	Type of Business	Product
	Fish	Various Types of Fresh Sea Fish, Shrimp, Crab.
	Fishing Equipment and Needs, Other Household Needs,	Various Types of Fishing Tools, Various Types of Fishing Lures and all the equipment needed when fishing, various kinds of dish soap and clothes, various kinds of pans and cooking equipment.
	Snacks	Various kinds of seafood snacks
	Terasi and	Various kinds of

	Petis	shrimp paste and Petis
	Instant Food	Scallops, fish meatballs, brains, presto milkfish, other frozen seafood processed by sea

Table 2. Types and Products Sold at Karanggayam Traditional Fish Market, Sidoarjo From the

observation above, it can be concluded that the goods sold by fish traders at the Karanggayam fish market are goods that are permitted in Islam or halal. As well as how to obtain these items is also considered according to Islamic teachings.

b. Cleanliness

Cleanliness in trade is also in Islam, besides that Islam also regulates trade, how to trade properly, halal merchandise and not stolen goods how to get it.

However, it turns out that the products in the Karanggayam fish market have not been kept clean. Some traders, especially fish traders, mostly put their merchandise directly on the ground which causes their goods to become dirty. Likewise with water, the water used to clean fish is usually never replaced, so the fish remains dirty. The aspect of cleanliness is very important to support the comfort of buyers in the market.

c. Weighing

tool weighing equipment is an important variable that must be considered often and must be careful in using it so that there is no loss between one of the parties, both from the seller and from the buyer. This phenomenon of traders in the Karanggayam fish market has established honesty and fairness in weighing, measuring and counting. So that the buyer or customer becomes happy, comfortable and trusting. Some traders even exaggerate the scales in order to make buyers trust more. Because in trading, trust is very important. Rasulullah SAW is also a role model for all of us. In doing business, he never cheated at all, he also honestly never lied or hid defective goods to his buyers in trading.

If we imitate the example of the Prophet Muhammad, our business will run smoothly because we get the trust of our buyers or consumers, but if we do things that are the opposite of Rasulullah SAW's attitude, then our business can be destroyed and we can lose.

d. Avoiding Riba and Gharar

The implementation of Riba and gharar in the Karanggayam fish market includes:

1. Sellers or traders here never cover goods or defective goods to buyers. If the item is defective, the seller will usually tell the buyer and sell the item at a much cheaper price (Ihkom Muhikom, 2014).
2. Traders also usually provide guarantees to buyers, if the item purchased is defective or damaged, the buyer can exchange the goods to be replaced with the same new item. However, in this case, previously there was an agreement between the seller and the buyer. This is what makes the buyer feel happy and comfortable, because here the buyer does not feel harmed and becomes satisfied. (interview with Mr. Rahmad).

3. Always check and control merchandise whether it is still fit for sale or not (interview with Mr. Rukemi).

In this Karanggayam fish market, it also applies and avoids the principle of usury-free in accordance with Islamic law, namely they provide leeway to pay or settle payments without any interest or increase in the price of goods. In addition, the price of the goods being sold is within a reasonable price limit, not taking excessive profits.

e. Traders Business Ethics

1. Honest,

In trading, honesty has a major role. With honesty in trading, it can spontaneously increase trust in the buyer, so that it will usually be made a regular subscription. With an honest attitude, we will have buyers or consumers who continue to grow because of their trust in us. So that this also has the impact of increasing our income and improving the village economy. This principle has been held by traders in the Karanggayam fish market, Sidoarjo. They adopt an honest attitude towards their merchandise. Nothing to cover. They are transparent about their merchandise, they even give guarantees to their customers and consumers, if the goods they have bought have defects, they can be returned and will be replaced with the same new goods, of course, this agreement must have an agreement between the seller and the buyer first. .

2. Fair competition is also applied by traders in the Karanggayam fish market, Sidoarjo. They work together to help sell with a system *consignment*. The owner entrusts the goods to other traders to sell them and the profit sharing will be shared based on their agreement.

IV. Conclusion

After conducting a series of analyzes and discussion above, conclusions can be drawn:

1. Karanggayam Traditional Fish Market, Sidoarjo has the potential to improve the economy of traders who are also the people around the Karanggayam fish market. And this increase in community income will also have an impact on improving the economy of the Karanggayam itself. Fish market potentials include: The price of goods, namely fresh fish and *seafood*, is cheaper than the other fish market prices in Sidoarjo. The second potential is that there are variations and types of products that are traded in the Karanggayam Fish market, the term merchandise here is more varied and has a lot of kinds. The third potential is the strategic location of the Karanggayam Fish market to attract many buyers. A part from that, the government's attention related to price control, all forms of cheating are also potential additions to the Karanggayam fish market. So that buyers who shop at the Karanggayam fish market feel comfortable, safe when they shop. By maximizing the potential that exists in the Karanggayam fish market, Sidoarjo can increase the income of the surrounding community and increase the village economy. As well as encouraging the creation of economic independence for the people of Karanggayam, Sidoarjo.

2. The government pays attention to traders, the majority of whom are the Karanggayam community, Sidoarjo by sending cadres to provide counseling and training related to how to process fish into processed seafood such as fish, shrimp paste, petis, crackers, chips, fishball, Siomay, Batagor, Bakso, and so on to the UMKM group or traders so that they can be sold again and not stale.

With the processing of sea products, the traders do not lose, they can immediately process their unsold fish to be used as food or instant snacks and pack them nicely so that they can sell again or they can hand over to the UMKM to process and make snacks. processed by the sea. With the training and guidance for marine product processing from the government, the income of traders who are also Karanggayam people increases, their economy increases so that their welfare is better.

3 The behavior and attitudes of traders in the Karanggayam fish market, Sidoarjo are generally good, from welcoming the seller, informing his merchandise, being honest and not cheating, measuring merchandise with a weighing device, avoiding usury and gharar, giving prices for his merchandise, merchant business ethics that do not violate religious law. However, in terms of cleanliness, it is still not maintained and cared for.

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