

# PUBLISH 239 HAL 17-24.pdf

*by* Seffianidwiazmi@gmail.com 1

---

**Submission date:** 26-Nov-2024 11:40AM (UTC-0500)

**Submission ID:** 2471396172

**File name:** PUBLISH\_239\_HAL\_17-24.pdf (199.71K)

**Word count:** 5327

**Character count:** 28517

## Transformation of Muaro Labuah Market Into Green Open Space (Rth) and its Impact on The Economy of Muaro Labuah Community in 2012-2023

Yosi Putri Nengsih<sup>1</sup>, Meri Erawati<sup>2</sup>, Juliandry Kurniawan Junaidi<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Universitas PGRI Sumatera Barat, Padang, Indonesia

E-mail : [yosiputrinengsih99@gmail.com](mailto:yosiputrinengsih99@gmail.com) [mry.merierawati@gmail.com](mailto:mry.merierawati@gmail.com), [Julinadry.junaidi@gmail.com](mailto:Julinadry.junaidi@gmail.com)

### Abstract

*This study discusses the history and impact of the conversion of the Muaro Labuah market into a Green Open Space (RTH) and its impact on the economy of the Muaro Labuah community in 2012-2023. The purpose of this study is to describe the background of the conversion of the Muaro Labuah market in 2012-2023 and to describe the impact on the economy of the Muaro Labuah community after the conversion of the Muaro Labuah market into a Green Open Space (2012-2023). The research method used in this study is the Historical Research Method. The results of this study indicate that the background of the conversion of the Muaro Labuah Market is due to the limited land area of only 1 hectare, so that the market conditions feel crowded, especially on market days (Monday-Thursday) where the number of visitors increases quite significantly. And with limited land, traders have to jostle to get a place to trade. In addition, the relocation of the market is also due to the Muaro Labuah Market often experiencing congestion because this market is located on the edge of the Muaro Labuah Padang intersection. The economic impact experienced by Muaro Labuah Lama traders and relocated traders after the conversion of the Muaro Labuah market into a Green Open Space 2012-2023 is a fairly drastic decrease in income, where the average decrease in income reached 50% since the market was relocated. So it can be concluded that the conversion of the Muaro Labuah Market into a Green Open Space occurred due to limited space/location and its impact on the economy of the Muaro Labuah community in 2012-2023 generally had an impact on traders' income.*

**Keywords:** Conversion, Dampal, Economy, Market

Received : September 3, 2024

Revised : September 15, 2024

Accepted : November 20, 2024

Published : November 27, 2024

### Citation :

Nengsih.Y.P., et al. 2024. Transformation of Muaro Labuah Market Into Green Open Space (Rth) and its Impact on The Economy of Muaro Labuah Community in 2012-2023. MSJ: Majority Science Journal , 2 (4), 17-24

Corresponding Author:

Yosi Putri Nengsih

[yosiputrinengsih99@gmail.com](mailto:yosiputrinengsih99@gmail.com)

### 1. Introduction

Community economy includes all economic activities carried out by individuals, households and business actors in a region, which involve the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services.(Setiawan, MA, & Ilham, MN 2024). Community income usually comes from main sectors such as agriculture, industry, trade, and services. In many areas, the agricultural sector or local trade is the main source of income for the community, while in urban areas, the industrial and service sectors are more dominant.(Hanani, N., et al. 2023). The existence of adequate employment opportunities is very important to support the community's economy, because this will ensure that there is income that can meet the needs of life (Maulidah, FL, & Oktafia, R. 2020). In addition, the distribution of resources such as land, capital, and labor also affects economic patterns, because inequality in this distribution can cause economic disparities between residents. Good infrastructure, such as access to transportation, markets, and other basic services, also plays an important role in supporting the local economy. The quality of this infrastructure will make it easier for people to carry out economic activities, such as trading or accessing products and services (Hanum, F., et al.



2024). Finally, economic policies implemented by the government, including fiscal, social, and economic development policies, can have a significant impact on community welfare. Policies that support small businesses, provide social assistance, or improve infrastructure can improve the overall economic welfare of the community. Market transformation refers to changes or developments in traditional markets towards more modern forms or adaptations to the needs of the times (Santoso, MB, Irfan, M., & Nurwati, N. 2020). This process involves various aspects, including changes in the physical market, how transactions are made, and how the market operates, as well as its impact on society and the economy. Market transformation can occur in various forms, both in physical markets, such as relocation or renovation, and in terms of technology, such as the use of digital platforms to expand the reach of transactions.

One form of transformation that often occurs is the modernization of traditional markets, where markets that were initially simple with less organized structures are transformed into more organized markets and equipped with adequate facilities. This aims to improve the comfort of visitors and traders, such as providing a wider area, better sanitation, and a more efficient goods distribution system (Permana, AY 2021). Thus, the market not only functions as a place to buy and sell, but also as a center of economic activity that supports the social life of the community. In addition, market digitalization is also part of the current market transformation. Many markets adopt technology to facilitate transactions, such as the use of online shopping applications, digital payments, and online ordering systems. This change allows traders to reach a wider market, while consumers can shop more easily and practically without having to come directly to the market. This is very helpful in accelerating the turnover of goods and increasing transaction efficiency. (Handayani, NLP, & Soeparan, PF 2022).

However, market transformation is not only about physical and technological changes, but also about behavioral changes. With market transformation, people and traders must adapt to new ways of doing business. (Ramadhani, SD, et al 2023). Traders who previously relied on face-to-face transactions and simpler market management now need to learn to manage online stores or use digital payment systems. Although this transformation brings many benefits, challenges also arise, especially for traders who are less familiar with technology or who do not have access to infrastructure that supports digitalization (Aristhantia, IT, et al 2024). Overall, market transformation is an important step in maintaining market relevance amidst rapid developments. Markets that successfully transform can improve people's quality of life, improve access to goods and services, and support more sustainable local economic growth.

Muaro Labuah is the center of activities in Sungai Pagu District, most of whose residents work as farmers, the agricultural products are used to meet daily needs that are traded, so the Sungai Pagu community needs a market as a means of buying and selling, namely the Muaro Labuah Market. The old Muaro Labuah Market is one of the traditional markets that operates on Mondays and Thursdays. This market has been established since approximately 1950, previously this market was still included in the administrative area of Solok Regency, so it is quite strategic and easy to reach. As an area that depends on the agricultural sector, the Sungai Pagu community needs a market as a means of buying and selling, and the Muaro Labuah Market is the main place for them to make transactions. With its long history and important role as a local economic center, Muaro Labuah Market is not only a place for transactions, but also an integral part of the social and economic life of the people in Sungai Pagu District.

In 2004, Solok Regency was divided into two regencies, namely Solok Regency and South Solok Regency. This expansion had a relatively large impact on Muaro Labuah, one of the impacts felt was the increase in the population of South Solok which was directly proportional to the increase in facilities and infrastructure, this increase had an impact on the narrowing of the Muaro Labuah Market which only had an area of 2 ha. This condition shows that the expansion of Solok Selatan Regency not only affects population growth, but also has a direct impact on the need for facilities and infrastructure, including markets as a center of trade.

Therefore, the limited space in Muaro Labuah Market is one of the issues that needs more attention, to be able to adjust to the development of population and economic activities that are increasingly developing in the region.

The relocation of Muaro Labuah Market, Sungai Pagu District, South Solok Regency to become a Green Open Space (RTH) is the starting point for a series of economic processes. The conversion of Muarah Labuh Market into a Green Open Space in South Solok Regency has an impact on the socio-economics of the community. Muarah Labuh Market, which was originally a bustling center of trade activities and a source of income for many traders and the surrounding community, but the conversion of the market has an impact to traders who lost their business.

However, with the decision to convert Muaro Labuah Market into green open space, the community that relies on this market for trading is facing a significant impact. Traders that previously relied on the market as a place of business have now lost their livelihoods. This impact is not only felt by the traders, but also by the local community that has economic ties to the market, such as suppliers of merchandise, support workers, and the community that relies on the market for their daily needs. This decision has a major impact on traders who previously relied on the market as a place to sell. Many small traders and local businesses have lost their livelihoods, because the market is their main place to carry out economic activities. For the surrounding community, the market is not only a place to buy daily necessities, but also a social facility that connects them with others, while providing employment. This change in the function of the market leads to major social and economic challenges. Traders who previously relied on the market as a place to trade now have to find a new location to sell, which can cause financial difficulties. For some traders, the conversion of the market to green open space can reduce their income, especially if the new location provided is not strategic or not crowded with visitors.

However, despite the negative impacts in social and economic aspects, the relocation of the market to green open space also has benefits in improving environmental quality. With the presence of green open space, the area can have better access to fresh air and more comfortable public spaces for the community. It is important to balance it with policies that can provide alternative solutions for affected traders, such as providing a new market or a more representative trading place, as well as other economic empowerment programs so that the community can adapt to this change. The relocation of Muaro Labuah Market to green open space is part of a transformation process that requires attention to the balance between environmental interests and the socio-economic welfare of the community. Although green open space functions to improve environmental quality, provide green open space that is beneficial for health, and create a more comfortable public space, this decision still brings socio-economic challenges. This change in land function requires a solution to overcome the economic problems that arise, such as providing an alternative place for traders to continue their business or creating new economic opportunities that can replace the function of the old market. Therefore, the relocation of the market is an economic process that must be balanced with policies that can support this transition, so that its impact on the community can be minimized.

Based on an interview with the Head of the Muaro Labuah Market UPT, the number of traders affected by the relocation was approximately 300 traders, whereas with that number of traders, the location was considered still narrow. Many traders depend on their income from the Muaro Labuah Market, with the loss of the market, they have to find other alternatives to survive. One of them is the result of an interview with a snack wholesaler, namely Mrs. Safina (70 years old), she used to be the largest supplier of snacks at the Muaro Labuah Market from buyers from various regions, but after being converted into a green open space, her income decreased by 80%. However, with the change in function of the Muaro Labuah Market to a Green Open Space (RTH), many trading activities that previously took place in this market have become limited. This transition has the potential to reduce the income of traders who

previously relied on the market to sell, because they no longer have a strategic place to carry out buying and selling activities. This decrease in income can affect the purchasing power of people who depend on market trading as their main source of livelihood.

In addition, economic growth in the area can also be hampered. The loss of market activity has the potential to reduce the circulation of money in the area, which in turn can have an impact on other economic sectors that previously supported trading activities in the market. This reduction in economic activity can slow development and worsen social welfare in the area. Impacting the community as a whole, this change can reduce people's access to affordable daily necessities, considering that traditional markets are often places to get local products at cheaper prices. Therefore, although green open spaces have many benefits for the environment, such as creating greener and healthier areas, more attention needs to be paid to managing this transition so that community welfare is maintained and the local economy is not disrupted. Alternative solutions, such as providing new markets or more appropriate trading places, are needed to help the community adapt to this change. Muaro Labuah Market used to be a trading center that was a driving force for the economy in the Regency. With the shift to green open space, trading activities are limited, potentially reducing income and economic growth in the area. This can have an impact on the welfare of the community as a whole.

## 2. Method

According to Louis Gottschalk, the historical method is the process of critically examining and analyzing records and relics of the past. The imaginative reconstruction of the past based on data obtained through this process is called historiography or historical writing. By using the historical method of historiography (often combined with the name of the historical method) historians try to reconstruct as much as possible from the human past. The first stage is data collection (Heuristics), the data collected is in the form of primary data and secondary data, which are grouped into written and oral sources. The written sources used in this study are archives from UPT Muaro Labuah Market, South Solok Trade and UMKM Service. Data sources were also obtained through oral sources by conducting interviews with several old market traders in Muaro Labuah, traders who moved to the new market, the community and important figures.

Primary sources are also supplemented with secondary sources by collecting books, theses from several libraries such as the library of the University of PGRI, West Sumatra. The books obtained include historical research (approach, theory, method and practice), historical methodology, socio-economic history, introduction to economic sociology, and introduction to market sociology. The second stage is Source Criticism or data management. After the primary and secondary are obtained, the next step is to source, namely testing the sources obtained through external criticism and internal criticism. External criticism is testing the authenticity (authenticity) of the material. While internal criticism is testing the validity of the content of historical information contained therein. The third stage is Interpretation, according to Kuntowijoyo Interpretation has two types, namely analysis and synthesis. According to him, analysis means while synthesis means uniting. This means describing and uniting sources that have been criticized. The fourth stage of Historiography is writing in the form of scientific work after obtaining factual data that is truly accurate and valid, then written in the form of a thesis. Writing history (historiography) is a means of communicating the results of the research that is revealed, tested (verified) and interpreted.

## 3. Results and Discussion

Muaro Labuah Market, which has been the center of economic and social activities for the local community, is now facing major challenges due to the limited land it has. This market is located on the edge of the Muaro Labuah - Padang intersection, a strategic location but with limited land area, which is only about one hectare. This condition makes the market feel crowded, especially on market days when the number of visitors increases significantly. With

limited land area, traders have to jostle to get a place to sell, while visitors often have difficulty moving in the crowd. This limited land also causes market activities to overflow onto the road, resulting in a spillover market that often disrupts traffic flow on the main road. The Muaro Labuah - Padang intersection is one of the important transportation routes connecting various regions in West Sumatra, so the presence of a market that extends onto the road often causes congestion, even increasing the risk of accidents.

The process of moving Muaro Labuah Market did not just happen. The process of moving Muaro Labuah Market went through a long and complicated journey, but through a series of stages involving various parties. In accordance with the 2015 Regional Government Regulation, Muaro Labuah Market has been designated as a Regency Market, which was then decided to be moved to a new location. However, this relocation did not go smoothly. Several community leaders, Village Heads, and government agencies were involved in long discussions to formulate the best steps to be taken. Although the government has prepared a new location for the market, the community initially refused to move. This rejection was based on various considerations, one of which was that the new location was considered less strategic because it was located on the edge of a hill which was considered less supportive for the continuity of trading activities. The less supportive geographical location raised concerns among traders about reduced accessibility and the number of visitors which could ultimately have a negative impact on the local economy. This relocation is not only about moving physical buildings, but also related to the social and economic adaptation of the community that has long depended on the old location. Therefore, the process of moving this market requires a mature approach and consideration of various aspects so that it can run well and be accepted by all parties involved.

This land limitation not only hampers the growth of the market itself, but also triggers another problem that has a wide impact, namely traffic congestion. The location of the market on the edge of the national road makes the situation even more complicated, because the flow of vehicles passing through the area is disrupted, especially during rush hours when market activity is at its peak. According to an interview with Raymond, former manager of Muaro Labuah Market: "Muaro Labuah Market is located in Sungai Pagu District, South Solok Regency. Muaro Labuah Market is a supermarket that has existed since the 2000s. In accordance with the instructions of the leadership and the Trade and Cooperatives Service, in a meeting at the Los location that had been built since 2006, together with community leaders, this market was moved from the old location to a new location because it was no longer suitable for use."<sup>11</sup>

Based on the results of the interview with Raymond, it can be concluded that Muaro Labuah Market located in Sungai Pagu District, South Solok Regency is one of the economic centers that has long served the local community. This market has existed since the 2000s and is known as a unity market, where various trading activities take place routinely. However, over time, the market began to face various problems, especially related to its location. Muaro Labuah Market, which is located on the edge of the national road, operates as a spillover market every Thursday and Monday. This causes quite severe congestion, considering that the road is a main route that is busy with vehicles. In addition, the condition of the old market is considered unsuitable and unable to accommodate the increasing number of traders and buyers.

In response to the problem, on the instructions of the leadership and the Trade and Cooperatives Service, a meeting was held at the Los location that had been built since 2006. The meeting was attended by various parties, such as Jorong Pasar Muaro Labuah who provided input and support for efforts to improve market conditions. After going through a deliberation process, it was decided that Pasar Muaro Labuah would be moved from the old location to the new location. After the Old Market of Muaro Labuah was officially moved to a new location and the old area was converted into a green open space, there were various significant economic impacts for traders and the surrounding community. The positive impacts felt included the improvement in the quality of the environment around the old market area.

The green open space became a place for recreation and socializing for residents, while also improving the aesthetics of the city and air quality. In addition, the location of the new market offers more modern and organized facilities, so that trading activities can take place more efficiently and comfortably. This has the potential to increase the income of traders and attract more visitors from various regions. Based on an interview with Gusni, Gusni is a restaurant trader who has been selling for 60 years. Since the Muaro Labuah market was moved, his income has decreased by 85 percent. With the construction of the green open space, his income cannot increase. When Edwyti considered moving to a new market location, another challenge she had to face was the adaptation process. Moving to a new market is not easy. This process not only takes time, but also requires extra effort in adapting to the new environment and dynamics. Meanwhile, many old customers do not know the location of the new market or are even reluctant to visit the new location. These factors made Edwyti feel like she had to start over again, even though she had spent years building a strong reputation and customer base in the old market.

But now, green open spaces are more popular with those who want to relax or enjoy the fresh air, not for shopping. As a result, the Despenri shop lost most of its customers, and its income plummeted. Bahrudin also felt differently, he said: "This fertilizer trader admitted that since moving, his income has dropped by 50%, but he also got a positive impact because he was able to open a new branch of his shop in the new Muaro Labuah market even though he had to look for new customers. Based on the results of the interview with Bahrudin, it can be concluded that Bahrudin is a fertilizer trader who has been running his business at Muaro Labuah Market for years. Since the market was moved to a new location, Bahrudin has experienced quite severe obstacles in running his business. He said that his business turnover decreased by 50%. This decline occurred because of the relocation of the market which caused many of his loyal customers to have difficulty finding his place of business or even not knowing that he had moved to a new market.

Based on the interview results, it can be concluded that Iskandar is a trader who has been selling for 30 years at Muaro Labuah Market. During these three decades, his figure has been known to many people, especially those who usually have breakfast at the market. Every morning, he sells various types of traditional breakfasts that are always awaited by his loyal customers. In addition, the green open space that replaced the old market was more focused on recreational and social activities, rather than trading activities. This means that although there are still people visiting the green open space, they are no longer looking for products such as medicines that Nofita sells. As a result, Nofita's shop, which used to be busy, is now quiet and her income has decreased drastically. Nofita also said that the economic conditions around the old market are much better than after the market was moved. When the market was still in its old location, the economy of local residents grew rapidly due to intense economic interactions between traders and buyers. Despite facing major challenges, Nofita realized that as a citizen, she must obey government regulations. The relocation of the market and the construction of green open spaces are part of government policies that can improve environmental quality and community welfare in the long term. The location of the new market, although it has a larger area, does not fully help the traders. On the contrary, the large area of the new market actually makes it difficult for traders to sell. Its location is far from the center of the crowd and its access is difficult for potential buyers to reach, causing traders to lose many customers.

#### 4. Conclusion

From the interview results above, the researcher draws a research result that the conversion of the Muaro Labuah market into a Green Open Space and its impact on the economy of the Muaro Labuah community as follows; The background to the relocation of the new Muaro Labuah market has several factors, namely the narrow Muaro Labuah Market because its area is approximately one hectare. The Muaro Labuah Market, which has been the center of economic and social activities for the local community, faces major challenges

due to the limited space it has. This market is located on the edge of the Muaro Labuah Padang intersection, a strategic location but with a limited land area of only about one hectare. This condition makes the market feel narrow, especially on market days when the number of visitors increases quite significantly. With limited land area, traders have to jostle to get a place to trade, while visitors often have difficulty moving in the crowd. And the Muaro Labuah Market is crowded because this market is located on the edge of the Muaro Labuah Padang intersection. The relocation of Muaro Labuah Market to a new location and its function as a Green Open Space (RTH) has had a significant impact on the economy of the Sungai Pagu community. After the market was moved, many traders felt a drastic decrease in income. On average, traders admitted that their income had decreased by 50% since the market was moved. This condition reflects a fairly serious economic decline in the area, where the change in market location not only reduced trading activities but also had an impact on the welfare of the community as a whole.

### Bibliography

- Aristhantia, I. T., Hardjanto, T. D., Prihandayani, R. D., Mujib, H., Nabila, W., & Ahmadi, R. (2024). Pelatihan Transparansi Pelaporan Dana BUMDes dengan Pendekatan Pengelolaan Keuangan Syariah: Pengabdian kepala Masyarakat di Desa Rajadatu Kecamatan Cineam Kabupaten Tasikmalaya. *Khidmat*, 2(2), 155-168.
- Basri, Metodologi Penelitian Sejarah (pendekatan, teori dan praktek), (Jakarta: Restu Agung, 2006), hlm. 78-7
- Belshaw Cyril S. (2017). Tinjauan Pasar. Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia No. 112, 112, 3. <http://e-journal.uajy.ac.id/11423/3/TA142382.pdf>
- Belshaw, Cyril S., Pertukaran di Pasar Tradisional dan Pasar Modern. 201
- Citra Yuliasuti, Perkembangan Pasar Sasak Di Kawasan Pasaman Barat Pasaman 1980-Sekarang, (STKIP PGRI, 2011), hal.85
- Daliman, Metode Penelitian Sejarah, (Yogyakarta: Ombak, 2012) hal.
- Damsar, Pengantar Sosiologi Ekonomi (Jakarta: Kencana, 2009) hal. 109
- Damsar, Sosiologi Pasar (Padang: Laboratorium Sosiologi, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Andalas, 2005) hal. 25
- Deliarnov. (nd). pdf-deliarnov-ekonomi-politik\_compress.pdf. Bahasa Inggris: Ekonomi Publik. 9–35.
- Eva Yulianti, “Pengaruh Relokasi Pasar terhadap Pendapatan Pedagang (Studi pada Pedagang di Pasar Tradisional Modern 24 Tejo Agung)”, (Skripsi, IAIN Metro, 2018), 18.
- Firgie Anggraini, Tesis: Kondisi perekonomian pedagang di pasar Padang Raya pasca relokasi Terminal Lintas Andalas tahun 1999-2005, (STKIP PGRI 2015), hal. 48
- Hanani, N., Toiba, H., Asmara, R., Nugroho, T. W., Andajani, T. K., Nugroho, C. P., ... & Andrianto, B. (2023). *Pengantar ekonomi pertanian*. Universitas Brawijaya Press
- Handayani, N. L. P., & Soeparan, P. F. (2022). Peran Sistem Pembayaran Digital Dalam Revitalisasi UMKM. *Transformasi: Journal of Economics and Business Management*, 1(3), 20-32
- Hanum, F., Yana, S., & Mauliza, P. (2024). *Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Pedagang Kaki Lima dalam Meningkatkan Perekonomian*. Mega Press Nusantara
- Kementerian Dalam Negeri. (2007). PERATURAN MENTERI DALAM NEGERI NOMOR 42 TAHUN 2007. *Revista Brasileira de Ergonomia*, 9(2), 10. <https://www.infodesign.org.br/infodesign/article/view/355%0Ahttp://www.abergo.org.br/revista/index.php/ae/article/view/731%0Ahttp://www.abergo.org.br/revista/index.php/ae/article/view/269%0Ahttp://www.abergo.org.br/revista/index.php/ae/article/view/106>
- Louis Gottschalk, Memahami Sejarah, Jakarta. Hlm. 32

- 5 Maulidah, F. L., & Oktafia, R. (2020). Strategi pengembangan usaha kecil dan mikro serta dampaknya bagi kesejahteraan masyarakat di Desa Kweden Kecamatan Tarik Kabupaten Sidoarjo (menurut pandangan maqashid syariah). *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, 6(3), 571-581
- 16 Mestika Zed, Metodologi sejarah, (Padang: Jurusan Sejarah, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial, Universitas Negeri Padang, 1991.
- Nursalam, 2016, metode penelitian, & Fallis, A. (2013). Tinjauan Teori Kerangka Berpikir dan Hipotesis. *Jurnal Informasi dan Pemodelan Kimia*, 53(9), 1689–1699.
- Permana, A. Y. (2021). *BALUBUR-TAMANSARI KOTA BANDUNG: Dalam Bingkai Transformasi Kota: antara Kota Kolonial dan Kota Pendidikan*. CV Cendekia Press
- Ramadhani, S. D., Rohadiyono, S. R., & Khoirunnisa, A. (2023). Transformasi Jual Beli: Analisis Perubahan Sosial Dalam Migrasi Dari Pasar Konvensional ke Pasar Marketplace Online. *Triwikrama: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial*, 2(7), 71-80
- Sandi Mamola, Perkembangan Pasar Muaro Labuah dan Dampaknya terhadap Perekonomian Pedagang Tahun 2009-2021
- 10 Santoso, M. B., Irfan, M., & Nurwati, N. (2020). Transformasi praktik pekerjaan sosial menuju masyarakat 5.0. *Sosio Informa*, 6(2), 170-183
- 17 Sartono Kartodirjo. Pendekatan Ilmu Sosial dalam Metodologi Sejarah. (PT Gramedia Pustaka Umum, Jakarta. 1993). P. 50
- 3 Setiawan, M. A., & Ilham, M. N. (2024). Peran Pemerintah dalam Mengembangkan Pasar Tradisional Ekonomi Syariah. *Islamic Education*, 3(2), 418-428
- 20 Soekanto, Soejono. 1990. Sosiologi: Suatu Pengantar. Jakarta. PT Raja Grafindo Persada
- Sulastri, Skripsi: Pemekaran Kecamatan Sungai Pagu, Kelahiran : Kecamatan Pauh Duo Kabupaten Solok Selatan Tahun 2007-2011, 2013. Hal.13.
- Tim Penyusun Profil Pemerintah Kabupaten Solok Selatan, hal. 5
- Widia Pitri Yeni, Skripsi: Wilayah Pelayanan Pasar Muaro Labuah Sebelum dan Sesudah Pemindahan Lokasi Pasar di Kecamatan Sungai Pagu Kabupaten Solok Selatan, hlm.45
- Yeni, WP (2017). Wilayah Pelayanan Pasar Muaralabuh Sebelum dan Sesudah Pemindahan Lokasi Pasar di Kecamatan Sungai Pagu, Kabupaten Solok Selatan. *Jurnal Spasial*, 3(2). <https://doi.org/10.22202/js.v3i2.1605>
- Yuri Pujiawati, skripsi: Dampak Relokasi Pasar Padang Aro Kecamatan Sangir Kabupaten Solok Selatan (STKIP PGRI SUMBAR), halaman 7

ORIGINALITY REPORT

13%

SIMILARITY INDEX

13%

INTERNET SOURCES

5%

PUBLICATIONS

4%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	<a href="http://jurnalhafasy.com">jurnalhafasy.com</a> Internet Source	3%
2	<a href="http://journal.aspirasi.or.id">journal.aspirasi.or.id</a> Internet Source	1%
3	<a href="http://jurnal.stie-aas.ac.id">jurnal.stie-aas.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1%
4	<a href="http://digilib.uinsby.ac.id">digilib.uinsby.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1%
5	<a href="http://jurnaltunasagraria.stpn.ac.id">jurnaltunasagraria.stpn.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1%
6	<a href="http://www.neliti.com">www.neliti.com</a> Internet Source	1%
7	<a href="http://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id">etd.repository.ugm.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1%
8	<a href="http://ejournal.warunayama.org">ejournal.warunayama.org</a> Internet Source	<1%
9	<a href="http://jurnal.arsip.unpand.ac.id">jurnal.arsip.unpand.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1%

10	<a href="http://ejournal.seaninstitute.or.id">ejournal.seaninstitute.or.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
11	<a href="http://ijpsat.ijsh-t-journals.org">ijpsat.ijsh-t-journals.org</a> Internet Source	<1 %
12	<a href="http://repository.uinjambi.ac.id">repository.uinjambi.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
13	<a href="http://repository.upi.edu">repository.upi.edu</a> Internet Source	<1 %
14	<a href="http://www.researchgate.net">www.researchgate.net</a> Internet Source	<1 %
15	<a href="http://digilib.uin-suka.ac.id">digilib.uin-suka.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
16	<a href="http://repository.unp.ac.id">repository.unp.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
17	<a href="http://web.unmetered.co.id">web.unmetered.co.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
18	Nina Herlina, Kunto Sofianto, Miftahul Falah. "The March 1st, 1949, general attack: A defining point of recognition of Indonesia's Sovereignty", Cogent Social Sciences, 2023 Publication	<1 %
19	<a href="http://ecampus.iainbatusangkar.ac.id">ecampus.iainbatusangkar.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
20	<a href="http://journal.unipdu.ac.id">journal.unipdu.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %

---

21	<a href="https://repo.stkip-pgri-sumbar.ac.id">repo.stkip-pgri-sumbar.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
22	Nunun Nurhajati, Maura Irene Novianti, Anindia Ainur Roqimah, Robby Prasetya. "THE APPLICATION OF LEADERSHIP IN THE POPULATION AND CIVIL REGISTRY OFFICE OF TULUNGAGUNG REGENCY", INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR, 2022 Publication	<1 %
23	<a href="https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id">repository.uinjkt.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
24	<a href="https://core.ac.uk">core.ac.uk</a> Internet Source	<1 %
25	<a href="https://ojs.uma.ac.id">ojs.uma.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
26	<a href="https://stia-saidperintah.e-journal.id">stia-saidperintah.e-journal.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
27	H Pertiwi, K Swastika, Sumarjono, M Na'im, A R Pratama. "Megalithic culture at the Suco Lor site Bondowoso", IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 2021 Publication	<1 %
28	<a href="https://repo.unand.ac.id">repo.unand.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
29	<a href="https://repository.unej.ac.id">repository.unej.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %

---

---

30

[sejarahbudayaa.blogspot.com](http://sejarahbudayaa.blogspot.com)

Internet Source

<1 %

---

31

[stipwunaraha.ac.id](http://stipwunaraha.ac.id)

Internet Source

<1 %

---

32

[www.atlantis-press.com](http://www.atlantis-press.com)

Internet Source

<1 %

---

---

Exclude quotes      Off

Exclude matches      Off

Exclude bibliography      Off

# PUBLISH 239 HAL 17-24.pdf

---

PAGE 1

---

PAGE 2

---

PAGE 3

---

PAGE 4

---

PAGE 5

---

PAGE 6

---

PAGE 7

---

PAGE 8

---