

**ANALYSIS OF THE POTENTIAL TRADITIONAL MARKET IN  
IMPROVING TRADER WELFARE IN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE**

( Case Study on Pasar Induk, Bumiayu, Brebes, Central Java)



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**UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The main problem in this research is how the potential of traditional markets in improving economy. This type of research is classified as qualitative with the research approach used is: a sociological approach because researchers interact with the environment according to social units, individuals, groups, institutions or society. Furthermore, the data collection methods used were literature survey, observation and interviews. Then, data processing and analysis techniques are carried out through three stages, namely: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and the final stage is drawing conclusions. The results of this study indicate that the Indk Bumiayu traditional market, the natural market, improves the economy of traders. As for the potential of Induk Bumiayu Market, first, the price is cheaper. Second, a more varied product, time and strategic location. In addition, other supporting factors are the attention of local governments, namely, first, price control. Second, prevent fraud in the market such as the problem of fraud in scales and measures. Third, preventing the sale of damaged goods, as well as actions that destroy morals. By maximizing the potential that exists in Induk Bumayu Market, it can increase traders' income. The use of SOAR analysis is used to prove market potential, to analyze the strength of opportunity aspiration and results.

The implications of this study are: 1) Local government officials are expected to protect the existence of this market which is one of the sources of the community's economy, as well as create shopping convenience for buyers to achieve increased income. traders. 2) Traders are expected to maintain existing Islamic values and are encouraged to always keep their merchandise clean so that the goods sold are kept halal 3) time and location is strategic

Key word: potency, welfare, islamic view, SOAR analysis

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Problem

National development carried out by the Indonesian people is one of the efforts made to achieve development goals, namely the creation of community welfare in accordance with the fifth Constitution and Pancasila precepts. Regional development is an integral part of national development (Muhsinat 2016). Regional development is the utilization of owned resources to increase the welfare of the real community, both in terms of income, employment opportunities, business field, access to policy making, competitiveness, as well as improving the human development index.

Humans have known and carried out buying and selling activities since knowing civilization as a form of fulfilling needs. In buying and selling activities, the existence of the market is one of the most important things because it is a place to carry out these activities in addition to being one of the most tangible indicators of community economic activity in an area (Candrawati 2014). basically traditional market has been around since ancient time.

The early history of the market since prehistoric times, in ancient times when people wanted to meet their needs using the method of barter or exchange of goods for one another or called barter, because in the development of this system raises various obstacles such as unbalanced value of goods exchanged so switch a way to exchange using currency (Mukhiqom 2014). Polanyi (2003) said the market is an institution as an arena of ongoing economic transaction practices, and has existed since humans began to recognize exchange in meeting their needs. In line with the dynamics that occur in society, the market experiences development and change. Until now, people know two types of markets, namely traditional markets and modern

markets. Both types of markets have relatively different characters and market participants (Brata 2012).

Traditional markets have existed since the era of the kingdom of Kutai Negara in the 15th century, starting from bartering to bargaining the prices of daily necessities. In addition to being a place of trade, markets in ancient times were used as a place for meetings, socializing, a place for disseminating information, religion and politics (Manuel Chandra 2012).

Traditional Market is a market that is managed simply with a traditional physical form that implements a system of direct bargaining transactions where the main function is to serve the needs of the community both in the Village, sub-district and others (Candrawati 2014). In this case the existence of a traditional market is undeniably one of the supporting factors of the middle to lower class economy, many market traders rely solely on their income from the sale of the market, the welfare that they strive for a decent life. Conceptually, social welfare has relatively different meanings, however the substance in the meanings is basically the same.

Traditional markets must be maintained because they are a representation of the people's economy, the lower class economy, and the dependency of small and medium scale traders. Traditional markets are the foundation for farmers, ranchers or other producers as suppliers (Luhud N Wicaksono 2016).

According to Midgley (Adi 2005), social welfare is a condition or condition of human life that is created when various social problems can be managed properly; when human needs can be met and when social opportunities can be maximized. This understanding places social welfare as the goal of development activities. Then according to Edi Suharto (2005) in addition to being a condition, social welfare is also defined as the arena or main domain in which social workers are active (Suradi 2007).

Understanding the concept of welfare is not only seen from the absolute side (economic welfare) alone. Variation of the concept of welfare in the community can mean that welfare has a relative understanding. The

concept of welfare cannot be separated from the quality of life of the community, where the quality of life of the community can be influenced by the socio-political and economic conditions of the community. It was concluded that the notion of welfare measures was initially measured only through physical and income aspects, but the development of the current age welfare was measured through several indicators such as health, education and socio-economic aspects (Widyastuti 2012).

Islamic Economics was established as an expression of the philosophy of life. Islamic economic philosophy is based on several main foundations. First, Tauhid, as the most fundamental foundation of all Islamic beliefs, implies full surrender to the Creator, Allah SWT. Second, the Minutes carried by the Prophet. Third, the afterlife and responsibility for all economic activities carried out in the world. Fourth, welfare for a better life (Pusparini 2015).

traditional markets are still standing, instead of the modern market does not present problems for traditional markets, sales are clearly decreasing from year to year. And the authors are interested in doing research related to this, how the traditional markets still survive in the modern era when the tribe and the social class are important and are viewed by others as individual qualities. Bumiayu's main market is a place of research because it is a large market of the Bumiayu market and the ability of the Bumiayu market to be able to provide revenue retribution to the government of Brebes is quite large. Bumiayu's main market is the third biggest contributor to retribution among other markets. The following data is the number of traders in the traditional market according to the district in Brebes Regency, 2018.

Bumiayu is a city located in Brebes Regency, most of the people on earth own a livelihood as traders. Bumiayu city trade area which stretches from Talok to Jatisawit is one of the factors. From along the area is divided into several markets such as the Talok market, Bumiayu main market, DPU market, jatisawit market. Induk Bumiayu's market itself is the largest market among these markets. Induk Bumiayu market was established in 1946 and in



1978 a presidential decree was issued and a permanent enclosure was built and plots of loos were formed so as to realize a wholesale market unit until now. The Induk Bumiayu market operates 24 hours, although not all traders operate 24 hours, but some of them operate 24 hours, like some grocery stores, some of their fruit sellers operate 24 hours. Even though Induk Bumiayu market has experienced 2 large fires, the government has rebuilt the burning market, as many as 57 stalls and 526 loos, and now in the induk Bumiayu market there are around 155 stalls, 550 stalls and 140 street vendors (Rosmaeni 2020).

Traders in the induk Bumiayu Market are an effort to improve the economy of the community such as selling daily needs in the form of fish, fruit, vegetables. The existence of such efforts is expected to enable the community to create better economic conditions than before. Especially in meeting the needs of his life.

In order to achieve this optimally, it is deemed necessary to explore the existing potential for further development. However, if trading is only to make a large profit and become the goal of their business, then they often justify various ways to achieve that goal, in this case often negative actions that eventually become a habit. Of course this is not in accordance with the principles of Islamic economics. In essence, islamic economics is ametamorphosis of value in islam that teaches about economic problem in huma life (Muhammad 2007). The word Islam after "economics" in the expression of Islamic economics functions as an identity that signifies Islamic principles in economics. In Arabic the term economy is called the word al-‘iqtisad, which means simplicity and efficiency. From the word al-iqtisad developed into a meaning of ‘ilm al-‘iqtisad, which is science that deals with discussing economic problems (Muhsinat 2016).

Islamic economic system is an economic system that is oriented rahmatan lil alamin. In Islamic Economics business objectives are not always to seek profit (qimah maddiyah or material value) but must be able to obtain and provide benefits (benefits or benefits) nonmaterial, both for the businessman himself and in the wider environment, such as the creation of an

atmosphere of brotherhood, caring social and so on. Islam encourages its people to work and produce.

According to the secretary of the Indonesian Traditional Market Traders Association (APPSI), the presence said that the minimarket invasion would kill traditional markets and stalls slowly, then the perspective of traditional traders that a massive modern market invasion would reduce income (Johan Wiradhana Nalwan 2017). and when I look at the reality that occurs in Induk Bumiayu market between traditional markets and modern markets can develop simultaneously, therefore I am interested in researching more about traditional markets and how the welfare of traditional market traders as the culture shifts that originally lived with simplicity and now along with modernity the secondary factor which is usually ruled out to be a primary factor in life. And chose to research about the market entitle is "ANALYSIS OF THE POTENTIAL TRADITIONAL MARKET IN IMPROVING TRADER WELFARE IN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE ( Case Study on Induk, Bumiayu Market, Duhuhturi Village, Brebes, Central Java)"

## **B. Operational Definition**

To avoid misunderstanding in terms of the term, it is necessary to explain again about the title of the research, it is necessary to reiterate the title of the research the traditional market potential in improving the economy of the surrounding community in the perspective of Islamic economists, it is necessary to explain the terms as follows:

### **1. Potency**

Potency comes from the Latin word meaning potentia ability. Potential is the ability that has possibilities to be developed. Potential is a very large source of that unknown and that were not yet given at the time humans were born in This world. Potential is an unopened ability, a power that is saved, strengths that haven't been touched, successes that haven't been used, a gift that is hidden or in other words the potential is ability or

strength or power, where potential can be innate or aptitude and the results of stimulus or exercise in development (Hafiz 2020).

## 2. Traditional market

The traditional market is a commodity transaction space for subsistence needs whose processes are still heavily colored by the atmosphere of the rural economy with traditions that are still thick. The traditional market is a meeting place for sellers and buyers, which is marked by a direct transaction which usually begins with a price bargaining process. Meanwhile, the modern market is an arena of urban economic practice that is colored by modern science and technology, both in terms of commodities, the actors contained in it, even the processes and rules of play as determined by the manager (Brata 2012). Traditional markets are places where sellers and buyers meet and are marked by direct seller transactions, buildings usually consist of stalls or booths, booths and open bases that are opened by sellers or market managers (Lulud N Wicaksono 2010).

## 3. Welfare

Conceptually, social welfare has relatively different meanings, however the substance in the meanings is basically the same. According to Midgley (Adi, 2005), social welfare as a condition or condition of human life is created when various social problems can be managed properly; when human needs can be met and when social opportunities can be maximized.

## 4. Islamic economic

Some experts define Islamic economics as a study of human behavior in an effort to meet needs with limited means of fulfilling needs within the sharia framework. The study of the behavior of a Muslim in an Islamic society framed by sharia. This definition contains weaknesses because it produces concepts that are not compatible and not universal.

Encouraging someone to be trapped in a priori decisions (apriory judgment), right or wrong must still be accepted (Yuladi 2006).

### **C. Problem Statment**

Based on the background description listed above so that the writer is more focused and clear focus then the problem is. And the problem is :

1. Does the induk Bumiayu market have the potential in increase the economic welfare of traders?
2. How does an islamic economy view the economic behavior of traders induk market?

### **D. Goal and Benefit**

1. Goal of the research

The purpose of this study is a statement about what you want to achieve. The purpose of the research is intended to facilitate the reader in knowing with certainty the true purpose of the research (Yani 2005). To find out how the role of the Bumiayu main market to the surrounding communities and in the realm of Islam the author wants to know how the traders carry out activities whether in accordance with Islamic principles or rules or not.

2. Benefit of the research

- a. Theoretical benefit

Can be a thing to increase knowledge about management analysis of traditional market management and can be used as a reference to add insight knowledge and development of the theory of management of traditional market management strategies.

- b. For trader

This research is so that Induk Bumiayu market is maintained by the existence of the market itself so that people, especially millennial children, are not reluctant to shop for local products.

- c. For the writter

Add theoretical knowledge and broaden horizons to learn firsthand and analyze traditional markets in addition to adding to the author's field experience.

d. For the other side

Can be used as a reference for further research and information for those who have an interest in traditional markets.

## **E. Literatur Review**

The review of the library is a study of theories found in the library that supports the research being done, both the writing and the material are used. The discussion of public policy and household welfare has been already found by the authors. Hence, it becomes one of the author of this time doing research that has to do with the problem that was later presented by some of the theory that supports, among other things

1. The Theory framework

Potency comes from the Latin word meaning potentia ability. Potential is the ability that has possibilities to be developed. Potential is a very large source of that unknown and that were not yet given at the time humans were born in This world. Potential is an unopened ability, a power that is saved, strengths that haven't been touched, successes that haven't been used, a gift that is hidden or in other words the potential is ability or strength or power, where potential can be innate or aptitude and the results of stimulus or exercise in development (Hafiz 2020).

concerning Social WeThere are three parameters used to measure the success of human development using HDI, namely (1) health, and longevity that is read from life expectancy, (2) education as measured by the average literacy rate and length of schooling, and (3) income measured by purchasing power (Tamin 1997). success of islam economy colated at how far balancing among material needs and human ethical needs (Rahman 1995).

Nurul Huda said public policy itself is macroeconomics to realize the welfare of society (falah), improving people's welfare includes the protection of faith (dien), soul (nafs), reason (aqal), descent (nasl), and wealth (maal) (dkk 2012).

This fifth protection guarantees social interests where the government has a stake and responsibility in providing, maintaining and operating the public utilities. Meanwhile, referring to the Islamic conception, state and religion have a synergistic relationship it is apparent from the opinion of AlGhazali. Al-Ghazali said religion is the foundation of temporary power (country). The guardian of the foundation so that between religion and religion are has mutually reinforcing relationships. On the one hand, religion is the foundation for the state to do for its people in achieving prosperity and on the other hand, the state becomes a tool for religion so that it is spread and carried out correctly (Assidiq 2017).

## 2. Preview research

The review of the library is a study of theories found in the library that supports the research being done, both the writing and the material are used. The discussion of public policy and household welfare has been already found by the authors. Hence, it becomes one of the author of this time doing research that has to do with the problem that was later presented by some of the theory that supports, among other things

- a. Thesis written by Diaul Muhsat entitled "The potential of traditional markets in improving the Community Economy According to the Economic Perspective Case Study of the Cekkeng Market in Kab. In this research, Bulukumba explained about the Cekkeng market. The main problem in this study was how the potential of traditional markets in improving the people's economy. The subject matter is then sent down to several subproblems or research questions, namely: 1) Does the check

market have the potential to improve the economy of the people of the district of Bulukumba? 2) How does the Islamic economy review the economic behavior of the market checkers in improving their economy? This type of research is classified as qualitative with the research approach used is: a sociological approach because researchers conduct environmental interactions in accordance with social units, individuals, groups, institutions or communities. Furthermore, the data collection methods used are library surveys, observations and interviews. Then, data processing and analysis techniques are carried out through three stages, namely: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and the final stage is drawing conclusions. The results of this study show that the traditional market of Cekkeng has the potential to improve the economy of traders. The Cekkeng market potential is first, a cheaper price. Second, products that are more varied, time and strategic location. In addition, another supporting factor is the attention of the regional government, namely, firstly, the existence of price controls. Second, preventing fraud in the market such as fraud in the scale and size. Third, preventing the sale of damaged goods, and acts that damage morale. By maximizing the potential in the traditional markets of Cekkeng, it can increase the income of traders and encourage the economic independence of the people of Bulukumba, realize the independence of both individuals and communities by carrying out productive activities to achieve self-sufficiency, it aims to achieve the welfare of the people and not depend on others. An independent nation is a nation that is able to empower its people to meet their needs without being dependent on other countries. In general, the economic behavior of traders both in terms of merchandise sold, weighing tools, usury and gharar, prices, business ethics of traders in the traditional markets of Cekkeng do

not violate Islamic shari'ah but in terms of cleanliness are still lacking attention. The implications of this research are: 1) Local government officials are expected to be able to protect the existence of this market which is one of the sources of the community's economy, and to continue to make updates to create shopping convenience for buyers in order to achieve increased merchant income. 2) Traders are expected to maintain existing Islamic values and are encouraged to always maintain the cleanliness of their merchandise so that the goods sold are halal.

- b. Second journal by writer by Benjamin Gidron, Yisca Monnickendam-Givon School of Business Administration, College of Management Academic Studies, Rishon LeTsiyon, Israel entitle A social welfare perspective of market-oriented social enterprises from this journal analyses market-oriented social enterprises from a social welfare perspective, within the context of the innate conflict between business and welfare orientations. After defining the concept of market-oriented social enterprises and presenting some successful examples on such entities that employ different marginalised populations, particularly people with disabilities, the article asks three interrelated questions:

- (i) What policy environment is needed to encourage the development of social enterprises?
- (ii) Given the innate tension between the social and economic objectives in social enterprises, what structural principles are needed to enable them to meet those dual objectives? Lastly,
- (iii) What intervention modalities are best suited to help individual participants in those frameworks? Answers to these questions are discussed within conceptual frameworks from the worlds of welfare and business that jointly provide a



base for a social welfare rationale for market-oriented social enterprises.

- c. Thesis written by Fatimah Nur Apriliani entitled Analysis of the Agroindustry in Increasing Welfare of the Islamic Household on KSU Nira Satria, Pernasidi Village, Cilngok Subdistrict, Banyumas Regency This study is a field of research through descriptive-qualitative approach, the author does in-depth study in order to know how KSU Nira Satria increases household welfare and the government's role in supporting rural industrial development in KSU Nira Satria. This research was conducted in Cilongok Sub-district with 59 samples were selected based on a simple random sampling of total members of KSU Nira Satria. While data collection techniques are observation, interview, and documentation. The result of analysis of government's rule in supporting the development of rural industries in the agroindustry sector is not optimal yet. Evidenced by the lack of usefulness felt by the community, especially coconut sugar farmers as the main actors. This is due to the lack of coordination between the local government and the management of the cooperative or the coconut sugar farmers as program implementers (beneficiaries). In terms of Islamic welfare, based on 5 principles of Islamic law, it shows that 100% of households of coconut sugar farmers in KSU Nira Satria, Cilongok sub-district reach high welfare, namely: First, faith (al-din) shown through religious life like they are carrying out religious activities, construction of religious facilities is good and socio-religious relations between coconut farmers still
- d. awake. Second, soul (al-nafs) is shown in the needs of the community, such as: facilities are good and permanent home, access to transportation facilities and ease of doing sports. Third, reason (al'aql) is shown by the availability of good quality education and affordable prices, so people can provide primary

education needs to their children. Fourth, posterity (al-nasl) is indicated by the existence of guaranteed family health, they are also aware of registering in the BPJS Employment and ease in obtaining health services with the availability of polyclinics close to the village. Five, wealth (al-mal) with an increase in income because the price of organic coconut crystal sugar is more expensive than others, making the level of public consumption also increased.

- e. The journal written by Jovan Wiradhana Nelwan SLHVJoyce Lopian Farlane S. Rumokoy entitled The Existance of Traditional Market Toward Modern Market in Tomhon City in the journal explains that the competition between traditional markets and modern markets gets more attention, because the invasion of the modern market is disturbing traditional market. Nevertheless, the existence of traditional markets has become the most important part for urban and rural communities. This study aims to analyze the impact of modern markets on the existence of traditional markets and determine traditional market strategies to deal with modern markets. This study uses qualitative methods to illustrate this topic. The results showed that traditional markets can still survive because shopping at traditional markets is the culture of the Tomohon people. Cleanliness in traditional markets has increased from year to year. Prices in traditional markets are cheaper than modern markets because of bargaining deals. Conversely, chicken sellers experience a decrease in income because the price of chicken in the modern market is cheaper than in traditional markets. The government has a policy to make traditional markets still exist swith revitalization. Traditional market traders must prepare strategies to deal with modern markets, such as maintaining cleanliness, selling good quality products, and being honest in terms of scales.

f. The journal written by Suradi entitled Human Development, Poverty and Social Welfare The study of Social Welfare Development Policies in West Nusa Tenggara in the journal explains about Human Development and poverty are conditions that also determine the success of social welfare development; and the three concepts illustrate the correlation. Based on this basic assumption, this study was conducted to identify human development, poverty and social welfare development in NTB Province. From the results of the study obtained information, that the level of human development observed from the HDI is in the low category, and the poverty rate observed from the IKM is still quite high. Both conditions cause the population with social welfare problems (PMKS) to be quite high as well. Therefore, regional social welfare development policies and programs in NTB Province need to be optimized again. In this connection, political will and political will are needed from all stakeholders in NTB.

No	Researcher	Research Title	Similarity	Difference
1.	Dianul Muhsinat	Potensi Pasar Tradisional dalam Peingkatan Ekonomi Masyarakat Menurut Perspektif Ekonomi Islam	Told Potential of traditional market	a. This research focuses on behavior of trade b. Place of the research
2.	Benjamin Gidron, Yisca Monnicke ndam-Givon	A social welfare perspective of market-oriented social enterprises	Explain the welfare of business people	Because the objek is big trade membuat permasalahan yang ada berbeda

3.	Hernita Sahban, Iwan Perwir	Empowerment of Traders and Traditional Market Potential Development in Indonesia	Told how potential of trade in develop themselves	Focus on how gomerment doing for them
4.	Fatimah Nur Apriliani	Analysis of The Agroindustry in Increasing Welfare of the Islamic Household on KSU Nira Satria, Pernasidi Village, Cingolok Subdictrict, Banyumas Regency	Told about increasing welfare	Pay more attention to the role of government
5.	Suradi	Pembangunan Manusia, Kemiskinan dan Kesejahteraan Sosial Kajian tentang Kebijakan Pembangunan Kesejahteraan Sosial di Nusa Tenggara Barat	Describe about welfare	Differences in conditions between NTB and Bumiayu make different levels of welfare and how the government takes policies to develop the community

from this the authors conclude that there are indeed similar researchers on the theme but it is necessary to know the contents of the study and the location of the study is also different. this study focuses on analyzing how the market's potential for traders' well-being

#### **F. Outline of the Undergraduate Thesis**

Outline of the Undergraduate Thesis At this overall of the writing of this undergraduate thesis, the author divides into three sections: First part, Content and Past part.

The first part of this undergraduate thesis contains an introduction consisting of cover page, statement of supervisor, statement of originality, abstract, preface, transliteration guideline, and contents.

The contents section consists of five chapters discuss as follow:

The description of chapter I is an introduction consists of the background of the problem, operational definition, problem statement, purpose of research, benefits of research, literature review and systematic discussion.

Chapter II is the theoretical framework contains the theories related to the potential, traditional market, welfare, and islamic perspective

Chapter III is the research methodology including types and research approaches, location, and time of the study, subject and objects of research, data sources, data collection techniques, data analysis technique, and validity test technique.

Chapter IV is the result of writing on the general image of the object research and discussion with the invention in the field is then communicated with theory. Which is then analyzed and thus obtained valid data result of the research on traditional market Bumiayu.

Chapter V is the closure, which contains conclusions and suggestion of the research has been carried out as well as the end of the discussion.

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## CHAPTER V CLOSURE

### A. Conclusion

After conducting a series of discussions and analyzes, the authors draw the conclusion that :

1. Induk Bumiayu Market have potential in improving the merchant economy. As for the market potential of Induk Bumiayu, first, the price is cheaper. Second, a more varied product. third, time and strategic location. In addition, other supporting factors are the attention of local governments, namely, first, price control. Second, prevent fraud in the market, such as the problem of fraud in weighing and measuring. Third, preventing the sale of damaged goods, as well as actions that destroy morale. By maximizing the potential that exists in the Induk Bumiayu market, it can increase the income of traders and encourage the economic independence of the Bumiayu people, realizing the independence of both individuals and communities by carrying out productive activities to achieve self-sufficiency, it aims to achieve the welfare of the people and not depend on others.
2. In general, the economic behavior of traders, both in terms of merchandise sold, weighing tools, usury and gharar, prices, business ethics, traders at Induk Bumiayu market violate Islamic law, but many still maintain Islamic law and from a cleanliness point of view they are still not paying attention. by the market traders themselves
3. Based on the analysis of research on the potential analysis of traditional markets in improving the welfare of the Bumiayu Induk market traders, it can be seen that the external and internal analysis is in the form of strengths and opportunities and aspirations of the market. Strategic environment analysis using SOAR analysis. The results of the SOAR analysis develop four types of strategies, namely the SA strategy, OA strategy, SR strategy, and OR strategy. In this case, SOAR analysis can

4. provide an alternative choice of strategies for the development of merchant welfare. Based on the results of the research that has been done, the SA strategy taken is:
  - a. Increase the motivation of traders to continue developing their business
  - b. Land arrangement
  - c. Discipline cleanliness
  - d. Increase facilities for mutual comfort

This is a solution to several problems that occur in the market, so that consumers will be more comfortable and attract the attractiveness of other consumers and when there is an increase in consumer visits, the potential that arises is even greater.

## **B. Suggestion**

Based on observation , conducting a series of discussions and analyzes, so researcher give convey suggestions that aim to provide benefits to other parties from the results of this study. The suggestions that the researcher can convey are as follows:

1. Traders in the Bumiayu Induk market who have traded in accordance with Islamic law are expected to carry out business or trade to adhere to the principles and values or rules that have been established by Islamic law.
2. Traders who do not pay attention to the value of Islam or the rules in Islam regarding trade are expected to start trading based on Islamic law because in trading, it is not only expected profit but also the pleasure of Allah SWT.
3. The market is expected to clean up the market, whether it's the layout or problems that have caused severe congestion.
4. For research before i think the result that have so general may be if using the other analysis the result will different and more clear

The studies conducted by researchers still have limitations, so it is hoped that this research can be continued by other researchers with different

objects or points of view so that it can increase scientific knowledge in the field of science related to economics.





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