



Reconstruction of Floating Market Based Maqashid Sharia Perspective (Case Study in Lok Baintan, Banjar, South Kalimantan)

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Abstract:

The aim of this study is to determine: (1) floating market dynamics in Lok Baintan, Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan, (2) floating market building factors in Lok Baintan, Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan, (3) floating market reconstruction in Lok Baintan, Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan Islamic maqashid perspective. This research is a type of field research (field research) using a qualitative approach. There are two types of data sources used, namely primary and secondary data. The results of this study indicate that the dynamics of the Lok Baintan Floating Market consists of four interrelated elements. The factors that influence the construction of the Lok Baintan Floating Market are the development of the Lok Baintan Floating Market, the environmental conditions, the facilities and infrastructure found in the Lok Baintan Floating Market, and government policies related to the Lok Baintan Floating Market. Reconstruction of the Baintan Floating Market in the perspective of maqashid sharia is implemented through the following five things, namely the welfare of the life goals of the local floating market traders, maslahat in consumer behavior, the benefit of the individual is equal to social benefit, the concept of maslahat limits all market activities, and the concept of open maslahat is fulfilled.

Keywords: Reconstruction, Floating Market, Maqashid Syariah

JEL Classification Code: R13, L9, L97

1. Introduction

The social reality of the people of South Kalimantan (Kalsel) is selling their natural products to the city using river transportation such as canoes or small boats because there is no land transportation to go to the city market in Banjarmasin. In the early hours of the morning before heading to town, traders flocked to their respective boats, to make it safer because they traveled on the river through the wilderness. Arriving in the city, the merchant did not take the initiative to unload his goods under the pretext of practicality.

Economic activities at the Lok Baintan Floating Market have encountered several threats in the form of declining activities for foreign visitors (either activities or transactions) even though domestic visitors are dynamic. Based on the total number of visitors, data that shows the fluctuation of visitors from year to year are as follows:



Table 1. Number of Tourist Attractions for Lok Baintan Floating Market, Sungai Tabuk District

Year	Visitor Domestic	Visitor Overseas	Total	Year
2013	49,036 people	2,025 people	51,061 people	2013
2014	82,945 people	2,101 people	85,046 people	2014
2015	24,764 people	1,170 people	25,934 people	2015
2016	43,717 people	1,113 people	44,830 people	2016

Source: Field Staff. Destinations and Development of Tourism Objects, Department of Culture and Tourism of Banjar

The threat above has developed into a problem with the growth of roads around the market location, which is so fast that residents who used to shop only by river can now go by land. Agricultural produce or agricultural products that previously could only be marketed through river transportation, now there are many land roads, so the marketing is many alternatives. In addition, river transport traffic in the floating market area is so fast that it disrupts the activities of economic actors in the market. But what is most disturbing is that the ferry transportation precisely divides the floating market area. If the ship passes through the area, traders, especially sampan rowing mothers, are afraid of shaking their boats, so they are reluctant to carry out trading activities in the area. As a result, the floating market into two groups is no longer united as before, which makes the area less attractive. Another problem is that there is a land market near the area, which reduces residents on land to pedal their boats to shop at the floating market. This threat cannot be aspirated to the organization or management institution that covers the traders and their merchandise. Therefore, the existence of rivers and market activities in the baintan area are very important for the people there because they are a medium for trading.

In addition, another breakthrough by the central government is to build a dock that will be built by the Ministry of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia through the River, Lake and Crossing Transportation Traffic Unit (LLASDP) of the Department of Transportation, Communication and Information, South Kalimantan Province through the Government Budget for the 2013 Fiscal Year. The construction / construction process of Lok Baintan Pier has been started since 2010 with the preparation of technical requirements which include, Detailed Investigative Survey (SID) in 2010 followed by Detail Engineering Design (DED) in 2011.

The focus of local government development is different from the central government. They prefer Lok Baintan Floating Market in the market sector (not the tourism sector) because the scavenging of the Lok Baintan market as a tourist destination seems to be being sidelined by the local government even though the central government hopes that the market can be used as a tourism at the same time so that its benefits are greater. This is in line with the purpose of managing village funds which are not specifically for tourism development, according to the coronation of the central government but for the development of mainstay



commodities in the Lok Baintan Floating Market where 70 percent of more than 2,300 people are fruit traders. This development is in the form of building farm roads to increase agricultural and plantation production. The farm road in question is to build new roads in the residents' rice fields, in order to facilitate the activities of farmers from planting, harvesting to post-harvesting. The local government is expected to be the supervisor of the residents' productive land.

In fact, what is being constructed by the central government will be reconstructed by the regional governments because each of them has a building for this floating market. The point of convergence is to reconstruct (rebuild) traditional markets that must adapt to the globalization era. The flow of modernity continues to erode the existence of traditional markets with all their limitations to survive and compete from the shadows of modern market glory. With time, modern markets have lagged behind and threatened traditional markets. Whereas synergy is needed as in Law number 7 of 2014 concerning Trade, article 13 paragraph (1), (2) and (3) which mandates that the Government works together with the Regional Government to develop, empower, and improve the quality of management of the people's market for enhancing competitiveness.

Based on the facts above, the central government's construction of the Lok Baintan Floating Market is prioritized as a tourist destination as an effort to increase its economic activity. Meanwhile, local government constructions are more directing the floating market as a whole market. The benefit when viewed holistically towards the maqashid sharia will be more significant because the maqashid sharia (a set of divine goals and moral values) can be used as a bridge between Islamic sharia and various current issues and challenges, even as the main key. It becomes the basic door for carrying out *ijtihad* against reform. Renewal here can be interpreted as rebuilding (reconstruction). This research ideally uses *maqasid* because it is one of the most important contemporary media for intellectuals and methodology for Islamic reform.

By reviewing the above matters, the researcher feels it is important to examine "Reconstruction Floating Market Based Maqashid Sharia Perspective (Case Study in Lok Baintan, Banjar District, South Kalimantan)" the researchers' expectations will be an appropriate reflection, in maintaining the culture of *amaliyah* transactions.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Market Theory and Market Mechanism

A market is a container for buying and selling goods with more than one number of sellers, either referred to as shopping centers, traditional markets, shops, mall, plaza, trade center or other designations (Mendagri, 2008).

Market, which means a product exchange mechanism in the form of natural goods and services and has been going on since the earliest human



civilizations. Islam places the market in an important position in the economy (Sukanto, 2012). A market that is a meeting place for sellers and buyers and is marked by direct transactions of sellers and buyers, usually there is a bargaining process. Most of them sell daily necessities such as foodstuffs in the form of fish, fruit, vegetables, eggs, meat, services and others. In addition, there are also those who sell cakes and other items. Markets like this are still found in Indonesia, and are generally located near residential areas to make it easier for buyers to reach the market. The "legendary" traditional market that still exists in South Kalimantan is the floating market.

Traditional markets are markets that are built and managed by the Government, Regional Governments, Private Companies, State-Owned Enterprises and Regional-Owned Enterprises including cooperation with the private sector with business premises in the form of shops, kiosks, stalls and tents that are owned / managed by small, medium, and independent traders. community or cooperatives with small-scale businesses, small capital and with the process of buying and selling merchandise through bargaining (Mendagri, 2008).

Traditional markets have contributed to employment and livelihoods for various groups of people in the Indonesian region. It is estimated that in Indonesia there are 13,450 traditional markets scattered throughout the country, of which accommodate as many as 12.6 million traders not including goods suppliers and market managers. Therefore, the existence of traditional markets which are now increasingly squeezed by the rapid growth of modern markets is important to be saved immediately. One of them is through the traditional market reconstruction system (Mendagri, 2008).

Several factors in the market mechanism promote economic development, as follows:

- a. The market can provide further information, entrepreneurs / traders carry out activities to make a profit, so the initial consideration that must be considered before running a business is to determine the types of goods that can be produced so that fish can be profitable. The market can provide very useful information, namely by providing information about prices, goods and the amount of demand for various types of goods.
- b. The market provides a stimulus to develop a business, conditions in the market are constantly changing. Additional income, technological advances in population growth will develop demand. Provide encouragement to traders to be more innovative or develop their merchandise and increase economic activity.
- c. The market buys incentives to acquire modern skills, a market that means more goods or economic activity. In order to accelerate the increase in production goods, modern technology is continuously used and modern techniques and management are required. This has become a need for stimulation to acquire expertise and modern ways of producing goods.



- d. The market promotes the efficient use of goods and factors of production, where the price of a good is determined by demand and its scarcity. The greater the demand, the higher the price and the rarer the supply, the higher the price. As a result of this price, the method of demand and scarcity, the efficiency of the public is more careful in using the various types of goods available. This means that the prices of different factors of production, which are determined based on demand, will cause traders to try to use them effectively and efficiently.
- e. Article gives high freedom to the public to carry out economic activities, in the market there is pressure to carry out activities or transactions. Yes, they are free to buy various kinds of goods they want and likewise they have the freedom to sell their production factors to consumers who according to their opinion will provide the most favorable payment. Entrepreneurs or traders have complete freedom to choose and sort out the types of goods to be sold and the types of production factors that will be used to produce these goods (Sadono, 2014).

2.2. Market According to Scientists

According to Gregory (2003) Mankiw the market is a group of sellers and buyers of goods for certain services. A competitive market is a market consisting of so many buyers and sellers that it can be ignored. Each seller has a very limited analysis of the price because other sellers offer the same product so that the effect of each on the market price is negligible because it is so small (Gregory, 2003).

According to Sadono Sukirno, a market is where buyers and sellers interact, the market can be divided into two types: 1) a goods market is a place where buyers and sellers of a good or service interact to determine the quantity and price of goods or services being traded. 2) the factor market is a place where the buyers of production factors interact with the owners of the factors of production to determine the price of income and the number of factors of production that will be used in producing goods and services demanded by the public (Sadono, 2014).

According to Kotler and Armstrong, the market is a set of actual and potential buyers of a product or service. The size of the market itself depends on the number of people looking for needs and people who have the ability to exchange.

Hendri Maruf (2005) stated that the market has three meanings. 1) market can be defined as a place, namely the market as a meeting place for sellers and buyers. 2) market can be interpreted as a demand and supply attraction, namely the market as a place for buying and selling transactions. 3) market can be defined as a group of community members who have needs and purchasing power. So the market is the people who want a good or service and have the ability to buy (Maruf, 2005).

The market in Arabic is called a souq (Muhdlor, 1996) , which is defined as a means of meeting between sellers and buyers, where a buyer comes to the



market with a demand for certain goods to meet the seller who offers the same goods as well. The market is an open space for everyone to trade and buying and selling activities take place. If there is an agreement between the seller and the buyer, there will be a price determination for an item in the transaction.

In his words, Rasulullah SAW emphasized the importance of trade in human life. From Mu'az bin Jabal stated that Rasulullah SAW. Said,

"In fact, the best is now a trading business where when they speak they do not lie, if they promise not to violate, if they are believed not to be treasonous, if they buy they do not criticize the product, if the seller does not praise the merchandise, if they owe it does not slow down payment, if they have receivables. does not make it difficult "(HR. Baihaqi)

"You should trade because in it there are 90% gates of sustenance" (HR. Ahmad)

Rivai, suggests that there are sharia rules that must be followed in trading activities so that the real goal of trade is to achieve human welfare in the world and in the hereafter (falah).

Al-Ghazali in the Book of Ihya 'which the author took in the journal, explained the reasons for the presence of the market, "It is possible for farmers to live where agricultural tools are not available. In contrast, blacksmiths and carpenters live where agricultural land does not exist. However, naturally they will meet each other's needs. It may happen that carpenters need food, but farmers do not need these tools. This situation creates problems. Therefore, naturally people will also be motivated to provide storage for tools on the one hand, and storage for agricultural produce on the other. This place is then visited by buyers according to their respective needs so that a market is formed " (Rahmi, 2015).

2.3. Construction Theory

Public participation in the evaluation will have a positive impact on the continuous improvement and search for alternatives. The results of the evaluations carried out will be able to provide feedback for improvements and refinements. Through community participation, there will be a process of working while learning consistently, in addition to this there will be a pattern of activities which are getting better, there is also a process of strengthening construction or development in the local community. Participation enjoys the rewards. Through this form of participation, the results of construction or development can be enjoyed more equitably by the community.

In this case the construction or development effort of human resources reaches a broader dimension than just forming professional and skilled human beings according to the needs to be able to contribute to the construction or development process, but emphasizes more on the importance of human empowerment, including the ability to actualize all of their potential as a human (Soetomo, 2013).



In view of Smith's theory it also shows certain factors that are useful in the construction or development process of underdeveloped countries. Farmers, traders and producers of 3 agents mentioned by Smith, 3 agents can help develop the economy by increasing productivity in their respective fields. Smith wrote "every waste will be the enemy of society and everyone who thrives will be generous." Furthermore, the emphasis on superior technology, division of labor and market expansion in the construction or development process has become a policy in that area (Jhingan, 2016).

Things in economic construction. Malthus defines the problem of construction economic development as something that explains the difference between Gross National Product Potential (ability to generate wealth) and Gross National Product Actual (actual wealth). Perhaps the main problem is achieving the ability to generate high levels of wealth (Jhingan, 2016).

Rostow looks at three sectors of economic development. The second primary growth sector is the supplementary growth sector, the three derivative growth sectors. According to Rostow, the fast growth of the main sectors depends on the existence of four basic factors. 1) there must be an increase in the effective demand for the products of these sectors which is usually achieved through a reduction in consumption or through a sharp increase in real income. 2) there must be the introduction of new production functions and capacity expansion in these sectors. 3) there must be sufficient upfront investment and capital returns to take off in these important sectors. 4) important sectors must encourage the expansion of output in other sectors through technical transformation. The requirement for takeoff is the presence or appearance of a cultural framework that encourages expansion in the modern sector (Jhingan, 2016). Lauterbach conveyed a different definition, in his view that construction / development is an effort to create better conditions for society as a whole, according to what they need, without disturbing their value system and ways of life (Lane and Ersson, 2002).

2.4. Reconstruction of Maqashid Sharia

In terms of terminology, several definitions of maqashid sharia were put forward by several previous and contemporary scholars (Fauzia, 2015).

a. Imam al-Ghazali

Safeguarding the aims and objectives of sharia is a fundamental effort to survive, withstand the factors of damage and promote prosperity.

The five objectives of Islamic law in the literature called al-maqasid al-khamsah or al-maqasid al-shari'ah are: Hifdz Ad-Din (Maintaining Religion), Hifdz An-Nafs (Caring for the Soul), Hifdz Al'Aql (Maintain Intellect), Hifdz An-Nasb (Maintaining Offspring), and Hifdz Al-Maal (Preserving Treasure)

Decision making is based on the main consideration, namely the five maqashid. The purpose of Islamic law is to create justice for humans in their daily lives. Usul



Fiqh is the basis for the formation and understanding of Islamic law as a methodology.

Another goal in Islamic law is to achieve a prosperous life. Some of the ways by rejecting the harmful to life. It becomes clear that the essential goal of Islamic law is the achievement of Allah's pleasure in human life on this earth and in the hereafter (Awirot, 2013).

b. Imam al-Syatibi

Al-Maqashid consists of two. The first is related to the intention of God as the maker of sharia. And the second has to do with the meaning of mukallaf.

The variety of maqashid syari'ah according to Imam Syatibi is divided into three important parts, namely dharuriyyat (primary), hajiyyat (secondary) and tahsinat (tertiary, lux). The first level, maqasid or maslahat dharuriyyat is a primary need or something that must exist for the sake of the realization of the benefits of religion and the world, such as worship, eating, drinking, dressing, guarding property, maintaining hifdzu al-'aql, protection of descendants or hifdzu an-nasl, protection of property or hifdzu al-maal. The second level, maqasid hajiyyat, are secondary needs, where if they are not realized they will not threaten their safety, but will experience difficulties. Islamic law eliminates all these difficulties. The third level, maqasid tahsinat, is the level of need which, if not fulfilled, does not threaten the existence of one of the five points above nor cause difficulties (Syatibi, 1997).

In economic activity, especially in fulfilling human needs, it has dharuriyat (primary), hajiyyat (secondary) and tahsinat (tertiary) levels. The behavior of each individual in fulfilling the needs of these five things is maslahat, and every behavior that prevents or eliminates these five things is mafsadat. From the analysis of the syar'I texts, scholars agree that the enactment of the sharia is to fulfill these five desires (Syahroni and Karim, 2016).

c. Abu Wahab Khallaf

The general objective for a while Allah established his laws was to realize the benefit of mankind by fulfilling the dharuriyyat needs, hajiyyat and tahsinat.

d. 'Alal al-Fasi

Maqashid al-Sharia is the main objective of sharia and the secret of every law established by God.

e. Ar-Risuni

The goal that this law wants to achieve is to realize the benefit of my servant (Syahroni, 2015).

f. Jasser / Auda

Maqashid Sharia are principles providing answers to questions such as Why pay zakat? What are the physical and spiritual benefits of fasting in Ramadan? Why is drinking alcoholic drinks a big sin in Islam? What is the relationship between the idea of human rights and Islamic law? How Islamic law can contribute to development (development) and civility. Maqashid includes wisdom behind the law, for example improving social welfare, as one of the



wisdom behind zakat increasing awareness of the presence of Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala (Auda, 2008).

Based on some of the above meanings, it can be understood in terminology that maqashid sharia is the law of Allah as the creator of law / sharia to provide benefits to humans, namely by fulfilling human needs, so that they can live in goodness and can become servants of Allah who are devout to them. Both in terms of worship and trade.

3. Research Methods

3.1. Approach and Type of Research

The uniqueness of the floating market, which is still surviving in this era of globalization. Therefore the research is descriptive qualitative. The reason researchers use this qualitative approach is basically none other than to facilitate researchers in finding various problems that arise and develop in the Lok Baintan Floating Market community, Banjar Regency.

While the type of research used is reviewed based on data collection (the place), this type of research is field research . This research uses a qualitative approach because the findings generated from this research cannot be obtained (resolved) through statistical procedural techniques or according to other means of quantification. Researchers are required to go directly to the field in order to get a more comprehensive picture of the condition and situation of the community.

3.2. Data and Data Sources

The main data in this study were obtained from interviews with informants determined by the researcher. Qualitative research data includes abstract material that the researcher collects, and is a special part that forms the basis of the analysis.

While the data sources in this study are words and actions, the rest is additional data, such as libraries, documentation and others. Observing the words and actions or behavior in the interview is the main data source, which is generated from written notes or audio / video recordings, as well as taking photos.

3.3. Data Collection Technique

In data collection, informants were selected based on the snowball sampling technique with the object of the Banjar Regency local government as well as the expert staff of the Banjar district government, the Banjar Banjar Regency DPRD, the trainer / village head who was responsible for the Lok Baintan Floating Market. This technique starts with a small number of informants, but can increase if the few informants are unable to provide satisfactory answers. This method is considered appropriate because of the number of traders and the



government who play a role, and the researchers' limited knowledge of the state and condition of informants as a source of data. The number of informants has yet to be determined due to the relatively large location, road access, and environmental conditions in Banjar Regency. With this the researchers used data collection techniques in this study were in-depth interviews, observation and documentation.

3.4. Data Analysis Techniques

In addition to some of the important points above, a research work also requires technical data analysis to analyze primary and secondary data that have been collected so that they become regularly arranged data. Primary and secondary data that have been obtained were analyzed using content analysis (Muhadjir, 1996). This content analysis is carried out to reveal the content of the words obtained both in the field and books or books as well as scientific works related to research. In analyzing the data that has been collected, then the analytical descriptive method is used, meaning that it describes all theoretical studies of the reconstruction of the Lok Baintan Floating Market from the perspective of maqashid sharia. Leading to content analysis, the author uses deductive thinking patterns. Analyzing the data means determining the stages, steps of activities on the data that is being and has been collected, with the aim of drawing conclusions. Conclusions related to the data about the theory in general, then a purely specific conclusion is drawn.

4. Finding and Discussion

4.1 The dynamics of the Lok Baintan Floating Market

Dynamics is a system of bonds that are interconnected and influence each other between these elements. If one element changes, it will also bring about changes in the other elements (Munir, 2001). In the dynamics of the Lok Baintan Floating Market, related elements include: traders, visitors, buying and selling transactions, and local governments. In these elements there are other sub-elements. Market dynamics in Islam are commerce that must be carried out properly with consensual (*interadin minkum*) as stated in Surah an-Nisa '29: who believe, do not eat each other's wealth in an evil way, except by way of commerce that applies equally to you.

The market is one of the most important indicators in increasing income and opening up opportunities / opportunities in developing the regional economic sector, especially for the merchant community in the Lok Baintan Floating Market, who have low education and are mostly farmers. Generally, there are markets both in urban and rural areas. In market activities, you sell all day by means of retail for various types of food and household needs and daily living needs.

This is described as follows:



- a. Individual economic actors who personally carry out economic activities on a very small scale with a very limited capacity and consist of entrepreneurs at the simplest level
- b. Economic actors of non-legal business entities (Firma and or CV) and legal entity business entities engaged in economic activities with business scale and capital with limited facilities, these economic actors are also economic actors with limited capacity, either capital and technology;
- c. Business and legal economic actors which can include cooperatives and limited liability companies. These economic actors are usually engaged in formal business fields, already have or meet technical and non-technical requirements better than non-legal economic actors.
- d. Business and legal economic actors with sophisticated qualifications with technical / non-technical requirements, including sufficient financial capacity requirements and supported by professional human resources in accordance with their fields.

According to Sri Redjeki Hartono, these economic actors, if stratified according to their capital capacity, market access capability and the number of traders, can be described as demonstrations. If you look at the behavioral factors above, if you look at it from the point of view of capital in a closed market, it will feel that many are invalid and absurd, because traders' own capital only relies on their trading income and self-sufficiency (Hartono, 2007).

4.2. Aspects that Encourage Construction of a Floating Market in Lok Baintan

Rostow looks at three sectors of economic development. The second primary growth sector is the supplementary growth sector, the three derivative growth sectors. According to Rostow, the fast growth of the main sectors depends on the existence of four basic factors, namely:

- a. There must be an increase in the effective demand for the products of these sectors which is usually achieved through a reduction in consumption or through a sharp increase in real income.
- b. There should be the introduction of new production functions and expansion of capacity within these sectors.
- c. There must be sufficient upfront investment and capital gains to take off in these important sectors.
- d. Important sectors must encourage the expansion of output in other sectors through changes from a technical perspective. The prerequisite is the presence or emergence of a cultural framework that encourages expansion in the modern sector (Jhingan, 2016).

Lauterbach conveyed a different definition, his view that construction / development is an effort to create better conditions for society as a whole, in accordance with what is needed, without disturbing their value system and ways of life.



Kalimantan is a tropical area where the rainfall is greater than other areas. In line with the opinion of the Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency (BMKG). And it has been explained in Chapter IV regarding the topography of South Kalimantan. This has an impact also on the Lok Baintan Floating Market, which is located above a large river. When the rainy season comes, the market is likely to close. The problem with the growth of land roads around the market location is so fast that residents who used to shop only by river can now go by land. Agricultural produce or agricultural products that previously could only be marketed through river transportation, now there are many land roads, so the marketing is many alternatives. In addition, river transport traffic in the floating market area is so fast that it disrupts the activities of economic actors in the market. But what is most disturbing is that the ferry transportation precisely divides the floating market area. If the ship passes through the area, the traders, especially the women rowing their boats, become afraid because they are tilted, so they are reluctant to carry out trading activities in the area. As a result, the floating market into two groups is no longer united as before, which makes the area less attractive. Another problem is that there is a land market near the area, which reduces residents on land to pedal their boats to shop at the floating market. This threat cannot be aspirated to the organization or management institution that covers the traders and their merchandise. Therefore, the existence of the river and market activities in the area of the valley are very important because it is the main source of livelihood for the people in the village.

Facilities, namely: canoes, large boats (kelotok), docks, places of worship, lodging, health facilities, parking lots, garbage dumps for market cleanliness, people in charge of security (such as water police) and photo spots that do not exist even though they support growth both the economy and the sustainability of this floating market.

4.3. Reconstruction of Floating Market Maqashid Sharia Perspective

It is full of challenges in implementing Maqashid Syariah because of the cultural complexity that exists there. All forms of change must be framed with Islamic principles. In the following description, several ways of applying the maqashid sharia principles will be detailed in the Lok Baintan Floating Market Reconstruction.

a. Safeguarding Religion (Hifz Ad-Diin) in the Reconstruction Process of Lok Baintan Floating Market

In starting religious preservation in the process of reconstructing the Lok Baintan Floating Market, there are several stages to make this happen.

1) Management Sharia Standards

Organizational management that is carried out search and document evidence is found that the source of financing must comply with sharia, have sharia supervisors or institutions that can meet the criteria. Capital management must have a general and specific orientation by



introducing Islamic values and implementing services according to sharia. Sharia standards in financial management from search results must be pure usury, use Islamic banks and / or use conventional banks only collectors and distribution channels, thus Sharia standards will be met. Then in marketing management it was found that there were no bribery / riswah in the process of cooperation offers, appropriate and honest information media according to field conditions, and there were social care activities.

2) Sharia Management Group

Because the market is very closely related to service, a group is initiated to be ready to carry out religious guidance in the service process. For example, it is not permissible to cover up the shortage of merchandise and this transparency in religion is very important so that goodness is always present in his social life. So with this, with the permission of Allah SWT. The preservation of religion in perpetuity.

b. Keeping the Soul (Hifz Ad-Nafs) in the Reconstruction Process of Lok Baintan Floating Market

1) Facility Management Group

The fulfillment of the mental guardianship element if physically (the facilities) in the floating market support it. The facilities referred to are found worship facilities provided proportionally. With this simple thing, the guard of the soul is fulfilled.

2) Excellent Sharia Service

A pure soul is one that is always attached to worshipping God. This is reflected in the soul that serves sincerely. It's not easy but it must always be trained by floating market players there. An agreed service guideline is needed between the parties there in order to minimize conflict and pollute the soul.

c. Guarding of Intellect (Hifz Al-'Aql) in the Reconstruction Process of Lok Baintan Floating Market

There is a policy on mandatory religious training for all market players. This is recommended continuously because considering the activities in the market are very dense and of course tiring so that training is used to be an interesting activity but also adds to the knowledge of fiqh which is conveyed in a contextual and fun way. Intellect will work best if given light but quality information.

d. Guarding of Descendants (Hifz An-Nasl) in the Reconstruction Process of Lok Baintan Floating Market

If we pay attention to the previous processes that are sequential to each other. So, the preservation of religion, spirit, and mind will give birth to an idea of how what has been built can be regenerated so that goodness and usefulness are not interrupted only for the present but also for the long-term period. The regeneration process is one of them by



reconstructing and evaluating the floating market every two or three years by inviting everyone to make contact through the interaction of arguments in a whole forum.

e. Safeguarding Assets (Hifz Al-Mal) in the Reconstruction Process of Lok Baintan Floating Market

Still related to the previous process, the regeneration function is related to market players who currently have minimal financial management issues. Even though in experience they count as having proven abilities from how they have survived until now. However, it is not just about surviving but must be able to protect assets properly. One way to be precise is to involve the next generation to learn seriously in obtaining knowledge and application of asset management such as management tutorials through accounting knowledge to Sharia-based investment by collaborating with Sharia financial institutions or non-profit volunteers who care about the sustainability of the Lok Baintan Floating Market. In the end, the five safeguards will give birth to a reconstruction and refreshing (refreshing) with respect in improving the quality that is expected to create prosperity for all lines.

5. Conclusions

The conclusions of this research said that the dynamics of the Lok Baintan Floating Market consists of four interrelated elements, namely the dynamics of traders, visitors, buying and selling transactions, and the role of the government. Where the dynamics of traders cannot be separated from the acquisition of capital, transactions between traders, accounts payable between traders, and goods sold. There are only two visitor dynamics, namely shopping visitors and tourist visitors. As for the dynamics associated with buying and selling transactions, namely the determination of prices for consumers and profits for sellers and buyers. Finally, the dynamics of the role of the government in floating markets, namely budgeting and policy formulation.

Aspects that encourage the construction of the Lok Baintan Floating Market, namely the development of the Lok Baintan Floating Market, the environmental conditions of the Lok Baintan Floating Market, the facilities and infrastructure found in the Lok Baintan Floating Market, and government policies related to the Lok Baintan Floating Market.

Reconstruction of the Baintan Floating Market in the perspective of maqashid sharia is implemented through two stages of application. The first application uses the basis of maqashid sharia, then the second application is developed in more depth in the following five things, namely the welfare of the life goals of the Lok Baintan Floating Market traders, maslahat in consumer behavior, the benefit of the individual is equal to social benefit, the concept of maslahat limits all market activities, and the concept open maslahat is fulfilled.



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