INFLUENCE OF TRADITIONAL MARKETS ON COMMUNITY ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT (STUDY OF TRADITIONAL SENEN MARKET IN MEREMPAN HULU VILLAGE SIAK DISTRICT, SIAK REGENCY)

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of traditional markets on improving the community's economy. The study used a descriptive quantitative approach.SThe sample used a random sampling method with a total of 83 respondents, consisting of 39 traders, 24 farmers, 12 fishermen and 8 IRT.Techniques for analyzing product moment correlations coefficient data using SPSS 20.0 program tools. Collecting data by observation, questionnaires and documentation.Primary data were processed using validity and reliability tests, simple linear regression analysis, correlation tests, hypothesis testing (t test), and coefficient of determination (R square). From the results of the linear regression test, there is a positive influence andsThe significance of the traditional market of Kampung Merempan Hulu towards improving the community's economy, this is because it is (6,389 > 1,990). While the significance level is 0.000 <0.05, which means it is significant, then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. With a coefficient value of 0.579, it is in the interval 0.40-0.599, which means that the traditional market of Kampung Merempan Hulu is quite strong in influencing the economic improvement of the community.

Key words: Traditional Markets, Economic Improvement, Societ

INTRODUCTION

Human efforts to meet their needs have been going on since humans existed. One of the human activities in an effort to meet these needs is to require a market as a means of support. The market has a significant role in driving the wheels of the economy. In addition, the market can be used as a catalyst for a Muslim's transcendental relationship with God, in other words, transacting in the market is a Muslim's worship in economic life (Abidin, 2017: 1320).There are many ways to deliver goods and services to consumers, one of which is through the market. People come to the market to buy various needs, transactions occur, and cause the circulation of money.Islam as the religion of Allah, regulates human life both in this world and in the hereafter. The economy is part of human life (Huda, et al, 2015: 3). Islam encourages its people to work. This is accompanied by God's assurance that he has determined the sustenance of every creature He has created. Islam also forbids its people to beg or beg (Sholahuddin, 2017: 31).

Traditional markets are one of the heart of the community's economy. The position of traditional markets is still important and integrated in people's lives. Many people still need traditional markets in search of income and also needs in buying and selling transactions. UTo

meet their daily needs, humans have to work, just like the people in the Merempan Hulu village. Some of the people work as small traders, they sell in schools in the village to increase their income. In the village there is a weekly market, the weekly market is a meeting activity between sellers and buyers which takes place once a week. The weekly market is the same as other traditional markets which are marked by direct seller and buyer transactions and usually there is a bargaining process, the weekly market building is usually temporary made of tents. Most sell daily necessities such as food ingredients in the form of fish, fruit, vegetables, eggs, meat, cloth, clothing, electronics, services and others. Besides that, some sell pastries and other items. Markets like this are still commonly found in Indonesia, and are generally located near residential areas to make it easier for buyers to reach the market.

On this occasion, a research will be conducted on the location of the weekly market which is located in Merempan Hulu Village, Siak District.Based on field observations on April 27, 2017, it is known that Kampung Merempan Hulu, Siak District has a weekly market location, which takes place every Monday. This Monday market is the only market in Kampung Merempan Hulu, this market is the only shopping center for the local community to fulfill their daily needs. Before the existence of this weekly market, people shopped in stalls, and of course the prices in these stalls were more expensive, the vegetables sold did not vary. To shop, people have to travel 14 km to get to the shopping center of Siak city. Since there is a market this Monday, people can shop and no longer need to go all the way to the city just to shop for their daily needs. With the weekly market, people who usually only stay at home can now sell when the market day opens and for small traders can create new stalls and sell there, of course they can increase their income, for farmers or fishermen it doesn't bother too much selling since the existence of this weekly market, they there is also a parking attendant. The market is a mechanism that can bring together sellers and buyers to make transactions for goods and services, as well as the process of determining prices. The main condition for the formation of a market is a meeting between sellers and buyers, either in one place or in different places. The market has a significant role in driving the wheels of the economy.

The market is the backbone of the community's economy, both people who are among the lower classes or people who are among the upper classes. All elements related to economic matters are in the market, starting from the elements of production, distribution, or elements of consumption. Population growth will encourage the rate of economic growth. The economic needs of the community are in line with the development of the community itself. The need for the market as a place for transactions between traders and consumers is access to meet economic needs. The market can be interpreted as an arena of distribution or exchange of goods, where the interests of producers and consumers meet and in turn determine the continuity of the economic activities of the community.

Based on the phenomenon that has been conveyed in the background, the researchers formulated the research problem as follows: How big is the influence of traditional markets on improving the economy of the community in Merempan Hulu Village, Siak District, Siak Regency?

RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research used by the researcher is a quantitative research method. Quantitative research is a research that describes or explains a problem whose results can be generalized. The approach used by researchers is correlational. This approach is in accordance with the title of the author who examines "The Influence of Traditional Markets on Community Economic Improvement (Study of Pasar Senen, Merempan Hulu Village, Siak District, Siak Regency)". This research was carried out in Merempan Hulu Village, Siak District, Siak

Regency.. And the research time is from March to April 2018. The population is the entire research subject, if someone wants to examine all the elements in the research area, the research is also called a population study or census study (Arikunto, 2016: 130). Because this market is located and accessed in Hamlet 01, the population in the study is the entire population. There are 500 people living around the market, namely those in Hamlet 01 Merempan Hulu, Siak District, Siak Regency. The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by that population (Nawawi, 2011: 141). In this study, the sample taken is part of the total population, namely some people who carry out economic activities in Pasar Senen, Kampung Merempan Hulu, amounting to 83 people. The method used to determine the number of samples in this study is to use the slovin formula (G. Seville, 2013: 161). As follows:

$$n = \frac{\mathrm{N}}{1 + \mathrm{N}\,\mathrm{e}^2}$$

Where :

n = sample size

N = population size

e = percent (%) allowance for inaccuracy due to sampling error that is still tolerable or desirable, for example 10%.

So that the sample is obtained as follows:

$$n = \frac{500}{1 + 500\ (10\%)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{500}{1 + 500\ (0{,}1)^2}$$

n = 83, 33 (completed to 83 people)

From the determination of the sample based on the Slovin method above, the number of samples obtained was 83 people. By using a probability sampling technique, which is a sampling technique that provides equal opportunities for each element of the population to be selected as members of the sample. The method of determining the sample is using the random sampling method. Random sampling is taking samples from the population at random regardless of the strata that exist in the population (G. Seville, 2013: 118).

Observation is a direct systematic observation of the symptoms to be studied. Therefore, observation becomes one of the data collection techniques if it is in accordance with the research objectives, planned and recorded systematically, and controlled for reliability and validity (Pasalong, 2013: 131).

Questionnaire is a data collection technique by asking written questions to be answered in writing by the respondent. Questionnaires can be in the form of closed or open questions/statements, can be given to respondents directly or sent by post or internet (Sugiyono, 2015; 142). The data measurement scale used in this study is a Likert scale. This scale asks respondents to answer a question with answers from strongly agree (SS), agree (S), quite agree (CS), disagree (KS), and strongly disagree (STS). This question uses positive statements with the following points: Strongly Agree (5), Agree (4), Sufficiently Agree (3), Disagree (2), and Strongly Disagree (1) So these numbers only show the order of respondents,

Documentation is intended to obtain data directly from the research site, including relevant books, activity reports, regulations, photographs, and relevant data (Riduwan, 2013: 58).

Validity test is a measure that shows the level of data validity or the validity of an instrument. Validity test is obtained by correlating each indicator tail with the total indicator

variable tail. Then the correlation results are compared with the critical value at a significant level of 0.05% (Sunart, 2013: 3480. The following are the validity testing criteria:

1. If r count > r table (2-sided test with sig. 0.05) then the instrument or question items are significantly correlated with the total score (declared valid)
2. If r count < r table (2-sided test with sig. 0.05) then the instrument or question items are not significantly correlated with the total score (invalidated) (Sunart, 2013: 41).
3. The reliability test has a trustworthy nature. A measuring instrument is said to have reliability if it is used many times by the same researcher or by other researchers it will still give the same results, so reliability is how far the consistency of the measuring instrument used is reliable and precisely consistent if the measurement is repeated. For the reliability test, Cronbach's Alpha technique is used, where an instrument can be said to be reliable (reliable) can have a reliability coefficient or alpha of 0.5 or more (Jonathan, 2015: 100).

The data analysis method used in this research is to use a statistical test of the correlation coefficient by using several methods:

1. Simple Linear Regression Analysis

This analysis is to analyze research data regarding the Effect of Traditional Markets on Community Economic Improvement (Study of Pasar Senen, Merempan Hulu Village, Siak District, Siak Regency). The formula for Simple Linear Regression Analysis is as follows:

$$Y = a + Bx$$

Information:

Y = dependent variable or dependent variable
X = Independent variable
a = Intercept value is constant or the value of Y if X = 0
b = Regression coefficient, which is the number of increase or decrease in the dependent variable based on the independent variable. If b (+) then increases, if b (-) then there is a decrease.

2. Correlation coefficient

This method aims to determine a quantity that states how strong the influence of a variable is with other variables. The data analysis technique used by the author in this paper is descriptive quantitative, explaining the problems studied in the form of numbers with the formula*product moment correlation*. The interpretation of the r value of the correlation analysis results is as follows (Suliyanto, 2011: 16):

Table I
Interpretation of Correlation Coefficient Value of r

Coefficient Interval	**Influence Level**
0.00 – 0.29	Very Low Correlation
0.30 – 0.49	Low Correlation
0.50 – 0.69	Quite Strong Correlation
0.70 – 0.79	Strong Correlation
0.00 – 0.199	Very Strong Correlation

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The author's discussion is to analyze the data that has been presented in the results of the research above in accordance with the problems, namely the Effect of Traditional Markets on the Economic Improvement of the Community of Merempan Hulu Village, Siak District, Siak Regency. The data analysis that the author uses in this study is in the form of quantitative research methods, namely analysis in the form of numbers and will be explained from these numbers.

The author uses the Product Moment correlation formula. The purpose of this data analysis is to answer the formulation of the problem that the author has described in the previous chapter. The author has made a presentation after being accumulated and itemized by assigning a value to each answer that has been distributed and filled in, so the author can process the results of the questionnaire or questionnaire. The author will process and analyze data on the influence of traditional markets on the economic improvement of the people of Merempan Hulu Village, Siak District, Siak Regency.

1. Validity and Reliability Test

To test the validity and reliability of the instrument, the author uses the SPSS.20 tool by using an alpha value of 5% or 0.05 of the 83 respondents.

a. Test the Validity and Reliability of Variable X (Traditional Market Influence)

1. Validity test

Validity test is the accuracy or accuracy of an instrument in measuring what it wants to measure. Validity test is obtained by correlating each indicator score with the total score of the variable indicator. Then the correlation results are compared with the critical value at a significant level of 0.05.

One way to test the validity of the developed is to compare the value with for degree of fredoom (df) = n, in this case n is the number of samples. In this study, the sample amounted to 83. So that the amount of df can be calculated as df = 83, then it is obtained by 0.216 ()$\mathrm{r_{hitung}}\mathrm{r_{tabel}}\mathrm{r_{tabel}} \propto = 5\%$

Table II

SPSS Test Results Validity of Variable X (Traditional Market)

Item-Total Statistics				
No	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Number 1	37.99	11.866	.535	.718
No.2	38.28	12,691	.335	.748
No.3	37.88	13.034	.366	.742
No.4	38.13	12.848	.412	.737
No.5	38.22	13,367	.271	.754
No.6	38.25	12,703	.348	.746
No.7	38.17	11.922	.514	.721
No.8	38.39	11,557	.571	.711
No.9	38.30	11,920	.449	.731
No.10	38.08	13.103	.372	.742

Source: SPSS 20. 2018 Data Processed

Table III
Variable X Validity Test (Traditional Market)

No	Statement	***Corrected Item-Total Correlation***	r_{tabel} $\propto = \mathbf{0,05}$; $\boldsymbol{n = 83}$	Information
1	With the traditional market, the community has a place to sell	0.535	0.216	Valid
2	With the existence of traditional markets where people sell, the community has grown	0.335	0.216	Valid
3	With the traditional market, people are easy to shop	0.366	0.216	Valid
4	After the existence of traditional markets, the basic needs of the community are met	0.412	0.216	Valid
5	The Senen market in the village of Mempan Hulu provides daily goods needed by the community	0.271	0.216	Valid
6	Senen market in the upstream village of Mermpan can help the community in introducing their merchandise	0.348	0.216	Valid
7	Senen market in the upstream village of Mermpan makes it easy for the community to sell	0.514	0.216	Valid
8	Markets can help support community production	0.571	0.216	Valid
9	The market provides new job opportunities for the community	0.449	0.216	Valid
10	Traditional markets provide benefits to the community	0.372	0.216	Valid

Source: SPSS 20. 2018 Data Processed

The validity test uses the Pearson method which is processed with SPSS 20 which is carried out by comparing rcount with rtable through the following stages of analysis:
If rcountrtable then the test is valid>
If rcountrtable then the test is invalid<

From table 5.23 it can be seen that the "r" Product Moment table with a significant level of 5% obtained r table 0.216. Because value*Corrected Item-Total Correlation*of each statement is greater than rtable of 0.216 so it can be said that the statements are valid.>

2. Reliability Test

Reliability test is to determine the consistency of the measuring instrument, whether the measuring instrument used is reliable and remains consistent if the measurement is repeated. For the reliability test, Cronbach's alpha technique is used, where an instrument can be said to be reliable if it has a reliability coefficient or alpha of 0.5 or more.

Alpha Cronbach's technical formula is as follows:

$$r_{11} = \left(\frac{k}{k-1} \right)$$

Information:

R11 = Reliability Value

k = Number of Items

Table IV

Reliability Value of Variable X (Traditional Market)

Reliability Statistics			
Cronbach's Alpha	Part 1	Value	.549
		N of Items	5a
	Part 2	Value	.655
		N of Items	5b
	Total N of Items		10
Correlation Between Forms			.606
Spearman-Brown Coefficient	Equal Length		.755
	Unequal Length		.755
Guttman Split-Half Coefficient			.749

Source: SPSS 20. 2018 Data Processed

Based on table 5.24 above, it can be seen that the value ofGuttman Split-Half Coefficientby 0,749. This means that the value is greater than 0.5. So it can be said that the variable X (Traditional Market) has been tested for reliability.

b. Test the Validity and Reliability of Variable Y (Economic Improvement)

1. Validity test

Table V.
SPSS Test Results Variable Y Validity (Economic Improvement)

Item-Total Statistics				
No	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Number 1	28.55	11,640	.345	.754
No.2	28.92	10,907	.515	.736
No.3	28.94	10.179	.586	.721
No.4	28.76	10,917	.470	.743
No.5	28.65	10,450	.551	.728
No.6	28.76	11.258	.439	.749
No.7	28.58	11,491	.384	.758
No.8	28.58	11,149	.445	.748

Source: SPSS 20. 2018 Data Processed

One way to test the validity of the developed is to compare the value with for degree of fredoom (df) = n, in this case n is the number of samples. In this study, the sample amounted to 83. So that the amount of df can be calculated as df = 83, then it is obtained by 0.216 ()$\mathrm{r_{hitung}}\mathrm{r_{tabel}}\mathrm{r_{tabel}} \propto = 5\%$

Table VI
Y Variable Validity Test (Economic Improvement)

No	Statement	***Corrected Item-Total Correlation***	$\boldsymbol{r_{tabel}}$ $\propto = \mathbf{0,05}$; $\boldsymbol{n = 83}$	Information
1	With the market, people can start trading	0.345	0.216	Valid
2	Since the existence of the market, the community's profits have increased	0.515	0.216	Valid
3	Since the existence of this Monday market, people's incomes have started to increase	0.586	0.216	Valid
4	With this Monday market, people can get additional income	0.470	0.216	Valid
5	Since the existence of this market, the community's economy has become better	0.551	0.216	Valid
6	By getting income, people's lives become prosperous	0.439	0.216	Valid
7	From the income from selling, the community can buy family needs	0.384	0.216	Valid

8	With the benefits obtained by the community, it can improve the economy	0.445	0.216	Valid

Source: SPSS 20. 2018 Data Processed

The validity test uses the Pearson method which is processed with SPSS 20 which is carried out by comparing rcount with rtable through the following stages of analysis:
If rcountrtable then the test is valid>
If rcountrtable then the test is invalid<

From table 5.26 it can be seen that the "r" Product Moment table with a significant level of 5% obtained r table 0.216. Because value*Corrected Item-Total Correlation*of each statement is greater than rtable of>0.216So it can be said that the statements are valid.

2. Reliability Test

Reliability test is to determine the consistency of the measuring instrument, whether the measuring instrument used is reliable and remains consistent if the measurement is repeated. For the reliability test, Cronbach's alpha technique is used, where an instrument can be said to be reliable if it has a reliability coefficient or alpha of 0.5 or more.
Alpha Cronbach's technical formula is as follows:

$$r_{11} = \left(\frac{k}{k-1} \right)$$

Information:
R11 = Reliability Value
k = Number of Items

Table VII
Y Variable Reliability Value (Economic Improvement)

Reliability Statistics			
Cronbach's Alpha	Part 1	Value	.653
		N of Items	4a
	Part 2	Value	.619
		N of Items	4b
	Total N of Items		8
Correlation Between Forms			.595
Spearman-Brown Coefficient	Equal Length		.746
	Unequal Length		.746
Guttman Split-Half Coefficient			.746

Source: SPSS 20. 2018 Data Processed

Based on table 5.27 above, it can be seen that the value ofGuttman Split-Half Coefficient0.746. This means that the value is greater than 0.5. So it can be said that the variable Y (Economic Improvement) has been tested for reliability.

2. Simple Linear Regression Analysis

Simple linear regression analysis is a linear relationship between one independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y). This analysis is to determine the direction of influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable whether positive or

negative and to predict the value of the dependent variable if the value of the independent variable increases or decreases.

Simple Linear Regression Formula as follows:

Y = a + bX

The results obtained using the statistical program are shown in the following table:

Table VIII

Coefficientsa

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	9.201	3,712		2.479	.015
	Traditional Market Influence	.557	.087	.579	6389	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Economic Improvement

Source: SPSS Processed Data .20.2018

The regression equation from the results of statistical calculations is obtained as follows:

Y= 9.201+0.579 X

The meaning of the linear regression equation is:

a. constant of9.201it means that if the influence of the Traditional Market is assumed to be zero (0), then the economic increase is9,201.
b. X coefficient =0.579shows that the traditional market (X) has a positive effect on economic improvement (Y). that is, if each time the X variable is increased by one, then the Y variable will increase0.579.

3. Correlation Test

In this study, to find out or prove the influence of traditional markets on improving the community's economy, namely between the independent variable and the dependent variable, the author uses the Pearson Product Moment correlation formula and is processed using SPSS 20. In processing the data, the author uses the help of computer equipment through the SPSS Version program. 20.0 for windows SPSS is a computer program package used to process statistical data. Then after knowing the magnitude of the relationship between the variables X and Y, the authors will interpret these values to the following table to find out how influential traditional markets are to improve the community's economy.

Table IX

Product Moment Correlation Coefficient Interpretation

Coefficient interval	Influence Level
0.00 – 0.29	Very Low Correlation
0.30 - 0.49	Low Correlation
0.50 - 0.69	Quite Strong Correlation
0.70 - 0.79	Strong Correlation
0.80 - 0.100	Very Strong Correlation

Source: Book of applied econometrics theory and application of spss, 2011

To find out how much influence traditional markets have on improving the community's economy. That is using the SPSS version 20 program for windows, as for the results of the analysis are:

Table X
Correlation of the Effect of Traditional Markets on Community Economic Improvement

Correlations			
		Traditional Market Influence	Economic Boost
Traditional Market Influence	Pearson Correlation	1	.579**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	83	83
Economic Boost	Pearson Correlation	.579**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	83	83
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Source: SPSS Processed Data 20.2018

Based on the data in table 5.30 above, it can be seen that the correlation coefficient (rcount) is 0.579 (r=57.9%). This shows that there is an influence between the traditional market on the improvement of the community's economy in the village of Merempan Hulu with a significant value of 0.000, which is smaller than 0.579, so the existence of the traditional market has a significant effect on the improvement of the economy of the community in the village of Merempan Hulu. The magnitude of the influence is in the average value of the interval 0.50 - 0.69 which means it is quite strong in effect.

4. Hypothesis testing

The t-test was used to determine the partially significant level of the influence of the X variable (Traditional Market) on the Y variable (Economic Improvement). This test aims to answer the previous hypothesis. Partial test results (t) can be seen in the following table:

Table XI

Coefficientsa						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	9.201	3,712		2.479	.015
	Influence of traditional market	.557	.087	.579	6389	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Economic Improvement						

Source: SPSS Processed Data 20.2018

Based on table 5.31 above, the calculated t value is 6389 while the t table value is based on a significant level of 5% with df = nk (in this study df = 83-2 = 81) so that the t table value is 1.990. So it can be concluded that t count 6389 > t table 1.990. This means that there is a significant influence between the traditional market on the improvement of the community's economy in the village of Merempan Hulu.

5. Coefficient of Determination ()R^2

The coefficient of determination is used to determine the percentage contribution of the influence of variable X (Traditional Market) simultaneously on variable Y (Economic Improvement). This coefficient of determination shows how much influence the variable X has on variable Y, the higher the coefficient of determination, the higher the ability of the independent variable to explain the variation of changes in the dependent variable, with the following formula:

KD = x 100%r^2

Information :

KD = coefficient of determination (contribution of variable x to variable y)

r^2= correlation coefficient between variable x and variable y

The results obtained using the statistical program are shown in table 5.32 below:

Table XII

Coefficient of Determination ()R^2

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.579a	.335	.327	3.059

a. Predictors: (Constant), Traditional Market Influence

b. Dependent Variable: Economic Improvement

Source: SPSS Processed Data 20.2018

Based on table 5.32 above, the number (R Square) is 0.335 or (33.5%). This shows that the percentage of the influence of traditional markets on economic growth is 33.5%. Thus, R Square indicates that the increase in the community's economy is influenced by the existence of traditional markets by 0.335 or 33.5%. While the remaining 66.5% is influenced by other variables not examined in this study.R^2

Based on the results of the research above, it can be explained that the number of respondents was 83 people. Most of the respondents were men as many as 49 people or 59.03% and the rest were women as many as 34 people or 40.96%. Respondents who work as traders as many as 39 people or 46.98%, respondents who work as farmers as many as 24 people or 28.91%, as fishermen as many as 12 people or 14.45%, and the rest work as IRT as many as 8 people or 9, 63%.

The effect of traditional markets on improving the community's economy shows the t arithmetic value of 6.389 > t table 1.990 and a significance of 0.000 < 0.05. This shows that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, meaning that there is a significant influence between the existence of Traditional Markets on improving the economy of the community in Merempan Hulu Village, Siak District, Siak Regency.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As the end of writing, in this chapter, conclusions and suggestions that are relevant for future researchers can be submitted in accordance with the results of the data analysis research that has been carried out. Based on simple linear regression analysis, the regression model for improving the economy of the people of Merempan

Hulu Village, Siak District, Siak Regency was obtained Y = 9.201 + 0.579 X. This means that the traditional market has a positive influence on improving the economy of the people of Merempan Hulu Village, Siak District, Siak Regency. Based on the t test, it can be concluded , traditional markets have an effect on improving the economy of the Merempan Hulu village community. This is evidenced by the t arithmetic value of 6.389 > t table 1.990 and a significance of 0.000 < 0.05. This shows that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted.With a coefficient value of 0.579, it is in the interval 0.50-0.69, which means that the traditional market of Kampung Merempan Hulu has a strong enough effect on improving the community's economy.

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