

Strengthening Economy Community at RT 004/RW 02 Kastela Village, Ternate City

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Abstract

The implementation of this community service program is to actualize the third element in the Tri Darma of Higher Education. The aim is to assist the community in increasing the productivity of the community in the Kastela sub-district. The method used is community involvement in community service activities in the form of lectures and counseling about the utilization of local potential in increasing productivity. This is because in general they are not aware of the potential for land use due to several constraints. These include factors such as rocky land, the habit of releasing livestock which can disturb crops, and the absence of a community as a motivator. Lack of skills, and capital. Through this activity the community will be given directions to be able to utilize the idle land. Among them is the utilization of land for the cultivation of freshwater fish by utilizing various materials that are simple, cheap and easy to find around.

Keywords: Strengthening, Economy, Society.

Abstrak

Pelaksanaan program pengabdian masyarakat ini adalah untuk mengaktualisasikan unsur ketiga pada Tri Darma Perguruan Tinggi. Tujuannya adalah membantu masyarakat dalam meningkatkan produktifitas masyarakat di kelurahan Kastela. Metode yang digunakan adalah pelibatan masyarakat dalam kegiatan pengabdian kepada masyarakat berupa ceramah dan penyuluhan tentang pemanfaatan potensi setempat dalam meningkatkan produktifitas. Hal ini karena pada umumnya belum menyadari tentang potensi pemanfaatan lahan tersebut karena terkendala pada beberapa hal. Antara lain factor lahan yang berbatu, adanya kebiasaan melepasliarkan ternak yang dapat mengganggu tanaman, dan tidak adanya masyarakat yang bisa menjadi motivator. Kurangnya skill, dan modal. Melalui kegiatan ini masyarakat akan diberikan arahan untuk dapat memanfaatkan lahan tidur tersebut. Diantaranya adalah ada pemanfaatn lahan untuk pembudidayaan ikan air tawar dengan memanfaatkan berbagai bahan yang sederhana, murah, dan mudah untuk didapatkan di sekitar.

Kata Kunci: Penguatan, Ekonomi, Masyarakat.

INTRODUCTION

Kastelah village is located in the southern area of Ternate City, precisely in the Ternate Island sub-district. Even though it is not too far from the city center of Ternate, its development is relatively behind when compared to several surrounding sub-districts. Such as sub-district, Gambesi, Sasa sub-district, and Jambula sub-district. One of the differentiating variables is that the location of the three sub-districts is closer to the large campuses in North Maluku, so that the wheels of the economy are driven by the various needs of students.

The Kastelah community actually also has a lot of potential which, if it can be identified well and can be developed appropriately, will also be able to be relied on to be able to move the wheels of the economy of the surrounding community. It can even become a supplier for several needs in the

surrounding area. Or even become a new alternative market for the surrounding area. This is because this sub-district has a very strategic location, namely close to the city center and there are sub-districts around it which have a relatively dense population.

Among some of these potentials is land that is still very large and has not been utilized optimally, where this potential can be used as productive land capable of producing various human needs. Such as potential agricultural products, in the form of vegetables and various other horticultural products. The second potential is livestock products. In fact, this area has been managed by some of the community, it's just that up until now, various community livestock have still been released into the wild, causing a lot of disturbance to the surrounding community. This potential has not been managed optimally because it is only managed

by a handful of people. Other potential is tourism and aquaculture, especially for land fish. It's just that almost all of this potential has not been managed optimally so it has not been able to have an impact on the community's economy.

This was emphasized by Ahlina, Riono, and Harahap (2019:94), that there are several types of containers in fish cultivation activities, but what is often used for cultivating freshwater fish is a cultivation container in the form of a pond. Several types of ponds that are often used in freshwater fish cultivation include earth ponds, concrete ponds, hapa ponds and tarpaulin ponds. So that the land around Kastela sub-district can also be utilized.

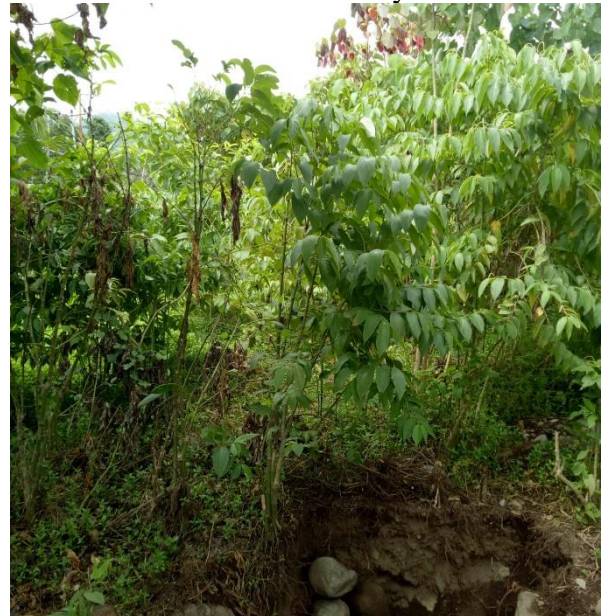
In fact, on the other hand, some of the surrounding community do not have permanent jobs, some are even just waiting for work from various parties. Such as the existence of work projects carried out by the government around their environment. Or also on various jobs offered by people who need their services, such as carpentry or so on. The result is that the level of community productivity is also relatively low. This condition is certainly a very strong indication of the need for assistance for the surrounding community. As research conducted by Sarawit (2021:19), community empowerment using the Floating Jarring Keramba (KJA) method has had a significant impact on improving the welfare of the community in Maninjau Lake through increasing income, increasing employment opportunities, and providing business opportunities.

For this reason, a community empowerment program will be carried out in the form of a trial of tilapia cultivation using plastic or tarpaulin ponds. This activity will be carried out in the Kastelah sub-district, especially for around 10 residents in RT 004/RW 02.

Community economic empowerment itself has many benefits for society. Because empowerment is carried out to shape the community to become independent, creative and have a high business spirit, not only depending on the capital provided (Ristiana

and Yusuf, 2020). In the end, the aim of these empowerment activities, as stated by Sutresni, Suharsono, and Tripalupi (2019), is that the community agrees that the Sadu Mandara Gate program can empower the community in terms of reducing poverty and improving the welfare of village communities.

Sarianah, Sihabuddin, and Suwarlan (2019:276) further explained the impact of this empowerment program. Community independence is a condition experienced by the community which is characterized by the ability to think, decide and do something that is deemed appropriate in order to achieve solutions to existing problems. faced by using abilities consisting of cognitive, conative, psychomotor, affective abilities, by mobilizing the resources possessed by the internal environment of the community.



Sleeping Land in Kastela Village

Program Objectives

The aim of this program is to actualize one of the elements of the Tri Darma of Higher Education, namely community service and to assist the community in increasing community productivity in the Kastela sub-district.

Expected results

The expected result of this community service is that by carrying out this activity in the community in Kastela Village, Ternate City, South District, the community at the Kastela sub-district level will have the ability

to manage the various potentials that exist to improve the family's economic conditions.

Program Usability

With this community service activity in the Kastela Village community, South Ternate District, it is hoped that in the future family income will increase and their economic life will become more prosperous.

Activity Output

The results of this community service activity will be published in the national community service scientific journal.

Problem Solution

To be able to mobilize the community to play a more active role in exploiting the various potentials around them, to be able to use them as a means to improve the standard of living of the community. Social assistance is present as an agent of change who is involved in helping solve problems faced by society. Community assistance can be interpreted as a dynamic interaction between community groups and assistants to jointly face various challenges such as; designing programs to improve socio-economic life, education, mobilizing local community resources, solving social problems, creating or opening access to meet needs, establishing collaboration with various parties relevant to the context of community empowerment. The ultimate goal of the partnership community program (PKM) is to increase the knowledge and skills of the two partner groups (Kusnayadi, Merdekawati, and Kusumawardhani, 2019:97).

Referring to Nisa' and Izzah (2020:117) that the principles of mentoring that can be used as a guide in community empowerment efforts, one of which is the principle of self-sufficiency where people are motivated and encouraged to try based on their own will and abilities and not always depend on outside help. Meanwhile, on the principle of learning to discover for themselves, groups in society grow and develop on the basis of their willingness and ability to learn to discover for themselves what they need and what they will develop, including efforts to change their livelihoods and lives.

In line with the strengths perspective, community assistants do not view clients and

their environment as passive systems that do not have any potential. Rather, they are seen as social systems that have positive power and are beneficial to the problem-solving process. Part of the social work approach is finding something good and useful. Social assistance has a very important role in determining the success of community empowerment programs. In accordance with the principle of empowerment, community empowerment really needs to pay attention to the importance of public participation. In this context, the role of a social worker or community assistant is often realized in the capacity of a companion, not as a healer or problem solver directly. This program is usually manifested in the form of strengthening people's participation in the planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of program activities. Companions enable community members to identify the strengths within themselves, as well as access community resources around them.

Facilitators also usually help build and strengthen networks and relationships between local communities and broader development policies. Community assistants must have knowledge and skills about how to work with individuals in the context of local communities, as well as how to influence community positions in the context of wider social institutions. Rural communities are synonymous with low education, low income, low productivity, and young marriages. In efforts to empower village communities, assistance is needed from institutions that are competent in community empowerment matters. Higher education is one of the institutions that is able to provide assistance to the community. One part of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education is community service. Community, where various programs can be carried out to help empower the community by utilizing various existing potentials. For this reason, in this program, efforts will be made to recognize local potential in the community and efforts to utilize it by directly involving the government at the sub-district level and the community in general.

In general, this activity will make the people in Kastela village the target of this

program. However, in particular, it will make the communities around locations that have the potential to be developed into centers producing various commodities, including agriculture, plantations and freshwater fish farming. .

IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

This activity was carried out using lecture and counseling methods to the activity participants who were members of the Kastela Village community. The material presented is in the form of motivation by encouraging participants to be more active in utilizing various potentials in their respective locations. We are strongly encouraged to be more creative in taking advantage of all the opportunities we have to increase our productivity. For this reason, one way to take advantage of the existing potential to optimize opportunities is to raise tilapia fish by using simple ingredients that are cheap and widely available around us. Namely by using a pool in the form of a boplang wooden.

Relating to developing public awareness in utilizing local potential to increase productivity.

Steps for Implementing Community Service Activities:

1. The community service implementation team conducted an initial survey in Kastela Village.
2. The community service implementation team coordinates with the local RT.
3. The team implementing community service determines the right time to carry out community service.
4. The community service implementation team heads to the service location according to the specified time.

Materials Used in the Service

To be able to carry out this activity well, equipment is needed in the form of:

1. 10 wood blocks
2. 10 pieces wooden board
3. Nail
4. sheeting Plastic
5. Pipe Plastic

This material will be used to make boplang or water storage containers, in this case as fish keeping containers. The area is made in the form of a rectangle measuring 2 x 3 meters. This capacity is used to accommodate 500 fish seeds for a period of 3 to 4 months.

Apart from that, you also need:

1. Tilapia fish seeds measuring between 8 – 12 cm or weighing 30 grams/500 fish
2. Pellets (fish feed) or animal feed as much as 300 kilo grams for the maintenance period
3. Probiotics as a supplement for fish
4. Clean water

Overview of science and technology

This activity was carried out using the method of direction, question and answer / interactive dialogue, and guidance to the community of Kastela Village, Central Ternate District regarding developing community awareness in utilizing idle land to increase productivity.

Steps for Implementing Community Service Activities:

1. The community service implementation team conducted an initial survey in Kastela Village.
2. The community service implementation team coordinates with sub-district officials and their apparatus.
3. The team implementing community service determines the right time to carry out community service.
4. The community service implementation team heads to the service location according to the specified time.
5. The community service implementation team presented the results of the study in front of sub-district officials and the community.

Visually, the container that will be used is as shown below ini:



Container for placing tarpaulin

Activity Location

Kastela Village is included in the geographical area of South Ternate City. Kastela Sub district has a sub-district area of 14.75 ha and has 4 RTs and 3 RWs. Kastela Sub-district is directly adjacent to the surrounding sub-districts: North side, Jambul sub-district, West side, Free Sea, East side, Foramadiah Sub district, South side, Rua sub-district. The population is 502 women. The total male population is 435 people. The population percentage is 937 people, and 239 heads of families (KK).



Activity Locations, Google map

Based on existing data, information was obtained that the distance of the Unkhair Campus as a place for carrying out community service activities carrying out daily duties as teaching staff (lecturers) to the Kastela sub-district as a place for carrying out activities is 4.9 km. This distance can be covered by vehicle at normal speed in 11 minutes. This distance is considered very appropriate

because it will not cause disruption to daily tasks which are their main responsibilities.



Coordination atmosphere with Kastela Village Head and Staff

In general, this activity will make the people in Kastela village the target of this program. However, in particular, it will enable communities around locations that have potential for unused land to be developed into productive land, through community service activities that will be carried out.

RESULTS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES

According to the schedule agreed between the PKM activity implementers and the participants, the activities were carried out in the Kastela sub-district. The participants were given motivation about the importance of making the most of their time by exploiting the various potentials that exist around the environment. It is realized that not all people will be able to see this potential, which is why the Unkhair academic community will be happy to be the pioneers in moving it forward.

Participants are given an understanding of the potential around them that can be utilized. Among them is the large area of unused land that has never been utilized. It is only a place for shrubs to grow and sometimes just a place for some residents' livestock to roam. This condition causes the land to become a nuisance for some other residents.

According to research conducted by Mamoto, Mandey, and Benu (2021:164-168), several reasons for the increase in idle land are social and economic factors.



Documentation of 2023 PKm Implementation



Documentation of 2023 PKm Implementation

From the discussions and observations of PKm program implementers, several reasons why the community is less motivated to cultivate the idle land are related to the rocky condition of the land, the local community's habit of releasing livestock which disturbs the crops, lack of skills, and limited capital. This is in line with the research results of Karim and Adelia (2018: 88), that the ability to cultivate land is greatly influenced by the experience and skills of farmers in overcoming crop failure. From the availability of labor, business capital is a determining factor in cultivating land.

After that, the community was shown how to exploit this potential, in the form of raising tilapia fish using tarpaulin. From there, participants were given how to raise tilapia

which has sufficient economic value. Starting from a demonstration of the pool and procedures for maintaining it. For this reason, there is a discussion about how to make a pond using tarpaulin media. Next, a discussion continued on how to keep tilapia fish and how to handle them.



Condition of the Pond after Filling with Fish Seed

The participants were also shown the potential economic value of raising tilapia fish. That is, if the rearing process goes well, the 500 fish will be harvested in approximately 4 months or with an average size of around 250 – 200 grams, or around 4 – 5 fish per kilo. If the price of tilapia fish for consumption on the market is IDR 40,000,- then with 500 seeds and assuming they are successfully harvested, the amount of income earned by the community in 4 months is around 4,000,000,- - 5,000,000,-. If you subtract working capital of 2,500,000 to around 3,000,000, it means a net profit of around 1 to 1.5 million. Imagine if this business was taken seriously and in even larger volumes.



Publication of PKm activities in 2023

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This PKm activity is supported by funds from the 2023 Khairun University Postgraduate PKUPT. For this reason, as the organizer of the activity, he would like to thank the Director of Postgraduate Unkhair. The

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same words were also conveyed to the Chancellor of Khairun University, the Chair of LPPM Unkhair, and the Management of the Borneo Community Service Journal who were pleased to publish the results of the PKm activities.

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