

Strengthening the Community Economy through Empowerment Housewife in Lako Akelamo Village, West Halmahera Regency

Prince Charles Heston Runtunuwu¹, Amran Husen²

^{1,2} Khairun University, Indonesia

Corresponding e-mail; princecharles.unkhair@gmail.com

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Abstract

Fish is the biggest asset in Lako Akelamo Village, West Halmahera Regency. Since Lako Akelamo Village was formed, most villagers have worked as fishermen due to the abundance of fish resources in Lako Akelamo Village. This is proven through an interview with the Department of Food Security, Agriculture, and Fisheries Unit 1, which stated that in the past two years, more precisely in 2019-2022, Sahu was one of the contributors to the largest fish catch in North Maluku for two consecutive years. This service activity aims to empower homemakers through targeted counseling, education, and skills training, encouraging their active participation in income-generating activities. The assistance employs participatory rural appraisal (PRA) by engaging the community in extension and education, training and guidance, field assistance, community involvement, research and Monitoring, and partnership development. The result of the study exemplifies the potential of community-led and participatory approaches in enhancing the economic fabric of a village through the empowerment of housewives. The lessons learned from this project can serve as a valuable guide for future development initiatives, emphasizing the importance of collaboration, active engagement, and tailored strategies to achieve sustained economic growth and community well-being.

Keywords

fish processing; fish tell; food; productive; varied.



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INTRODUCTION

Lapasi Village is located in Sahu District, Regency West Halmahera, North Maluku Province, with an area of ± 7,000 hectares based on data from the village report in 2019. The Village has 593 residents and 188 families (card family). Lako Akelamo Village has three assets and daily livelihoods, including Rattan, Rubber, and Fish. However, most village residents prefer to work as personal fishermen because Fish is the biggest asset in the Village. The Village is based on results observation and interviews, which were obtained directly from service Fishery units 1 Regency West Halmahera. In the past two years, namely 2019-2020, West Halmahera Regency received the award for the largest fish income in Kalimantan

Central, and one of the largest fish contributors is Lako Akelamo Village. In accordance with Law Number 45 of 2009 concerning amendments to Law Number 31 Year 2004 About fishery, chapter 1 explains that Fish are all types of organisms that are all over or part of cycle life is at in in environment waters. Fish is not only obtained through fishing in the river, as is the case in Lako Akelamo Village Subdistrict Sahu, Regency West Halmahera. The average resident in Lako Akelamo Village prefers to work as a fisherman because of the abundant resources. Power natural form Fish are found in Lako Akelamo Village (Muchlashin et al., 2022). From the observations made, it was found that the Fish caught in Lako Akelamo Village 100% is only sold by village residents directly to agents who come to the Village directly to the market (Sebsibe et al., 2023; Yogia et al., 2023). Society never tries to process the results of Fish, the type of food like Pempek. The role of the Mother House ladder or woman in Lako Akelamo Village in creating processed fish production is very important.

Pempek is food Which Lots contains proteins, especially animal proteins Which are sourced from Fish. Pei's traditional emotional type is Palembang, Sumatra. Almost everyone increasingly likes Shich's existence, and it can be found everywhere, both on a small scale and a large scale, both in simple and luxurious places. The artisans' baskets arrived at the hotel. Pempek is made from ingredients such as ground fish meat, flour tapioca, water, salt, And spices to add flavor (Muliati et al., 2018). Pempek consists of several forms such as egg pempek, lenjer pempek, submarine pempek, pempek pastel, pempek know, pempek curly, pempek loose, and pempek there's something (Alhanannasir, et al., 2018). Besides pempek processed Fish, Can Also became type food Kerbas (shrimp crisp wet). Kerupuk / wet is a typical food made from river fish from Putussibau, Ibu City Regency Kapuas Upstream, Kalimantan West (Fitriyah & Ansori, 2022). Although his name is Crackers, he is Crackersanhe wet crac; kers looks like a typical Palembang Pempek. Shrimp is a crisp, wet, elongated oval shape with a length of 15 to 30 cm and a diameter of 2 to 5 cm (Inong Apprenticeship, 2015). Variant from shrimp crisp wet Alone Enough diverse There is Which fatty, There is Which No, and made from base various type fish (Soleha & Qomaruddin, 2020). Matter This causes the price of processing fish into varied and productive food to increase several times compared to directly selling Fish. Will but attention government local in development Skills in complaint fish This Can said Not yet Once done in Village village there is no fish-based food from Lako Akelamo Village This. The number of Fish in Lako Akelamo Village is quite large and can be processed into various forms of varied and

productive food (Chambers & Conway, 1992; Chen, 2018). Therefore, based on an analysis of Lako Akelamo Village, the village residents need to be given fish processing training so that the residents of Lako Akelamo Village process fish into varied food productive as well as improves the economy villagers Lako Akelamo.

METHODS

The approach employed in this service involves utilizing Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) to encourage community participation. The procedural steps in this service are outlined as follows:

Counseling and Education: Conduct outreach and educational initiatives within the community to emphasize the significance of enhancing the community economy through empowering housewives. The community understands the advantages and appropriate implementation procedures through these outreach efforts.

Training and Guidance: Providing residents with training and guidance to fortify the community economy through empowering housewives. Equipping communities with technical skills ensures the more effective and sustainable execution of such projects.

Field Assistance: Offering support to the community in their efforts to strengthen the economy through empowering housewives. This assistance addresses both technical and non-technical challenges that the community may encounter, ensuring the smooth implementation of the project.

Community Engagement: Involving the community in every phase of project planning and implementation, fostering a participatory process where the community actively contributes to determining suitable locations for strengthening the community economy through empowering housewives.

Research and Monitoring: I conducted research and monitoring activities focused on enhancing the community economy through empowering housewives. The gathered data aids in understanding the project's effectiveness and impact on improving the community's economy, with research results informing future initiatives.

Partnership Development: Establishing partnerships with local governments, non-governmental organizations, universities, and other relevant entities to advance the community's economy. Collaborative efforts between stakeholders strengthen the implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the community economy through the empowerment of housewives in a sustainable manner.

The method used to empower housewives in Lako Akelamo Village is training in processing Fish into varied and productive food—participants who follow amount

as much as the person Mother House ladder Which inhabitants Village Lako Akelamo. Activity training consists of several stages: stages of presentation material, giving guided exercises, demonstrations, and assistance.

1. Presenting material uses an enriched adult learning approach with learning methods including lecture, discussion, and question and answer. Learning methods that are applied with a learning approach, as mentioned above, are expected to be able to improve the motivation of participants to be able to process Fish directly variation and can be productive.
2. To support process learning, an activity guided about choosing Fish that can be processed to make food so that the Fish you choose can be utilized as a whole. It also provides plans for processing Fish into modern food types, which vary from fish crackers To Kerbas (shrimp crisp wet). As well as explain the marketing And the price of Fish, Which is Already in exercise so that the Public Can increase the economy through the sale of Fish, Which varies.
3. Demonstration and mentoring methods, by directly practicing choosing, cleaning, and processing it. Then practice making it using tools already bought, making things easier for the community in fish processing.

It processes Fish into varied and productive food in Lako Akelamo Village, District Sahu, West Halmahera Regency. This has been done through training activities. Training is held in Lako Akelamo Village; this is one of the student service programs KUBERMAS in society. In fact, this community service can provide solutions to the community in order to develop insight, increase knowledge, help improve the economy, and maintain the health of the Public.

One of the community service programs KUBERMAS students are implementing is training in processing Mantahukang fish into modern foods such as Pempek and Kerbas (Wet Crackers). The implementation of this training is based on training for adults. This training is intended for mothers who live in Lako Akelamo Village, which consists of 2 RT (Rukun Tetangga) and 1 RW (Rukun Warga). So, taking part in the training is a messenger from Village Lako Akelamo as much 8 Perh People, ts from 4 person Rpeopled four people from RT 2.

Implementation training This consists of several stages, including:

1. Preparation Activity

The first activity to prepare for the training was determining the location and date of activity implementation training. Activity training was held in Village Lako Akelamo, Sahu sub-district, West Halmahera district, at the Village Hall on the 17th of August 2021 from 09.00 to 16.00 WIB. The next stage is making a

poster for everyone in the Village, including village mothers, to get them to participate in training activities. After obtaining permission, the KUBERMAS team participants began to plan the activities and materials that would be delivered, as well as all preparations that support the training process. Figure 1 shows activity posters posted on the site program.



Picture 1. Lecture Material activity

2. Practice Processing Fish Become Food Modern

The practice of training in processing Fish into modern food was carried out on the 17th of August, 2023 from 19.00 to 21.00 WIB fish processing training becomes Modern food was attended by eight people consisting of 4 people from RT 1 and 4 people from RT 2 which is shown in Figure 2. The participants brought cooking utensils from the House. There are types of food that can be processed from Mantahukan fish into modern types, Pempek-Pempek and Kerbas (Shrimp crisp Wet), along with tools, materials, And methods making it among them is Recipe Make Fish crackers. Picture 3 shows the tools and materials used in this training.



Picture 2. Participant activity training



Picture 3. Tool And material activity

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

To the training objectives explained above, the benefits of the training are devotion. This society is as follows:

1. In accordance with the training carried out in Lako Akelamo Village, it is hoped that they will have influence, which is very important For the Public in increasing Skills in life and improving the economy.
2. The population's education level will increase as the economy improves, especially the generation's successor.
3. If the bloc owns Sktols in processing Fish in that way, stories will add knowledge and nutrition so that the Public will easily use Fish as a pet.
4. Apart from that, people can also learn about the types of food made from processed Fish.
5. With described content nutrition, benefits, and techniques, marketing will give knowledge so that the Public can guard their health, consume Fish with various variations, and have motivation for produce processed to sell.

It is hoped that the Community Service Program, in the form of training, can provide deep solutions to improve life skills for the community, especially housewives, to increase the quality of human resources. Even in society, it doesn't get an education, but they can be trained by giving training in fish processing. This community service program concerns colleges about society's problems in solving educational, economic, and life skills problems. Apart from that, there are connected ties between higher education institutions and the community so that the community feels like they are part of the effort to help the population's economy and educate the

nation's children. This community service activity will help the department's government program, Fishery in the Regency Lamongan, encourage fish consumption.

This Community Service program in the form of fish processing training is necessary evaluation so that this training can become a life skill for the local community. These life skills form increased skills to become innovative, economical, and productive. The evaluation criteria are in the form of follow-up from the community, namely that the community can do it process itself into other varied foods besides the processing that has been taught and also promote results of processed Fish to market. As for criteria simple and reject measuring in the Community Service program are:

1. The Public is capable of processing Fish by that taught moment training.
2. Public capable process fish become variation other.
3. Public capable process fish become food Healthy
4. Processing fish This Can become a life skill for society.
5. Processing fish Can become a home industry for the Public.
6. The expected Public Can become productive in increasing the economy to the front.
7. The Public can promote processed fish results at parties like supermarkets, schools, and markets.
8. The Public Can intertwine Work. The same is true with the government's service fishery in-frame help program.

Discussion

The initiative to strengthen the community economy through the empowerment of housewives represents a holistic approach to community development. This analysis will explore the intersection between scholarly research and the tangible outcomes of previous community engagement initiatives. By synthesizing academic knowledge with practical experiences, we aim to derive comprehensive insights into the impact of empowering housewives on the community's economic fabric.

Scholarly studies consistently emphasize the socioeconomic dynamics at play when housewives are empowered. This includes increased household income, financial stability, and the overall economic resilience of the community (Nugroho et al., 2023; Rahmi et al., 2020). By grounding these theoretical underpinnings in the context of real-world outcomes from past community engagement initiatives, we can

discern the practical implications of these dynamics on the community's economic landscape.

The academic discourse underscores the pivotal role of education and skill development in empowering housewives. Research indicates that providing educational opportunities enhances the capabilities of housewives, making them valuable contributors to the community's economic activities (Cordero et al., 2018); (Irawan et al., 2023). Aligning these scholarly insights with the results of previous community engagement projects reveals how educational initiatives have translated into tangible skills, contributing to the economic empowerment of housewives.

Entrepreneurship and microfinance are recurrent themes in scholarly literature and practical community initiatives aimed at housewife empowerment. Academic research suggests that supporting housewives in entrepreneurial endeavors can catalyze economic growth (Desembrianita et al., 2023); (Asfahani et al., 2023). By juxtaposing these findings with the outcomes of past community projects that embraced entrepreneurship and microfinance, we can distill effective strategies for sustained economic development within the community (Moridu et al., 2023); (Islam et al., 2022; Mukherjee, 2018).

The scholarly lens often focuses on the broader implications of gender dynamics, asserting that empowering housewives is integral to overall community well-being. Previous community engagement efforts centered on gender equality provide invaluable insights into the transformative potential of empowering housewives (Farooq et al., 2022; Fitriani & bin Abdul Aziz, 2021). Analyzing the successes and challenges of these initiatives informs a nuanced understanding of how gender dynamics influence the community's economic fabric.

So, the synthesis of scholarly research and the outcomes of past community engagement initiatives sheds light on the multifaceted impact of empowering housewives on the community economy. This integrated analysis deepens our understanding of the theoretical underpinnings and provides practical insights for refining future strategies. By combining academic knowledge with on-the-ground experiences, we can craft targeted and effective approaches to fortify the community economy through the empowerment of housewives.

CONCLUSION

Fish tell me as wrong one fish water bid Which product processed which diverse. Product process: There is utilization from meat, bone, or thorns, And skin fish. Some of these processed products include Fish Crackers and Kerbas (Wet Crackers). Process this diversification of fish processing requires technology to

increase output. Will but technology which there is no everything is technology Which advanced. Technology, even simple ones, can be implemented. Based on this, the village community and we can utilize the opportunity that exists in the system to process Fish. Temporary necessary institutions support to assist Village communities in diversifying their processing. With expectations public Village Lako Akelamo on especially capable increase well-being and economy Village Village proceed.

The participatory nature of the initiative fostered a sense of community ownership and collaboration, ensuring the sustainability of the empowerment efforts. Empowered housewives emerged as key contributors to the Village's income generation and economic resilience. Village establishment of partnerships with local entities further strengthened the initiative's impact, promoting a holistic approach to community development. In conclusion, this study exemplifies the potential of community-led and participatory approaches in enhancing the economic fabric of a village through the empowerment of housewives.

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