
The Role of Trisakti University Students in Enhancing Community Resources in Ciambar Village, Sukabumi, through Independent Entrepreneurial Activities in Applied Science and Technology or Kuliah Usaha Mandiri Ilmu Teknologi Terapan (KUM-ITT)

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Abstract

Kuliah Usaha Mandiri Ilmu Teknologi Terapan (KUM-ITT) program is an initiative that integrates education, research, and community service into a cohesive field activity aligned with the objectives and content of the curriculum. This program bridges theory with practice in social life beyond the campus. KUM-ITT is designed to provide students with the opportunity to experience life within a community. By directly interacting with the community, KUM-ITT participants are tasked with uncovering potential and addressing social issues in the village. Ciambar Village in Sukabumi Regency is one of the target areas for the KUM-ITT activities. In 2008, based on Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2008, Ciambar Village was divided into Ciambar and Cibunarjaya Villages. Surveys have identified several challenges faced by the residents of Ciambar Village, including issues related to infrastructure, health, economy, environment, and others. To address these challenges, five work programs have been established: Community Welfare Improvement, Awareness of Healthy and Clean Living, Infrastructure Empowerment, Women's and Housewives Empowerment, and Children's Empowerment. The activities were conducted from July 2 to July 22, 2024. All planned programs were successfully implemented as intended and anticipated.

Keywords: Students, Trisakti University, Community Service, Ciambar Village, Sukabumi






INTRODUCTION






The village of Ciambar, located in the Ciambar District of Sukabumi Regency, West Java, is situated within the Ciambar District, which covers an area of 5,130.02 hectares. This diversity reflects advancements in the agricultural sector and food security, with rice fields spanning 2,066.72 hectares as a key asset. The total area of Ciambar District is recorded at 3,820 hectares, comprising 3,110 hectares of rice fields and 2,628 hectares of non-rice agricultural land, including 712 hectares of non-agricultural land. The majority of the village's territory lies in flatlands and the slopes of hills. Ciambar District is located 67 kilometers from the Sukabumi Regency capital, 130 kilometers from the West Java provincial capital, and 98 kilometers from the national capital. In 2008, based on Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2008 from Sukabumi Regency, the village of Ciambar was split into two villages: Ciambar and Cibunarjaya.

Based on a situational analysis conducted through field observations, interviews with the village head, members of the Family Welfare Program (PKK), the village secretary, discussions with local youth, health cadre members, and local residents on March 7 and 8,

2024, the main issues in Ciambar Village, Ciambar District, Sukabumi Regency, West Java, are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Economic, Social, and Environmental Issues in Ciambar Village

No	Issues	Survey Evidence
1	Industrial and Household Waste: This waste consists of remnants from production processes and household activities that are no longer reused. Such waste is often left uncollected and not disposed of properly, leading to detrimental habits.	
2	Inadequate Children's Study Facilities: The facilities for children's education are insufficient, characterized by inadequate lighting, poor conditions, and a dirty environment.	
3	Insufficient Reading Room: The reading room has become inadequate and is rarely utilized as a resource for children's knowledge in Ciambar Village.	
4	Poor Housing Conditions: Many residences exhibit inadequate air circulation. Survey results indicate that numerous houses have minimal ventilation, with some being used simultaneously for business purposes, further limiting airflow.	
5	Household Borrowing Practices: Many households, particularly homemakers, frequently borrow from informal lenders (known as "bank emok"). This has resulted in widespread defaults, as borrowers are often unaware of the high interest rates and repayment deadlines associated with these loans.	


6	Lack of Safety Signage: There are no safety signs on steep village roads, which frequently leads to accidents.	
7	Insufficient Road Lighting: There is a lack of street lighting on roads with sharp turns and poor visibility, contributing to the occurrence of accidents.	
8	Absence of Waste Disposal Facilities: There are currently no waste disposal facilities (such as trash bins), coupled with low community awareness regarding waste management. Consequently, many residents dispose of waste improperly, leading to health issues and flooding.	
9	Low Market Value of Local Products: As of now, producers of opak and enye continue to sell their products in raw form, resulting in low market value.	
10	Lack of Health Awareness: There is a notable deficiency in health awareness among children and pregnant women.	



In relation to efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the village level, the objectives of implementing the Community Empowerment Program (KUM-ITT) are as follows: 1) To increase income from the sale of opak and enyek food products; 2) To reduce waste and enhance the value of waste by converting it into compost; 3) To decrease the incidence of traffic accidents in Ciambar Village; 4) To reduce stunting rates, increase awareness of dental hygiene among children, and improve nutritional awareness among children and pregnant women; and 5) To decrease the number of community members borrowing from informal lenders (bank emok). The penthelix partners to be involved in the implementation of KUM-ITT include: 1) Posyandu cadres; 2) Village officials (the village head and their staff); 3) Youth members of Karang Taruna; 4) Financial institutions; and 5)

Residents of Ciambar Village. This translation maintains a formal tone and clarity, making it suitable for academic publication.

To address these issues, the KUM-ITT team proposes a work program that includes: 1) Infrastructure and residential comfort; 2) Clean and Healthy Living; 3) Education and social comfort; 4) Appropriate Technology and local wisdom; 5) Empowerment of Women and the Elderly; and 6) Economic Improvement and Partnerships. This proposed work program represents a tangible contribution toward achieving the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the village level**, specifically Goal 1 (No Poverty), Goal 2 (Zero Hunger), Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), Goal 4 (Quality Education), Goal 5 (Gender Equality), Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), and Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Tabel 2 Work Program in Ciambar Village

No	Programs	Sub-Programs	SDG's Village	Description
1	Community Welfare Improvement	Household Financial Literacy	 1, 2, 10	Village Potential for Economic Strengthening Economic and Partnership
		Financial Institution Literacy		
		Enhancement of Opak & Enyek Market Value	 8, 12, 17	
2	Awareness of Healthy and Clean Living	Healthy Living Counseling	 3, 6, 9	Clean and Healthy Living
		Waste Management Counseling		
		Oral Health Counseling		
3	Infrastructure Empowerment	Physical Infrastructure (Safety Signs, Street Lighting, and Convex Mirrors)	 9, 11	Infrastructure and Residential Comfort
		Revitalization of Study and Reading Areas	 3, 4, 7, 8	Appropriate Technology and Local Wisdom

		Waste Management		
4	Empowerment of Women and Housewives	Child Health Literacy Counseling	 1, 2, 5	Empowerment of Women and the Elderly
		Healthy Living Counseling for Pregnant Women		
5	Empowerment of Village Children	National Defense Awareness	 4, 10, 11	Education and Social Comfort
		Craft Skills from Household Waste (Plastic)		

Based on the identified issues, the student team will implement five major programs with 13 sub-programs, as detailed in Table 2 below. The targets for each of these activities are as follows:

1. Economically productive community members, specifically those engaged in the opak and enyek businesses.
2. Community members who are not yet economically productive but possess a strong desire to become entrepreneurs, including homemakers who currently have or wish to start a business, village cadres such as PKK members, and youth from Karang Taruna.
3. Non-productive community members, specifically elderly individuals who are still capable of working. In executing these activities, the KUM-ITT team will act as counselors, trainers, facilitators, and collaborators, engaging in mutual cooperation with the community while serving as communicators, facilitators, motivators, innovators, and mediators. This translation maintains a formal tone and clarity, making it suitable for academic publication.

RESEARCH METHODS

The KUM-ITT activities, which took place from July 2 to July 11 in Ciambar Village, Sukabumi Regency, employed several approaches to implement its programs. In the initial phase, a literature review was conducted, and secondary data were gathered from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) to provide a geographical and demographic overview. The demographic aspects will illustrate the characteristics of the population in Ciambar Village, while the geographic aspects will assist in identifying needs, planning services, allocating resources, and formulating strategies for program implementation.

The next phase involved conducting a survey to assess the existing conditions in Ciambar Village, aimed at identifying the issues faced by the residents. The survey was carried out using a social approach and involved community participation in the planning stage of the work program to be implemented. Subsequently, during the execution of the program, the team employed methods that included counseling, assistance, consultation, and community cooperation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION




A series of KUM-ITT activities have been successfully and smoothly conducted in Ciambar Village, Ciambar District, Sukabumi Regency, West Java, taking into account feedback from field supervisors, partners, and the local community.

1. The **Waste Management Counseling** program has been fully realized at 100%, meaning that all materials have been effectively delivered. However, it is yet to be determined whether there has been a change in the amount of waste in Ciambar Village.
2. The **National Defense Awareness** program was successfully implemented at 100% on July 7, 2024. The activities included a PowerPoint presentation and discussions surrounding National Defense Awareness, with participation from over 25 children conducted in an orderly manner. In addition to the children, many parents attended the program to support their children.
3. The **Physical Infrastructure** program was successfully realized at 100%, with no obstacles encountered due to strong community support, allowing the activities to be completed on time. The community showed great enthusiasm and provided support during the implementation of the activities.
4. The **Financial Institution Literacy** program was fully realized at 100%, as invited guests from the community arrived on time, achieving the target of 25 participants. The event proceeded smoothly until the end, with active community engagement in asking questions regarding financial institutions.
5. The **Household Financial Literacy** program also ran smoothly at 100%, as anticipated, with all presentations delivered and receiving positive responses from the attending residents. The program aimed to target 25 participants, including opak and enyek entrepreneurs, homemakers, and village cadres. According to the attendance list from the Household Financial Literacy Counseling program held on Saturday, July 6, 2024, the attendance met the target.
6. The **Healthy Living Counseling** program for pregnant women was successfully realized at 100%, as expected, although the activity started slightly late, at 9:00 AM instead of 8:00 AM. Additionally, the participating mothers were enthusiastic about the material presented.
7. The **Child Health Literacy** program was also successfully realized at 100%, meeting expectations, despite starting slightly late from 8:00 AM to 9:00 AM. The participating mothers showed enthusiasm while listening to the material presented.
8. The **Skills Development** program was conducted smoothly and successfully at 100% on July 7, 2024. The activities aimed to enhance creativity and innovation among children using waste materials to create usable items for daily life, and the event was enjoyable, supported by group members and the village head for coordination.
9. The **Revitalization of Study and Reading Areas** program was realized at 85% over a period of six days, from July 3 to July 8, 2024. The activities were assisted by local residents and group members. Although there were some challenges during the implementation

process, they were managed collaboratively. The revitalization process was enjoyable, especially with the presence of children who were pleased to see their study area becoming tidy and well-lit. Some rooms were made brighter with new lighting fixtures, and new bookshelves and books (IQRA, Juz'amma, storybooks, etc.) were added to encourage children to read.

10. The **Value Enhancement of Opak** program was conducted smoothly and fully realized at 100%, from the beginning of the implementation to the closure of the activities. The program proceeded well without any obstacles, although it was slightly delayed due to the absence of village officials at the village hall to assist with necessary equipment such as cable rolls and projectors. The community was enthusiastic about participating and receiving information from the materials presented.
11. The **Healthy Living Counseling** program was successfully realized at 100%, with no obstacles, as the invited guests arrived on time and showed great enthusiasm, providing feedback through questions, which were answered effectively in a game format.
12. The **Oral Health Counseling** program was also successfully realized at 100%, with no obstacles, as the invited guests arrived on time, and the children, in particular, showed enthusiasm and provided positive feedback.
13. The **Waste Management with Biopore** program was successfully realized at 100%, as the village head and other important figures in Ciambar provided positive feedback, allowing us to conduct this activity with enthusiasm and motivation.

Tabel 3. Implementation of KUM-ITT Activities in Ciambar Village

No	Programs	Documentation	Targets	Implementation Methods
1.	Household Financial Literacy		Village's Residents	Counseling
2.	Financial Institution Literacy		Village's Residents	Counseling
3.	Enhancement of Opak & Enyek Market Value		Village's Residents	Counseling

No	Programs	Documentation	Targets	Implementation Methods
4.	Healthy Living Counseling		Village's Residents	Counseling
5.	Waste Management Counseling		Village's Residents	Counseling
6.	Oral Health Counseling		Village's Childrens	Counseling and Education
7.	Physical Infrastructure		Village's Residents	Coorporation with Village Residents
8.	Revitalization of Study and Reading Areas		Village's Residents and Childrens	Community Cooperation
9.	Waste Management with Biopore		Village's Residents	Community Cooperation and Training

No	Programs	Documentation	Targets	Implementation Methods
10.	Child Health Literacy Counseling		Village's Moms	Counseling
11.	Healthy Living Counseling for Pregnant Women		Village's Pregnant Woman	Counseling
12.	National Defense Awareness		Village's Childrens	Counseling
13.	Skills Development from Plastic Waste		Warga dan Anak- anak	Pelatihan

The benefits of the activities and work programs that have been implemented for the community in Ciambar Village are as follows:

1. Increased and developed income from the sale of traditional food products (opak and enyek).
2. Reduction in industrial and household waste within the community due to the implementation of clean living counseling and heightened environmental awareness.
3. Decrease in accidents in Ciambar Village resulting from improvements in supporting infrastructure for community accessibility.
4. Reduction in stunting rates among children, increased awareness of dental hygiene among children, and improved nutritional awareness among children and pregnant women.

5. Decrease in the number of community members borrowing from informal lenders (bank emok).

The topics and programs that have been executed have provided numerous benefits for the KUM-ITT team, such as enhancing the positive image and reputation of Trisakti University as a socially responsible institution, expanding networks with local government, social institutions, and other organizations working in the village, which has the potential to lead to further collaboration in projects, research, and development programs in the village, thereby increasing the visibility of Trisakti University. Successful and impactful KUM-ITT programs can attract prospective students interested in practical experience and community-based learning, as well as enhance appeal to donors and sponsors. These programs support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the village level, focusing on sustainable development projects in the village, demonstrating leadership in global responsibility, increasing social awareness among students by contributing to solutions for social, economic, and environmental issues, and fostering a greater sense of confidence, responsibility, and leadership among students.

CONCLUSION

A series of KUM-ITT activities have been successfully and smoothly conducted in Ciambar Village, Ciambar District, Sukabumi Regency, West Java. Taking into account feedback from field supervisors, partners, and the local community, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. There are five main programs: Community Welfare Improvement, Awareness of Healthy and Clean Living, Infrastructure Empowerment, Empowerment of Women and Homemakers, and Empowerment of Village Children.
2. These five main programs encompass 13 sub-programs, including Waste Management Counseling, National Defense Awareness, Physical Infrastructure Programs, Financial Institution Literacy Programs, Household Financial Literacy Programs, Healthy Living Counseling for Pregnant Women, Child Health Literacy Programs, Skills Development Programs, Revitalization of Study and Reading Areas, Value Enhancement of Opak, Healthy Living Counseling, Oral Health Counseling, and Waste Management with Biopore. Nearly all programs were fully realized at 100%.

The benefits of these activities and work programs are expected to include increased income from the sale of traditional food products (opak and enyek), a reduction in industrial and household waste within the community due to clean living counseling and increased environmental awareness, a decrease in accidents in Ciambar Village through improvements in supporting infrastructure for community accessibility, a reduction in stunting rates among children, increased awareness of dental hygiene among children, improved nutritional awareness among children and pregnant women, and a decrease in the number of community members borrowing from informal lenders (bank emok).

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