



Assistance for Independent Workers in Strengthening Business Proposals and Strengthening Business Financial Recording for Business Development

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Article History:

Received: July 25th 2022

Revised: Sept 24th 2022

Accepted: Nov 30th 2022

Keywords: *mentoring, business proposal, recording business finances*

Abstract: *The purpose of mentoring activities in the community is to empower independent workers by increasing their ability to strengthen business proposals and financial records. Implementing activities in Baun Bango Village, Kamipang District, Katingan Regency, Central Kalimantan Province by involving as many as 20 (twenty) members who are representatives of 10 (ten) pond fishery groups that are partners in the activity. The method of implementing activities is carried out using direct counseling, training, and practice methods to strengthen business proposals and financial records. As a result of community assistance activities for independent workers, the activity partners can develop pond fisheries businesses..*

Introduction

The participation of the community as a whole is indispensable for the successful process of development programs. The form is through empowerment which is considered something that development aims for. This changes the wrong thinking about human existence, where the concept of empowerment related to strengthening social justice has been replaced with the concept of development which states that the success of the development is synonymous with economic growth, modernization, growth of production, privatization and consumption¹. Meanwhile, empowerment is building power by encouraging, motivating, and raising awareness of one's potential and trying to develop it. Especially the self-potential that the community has. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen it through concrete steps that empower the community. So that one's efforts produce every thing that is enjoyed.

¹ Jessica H Jönsson, "Beyond Empowerment: Changing Local Communities," *International Social Work* 53, no. 3 (2010): 393-406, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0020872809359867>.

Empowerment is intended as an effort to prepare the community and strengthen institutions in the community, so that the community can realize progress, independence, and prosperity in an atmosphere of sustainable social justice². The problem of poverty is related to the lack of income to meet decent needs³. If the unemployment rate increases, economic growth will certainly decline⁴. Hence empowerment emphasizes that the person acquires enough skills, knowledge and power to influence his life and the lives of others to which he is concerned⁵. Community empowerment is the right choice. Intervention to empower the results refers to the occurrence of changes in quality, both individually, in groups, and in society, which includes outlook on life, abilities and knowledge, all of which are conducive to more effective decision making⁶. Strengthened by Widayanti, community empowerment is an appropriate approach to overcome social problems, especially poverty, a public concern carried out in various elements of the government, society, and civil society organizations.

Kamipang Subdistrict, Katingan Regency, Central Kalimantan and its sub-district capital is Baun Bango with a population of 7,858 people who inhabit an area of 483 km². This district has 9 (nine) villages consisting of Asem Kumbang village, Baun Bango village, Galinggang village, Jahanjang village, Karuing village, Parupuk village, Tampelas village, Telaga village, and Tumbang Runen village. And it turns out that one of the villages (Baun Bango village) in Kamipang District is one of the food estate buffer areas set by the Central Government, because based on the results of a survey by the Ministry of Manpower team with IPB in March 2022, it is considered that Baun Bango Village has potential that can be developed by the Ministry of Manpower program through the Directorate General of Binapenta⁷. So village community assistance activities are carried out in Baun

² I Nyoman Sumaryadi, *Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Otonom Dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat* (Jakarta: CV. Citra Utama, 2005).

³ Hendra Esmara, *Perencanaan Dan Pembangunan Indonesia* (Jakarta: PT Gramedia, 1986).

⁴ Livana PH et al., "Dampak Pandemi Covid-19 Bagi Perekonomian Masyarakat Desa," *Indonesian Journal of Nursing and Health Sciences* 1, no. 1 (2020): 37-48, <http://dx.doi.org/10.37287/ijnhs.v1i1.225>.

⁵ Oos M Anwas Oos M. Anwas, "Pembudayaan Teknologi Informasi Dan Komunikasi Di Sekolah," *Jurnal Teknodik* (2013): 75-83, <http://dx.doi.org/10.32550/teknodik.v0i0.90>.

⁶ Yuet W Cheung, Bong-Ho Mok, and Tak-Sing Cheung, "Personal Empowerment and Life Satisfaction among Self-Help Group Members in Hong Kong," *Small Group Research* 36, no. 3 (2005): 354-377, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1046496404272510>.

⁷ Anonim, "Baun Bango Jadi Kawasan Berbasis Potensi Unggulan Daerah," <https://Kalteng.Co/Kasongan/Pemkab-Katingan/Baun-Bango-Jadi-Kawasan-Berbasis-Potensi-Unggulan-Daerah/>.

Bango Village. The administrative region in which the service is carried out is presented in Figure 1.

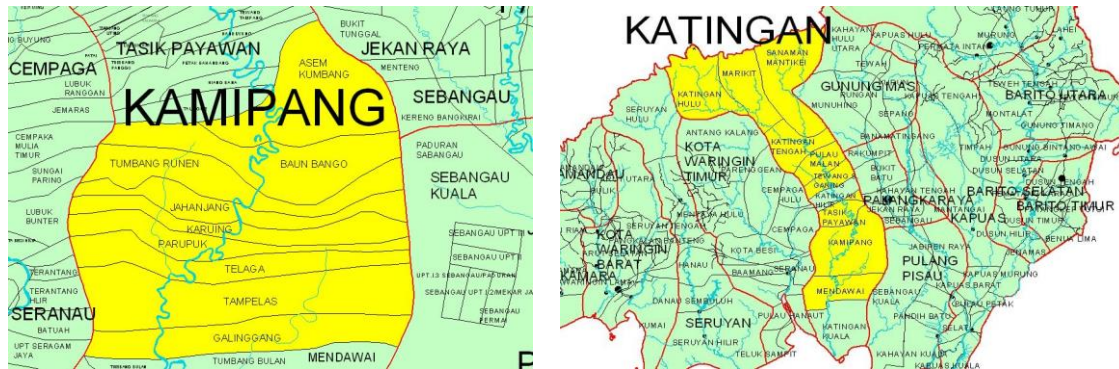


Figure 1. Map of the administrative area of Kamipang District, Katingan Regency, Central Kalimantan (Source: Business Map of Kalteng Province, Katingan Regency)

The observations and interviews with Ade Irwan (Kamipang Sub-district) revealed that Baun Bango Village has fishery potential developed independently by the village community. The potential of the fishery in question is through the development of fish farming potential (fish enlargement) using ponds. The ponds were created independently without any assistance from the government, including fish fry purchased independently. Seeing the huge potential of fish farming with pond fisheries, the community wants to develop its business. As Hadie⁸ said that aquaculture or also called aquaculture is defined as a series of activities to produce aquatic biota in a controlled environment to get profit (profit). However, the villagers realized the constraints of business capital problems. People want to have more than one pool to improve their lives.

Based on the narrative of Deden Indrawan (Head of Baun Bango Village) said that the community is very excited to try in the field of fisheries through pond fisheries. People believe that the business they are engaged in can improve their standard of living and prosper. That's why the villagers are eager to develop their businesses. However, it is realized that funding problems constrain the people of Baun Bango village and its surroundings. This makes it difficult for them to develop their business. In addition, Pak Sanusi (Head of Group 2) said that they need 2 (two) ponds or 3 (three) more ponds so that they can harvest once every 3 (three) months continuously. That's why the partners of this activity hope to help

⁸ Wartono Hadie and Lies Emmawati Hadie, "SISTEM PEMULIAAN BERBASIS PEMBUDIDAYA (COOPERATIF BREEDING SYSTEM): STRATEGI PEMULIAAN IKAN TEPAT GUNA," *Media Akuakultur* 3, no. 1 (2008): 54, <http://dx.doi.org/10.15578/ma.3.1.2008.54-63>; W Hadie, L.E. Hadie, and A. Supangat, *Modul Sistem Budidaya Ikan* (Jakarta: Universitas Terbuka, 1999).

them develop their business in a better direction. Field observations also showed that the land for the planned pond fishery was available for work.

Furthermore, another group of activity partners also said they were constrained regarding the recording of business finances. The activity partners want to be more orderly in managing business finances. So that if partners face business obstacles that may occur beyond expectations, partners can overcome them by having enough funds. Especially weather constraints, where the partners have fish ponds close to the river where once upon a time the river water was in a rising condition that caused flooding. Therefore, by being given assistance in strengthening financial records, partners can better understand the business's financial condition if there are obstacles.

Referring to the problems raised, the mentoring activities through empowerment for the community involved 10 (ten) partner groups of independent labor activities in Baun Bango Village, Kamipang District, Katingan Regency, Central Kalimantan. Empowerment of this model can be carried out at the collective level, including empowerment at the organizational and community levels⁹. The purpose of the community assistance program for independent workers is to empower pond fisheries groups in Baun Bango Village and its surroundings through increasing capabilities in strengthening business proposals and strengthening business financial records.

Method

Community assistance program activities through the empowerment of independent workers are carried out using direct counseling, training, and practice methods to strengthen business proposals and business financial records. This method is characterized by the direct involvement of the community in the activities carried out¹⁰. Strengthened by¹¹ that the framework model of both process to outcome is based on a grassroots empowerment perspective.

⁹ Randy R. Wrihatnolo, Dwidjowijoto, and Ryan Nugroho, *Manajemen Pemberdayaan: Sebuah Pengantar Dan Panduan Untuk Pemberdayaan Masyarakat* (Jakarta: Elex Media Komputindo, 2007); Anu Kasmel and Pernille Tanggaard Andersen, "Measurement of Community Empowerment in Three Community Programs in Rapla (Estonia)," *International journal of environmental research and public health* 8, no. 3 (March 2011): 799-817, <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21556179>.

¹⁰ Eko Anton Rubiantoro and Ragil Haryanto, "Bentuk Keterlibatan Masyarakat Dalam Upaya Penghijauan Pada Kawasan Hunian Padat Di Kelurahan Serengan - Kota Surakarta," *JURNAL PEMBANGUNAN WILAYAH & KOTA* 9, no. 4 (2013): 416, <http://dx.doi.org/10.14710/pwk.v9i4.6679>.

The stages of the activity are as follows, namely (1) Socialization of the program which was attended by 20 members who were representatives of 10 activity partner groups in Baun Bango Village, Kamipang District, Kasongan Regency and was also attended by the Head of Baun Bango Village at the Village Hall at the beginning of the activity, (2) Counseling was carried out by means of direct communication with 20 group representatives from the activity partners and continued with interactive discussions with material strengthening business proposals and strengthening business financial records, (3) Training which was attended by 20 group representative members who became activity partners with material including introduction, techniques, and practices directly both for making business proposals and making business financial records as reinforcement, (4) Assisting directly with 20 members who are group representatives from 10 (ten) groups that are activity partners for strengthening proposals business and strengthening of business financial records. The train of thought of independent labor mentoring activities is shown in the following figure 2.



Figure 2. Flow of Thought of Independent Workforce Assistance Activities

The period of implementation of mentoring activities is 3 (three) months, including coordination, socialization, training, mentoring and discussion activities, and monitoring evaluations. As for those who participated in this mentoring activity, 20 members were group representatives from 10 (ten) fishery groups in Baun Bango Village, Kamipang District, Katingan Regency, who became partners in mentoring activities.

¹¹ Belinda Reininger et al., "Advancing the Theory and Measurement of Collective Empowerment: A Qualitative Study," *International Quarterly of Community Health Education* 25, no. 3 (2005): 211–238, <http://dx.doi.org/10.2190/8588-68k4-07m3-7164>.

Results

Coordination and Socialization Activities

The implementation of coordination and socialization for mentoring activities to the community for independent workers in Baun Bango Village, Kamipang District, Kasongan Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, was carried out by the PKM Team at the Village Hall attended by the Head of the Sub-District, Mr. Village Head, and Representatives of Farmer Groups as Partners of the activity. It looks like this in the following figure 3 .



Figure 3. The PKM team coordinates and socializes mentoring activities

According to the head of the sub-district, this kind of mentoring activity is welcomed by the village community. It is realized that Baun Bango Village has the potential that can be developed to improve the community's economy, especially the potential of pond fisheries. According to Bene¹² states that fisheries create jobs and act as a safety net when other sources of income fail. Presented by Aini et al¹³ human resource empowerment and natural resource development must have intensive mentoring and training, so that people do not rely on basic income and create an entrepreneurial spirit that can reduce unemployment. Conditions as shown in figure 4 below.

¹² C. Bene, G. Macfadyen, and E.H. Allison, "Increasing the Contribution of Small-Scale Fisheries to Poverty Alleviation and Food Security," *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations* (2007).

¹³ Aulia Izatul Aini, Muhammad Imam Khudli, and Ribut Suprpto, "Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Masyarakat Melalui Pemasaran Wisata Kuliner Jajanan Tradisional Di Desa Cantuk Kabupaten Banyuwangi," *ENGAGEMENT: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 2, no. 2 (2018).



Figure 4. Potential Fisheries Pond Partner Mentoring Activities

Furthermore, the Village Head conveyed that the community of the pond fishery group has owned one fishery pond each which has been managed for almost two years and harvested. Realizing the excellent prospects of the pond fishery business and the availability of large areas of land, the pond fishery group wants to develop its business by adding fishing ponds to improve the economy of group members.. This is by the statement¹⁴ This assistance can develop and strengthen the attitude of economic independence through the entrepreneurial process.

Discussion

Training, Mentoring and Discussion

The Assistance Team carried out the activity by means of counseling to activity partners as many as 20 members who were representatives of 10 (ten) pond fishery groups. Counseling by the Assistance Team through direct communication during training on strengthening business proposals and strengthening financial records during discussions. As seen in the following figure 5 .



¹⁴ Subandi Subandi et al., “Pendampingan Kemandirian Ekonomi Kerakyatan Melalui Program Pembuatan Pakan Alternatif Berbahan Baku Ampas Tahu Dan Daun Talas Pada Komunitas Peternak Ikan Gurame Di Metro Utara Kota Metro,” *Engagement : Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 3, no. 2 (2019), <http://dx.doi.org/10.29062/engagement.v3i2.59>.



Figure 5. Training, Mentoring and Discussion Activities at Activity Partners

The counseling began with a presentation by the Assistance Team on how to make business proposals and make business financial records. Continued by providing examples of business proposals and business financial recording models to make it easier for activity partners to understand the material provided. After the presentation by the Assistance Team was completed, training and interactive discussions were carried out simultaneously to produce business proposals and good business financial records.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The success of this mentoring activity can be seen in the implementation of monitoring and evaluation, especially in the development of pond fisheries business in partner activities. Mentoring activities in pond fisheries groups have paid off with the increasing number of ponds for fish rearing. Each group increased by two ponds with a capacity of $\pm 1,250$ fish fry for a pond size of ± 50 m², so the desire to improve the economy of the village community was realized. As seen in the following figure 6 .



Figure 6. Results of Business Development of Mentoring Activity Partners

Conclusions

Assistance activities through empowerment in Baun Bango Village, Kamipang District, Katingan Regency, which have been carried out through several stages, have been carried out properly. This can be seen from the enthusiasm of the village community pond fishery group who became partners in this activity during training on making business proposals and making financial records through direct communication with the accompanying team. The material provided in the counseling received a very good response from the village community, as evidenced by the improvement of capabilities through the successful development of pond fisheries businesses with the increasing number of ponds for fish rearing. To improve the living standard and welfare of the village community, especially partners in empowerment activities.

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