

## COMMUNITY OUTREACH ON SIMAN-LEBAKSARI VILLAGE, REGENCY OF MOJOKERTO

**Winona Araminta, Juliana Anggono**  
Petra Christian University, Surabaya  
Email: lilyesari@petra.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

Community Outreach Program (COP), is a yearly program that is held by the Research and Community Service Institute of Petra Christian University. It's a form of academic activities that integrate or combine education and teaching, research and community service all in one activity. COP as an educational and teaching activity, is an integral part of the Strata-1 higher education curriculum. In their research, COP students collect data and information by observing and analysing about the problems and needs of the target community and finding the solution, then formulating the steps to complete the work program with the community. Through COP activities, the students can apply their knowledge, science and art to solve the problem. Our Siman's COP team has implemented some programs as follows: 1) Making garbage burner, 2) Teaching housewives to split organic and nonorganic garbage, then make organic fertilizer, 3) Teaching kids how to make toys with plastic bottle, 4) Giving totebag as a substitute to plastic bag, 5) Repainting Joglo, 6) Decorate Joglo, 7) Painting Stone Wall, 8) Making, and painting eight pots then plant flower inside it, 9) Paving the land around Joglo, 10) Making cement bridges; and 11) Discussion with Karang Taruna.

**Keyword:** Community outreach program, Siman-Lebaksari

### INTRODUCTION

Kesiman (Siman, in short) is a subvillage from Rejosari Village, Mojokerto, Indonesia. According to the elders of Rejosari Village, Rejosari village is from destroyed Majapahit Kingdom, who evacuated from the civil war that happened there and ran to the slopes of the Tengger Mountain, Semeru Mountain, Welirang Mountain, and Anjasmoro Mountain. Then the refugees who lived in Anjasmoro Mountain chopped down the forest to be made into settlement and rice fields. They divided the village into 2 hamlets according to the figure who built the village. The northern area, led by Mbah Sari, is now called Lebaksari while the eastern area, led by Mbah Kemasari, is now called Kesiman Hamlet, while.

Now Kesiman's village area is 151.64 Ha, with its rice fields area about 18.74 Ha and state forest 200 Ha. Kesiman's height from sea level  $\pm$  950 Meters above sea level. The amount of rainfall is about 1.782 mm / year. Its mean temperature is about 24°C. Kesiman's population is about 541 people with 232 poor households, 287 moderate households, and 22 Rich households. Its religion majority is Islam with 525 people, then Christianity with 16 people.

The villagers mainly are elementary school graduates (451 people), then junior high school graduates (76 people), senior high school graduates (16 people) and Bachelor graduates (2 person). That means, the education is limited. There is no school in Siman, for the elementary school and early childhood students, they have to go to Lebaksari Hamlet. For junior high school students, to reach the school by foot, they have to walk about 2 hours, and to make sure they are not late, they have to ride a motorcycle.

As a village with a lot of nature, villagers mainly work as a farm workers (340 people) and farmers (90 people). Kesiman's Natural Resources in Agricultural sector is rice, corn, cassava. Its Livestock sector is cow, buffalo, goat, chicken. In the home industry, the villagers usually sew and make cassava chips. Kesiman also has a supporting sector for the development of tourist village. Rejosari Village, with the other 3 villages, will become tourist destination villages. Luckily, in Rejosari Village, although the trip there is quite difficult, there are 2 waterfalls, Parang waterfall, and 7 Bidadari waterfall.

Management of agricultural land is already good, especially corn fields. But, there are some problems about clean village, the root is how the villagers manage garbage. The villagers usually clean their house in the morning and the evening. So the village look clean. But the garbage that piled up is thrown away to the side road. Or they burn the trash in front of or behind their home. They do it even though there is already a garbage burner in there. It is not used by the villagers, and it is mossy.

The villagers don't really understand how to burn the trash properly and they said the fire won't turn on when the rain comes. They also don't know how to separate organic and nonorganic trash. The burner design's itself still produce carbon monoxide when it burns garbage. So it is not healthy if villager breathe its smoke. It is not just affecting based on health alone. Siman's plan to become a tourism village won't go well. Tourist will not come to a dirty village. Besides that, Siman's Joglo as the face of this village also look unclean because the paint has come off. That is why Community Outreach Program want to help Siman's village.

The group members of Siman's COP team is coming from many kinds of major that can contribute in this program, there are civil engineering, interior design, machine otomotive engineering, Math Teacher, Psychology, communication science, tourism, and finance. All of these majors contribute in this part of program. Such as civil engineering and machine otomotive engineering is mainly contributing to physical work, such as make new burner, repainting joglo, decorate joglo, painting stone wall, making and painting eight pots then plant flower inside it, then pave the land around Joglo and making cement bridge.

The knowledge of Finance, communication science, psychology and tourism is contributing in implementing nonphysical program such as teaching housewives to split organic and nonorganic garbage, than make organic fertilizer, teaching kids how to make toys with plastic bottle, and give totebag as a substitute to plastic bag. After all of that, all of us with all kinds of major gather and discuss with Karang Taruna about our program.

## METHODOLOGY AND PROGRAM DESIGN

We did survey on the village to identify potential problems and possible solutions to the village's problems and needs. The following is the results:

Perspectives	Potential	Problem	Possible Solutions	Methods & Activities
<b>Human Resources</b>	- Hard workers - Friendly - Cooperative	- Limited education about clean and healthy life	- Teaching About Cleanliness	- Workshop in the evening
<b>Facilities</b>	- Tourism potential (waterfall) - Corn fields - Joglo - Burner	- Streets are not attractive enough to be a tourism village - The street around Joglo is muddy - Joglo's paint is fading out and chicken often comes inside - Burner is not working if it is raining, and people don't like the smoke.	- Street decoration - Decorating Joglo - Repair muddy roads	- Paving in front of Joglo - Wood fence painting - Colourful flower's plantation along the street - Giving wire fence and Decorate Joglo - Make a new burner with filter
<b>Activities</b>	- Handcrafting from trash - Farming	- Putting trash not in the right place - Burning organic and inorganic garbage	- Forming the habits to throw the trash at the right place - Waste sorting (inorganic and organic waste) - Put place to burn	- Handcrafting class for children to made ecobag to their mom - Teaching kids how to make toys from plastic bottle

			garbage that eco friendly - Give eco bag	- Education about cleanliness - Build burner to be a place to throw garbage - Education to make organic fertilizer to housewives
<b>Management</b>	- Good management in agriculture	- Most villager have no responsibility to manage their garbage	- Engaging the youth to change the habits of the villager	- Discussion with the youth about environment

### SWOT Analysis

	<b>STRENGTHS (S)</b> 1. The villagers are hard worker 2. There are abundant natural resources 3. Good management in agriculture	<b>WEAKNESSES (W)</b> 1. Lack of awareness of cleanliness 2. Some roads are inadequate to see 3. Joglo's paint is fading out 4. Chicken comes to Joglo, so the Joglo easily get dirty 5. The burner is not working if there is rain so people don't use the burner.
<b>OPPORTUNITIES (O)</b> 1. Potential tourists may enjoy the tourisms in Siman	<b>Opportunity-Strength (OS) Strategies</b> S1S2S3-O1 Creating tourist spot of agriculture in villagers' farms.	<b>Opportunity-Weakness (OW) Strategies</b> O1- W1 Discussion about clean village to Karang Taruna Teaching housewives to make organic fertilizer to be used in their farm and plants. It make Siman as a green village and please the eye of tourist. O1-W2 Planting flowers around the joglo, and paint stone wall around the road to make it more beautiful. O1-W3W4 Repaint the joglo, fence and plant some flowers around it too. O1-W5 Make a new burner to a new spot that is not hindering the view of the village
<b>THREATS (T)</b> 1. Outsiders' stigma about the dirtiness of the village 2. Health problem about burning garbage and throwing garbage in the cliff 3. Children will have a habit	<b>Threat-Strength (TS) Strategies</b> T1T2-S1 Make burner for people to put their garbage. T1T3-S1S3 Discussion with Karang	<b>Threat-Weakness (TW) Strategies</b> T1T3-W1 Discussion with the villager about the mindset of clean village and facility of the village T2-W5 Make a filtered burner so the smoke will

from their parents to throw garbage not in the right place.	Taruna to organize the cleanliness of the village T2T3-S2 Make a campaign about the affect of throwing garbage to natural resources in Siman's village T3-S2 Make a handicraft lesson for kids to maintain natural resources	not get out T1-W2W3W4 Decorate the Joglo and road, also fix the road.
---	--	---

## PROGRAM DESIGN

As the SWOT is made, we decided to make some programs that splitted into physical and nonphysical program.

### A. Physical Program

- 1) Making new burner  
We are makin new burner with 2 meter (wide) x 1 meter (tall) in the side of the village so the village can be free from carbon monoxide. The burner is also installed with filter so the smoke already neutralized with vaporized water inside.
- 2) Repainting Joglo  
The joglo's wall, pillar and fence that once yellow will be painted green so it will look green.
- 3) Decorate Joglo  
Joglo will be put wire and plants around so chicken will not come at it and the joglo will become more beautifull and clean.
- 4) Painting Stone Wall  
The stone wall around the road of Siman will be decorated with 7 colours to make it more colourful. The dimension is 150 m x 1 m.
- 5) Making, and painting eight pots then plant flower inside it  
The pots are mold from cement, and put on the side of stone wall around Joglo. Pot dimension is 1 m x 0.2 m x 0.2 m. We put Alur, Asoka, and Rombusa. Than the pot is painted over with blue, yellow and green.
- 6) Pave the land around Joglo  
The land around Joglo is muddy, if it is raining the Joglo will be dirty. Paving the land will make it more clean.
- 7) Making cement bridges  
There are 7 bridges in Siman but it is made from wood. So it looks dangerous. So we decided to cement the bridges.

### B. Nonphysical Program

- 1) Teaching housewives to split organic and nonorganic garbage, than make organic fertilizer  
Organic fertilizer' ingredients can be gotten from house waste. The fertilizer can be used by the housewives to farm.
- 2) Teaching kids how to make toys with plastic bottle  
The program is made so kid does not throw any plastic bottle to the street. Instead they recycle it as a toy.
- 3) Giving totebag as a substitute to plastic bag  
To minimize plastic bag, totebag can be used to substitute plastic bag. Totebag's design will be drawn by the kids in the noon until evening. Than the kids will bring the totebag to their family.
- 4) Discussion with Karang Taruna  
In the end of the week, COP team and Karang Taruna will have a discussion together to make the youth have a discussion to maintain the cleanliness of the village.

For preparation, we were attending a preparation class in COP for 6 months, and being taught about the technical of painting, how to sterilize village, how to teach kid, etc. Along the way, we were also preparing to buy the tools for the program. For example cement, bricks, sand, pave and many more. To make the program done in time, we also make timeline. We did two surveys to see the condition of the village and discussed with the leader of village. From the surveys our program tend to change because of time. The head of village permit us to do events for the villager at 2 p.m to 4 p.m and 7 p.m until finished. It is because the villagers have to work and pray.

To make the team and villagers work together, we have to speak to the villager at noon to the leader of the villager. So the leader can ask villagers as participant tomorrow. These villagers help us to make pave, to make pot, and cement the burner. There is also the wives of the leader that gather housewives to come to the fertilizer workshop. Siman's villagers' participation is low. To make the job faster, COP Team have discussion and evaluation at night. It is to prepare the program for tomorrow, especially splitting people unto groups to make the program. We make two teams for physical program, so if the first team is tired for doing their job, second teams will do it.

## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

For the first week, we are still doing pretty little because the material is still being distributed. We are also adapting to work hard, to live in the village and to communicate with our new friends. For the second week, we started to do the rest, and discussion with Karang Taruna in the third week after we almost finish all of the job. But even if we do that, there are only 1-3 villagers that help us in doing our program. Siman's participation is low maybe because villagers have to work in the morning until noon. While the physical work started at 8 a.m. The villagers help at night after they were done working.

At first the physical program were pretty hard, we were aiming the work done as a proffesional worker, yet we are students that did not have any experience. In the first week and half of the second week, there were some that got sick. We only have 9 man out of 25 people. So we have to take care each other so we will not get sick while doing physical program. But on the later week, we are already used to do the work.

First Week	Second Week	Third Week
Pave the Joglo	Teaching kids how to make toys with plastic bottle	Painting eight pots then plant flower inside it
Sandpaper and Paint the Joglo	Giving totebag as a substitute to plastic bag	Make new burner
Making pot molder	Painting Stone Wall	Teaching housewives to split organic and nonorganic garbage, than make organic fertilizer
	Making cement bridges	Wire around Joglo and put plants
	Making eight pots	Discussion with Karang Taruna
	Paint over Joglo	

For the nonphysical program, it is pretty hard at first to mix Indonesian and other countries program. But after discussion and doing timeline, all of the program can be done nicely. It is still pretty hard to gather housewives to make organic fertilizer. They think it is too complicated. But COP team try to put the fertilizer to the pot around joglo and make them see the outcome of the fertilizer.

Program	Documentation
Pave the land	
Sandpaper and Paint the Joglo	
Teaching kids how to make toys with plastic bottle	
Making, and painting eight pots then plant flower inside it	

Giving totebag as a substitute to plastic bag



Painting Stone Wall



Make new burner



Teaching housewives to split organic and nonorganic garbage, than make organic fertilizer



Wire around Joglo and put plants



Discussion with Karang Taruna



## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

To make a village better in cleanliness, we have to include every elements of human resources. Such as villagers, international students and Indonesia students. That what we did on this project. Three weeks for our programs are pretty short. We need to prepare days before so we can work effectively. There may be some changes in the village but as long as the main purpose of the program is still the same, it should be done. There are some programs that is not done yet because of budget and time. The burner that we did still need some paint, but because we are short on budget and time we didn't paint it. The smoke also still going through the window (should be from the chimney). For the joglo, we want to give some patterns in the wall because we did not have any paint left. Maybe the next group of COP in Siman can continue our work. Next year, COP Siman's team also have to do campaign about cleanliness, because three weeks are not enough to change the mindset of villager.

## **REFERENCES**

1. BAPEDA Pemerintah Kabupaten Mojokerto (2016), Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah 2016-2021
2. Anggono, J., Lim, R, Pasila, F. (2016), Rencana Strategis Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat Universitas Kristen Petra 2016-2021