

**STRENGTHENING OF ECONOMIC
IN *KAMPUNG SANTRI*
(COLLABORATIVE COOPERATION'S PROGRAM)**

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**PUSAT PENGABDIAN
KEPADA MASYARAKAT
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(COLLABORATIVE COOPERATION'S PROGRAM)

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1. Strengthening Of Economic

1. Title

MESSAGE FROM FIELD SUPERVISOR

Assalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb.

Bismillahirrohmanirrohiim

In the context of international collaborative activities of UIN SMH Banten and UTHM Malaysia, this collaborative Real Work Lecture (KKN) activity report book is compiled to be understood together so that each component knows how to improve the economy, especially in Ciceri Jaya. This collaborative Real Work Lecture (KKN) report book has an important meaning for the academic community, especially in controlling the economy in the community, so it is hoped that this report book will be able to work effectively and efficiently in accordance with the aspects of its activities.

This report book should be viewed as a tool to build a better economy. Finally, to the Real Work Lecture Report Book Compilation Team (KKN) and those who have

helped the realization of this report book, I, as the Field
Supervisor

Wassalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb.

FORWARD

Praise The Presence Of Allah SWT Who Has Bestowed His Grace, Guidance And Inayah, So That The Author Can Complete The Book (KUKERTA-KI) Between UIN SMH Banten And UTHM Malaysia Entitled: Strengthening Of Economic In *Kampung Santri* (Collaborative Cooperation's Program)

Therefore, The Authors Realize That The Preparation Of This Activity Implementation Report Cannot Be Separated From The Assistance Of Various Parties. For That, The Authors Would Like To Thank:

1. Mr Prof. Dr. H. Fauzul Iman, MA As The Rector Of The Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin State Islamic University Banten.
2. Mr Dr. Wazin, M. Si. As The Chairperson Of The LPPM Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten State Islamic University.
3. Mr Dr. Masykur, MA As The Head Of LPPM Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten State Islamic University.
4. Mr. Jamaludin, ME And Puan Wan Ainaa Mardhiah Wan Zahari As Field Supervisors.

5. All Community Leaders From Santri Village And KUKERTAKI Participants Who Work Together To Make The Activity A Success

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GROUP IDENTITY

Groups with economic themes were selected based on their ability to draft previously developed program concepts. The number of members of the economic group is 13 people with details of 4 students of UIN SMH Banten and 9 students of UTHM Malaysia. The majors that are taken by each student vary, starting from Tadris English, Islamic Economics, Construction Engineering, and so on. The different majors we take enrich our knowledge in discussions. In addition, Field Supervisors namely Mr. Jamaludin, ME and Puan Wan Mardhiah Binti Wan Zahari will guide us in carrying out Real Work Lectures properly.

In practice, we focus on creating work programs related to the community economy by taking into account the problems and assets that exist in the community. Therefore, we conduct online discussions to avoid misunderstandings regarding the implementation of the program activities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (OVERVIEW ACTIVITIES)

The KUKERTA program implemented by higher education institutions has been started since 1950 with an activity called Student Mobilization. This activity aims to reduce the gaps in progress (which is generally the effect of education) between Java and Outside Java. At that time, students were deployed to areas, especially outside Java, to dedicate themselves.¹

Real Work Lecture (KUKERTA) is a form of Higher Education Tri Dharma by providing experience and direct service in the field regarding the application and development of knowledge obtained on campus. The holding of this international collaboration activity is expected to be able to maintain harmony between the Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten State Islamic University, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia, the Santri Village, and the community in the development of the Santri Village which is a shared social responsibility.

¹ H. Ade Sadikin Akhyadi, "Kuliah Kerja Nyata Mahasiswa Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Perkembangan Kognisi Sosial, Kredibilitas dan Daya Tarik," *Abmas* 76 (2004),

Based on the results of observations, it is known that the problems affecting various aspects of the national economy due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 need to be resolved with great care and need to involve various groups of society. This has an impact on reducing the income of the Ciceri Jaya RT community. 01 and 02 who work as traders and owners of rental houses / boarding houses. In addition, students are not financially independent because they are still dependent on Bidikmisi and Parents scholarships. Therefore, the economic group formulated a program:

- a) Socialization about Managing Personal Finances with Applications
- b) Empowerment of snack food businesses (CiceripikKs)

Both of these programs aim to empower students to become financially independent. In addition, for the supply of raw material for banana chips, the local community can work together to purchase them. Product sales can also be done by mahasantri either the CiceripikKs team or not and the community around.

From the above statement that the goals and objectives of KKN are a group of people who influence and can be relied on by the community who build development efforts carried out by the KKN group and are accepted by the community with various regular series of behaviors²

² Miftah Thoha, *Perilaku Organisasi* (Jakarta: PT RajaGrafindo Persada, 2015),

CHAPTER 1

PRELIMINARY

1. BASIS

Real Work Lecture (Kukerta) is a form of Higher Education Tri Dharma by providing experience and direct service in the field regarding the application and development of knowledge obtained on campus. In the Kerta, students link theory and practice to solve existing problems so as to improve the welfare of the local community. In addition, students can also develop it to be used as learning in the future for personal life.

The implementation of Kukerta activities is expected to be able to maintain harmony between the Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten State Islamic University, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia, the Santri Village, and the community in the development of the Santri Village which is a shared social responsibility.

This is in accordance with the book title Strengthening the Village Economy of Santri in the Collaborative Kukerta Program which has a focus on the responsibility of providing economic improvement for students and the community both by managing personal finances properly and structured as well as providing business empowerment to increase financial

income. In addition, this book also discusses how much influence Kampung Santri has on the surrounding economy. Especially in the near pandemic era disabling every activity to be carried out at home alone, will have an impact on the economy of the community.

Therefore, holding the Kukerta is a form of the commitment of the State Islamic University of Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin to carry out community service. In addition, contributing to the development of the Santri Village in the fields of Economy, Education, Culture, Technology and the proper and correct handling of Covid-19 .

2. GENERAL CONDITIONS

The santri village is located on Rt 01 and Rt 02 / RW 07 Ciceri Jaya, Serang District, Sumur Pecung Village, Serang City, Banten Province. The area of Rt 01 has about 70 inhabitants and Rt 02 has around 350 inhabitants. Kampung Santri is a program initiated by Dr. Itang, M. Ag, an academic at UIN SMH Banten as well as a Community Leader in Ciceri Jaya. This program is part of the solution he offers in the coaching program for student scholarship recipients of the Indonesia Smart College Card (KIP-K) scholarship . As a form of coaching and assistance for students / i recipients of scholarships to study at UIN SMH Banten in 2020.

This year the UIN SMH Banten Campus has selected 250 KIP-Lecture recipients consisting of 55 students and 195 female students from various schools in Banten province and outside Banten province. The KIP- Tuition Scholarship Program is a scholarship given to students who have achievements and achievement development but have family economic constraints so that the government provides policies to help students in order to be able to continue the program in higher education. Furthermore, not only are given tuition assistance, each student will also be assisted and nurtured so that they can contribute to achievements that can boast of student responsibility. For this reason, the UIN SMH Banten Campus plans to create a dormitory system for students where students at the UIN SMH Banten Campus have a place to live which remains the basis for educational and scientific development. However, the plan to build this dormitory has several obstacles including the large number of students so that it is not possible to make it in one place, especially the building process which takes a long time. UIN SMH Banten actually has Ma'had Al Jami'ah as a special Islamic boarding school for UIN SMH Banten students, but this place only accommodates students and cannot yet be assigned to female students. Because of these obstacles, finally a new idea emerged that was

brought by Dr. Itang, M. Ag. in coordination with the Chancellor of UIN SMH Banten.

According to him, the environment of Ciceri Jaya is a strategic environment besides having many places that are used as residences for students and immigrants because it is close to the UIN SMH Banten Campus. This place is also between two religious institutions. "Ciceri Jaya is a strategic location, right in the middle. In the middle between the two institutions, namely the campus of UIN SHM Banten and Ma'had Al Jami'ah, if you look at this 300 m to the left we have UIN and 300 m to the right we also have Ma'had Al Jami'ah, so this middle position should be be a good thing for Ciceri Jaya ". He also added that there are many boarding / rented places in Ciceri Jaya together in a synergy can create an extraordinary system to make Ciceri Jaya a Santri Village.

3. PROBLEMS / MAIN ASSETS OF THE VILLAGE

The problems that have hit various aspects of the national economy due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 need to be addressed with great care and need to involve various groups of people.

Because covid also has an impact on increasing the number of poor people. Poverty is defined as a condition in which a

person is not able to maintain himself according to the standard of life of the group and is also unable to utilize his energy, mentally, and physically in the group (Soekanto, 2013). The Corona case in Indonesia has almost paralyzed people's economic activities. Since the government has implemented various policies such as Work From Home, territorial restrictions, and the closure of various public places such as tourist attractions, many companies or offices have closed their employees.

Including the Ciceri Jaya community who are now affected by this, for example, many people have been forced to be dismissed from their workplaces which has caused their economic standard to decline. on socio-economic problems, especially in handling the people's economy which is currently phenomenal.

With these various socio-economic problems, we are trying to restore the condition, one of which is by holding 2 programs in ciceri jaya, namely the student empowerment program and conducting socialization on how to manage money. By holding a second We hope this program can at least help the economy prosper.

4. KUKERTA GROUP PROFILE

Student List Of The Second Economic Group UIN Banten - UTHM International Mobility Outbound Malaysia

No	Name	Student ID Number	Date of Birth:	Address	Department	Faculty
1	Nisa Nuranisa	181230053	September 14, 1999	Jl. Tasikardi Kp. Kamasan Gede Ds. Margasana Kec Kramatwatu Kab. Serang Banten.	English Education	Education and Teacher Training
2	Anisa Fauziah	181230164	April 4, 2000	Jl. Pasir Pogor Kec. Garut City. Regency Garut, West Java	English Education	Education and Teacher Training
No	Name	Student ID	Date of Birth:	Address	Department	Faculty

		Number				
3	Yulianis Utami	181410086	July19, 1999	Jl. Palka Kp. Bera Coffee 05/03 Ds. Cinangka Kec. Cinangka Kab. Serang Banten	Sharia Economics	Islamic Economics and Business
4	Hedi Indra Lesmana	181230032	October 31, 1999	Kp. Sudimampir 04/02 Ds. Padalarang Kec. Padalarang Kab. West Bandung	English Education	Education and Teacher Training
5	Nurhamizah Bt Harun	Ap190120	March 9, 1999	292 Withdrawal Park 72100 Bahau Nine	Land Management with Testing	FPTP
No	Name	Student ID	Date of Birth:	Address	Department	Faculty

		Number				
6	Nur Fatimah Bt Johri	Ap200057	May 8, 2000	Sandakan, Sabah	Management of Development	FPT
7	Muhammad Ibrahim Bin Bukh	Ap190376	November 4, 1999	Georgetown, Penang Malaysia	Real Estate Management	FTMB
8	Norsheila Bt Sardi	Ap200023	July 25, 2000	Masai, Johor Malaysia	Real Estate Management	FTMB
9	Sathiaselvan A / L Thiru Khum	Ap200066	July 19, 2001	Kuala Lumpur	Bachelor in Technology Management (Production & Operation)	FTMB
No	Name	Student ID	Date of Birth:	Address	Department	Faculty

		Number				
10	Nur Farsihah Bt Ahmad Halim	Ap180055	May 6, 1999	Kulai, Malaysia Johor	Bachelor in Technology Management (Production & Operation)	FTMB
11	Mahfudzah Bt Joffri	Ap180362	Aug 18, 1998	Samporna Malaysia Sabah	Bachelor in Technology Management	FTM

Table 1 Student List

5. PRIORITY OF FOCUS PROGRAM

The priority area for our group is the economic sector. With the priority of the program is the empowerment of students to become financially independent with banana chip business training. This program was chosen because our group members never made it the product then provides a new innovation by providing a new flavor variant to the banana kirpik product. This program was conducted once during my training because the time I was participating was not too long, making us have to focus on my report and courses. Furthermore, this program will be resumed after training so that students can manage this business well.

Even so, the socialization program regarding Tips for Managing Finances using Applications is also important. This is because students who have just taken higher education are required to be good at managing finances because they are far from their parents. This program is conducted once during my participation because this program does not require continuous training like the previous program.

In addition to carrying out the work program that has been made, we also help other group work programs such as teaching children, exercising, cleaning tombs to be used as productive graves, distributing masks, and so on.

6. OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

With the Real Work Lecture program, of course, there are goals and targets for realizing its activities . Therefore, the goal is the object of the goal, meaning to whom this program is aimed. While the target is the achievement of goals, where the objectives of this program have the expected results. The Targets and Targets of this Activity:

NO.	ACTIVITIES	GOALS	TARGET
1.	Socialization Daily Financial Notes Application	Based on the complaints of the students when they were in the environment of the Santri Village they felt that they were not able to manage their daily finances, therefore we aim to socialize this application for students who complain because their financial condition is difficult to manage. Nowadays there are many sophisticated ones, therefore we make it easier for them to access learning financial management through a very simple and practical application.	The creation of awareness in every student of the importance of daily financial management in order to live frugally and regularly.
2.	Empowerment Entrepreneurship (CiceripikKs)	In this pandemic era, financial needs have dropped rapidly. Many people have lost their jobs	Developing the potential of active, progressive and

	so they have limited supplies for their children. Therefore we want students in here to learn to live independently and not to rely on money from their parents. Therefore opening a business is one way for them to want to learn independently and earn their own income. Likewise with the community, we want this business to be able to work with the local community in terms of marketing and will also provide a little profit for them as resellers.	innovative human resources of students and residents as well as creating their financial independence.
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Table 2 Objectives and Target of Activities

7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

a) International Collaboration Pre-Culture Schedule

No.	Activities	Time
1.	Online registration of participants	9-12 November
2.	Announcement of participant selection results and group division guidance	November 13th
3.	Online supplies (Methodology PAR)	November 14th

4.	Introduction and observation at Santri Village	November 16-19
5.	Online program proposal seminar	November 20
6.	Online supplies and releases	November 21st

Table 3 Schedule of Pre-KUKERTA KI

b) Schedule of International Collaboration Kukerta Activities

No.	Activities	Time
1.	Location and community introduction	November 22nd
2.	Mapping the problem	November 24th
3.	Implementation of the socialization program on how to set up personal finance	November 25th
4.	Assist other group programs	November 26-28
5.	Implementation of empowerment programs business (CiceripikKs)	November 29
6.	Assist other group programs	December 30-2
7.	Program report presentation	December 3
8.	Seminar program results and online withdrawal	December 4th

Table 4 Schedule of KUKERTA KI Implementation

c) Schedule of Post Implementation of
International Collaboration Kukerta Activities

No.	Activities	Time
1.	Compilation of journals and books report	December 4-9
2.	Submission of journals and report books	December 10th
3.	Certificate acceptance	December 10th

Table 15 Post-Implementation Schedule of KUKERTA KI

KKN reports need to be made as accountability to the Higher Education as well as the Public. Student reports are made online systematic consisting of an introduction, process preparation of a work program steps activities in developing and developing Posdaya, the problems encountered, support obtained, conclusions and suggestions, including attachments for photos of KKN activities. Likewise, the Institute for Service to Community (LPPM) of Higher Education as a Team The organizers of the International KKN make a report which

describes all the steps that have been done and the results obtained.³

8. FUNDING AND DONATIONS

In this program, participants went directly to Ciceri Jaya and the santri village. The program has not been funded by the university, so all funding related activities are on their own, with 4 participants at each stage of each to pay out Rp. 20,000 in dues and a contribution from the field guidance council, Mr. Jamaluddin, Rp. 200,000 for the start of the second program of "CiceripikKs" bananas. Because the first program did not cost many: it was only the socialization of application through the appstore.

³ Oos M. Anwas, "Kuliah Kerja Nyata Tematik Pos Pemberdayaan Keluarga Sebagai Model Pengabdian Masyarakat Di Perguruan Tinggi," *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan* 17, no. 5 (September 1, 2011): 565–575.

CHAPTER II

METHODS OF PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

1. SOCIAL MAPPING

On the first day, the entire group was divided into 2 parts, namely those who took part in Teh Tatu as the Village Head of the Santri Village and Kang Ifan as the manager of the Santri Village and the Head of the Bidikmisi Student Association (HMBM) in 2019. Our group followed Kang Ifan and was accompanied by Field Supervisors) namely Pak Jamaludin, ME. Based on the results of the interview, all students consist of Bidikmisi scholarship recipients, and 95 non-Bidikmisi students. In addition, there are also students from the nearest campus who are part of the mahasantri.

In terms of education for the surrounding community, there is one Madrasah in RT 01. For Early Childhood Education (PAUD), Elementary School (SD) and secondary schools, usually school children outside RT 01 and 02 which are located not far from the neighborhood Ciceri Jaya. From a religious perspective, in each RT there is a mosque which is actively used as a place for community and children's recitation . Especially now that it is used as a Santri Village,

almost every dawn the mahasantri recitation activities are carried out at the Al-Muttaqin RT 02 Mosque .

On the second day, our group was divided into 2 groups to make direct observations on the surrounding community. The first group consisted of Ica and Nisa whose task was to interview business actors in the Santri Village environment.

Based on the results In the interview, business actors consisting of Mr. Amin Permana (34 years) and Mrs. Masitah (60 years) admitted that there was an increase in income after the inauguration of the Santri Village. Although not significant, this gives hope to increase family income due to the impact of the pandemic. For capital, Mrs. Masitah revealed that she still borrowed capital from the Mobile Bank.

The second group consists of Tami and Hedi who are in charge of conducting interviews with business actors and communities who have lived in the Ciceri Jaya RT 02 neighborhood for a long time. According to Mrs. Siti Rahmiatun (48 years) and Mrs. Mar'ah (45 years) they said there was an increase in income of the Santri Village. In addition, Mrs. Mar'ah said that the work of the surrounding community is mostly house or boarding renters , the rest are entrepreneurs, office employees, online motorcycle taxi drivers, and parking attendants. Nobody has a job as a farmer because

based on its location, the neighborhoods of RT 01 and RT 02 are densely populated settlements with a strategic location between offices, hotels, and campuses. In addition, the second group also conducted interviews with students who were at the Barakah Dormitory. According to him, the community response was very good with the existence of the Santri Village. But he complained that his financial expenses were still wasteful because he was still unable to manage personal finances.

Apart from visiting business actors and the surrounding community, we also visited the head of RT 02 represented by Group 1 (Technology) because he saw his busy life as a lecturer at the UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten campus. He revealed that the Ciceri Jaya neighborhood had already installed CCTV for security located in various places.



Figure 1 Social Mapping

2. COMMUNITY APPROACH

The Kukerta activity of the international collaboration of UIN SMH Banten with Universiti Tun Hussein On Malaysia with the economic sub-theme of group 2 carries out community service in Kampung Santri Ciceri Jaya, Serang Kota District, Serang City. We carried out previous observations for 4 days to find out the characteristics and conditions of the field in Kampung Santri Ciceri Jaya, the LP2M said that this activity must use the PAR methodology to solve problems that occurred in Kampung Santri Ciceri Jaya.

The PKM approach with Participatory Action Research (PAR) is an approach whose process aims at learning to solve problems and fulfill the practical needs of the community, as well as the production of knowledge³, and the process of socio-religious change. Therefore, this approach is a means to raise collective critical awareness of the shackles of neoliberal globalization ideology and the shackles of normative religious paradigms that hinder the process of socio-religious transformation.⁴ PKM with this approach can be said to be Transformative PKM. This is because the research process is oriented towards empowerment and change. This argument is based on the meaning of a transformative research process:

- a) A process of growing the power and ability of the poor / weak, marginalized and oppressed community groups.
- b) The process of, by and for society. The position of the community is assisted / facilitated in making decisions and taking the initiative to be more independent in developing their quality of life.
- c) Placing society and its institutions as a basic force for economic, political, social, cultural and religious advancement.
- d) Efforts to release various forms of cultural domination, political pressure, economic exploitation, and hegemony of religious institutions that shackle and hinder people's efforts to determine how to live and improve their quality of life.
- e) Research options that aim at social transformation, then use terms that are more familiar to PAR, then the research process implemented by systematic, collaborative, and effort sustainable in order to create social transformation.

3. GEOGRAPHIC LAYOUT

Ciceri Jaya is in Serang City and geographically located between 5099 ' - 6022' south latitude and 106007 '106025' east longitude.

When using the UTM system coordinates (Universal Transfer Mercator) Zone 48 E, the City of Serang is located at coordinates 618,000 m2 to 638,600 m from west to east and 9,337,725 m2 to 9,312,475 m2 from north to south. The longest distance according to a straight line from north to south is around 21.7 km2 and from west to east 20 km2. Serang City administrative boundary: North: Teluk Banten. East, West and South: Serang Regency.

4. CONDITIONS OF COMMUNITIES

Ciceri Jaya Village is part of the Sumur Pecung Village, Serang District. The profession of the people of Kampung Ciceri Jaya is very diverse, including being a civil servant (PNS), traders, mechanics and laborers. The people of Kampung Ciceri Jaya depend on their lives and livelihoods from this professional income.

Kampung Ciceri Jaya is a strategic place because it is located in the city center of Serang and is located between two religious institutions, the UIN BANTEN campus and Ma'had Al-Jami'ah. Ciceri Jaya Village itself has 2 RTs, namely Rt 01

and 02, where Rt 01 has about 70 people and has Rw, 07. Meanwhile, Rt 02 has around 350 people and children. On Rt 02 there is also a Santri Village with 13 dormitories and 120 students. where the dormitory is one of the sources of income for the Ciceri Jaya community, especially in Rt 02 which has 40 rented owners.

Judging from the work of the Ciceri Jaya community since the pandemic, the Ciceri Jaya community has been very hard hit because the economic conditions have decreased drastically, which initially before the pandemic had above average income, after the pandemic even reaching this average was very difficult and unemployment increased due to massive layoffs from companies. On the other hand, most of the work of the Ciceri Jaya community is labor, there are also those who work as repairmen for TV, air conditioning, computers, water machines and others. The ciceri jaya environment has a cleanliness program every Friday "clean friday" there are cleanliness volunteers with 3 trash fighters named Mr. Toha, Tohir from Rt 02 and Ahsan from Rt 01, Mr. Dodo sewer fighters namely cleaning all the sewers of the Ciceri Jaya village, Sutarman as the muadzlin and environmental cleanliness.

The economic condition when there was a Santri village in Ciceri Jaya was an increase in community income such as an

increase in income before and after, for example, before there was a village, students only got Rp. 50,000 and after the santri village became Rp .250,000 per day, sudden stalls, many rented houses were occupied and the community was very enthusiastic about the existence the santri village. Not only that, people also compete in the fields of education and self-awareness, namely by developing the potential that exists within them, for example entrepreneurship.

The monograph conditions of Kampung Ciceri Jaya:

a) Geographical

Kampung Ciceri Jaya is one of the strategic areas because it is located in the downtown area of Serang:

North :Department of Manpower and Transmigration

South : Maulana Hasanuddin Stadium

West : Campus Uin Banten

East : Ma'had Al-Jami'ah

b) Division of Territory

Ciceri Jaya Village consists of 2 RT's: RT 01 & RT 02

c) Demographics

Population : 420 People

d) Total Population by Religion - Islam

e) Number of Places of Worship

Mosque : 2

Other Places of Worship : -

Facilities and Infrastructure :

- 1) Land transportation infrastructure in the form of:
asphalt roads
- 2) Information and communication: -
- 3) Clean water : Washtafel
- 4) Educational : MDA Nurul Huda
- 5) Security : 30 CCTV
- 6) Boarding House : 40 places

CHAPTER III

DESCRIPTION OF EMPOWERMENT RESULTS

1. TROUBLESHOOTING FRAMEWORK

a) Tips for Managing Finances using Applications

INTERNAL	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
EKSTERNAL	1. Almost all of you have a smartphone. 2. Expensive in managing personal finance.	1. Low smartphone memory capacity. 2. Expensive money sometimes forget with tips on managing personal finance.
OPPORTUNITIES	STRATEGY	STRATEGI
1. Expensive money requires practical tools in managing finances.	1. Using the existing application in the Playstore to be used online or online.	1. Looking for an application with a small size so that it can be downloaded without having to delete other important applications 2. Sharing about managing money with friends so that they are easy to remember
THREATHS	STRATEGY	STRATEGY
1. The covid-19 pandemic made it difficult to do direct socialization	1. Use the application so that you do not come into direct contact with other people, because this application can be used not only for personal finance but for business.	1. Keep implementing health protocols as recommended by the government in the 3M way, namely maintaining distance, washing hands, and wearing masks.

Table 6 Problem Solving Framework for Managing Financial Socialization

b. CiceripikKs Business Training

INTERNAL	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
EKSTERNAL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ease of obtaining raw materials because of the urban location of the Santri Village. In addition, there is a large productive tomb which is currently in the stage of planting banana trees. 2. Mahasantri can get additional income from the profits of the product. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There have been many traded in the market. 2. Lack of Funds To continue this product to continue operating. 3. There is no efficient handling system to ensure the product continues to operate. 4. Mahasantri does not have knowledge in the field of manufacturing this product, especially for flavor variants.
OPPORTUNITIES	STRATEGY	STRATEGY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are students who collaborate with one of the leading campuses in Malaysia, namely Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia. 2. Marketing products not only in the Banten area, but also in Malaysia. 3. Low capital is used, so that it can start a business well. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a cooperation logo between UIN Banten and UTHM which is able to increase product selling value. 2. The location of the Santri Village which is close to campuses, offices, markets, as well as the large number of business actors 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Giving new flavors to make it more attractive, such as matcha and chocolate. 2. Support and assist sustainable business training and marketing.

4. High demand for products. 5. Does not require sophisticated technology in its manufacture. 6. Does not require large capital to start a business.	makes it easy to market products.	
THREATS	STRATEGY	STRATEGY
1. The Covid-19 pandemic threatens No. 1 to realize this program, especially in terms of marketing. 2. Business ideas are easily imitated by others.	1. Using a Marketing Platform on Social Media (Instagram) and a marketplace (Shopee) that is able to reach a wider market without having to meet face to face. 2. Providing new flavors to keep the market enjoying.	1. Keep implementing health protocols as recommended by the government in the 3M way, namely maintaining distance, washing hands, and wearing masks.

Table 7 Problem Solving Framework for CiceripikEs

2. FORM AND ACTIVITY RESULTS

The forms and results of activities that have been carried out are:

- a) The Impact of the Santri Village on the Community's Economy
Economic growth is an improvement effort production capacity to achieve additional output, which is measured using the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in a region.² Economic growth is the process of increasing per capita output in the long run. The emphasis is on

three aspects, namely: process, per capita output and long term. Economic growth is a process, not a picture of the economy at a time. Here we look at the dynamic aspects of an economy, namely how an economy develops or changes from time to time. The emphasis is on change or development itself.

According to Prof. Simon Kuznets, economic growth is the long-term increase in the capacity of the country concerned to provide various economic goods to its population. Increase in capacity is possible by the advancement or adjustment of technological, institutional and ideological adjustments to various existing conditions. Economic development has a broader meaning and includes changes in the overall economic structure of society. Economic development is generally defined as a process that causes a longterm increase in the real income per capita of a country's population, accompanied by improvements to the institutional system.

Economic development is a process which means changes that occur continuously, efforts to increase per capita income, increase in per capita income must continue in the long term and finally, the improvement

of the institutional system in all fields (for example, economic, political, legal, social and cultural). This system can be viewed from two aspects, namely: the aspect of improvement in the field of organization (institution) and improvement in the field of regulations, both legal, formal and informal.⁵ In this case, it means that economic development is an active action effort that must be taken by a country in order to increase per capita income. . Thus, it is necessary to have the participation of the community, government, and all elements contained in a country to actively participate in the development process.

1) Increase in stalls / traders

The people's economy, which previously could be said to be almost paralyzed by the pandemic, is slowly starting to revive. This is because in some dormitories, there are still no stoves or cooking utensils available adequate. So they sometimes buy side dishes at the nearest restaurant. In addition, the location of the dormitory which is far from the minimarket makes them buy various necessities at the nearby stalls, such as snacks, toiletries, groceries and so on.

From the results of the analysis of 4 resource persons as traders around the Santri Village, they think that their income has increased when this program has been inaugurated.

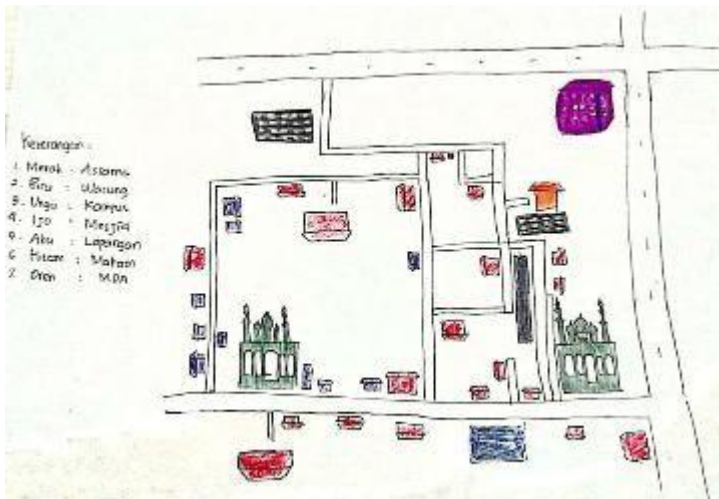


Figure 2 Map of Stalls

Although it doesn't change which is very significant due to the number of dormitories that are spread out. However, the santri village program provides new hope for business actors in the vicinity, from which initially only 16 traders were now traded to 21 businessmen. We can see the increase in the number of stalls from the following map.

2) Increase in rental housing / boarding houses

The use of rental houses as mahasantri dormitories provides fresh air for the owners, because almost half a year many boarding houses are empty due to the pandemic which requires everyone to do activities at home only through zooming or other platforms. This of course has an impact on the income of the people who own the rental / boarding houses.



Figure 3 Mahasantri Dormitory

Based on the analysis, they complained that their income decreased or even had no income during the pandemic. In fact, their main income only relies

on renting the residence. When the Santri Village was inaugurated, their income improved again. A total of 13 rental houses were used as mahasantri dormitories in the Ciceri Jaya RT neighborhood. 1 and 2. They also responded positively to this program because their rental houses could be used properly by students.



Figure 4 Mahasantri Dormitory

The boarding house prices vary from 250 thousand to 750 thousand depending on the facilities provided. Generally, boarding houses with a price of 250-400 thousand are located at the back of the campus with a bathroom outside without a

cupboard or mattress, and do not have a large yard. This price is calculated per person, for example if you want to rent yourself, the price is 250 thousand rupiah, but if you want to rent a boarding house together, the price will be 400-450 thousand rupiah. Price reductions also apply for more than 2 people with a maximum tenant of 4 people. Boarding houses that have mattress and wardrobe facilities generally have a price of 300-600 thousand. And for air conditioning facilities and a large yard starting at 750-1 million rupiah. These prices vary depending on the number of people, facilities, and the type of boarding house (house or plot).



Figure 5 Mahasantri Dormitory

The rental of the santri dormitory is carried out for a period of one year with rental payments from the mahasantri made every month which is managed by the santri village management then paid to the hostel owner. Mahasantri only pays 200 thousand rupiah with wardrobe facilities, mattresses, and learning guidance without having to pay electricity and water.



Figure 6 Mahasantri Dormitory

b) Real Work Lecture Work Program This work program consists of:

- 1) Socialization about Managing Personal Finances with Applications.

If many think that financial management is only for companies or businesses, that is wrong. Because financial management can also be used for personal use. Many people who actually have good financial capabilities, but fail to manage their finances. Wasteful, consumptive, and undisciplined attitudes in implementing budgets often make expenses greater than income, which is the cause of poor personal financial management. This is because the person has poor financial literacy.

According to Chen and Volpe (1998) financial literacy is knowledge to manage finances in order have a more prosperous life in the future⁴. Financial literacy is closely related to the welfare of society because it is a fundamental

⁴ Amanita Novi Yushita, "Pentingnya Literasi Keuangan Bagi Pengelolaan Keuangan Pribadi," *Nominal: Barometer Riset Akuntansi dan Manajemen* 6, no. 1 (June 5, 2017): 11–26.

factor for economic growth and stability. Financial difficulties are not only due to low income, but because they do not have financial knowledge and skills in managing finances. No matter how much income you get every month if it is not accompanied by good management, financial independence will be difficult to achieve. Godwin and Koonce (1992) in Parrota and Johnson (1998) state that personal financial management can be a process of financial planning, implementation and evaluation carried out by individuals or families.⁵

Conversely, if we are able to manage finances well, even though they are small in number, financial independence can be achieved. In principle, financial success does not lie in the amount of money you have, but the ability to manage and manage that money.

The program arranged is the socialization of how to properly manage personal finances and empowerment of

⁵ Peter Garlans Sina, "Motivasi Sebagai Penentu Perencanaan Keuangan (Suatu Studi Pustaka)," *Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi dan Bisnis* 9, no. 1 (2014): 42–48.

business for Mahasantri. The socialization program on how to manage personal finances was carried out once during my participation. Meanwhile, business empowerment for mahasantri was carried out temporarily because it still needed confirmation to the mahasantri and the management of the Santri Village through further discussion.⁶

Personal financial management applies the principle of priority in meeting the needs of life, discipline to periodically manage finances for financial records and changes, as well as how someone can control themselves against something that is in demand in the market. According to Warsono (2010) managing finances can be seen from the following:⁷

- 1) Use of funds.

Wherever the financial income, that is the problem is how to allocate the money to meet needs appropriately. The allocation of money must be based on priority, for example 70% for daily needs , 20% for savings, and 10% for investment. Daily needs are greater because they are related to the need to eat, drink, pay

⁶ Jabrohim, Moehammad Aman, and Rina Ratih Sri Sudaryani, “Pedoman Pelaksanaan Kuliah Kerja Nyata Muhammadiyah Untuk Negeri” (Universitas Muhammadiyah Metro Lampung, 2014)

⁷ Ibid.

rent for housing, and so on. These needs must be written in detail by prioritizing priorities in order to be able to achieve that 70%. Savings are intended to fulfill funds in case of urgent things . Even if not used, savings funds can be used for investment. Investment can be in any form, either gold, stocks, or so on, depending on the desire for the size of the profit which is directly proportional to the level of risk that exists.

2) Determining the source of funds

A person must determine the source of funds that are the income for his finances. For example, come from parents or from yourself. By determining the source of funds, a person is able to find other alternatives to collect their financial income.

3) Risk management

Risk management is a way to organize and manage finances against possible risks that will be faced in the future. Risk management is used to protect unexpected events and urgent

needs. What is done to reduce risk is to follow insurance that is tailored to priority needs.

4) Planning for the future

Everyone will want a bright future. Therefore, good financial planning is needed to make this happen. Future planning can arrange investment funds appropriately so that later they can be used as needed.

The purpose of managing finances is as follows:

- 1) Practicing a Thrifty Lifestyle
- 2) Practicing an Organized Life
- 3) Minimizes Stress
- 4) Have a Better Future Planning
- 5) Can Cope With Unexpected Needs
- 6) Avoiding Debt
- 7) Can give charity

Managing finances is not easy, because it requires discipline, responsibility and a way to good self-control. Personal financial management is very important for the quality of personal finances in the future. Therefore, here are some tips for managing finances:

- 1) Remember the original goal. Remember the original purpose why you are now, for example for education.

Then you have to manage these funds by prioritizing needs and education.

- 2) Avoid shopping too late Start controlling yourself not to be talkative in shopping, this can be anticipated by writing down all the necessities you want to buy and bringing enough money to the minimarket.
- 3) Ask others for consideration. Usually someone buys a product only out of desire. Good for the reason that the color is good, the design is attractive, without considering the fulfillment of more important needs. Therefore, other people's considerations are also needed to help in self-control so that you don't buy products just because you want them.
- 4) Identify your needs, not wants. When shopping, determine what needs will be met. Write in a notebook. It is used for anticipating forgetfulness which then leads to unnecessary purchases of products .
- 5) Write financial records. Write down the allocation of funds that you want to fulfill within a period of time. In addition, also write down expenses and input in a disciplined manner to determine the use of funds.

In today's modern era, everyone can hardly escape from smartphones because of the convenience it offers. This can

also be felt in terms of financial records. There are applications that support this function, one of which is the application "Daily Financial Notes". This application is easy to use because it can be used offline for free and there is a user guide that makes it easy for everyone to access it. In addition, its small size does not require much space.

This application can be used to help record money, making it easier for someone to view and review for some time without fear of data loss. It's just that this application is not equipped with a record of accounts payable. So that people can download applications that are considered more complete in features. Even so, managing finances is not always involved with debt, because managing finances can manage finances to whatever amount is sufficient.

This program was implemented on November 25, 2020 at the Az-Zahra 1 Dormitory by involving 30 students including the manager. In addition, we are also assisted by other groups in implementing this program. In the beginning, this program was intended for students and the public, especially business actors, to be able to manage finances simply by using applications. However, after further observation we decided not to do it because most business actors consist of parents, not all of them know about technology.



Figure 7 Implementation Program



Figure 8 Application Display



Figure 9 Application Usage



Figure 9 Application Usage

Here are 11 ways to live a smart and frugal life that you can do:

- 1) Priority: needs and wants This method is powerful enough to reduce expenses, namely by scheduling groceries with a list to buy. Do not

enter the purchase of goods only because of desire.

- 2) Expenses < Income Try not to get into debt to make ends meet. Therefore, make a list of priority needs.
- 3) Maintain health Take care of your health, because when someone has a disease, the funds needed for treatment or handling are not small. This can affect the amount of expenditure more than income.
- 4) Be wise in shopping to Be wise in choosing items to buy, especially when someone is in a supermarket where a comfortable and clean place tends to shop in large quantities, especially when they offer sales of goods at discounted prices.
- 5) Cheap vacation facilities Take vacations according to financial means because a fantastic vacation will increase one's expenses. This will then have an impact on stress due to inappropriate allocation of funds.
- 6) Bring lunch Bring supplies from home to save on expenses because besides being cheap, they are also safe, clean, and healthy for consumption.

- 7) Buy investment goods Transfer liquid funds to in-kind, such as land. This will increase one's income in the future because land prices are always increasing and do not require maintenance.
- 8) Go green The trick is to save unused electricity, for example by turning off the light switch when not in use and so on.
- 9) Don't underestimate a dime Collect change from a change in the purchase of goods, because it is possible that change can help when someone is pressed.
- 10) Implement a simple lifestyle As much as a person's income, he will never feel enough because human desires are unlimited. Start controlling expenses with a simple life.
- 11) Discipline in saving Be disciplined in saving for funds in the future.⁸

⁸ Kharisma Danang Yuangga, et al, "Cultivating Thorough Living Habits by Using Piggy Banks in Cidokom Village, Gunung Sindur District". Journal of Pengabdian Dharma Laksana Serving the Country Vol. 2 No. 2, 2020, pg. 149-151.

c) Business Empowerment Program (CiceripikKs)

Before discussing empowerment programs we must first know what the definition of empowerment is. Empowerment means providing motivation and encouragement to the community / individuals to explore their potential and then improve their quality so that they are able to grow and develop. Community empowerment is a concept of economic development that forms a new paradigm from the summary of community values which are people-centered, participatory, empowering, and sustainable (Chamber, 1995)⁹

Mubyarto (2002) states that empowerment is an effort to build (community) power by encouraging, motivating, and raising awareness of the potential that is owned and trying to develop. Empowerment of the people's economy must be carried out by the government in collaboration with non - governmental organizations and the banking sector.

⁹ Munawar Noor, "Pemberdayaan Masyarakat," *CIVIS* 1, no. 2/Juli (2011), accessed December 22, 2020, <http://journal.upgris.ac.id/index.php/civis/article/view/591>.

There are five main missions in empowerment, namely:¹⁰

- 1) Awareness
- 2) Organizing;
- 3) Companion cadre;
- 4) Technical support, and
- 5) System management.

Meanwhile, Kartasasmita (1995) argues that empowerment efforts must be carried out in three ways, as follows:

- 1) creating a conducive climate for the community to develop;
- 2) strengthening the potential of the community by preparing physical and social infrastructure that can be accessed by the lowest strata of society; and
- 3) empowering in the sense of protecting and defending weak communities.

Erwidodo's (1999) view of empowerment given to weak economic actors to increase their business

¹⁰ Ni Nyoman Sunariani, A. A. N. Oka Suryadinatha Gorda, and Ida IDM Rai Mahaputra, "Pemberdayaan Usaha Mikro Kecil Dan Menengah (UMKM) Melalui Program Binaan Di Provinsi Bali," *Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen dan Bisnis* 2, no. 1 (October 3, 2017): 221–236.

capacity (entrepreneurship). The essence of community economic empowerment is to empower MSMEs, cooperatives, and community groups to be independent in the economic field, so as to be able to build productive economic activities and creative economy in a sustainable manner. According to UNCTAD and UNDP in the Summary Creative Economics Report (2008: 11-12) , the creative economy has a potential role in driving economic growth caused by the following:

- 1) The creative economy can encourage income generation, job creation and export revenues. Apart from that, the creative economy can also promote social aspects
- 2) (social inclusion), cultural diversity, and human resource development.
- 3) The creative economy fosters economic, cultural, and social aspects that are interconnected with technology, intellectual property and tourist destinations .
- 4) It is a set of knowledge based on economic activity with a development dimension and the

relationship between the macro and micro levels for the economy as a whole.

- 5) This is a viable development option to inspire multidisciplinary innovation, policy response, and inter-ministerial action.
- 6) At the heart of the creative economy are industrial creative industries (at the heart of the creative economy are the creative industries).

Barringer et al (2004) and Maine Department of Economy and Communities (2006), creative economy can create wealth because it can create job opportunities, increase income, creating equity, and encouraging renewal and utilizing local raw materials. The types of creativity that make up the creative economy, namely scientific creativity; Economic creativity (Economic creativity); Cultural creativity (Cultural creativity); and technological creativity (Technological creativity).

One of the objectives of this business empowerment is to encourage the independence of students to be financially independent. They can act as producers or resellers in the sales process. At first, this empowerment involved housewives around the area but then this changed by considering the SWOT analysis so that the empowerment of this business only

focused on students in its production. Even so, the public can act as a reseller to assist in wider sales by taking profits according to the agreement.

This business empowerment program is to make banana chips which was held on November 29, 2020. This product is widely traded on the market at various prices because of the large number of fans of this snack product. Therefore, we provide innovations with flavors that are rarely found, such as chocolate and matcha. Another reason is raw materials and processes easy manufacture at affordable prices. Initial promotional price, we sell CiceripikKs for 5 thousand rupiah for medium size. As for the normal price, it is priced at 10 thousand rupiah.

The name CiceripikKs comes from the words Ciceri, Pik, and Ks. Ciceri is the name of the place where the santri village is located, namely Ciceri Jaya. Pik comes from the word Kripik, a kind of thin snack and is generally fried until crispy. Meanwhile, Ks stands for "Kampung Santri" where we carry out the training. In addition, the santri village is also a production site for the next CiceripikKs together with mahasantri who have committed to developing this product together.

To obtain raw materials for bananas, we will work with local residents who plant banana trees as well as work with productive tomb administrators who are currently planting trees in a large grave area. Manufacturing Process :



Figure 11 How to Make CiceripikKs



Figure 12 How to Make CiceripikKs

Tools and Materials:

- Logo
- Markers
- Tissue
- Banana golek
- Cocoa powder
- Standing
- Milk powder
- Sugar
- Scissor
- Knife
- Chips shavings
- Flavoring
- Pan
- Container
- Oil
- Cooking spatula
- Pouch
- Margarine
- Powdered sugar
- Spoon
- Matcha powder
- Salt

How to make :

1. Prepare tools and materials.
2. Clean the banana from the peel.
3. Wash the bananas.
4. Soak the bananas in salt water, wait for 45 minutes.
5. Shaved / sliced banana according to size.
6. Heat oil in a skillet.
7. When hot, add enough margarine then stir until the foam is gone.
8. Put the piang that has been shaved / sliced before.

9. Wait until brownish yellow while on the back and forth.
10. Once cooked, remove it using the frying filter, wait a few moments.
11. Drain in a container that has been given a tissue.
12. Separate the banana chips for original and flavors.
13. For the original flavor banana chips, just add the flavor and stir until they are evenly mixed. Likewise for the matcha variant.
14. For the chocolate flavor, after the banana chips are ripe, we prepare a separate pan to make caramel. The first step is to heat the oil, add sugar, stir until combined, then add the banana chips. After mixing evenly, add the banana chips to a mixture of cocoa powder, powdered milk, and powdered sugar with a ratio of 3: 1: 1.
15. After all the flavors are ready, then pack the banana chips on the standing pouch that has been given the logo.

Marketing

Marketing, especially during the pandemic, is done online, using social media accounts and marketplaces such as shopee.

Examples like this:



Figure 13 Display of Shopee CiceripikKs



Figure 14 CiceripikKs Products

Both are done by adding customer reviews to increase product purchases and interesting product photos. In addition,

we also introduce CiceripikKs products to people we know and business people around the village. students directly by paying attention to health protocols. For further marketing when conditions have improved and production is optimal, we plan to market more widely, such as business actors / stalls outside the santri village and souvenir centers in the Banten region.

In addition to carrying out the work program that has been made, we also participate in helping other group work programs such as teaching children, exercising, cleaning tombs to be used as productive tombs, distributing masks, and so on.

d) Results Achievement Factors

The factors for achieving the results of the implementation of each Kukerta program are:

1) Driving factors

The success of all the work programs that we have implemented cannot be separated from the cooperation and support between LP2M and the local community and students. The first activity we carried out there was an introduction to the local community and students, as well as introducing them to our friends who were in Malaysia through a zoom meeting. This went well, many students

who came to the introductory event between Real Work College Students from UIN SMH Banten Students and Universiti Tun Hussein On Malaysia Students. The response of the students was very good, they were very enthusiastic and curious about it. Our arrival, they were very happy to meet friends from Malaysia.

Then, each group describes or socializes several work programs that will be implemented in the next few days according to the theme of their respective groups. The work programs that we make are in accordance with the sub-theme, namely about Economy, there are 2:

i. Daily Financial Notes Application Socialization

From this program we share experiences about our respective financial situation with students and lure students to participate and share their experiences as well and teach how to use the application, not only that we also share tips for how to manage finances well to live frugally. They were very enthusiastic when joining this program, because this was a solution to their unmanageable financial problems.

ii. Entrepreneurship Empowerment (CiceripikKs)

From this program we have full support from Field Supervisors (DPL) both materially and mentally. We got around Rp. 200,000 which we think is quite sufficient for initial capital in the business of making CiceripikKs, do not forget the four of us, too dues each Rp. 20,000. Then support in the form of guidance provided by DPL, namely before we were taught first how to open a business, how to do marketing in the business. With this, we sincerely hope that this business will continue in the future.

2) Inhibiting Factors

There were several obstacles that we encountered when we carried out activities while KUKERTA took place in Santri Village, especially the implementation of KUKERTA which was held offline and online, where online is when interaction activities with Malaysian friends . In our opinion, this is not very good because we find it difficult to have a virtual discussion, not to mention in terms of language differences that make us and our Malaysian friends less

understanding of each other's conversations, we need to talk a lot to understand each other so that there is no miscommunication.

Then, as at first we made a work program for the creation of a Santri Cooperative, but we had difficulty finding funds for this cooperative, because the cooperative had to use a large enough fund and with a very short KUKERTA time, we had no time to wait for the disbursement of funds to the institution we will submit a funding proposal.

Then, when the implementation of the work program is not fully students participating in our activities because they have other activities or activities that we cannot force to participate in these activities, so we only interact with some of them.

CHAPTER IV

CLOSING

1. CONCLUSION

The existence of Santri Village in Ciceri Jaya Rt. 01 and 02 provide a good economic impact for the community. This can be seen from the increasing number of stalls and rental houses as mahasantri dormitories. Boarding prices that vary depending on the facilities tend to lower the rental price for mahasantri.

Our work program consists of the Daily Financial Notes Application Dissemination Program and the snack business empowerment program, namely banana chips with the name CiceripikKs. Marketing of products during the current pandemic is carried out through social media and the marketplace. In addition, marketing is carried out to the closest people by paying attention to health protocols.

2. SUGGESTIONS

Based on observations and implementation of the KUKERTA program, we suggest:

1. Suggestions to the student
 - a. 4 days observation time to identify problems that arise in community.
 - b. Improving family relationships and socializing important community.

- c. Increase relations with Kampung Santri systems.
 - d. In the setup of programs should be adapted to village circumstances and conditions such as funding, energy and time.
 - e. Even more discipline in Kukerta's activities is taking place.
 - f. Made a good cooperation between Kerta students.
2. Suggestions to the community
- People should understand that noncompliance is not only an activity for the benefit of the students only but the interests of the local villagers, where students are only the motivators that help solve the problem and thus expect the participation of the community in any work program to be higher.

CHAPTER V

EXCELLATION OF THE KKN INSPIRATIVE STORY

1. Anisa Fauziah's Story of Inspiration

KUKERTA THAT WILL BE MISSED

Alhamdulillah, thank God the Almighty for all the blessings that are endless and flow like water in a river that never recedes. This is the task of students, one of which is to take part in community service activities or commonly called real work lectures. Community service is a form of our volunteerism to help various community activities in certain environments that need our help so that there is a change in that environment.

I am very grateful to be given the opportunity to take part in KUKERTA International even though I am still in the 5th semester where I still have classes, the activities will definitely clash. I really never imagined I could follow KUKERTA so quickly at the international level. If only KUKERTA was held offline, maybe I would meet friends from Malaysia. but I am very happy in my mind that I will definitely have a new experience that is different because this event is held internationally which automatically I will interact directly with outsiders. Actually I really hope that this KUKERTA will be

held offline maybe I can go to Malaysia or my Malaysian friends who come to Indonesia directly, but it's okay even though the interaction with them is online but the work program activities are still carried out offline which keeps me excited.

Finally, after one week of observation, I continued to carry out the work program for ten days. I feel that this time is very short, unlike KUKERTA in general which is held for about a whole month. This is where the drawback is because in my opinion the ten days are only limited to the introductory stage, but have not reached the approach. However, because KUKERTA was only given ten days, finally how did my friends and I adapt to each other with other group friends as well as the mahasantri and the local community.

The thing that makes me very interesting in KUKERTA when I interact or discuss with friends from Malaysia is very funny, I have never heard the original voice of Upin Ipin State before, there is a special pleasure when I talk to them and listen to them talk even though sometimes I find it difficult to understand their language and vice versa, they also have a little difficulty understanding Indonesian, as a result there are often misunderstandings that make our discussion incomplete because they explain in detail . Not only me who felt this, even

friends other groups also find it difficult to understand what they are talking about.

Alhamdulillah, our plan is successful, we can all work together to make KUKERTA successful and the relationship with Malaysian friends , students and the community is quite close. During the program I and my fellow participants all work together in terms of work programs to be implemented, even though we different groups but we have to participate when the program is implemented. I am very happy for the cooperation of friends, in my opinion friends are quite compact in carrying out this activity, we help each other. Even though my focus is on the economic sector, I also continue to participate in activities in other fields such as in education, I also teach children in the village. As for gymnastics activities and games with the children, an effort to approach them so that our relationship is closer.

Time flies too quickly, finally the time has come when this activity must end, my friends and I are busy preparing all the reports that will be presented on the next 5 December. Alhamdulillah, finally all of our activities were carried out well and went well. But I feel sad when this activity has to end, I feel that this time is very short. I want to add more time to this

service, I feel comfortable with the community here, especially with the children .

Although This activity has ended, I and some of my friends are still staying at the inn because the one month contract has not ended, my friends and I continue to do outside activities such as helping residents at the grave, I also feel that I miss my children even I still see each other with them to chat. It turned out that they also felt the same way, they were wondering " Where have you been? Why don't you play and study with us again? " it was hard enough to tell them that this activity was over. I also said that we were busy taking care of campus assignments so we didn't have time to play and study with them. And I hope that even though this activity has ended, my relationship with the Ciceri community and UTHM Malaysia friends will remain good and will not forget each other. I will miss that.

2. Inspirational Story by Yulianis Utami

A LOVE STORY IN SANTRI VILLAGE

International collaborations? It's really interesting from the title, especially the collaboration between the UIN Banten campus and Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia. At first I thought I was going abroad just like my senior last year who went abroad. But considering that currently there is a

pandemic, it is not possible to carry out activities abroad. However, I understand this is special because

collaborate with the campus, plus there will be a selection for its implementation. Apart from that, the location is in Santri Village which is located in Ciceri Jaya RT 01 and 02. I think I have controlled the place because I have lived in that area for almost two years.

Kukerta is done by selecting applicants with program notes and video explanations in English. Almost couldn't believe I could pass while my English skills were so-so. During the observation I met good people who could be helpful and friendly, both from the community and other members of the Kerta.

The activity was carried out for 10 days in the Santri Village. Mahasantri is friendly to Kukerta members, I was touched when they shook hands when they passed on the side of the road. They are very polite, I think it should be maintained. They are also very enthusiastic about the programs we carry out in the fields of economics, education and other fields. The community is also very friendly, especially when we go directly to the field to clean the tomb or just interview at the observation stage before the implementation of the Kukerta.

It feels good to be in the midst of them, while the short implementation time for me is not enough. I thought I was comfortable with the environment of Kampung Santri. Especially seeing the enthusiasm of the children who come to the Madrasah every morning to study and play together. Seeing them smile, seemed to give a new spirit inside my life.

3. Impressions and Messages of UTHM Students

A. Impact Of Real Work Programs To Students In Kampung Santri

Daily Financial Notes Application Dissemination Program. This application can be used to help record money, making it easier for someone to view and review for sometime without fear of losing data. It's just that this application is not equipped with a record of accounts payable. So that people can download applications that are considered more complete in features. Even so, managing finances is not always involved with debt, because managing finances can manage finances to what ever amount is sufficient.

This socialization is intended for students only, although at first it wanted to involve business in Kampung Santri in order to be able to manage finances simply by using an application. However, after further observation we

decided not to do it because most businesses do not know about technology.

One of the objectives of this business empowerment is to encourage the independence of students in to be financially independent. They can act as producers or resellers in the sales process. At first, this empowerment involved house wives around the area but then this changed by considering the SWOT analysis so that the empowerment of this business only focused on students in its production. Even so, the public can act as a reseller to assist in wider sales by taking profits according to the agreement.

B. Impact Of Real Work Programs To Citizens In Kampung Santri

Mean while, the effect of our first program on the locals in Kampung Santri was we could not help the local traders because most of the traders in Kampung Santri were made up of the elderly. Also, most of them did not know how to use technology. So, we decided not to implement this program to the locals or formore being specified to the local traders. Furthermore, for the effect of the second program that weal so share the same problem as the impression of our first program which is

not workable. This is because at first, we wanted to involve housewife in Kampung Santri. However, we were forced to change the goal of this program just only focused on students. However, the outside community can take part by helping students to expand the sales that the students are trying to make which is the CiceripikKs business.

A. Potential Real Work Programs In Kampung Santri

This program is very important for university students to improve soft skills, experience and communication among universities. Current collaboration of students enhances their silence of university students.

The potential for this program to continue in the long term improve the quality and thinking of students in the exchange of ideas from international universities. In addition, technology and information in their respective universities to share with each other.

B. Expectation For The Business Empowerment Program

The chips business run during the Kukerta Collaboration International program is called

Ciceripikks. The idea of making this product was inspired by the participants of the Kukerta Collaboration International program. The best quality of this product, should be continued by the mahasantri better. There are many hopes that we can express here.

Our hope as participants in this program, is that this business will continue. This is because, for several reasons. Among them, the potential of this product is able to penetrate a much larger market. If we look at the reactions, reviews and responses from buyers, we can see which, positive feedback is received. This feedback proves the marketability of this product to be traded. Maybe for now it is only focused in Banten, but, with the best product quality, in the short term, it is seen to be able to be marketed more widely for example, to other villages, even to the whole city of Bandung. In addition, with this Kukerta Collaboration International program, a wide market up to Malaysia can be formed.

This unique idea exhibited by the participants in this program, through the variety of flavors is seen to be able to increase the total demand for this product. It

has been informed, for now, only original chips and chocolate flavors are on the market. The flavor processed by this participant, ie the macha flavor is indeed, a unique, delicious and different flavor from the others. To mahasantri, innovation in terms of diversity must be done. Although it is a strange thing, it is no longer on the market, but believe me, this strange thing, will lead to one word that is, #Viral. Which, many people are skeptical of the product with the flavor involved, which leads to wanting to try. Other flavors that can be done are, vanilla, strawberry, caramel, yam, and possibly, spicy flavors. This is because, in Malaysia itself, the flavor of these chips with spicy sauteed ingredients, is indeed an option, in addition to the sweet spicy flavor.

With the demand from customers, mahasantri in particular, can increase sales revenue. The proceeds from this sale will, at the very least, reduce the burden on students affected by the covid19 pandemic that has hit the world. The mahasantri should take this opportunity to continue to develop and increase the economic results of the locals. In

addition, we hope, by continuing the plan on this product, the mahasantri can make it as a ihtibar as well as the best example, which, this pattern of ideas is built to be produced for other products, in the future. to mahasantri, do not give up, and always remember which, if we strive, surely we will succeed, because the birth of successful people is from those who always think want to change. always positive, and eager to produce the best products and things, for the sake of producing the ummah, as well as a successful society in this world and the hereafter.

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