

Strengthening the Socio-Economic Potential of Teluk Latak Village as an Independent Village on the Coast of Bengkalis Island

Reni Suryanita^{a)1)}, Yohannes Firzal¹⁾, Geovani Meiwanda¹⁾, Yosi Alwinda¹⁾,
Harnedi Maizir

¹⁾ Universitas Riau

²⁾ Sekolah Tinggi Teknologi Pekanbaru

^{a)} Corresponding Author: reni.suryanita@eng.unri.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Teluk Latak Village is located in Bengkalis District, Bengkalis Regency. It has two hamlets, namely Langgam Muara Hamlet and Simpang Baru Hamlet. Teluk Latak Village is one of the coastal villages in the west of Bengkalis Island. This village has a flat topography with an area of approximately 23 km² or about 4.47% of the entire area of Bengkalis District. Teluk Latak village is 14 km from the centre of government in Bengkalis District. Teluk Latak village has agricultural areas, plantations, and livestock. Teluk Latak village produces goats, native chickens and manila ducks. Like coastal areas, Teluk Latak Village is a fishing village. Teluk Latak Village can be developed based on the coastal village's existing social and economic conditions. Abrasion worries the people of Bengkalis, especially for people who live in the north of the island facing the Malacca Strait. This abrasion caused the oil palm plantations and rubber plantations to collapse one by one by the waves. This community service activity aims to assist village officials and the community in mapping the social and economic potential of Teluk Latak Village so that it can be realized as an independent village on the coast of Bengkalis Island. One of the activities is counselling on preventing coastal damage and managing marine fishery products into nutritious snacks consumed by fishers' families who have an excess fish catch. Teluk Latak Village people can develop snacks made from processed fish to improve the household economy. It is hoped that this activity can contribute to village residents and village officials in mapping the potential of Teluk Latak Village in the social and economic fields.

Keywords: Community Service, Social Economic Potential, Coastal Damage

INTRODUCTION

Teluk Latak is one of the 28 villages in the Bengkalis District with 3,878 hectares. Based on demographic conditions, this village consists of two hamlets, namely Langgam Muara Hamlet and Simpang Baru Hamlet. The boundaries of the territory include:

To the east, it is bordered by: Senderak Village

To the west, it is bordered by: Meskom Desa Village

To the north, it is bordered by: Malacca Strait

To the south is bordered by: Bengkalis Strait

Teluk Latak Village is one of the coastal villages west of Bengkalis Island. Based on geographic data from the Central Bureau of Statistics of Bengkalis Regency, Teluk Latak Village has a flat topography with approximately 23 km² or about 4.47% of the entire area of Bengkalis District. It is 14 km from the government centre of Bengkalis District (BPS Kabupaten Bengkalis, 2018).

The total population in Teluk Latak Village is 2685 people (based on 2020 census data) who live in 14 Rukun Tetangga (RT) and 5 Rukun Warga (RW), consisting of 1352 men and 1333 women by age group (based on age classification according to WHO) :

0-1 years old (infant) totalling 98 people, ages 2-10 years (children) totalling 405 people, ages 11-19 years (teenagers) totalling 425 people, ages 20-59 years (adults) totalling 1,602 people, aged over 59 years totalled 215 people. The number of family heads in this village is 741 with pre-prosperous economic status conditions as many as 240 families, and as many as 541 families are residents with prosperous economic status. The population density in Teluk Latak Village reaches 69.24 per km. The community of Teluk Latak Village consists of various ethnic groups, the

dominant being the Malays, with a total of 2,472 people. Other ethnic groups are 141 Akit people, 45 Chinese, 18 Javanese, 5 Minang people, 2 Batak people, 1 Bugis ethnic and 1 Sumbawa. There are two religions of the population in this village, namely Islam as many as 2499 people and Buddhism as 186 people. Thus, the religious infrastructure in this village consists of 4 mosques, 3 Langgar/Surau/Mushola, and one temple. Meanwhile, educational infrastructure consists of 2 Kindergarten (TK) buildings, two children's playgrounds, four elementary schools, one junior high school building, and 2 Religious Education Institutions. Teluk Latak village is located at 2 meters above sea level. The condition of the village supports the community to work in the fisheries sector. The other livelihoods carried out by the people of Teluk Latak Village are in the home industry sector, mostly weaving, agriculture, plantations, and animal husbandry. With a variety of livelihoods for rural communities, it is necessary to provide assistance in efforts to improve the family economy, as has been done in community service activities carried out by the community Siagian, William, & Fendi (2022), Setyaningrum & Hartanto (2020) and Lubis, Husin, Mairiza, & Oktarini (2022).

Based on agricultural conditions, Teluk Latak Village is where cassava is cultivated, and the fruits are durian, mango and mangosteen. Meanwhile, based on plantation crops, Teluk Latak Village produces rubber, coconut, oil palm, sago and areca nut. Teluk Latak Village is a producer of goats, native chickens, and manila ducks from a livestock perspective. Like coastal areas, Teluk Latak Village is a fishing village. Even though the village is not very large, the village economy can develop well with the Teluk Latak Village Market. It makes it easier for rural communities to sell agricultural, plantation, livestock and fishery products. According to the Head of Teluk Latak Village, Teluk Latak Village can be developed based on the social and economic conditions that exist in the coastal village.

The condition of the western part of Teluk Latak Village is on the west coast of the island of Bengkalis. Meanwhile, other areas are flanked by two villages, namely Meskom Village and Sebauk Village. The problem that arises in the coastal village of Bengkalis Island is abrasion along the coast. Abrasion worries the people of Bengkalis, especially those who live in the north of the island, which is directly opposite the Malacca Strait. This abrasion caused the oil palm and rubber plantations to collapse one by one by the waves. In order to identify in more detail the damage caused by abrasion along the coast of Teluk Latak Village, it is necessary to map the damage to the coast, especially the damage to the roots of mangrove plants that were eroded by the waves (Suryadi, 2019). In addition to coastal damage due to abrasion, coastal problems often arise from obtaining clean water sources (Amri, Winarso, & Muchlizar, 2018). The problem that arises in Teluk Latak Village, namely the absence of a map development of village potential in the social and economic fields in the long term so that the people of Teluk Latak Village feel slow village development. For this reason, through Community Service (Abdimas) activities funded by LPPM Universitas Riau through the ADB AKSI Project, the lecturer team carried out community service activities in Teluk Latak Village from April to October 2021 by bringing two groups of Kuliah Kerja Nyata (KUKERTA) students with a total of 16 students.

Abdimas activities in Teluk Latak Village, Bengkalis District, Bengkalis Regency aim to identify Teluk Latak Village's potential and map the damage to the coast, especially the damage to the roots of the roots mangrove plants that were eroded by the waves. This activity produces an aerial map of Teluk Latak Village to be developed to map village potential in the social and economic fields in the long term and guidance on processing snacks from processed fresh fish. The benefits of Abdimas activities in Teluk Latak Village, Bengkalis District, Bengkalis Regency produced can help village officials map the village's potential in the field of coastal fisheries, social and economical in the long term. The targets for Abdimas activities in Teluk Latak Village, Bengkalis District, Bengkalis Regency are farmers and fishers. It is hoped that this activity can transfer knowledge and understanding in managing fish products and natural resource production in Teluk Latak Village to become an independent and innovative village in the coastal area along the Bengkalis island.

METHOD

The activity began with discussions with residents and village officials to explore the potential of the village and subject plan activities for students from the Universitas Riau in the Kuliah Kerja Nyata (KUKERTA) in Teluk Latak Village, Bengkalis District, Bengkalis Regency. The design of the activities starts from the analysis of the problem as follows as indicators of achievement of program activities :

1. There is a mapping of socio-economic potential in Teluk Latak Village.
2. There is a disaster mitigation plan for the coastal area of Teluk Latak Village.
3. Increasing the creative economy of Teluk Latak Village

RESULTS

The aerial mapping activity started from an aerial map of the Teluk Latak Village Office area, which depicted the position of the village office and the vegetation of Teluk Latak Village. Based on the general description of the people of Teluk Latak Village, it can be concluded that there are two central potentials in Teluk Latak Village, namely fisheries and home industries. The observations made resulted in the following identification:

1. The potential in coastal areas is not only for fishers but can also be utilized by other communities—the existence of mangrove plants around the coast, such as nipah plants.
2. In general, the people of Teluk Latak Village only distribute natural marine products to people outside this village, so the potential for fishery products is not maximized.

Seeing the more significant potential of the sector above, the Community Service team (Abdimas) conducted counselling related to the use of mangroves and fish products to strengthen the existing value in this potential by making product variations. The Abdimas team integrated with the student activities of the Kuliah Kerja Nyata (KUKERTA). It also strengthens the home industry sector. With the work program carried out by the Abdimas Team, it is hoped that the strengthening of this potential can continue to grow and impact increasing the income of the people of Teluk Latak Village.

DISCUSSION

The outreach activities carried out by the Abdimas team, and KUKERTA students at the University of Riau lasted for two days. On the first day, preparation of activities and equipment and materials was carried out, while on the second day was the implementation of mentoring activities and demonstrations of making fish snacks. Participants who took part in this activity and gained new knowledge also received light meals that the Abdimas team and KUKERTA students had prepared. The process of processing fish stick snacks begins with taking Malong fish meat. The output of this activity is the creation of fish stick snack products that can be marketed and increase the potential and economic conditions of the community. Participants who attend can directly enjoy the products that have been made and get additional new knowledge about how to process fish and utilize fish to improve the family's economy. Assistance activities for processing fishery products have been carried out by previous service teams such as (Pritama, Rostini, & Kurniawati, 2018), (Sulistiyowati & Nurhasanah, 2021) and (Yasrizal, 2020). The mentoring activity in Teluk Latak Village was started by providing counselling and delivery of ways to process food made from fresh fish. The activity took place in the office hall of Teluk Latak Village, Bengkalis Regency and was opened by the head of the PKK activity supervisor, the women of Teluk Latak Village. This activity was followed by a demonstration of making Malong fish snacks. The study results stated that Malong fish is often used as a mixture of processed foods because the meat is tasty and highly nutritious (Laksono, Nurhayati, Suptijah, & Nugroho, 2019).

This activity results in the form of snacks from Malong fish sticks packaged in plastic and tightly wrapped so that they can last a long time and are of better quality. At this stage, the fishers' wives who participated in the assistance in making snacks were given tips for marketing processed fish products. The level of achievement of Integrated Community Service (Abdimas) activities with KUKERTA for Universitas Riau students in 2021 has been carried out well and smoothly. This

activity has successfully invited the community, especially the fishers' wife group, to process snacks using fish caught by fishers that are not sold in the market and provide information that fish can be consumed in various processed forms. In addition, this activity has succeeded in inviting children to get used to eating fish in their daily lives.

CONCLUSIONS And RECOMMENDATIONS

Community Service Activities (Abdimas) carried out by a team of lecturers and students from the Universitas Riau in the Kuliah Kerja Nyata (KUKERTA) have been running smoothly with support from the village. Participants of fishers' wives and the local community also had high enthusiasm for participating in the activities. Through this Abdimas activity, participants understand processed fish products and how to process and market the production of snacks made from fresh fish. With this understanding of the immediate processing of fish-based snacks, the village community, especially the fishers wives, can process the rest of the fish catch that is not sold and not consumed by the family. So that there are no more rotting and wasted fish. Thus this activity can increase the economic potential of the village through processing fish-based snacks that are ready to be marketed outside Bengkalis Island. In addition, participants also received tips and knowledge for making fish snacks as snacks for families. It is hoped that this activity can develop and become a source of food and income to help the household economy and become a superior product for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) in Teluk Latak Village, Bengkalis District, Riau. The continuity of Community Service activities in Teluk Latak Village can accelerate this village to become an independent village by optimizing the natural resources and potential of the village as a whole.

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APPENDIX

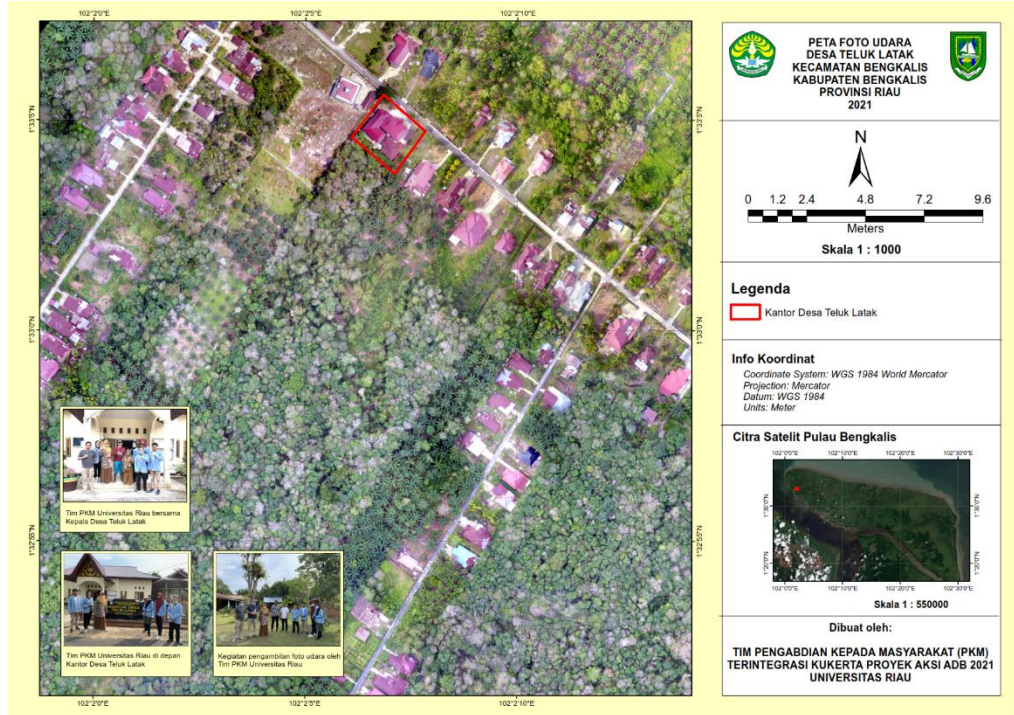


Figure 1. Aerial map around Teluk Latak Village office



Figure 2. Extension activities on processing fish-based snacks to the community in Teluk Latak Village, Bengkalis