

NATIONALITY COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM THROUGH STRENGTHENING NATIONAL VALUES TO MAINTAIN THE INTEGRITY OF INDONESIA BORDER AREAS

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Abstract

Abstract. The Nationality Community Service Program XI in 2023 (KKN Kebangsaan XI Tahun 2023) embodies the higher education Tri Dharma by collaborating with students from diverse Indonesian universities and local communities. Focused on villages in Bengkayang and Sambas Regencies, bordering Malaysia to the north, the program addresses local challenges and potentials. KKN's stages involve problem identification, data collection, program development, and evaluation, facilitated by students, government, and non-governmental entities. Evaluation methods include rubrics, focus group discussions, and exams. Noteworthy outcomes include successful natural resource management, sustainable human resources development in education, health, and economy, fostering robust community-university-government networks. The program fosters unity among universities nationwide, bridging geographical gaps for a sustainable and united KKN initiative, contributing to holistic village development and reinforcing national values.

Keywords: Affirming, National Values, Unity of the Republic of Indonesia, State Borders

INTRODUCTION

Field Study (FS-KKN) is one university programs for students to develop *soft skill*, maturing personality to foster the national spirit and self-confidence to face the realities of social life. Every KKN program is imbued by the spirit of work and togetherness to the society and stakeholders as it help to solve daily problems faced by the society. Deciding the solution of problems facing society requires mutual trust, familiarity and solidity (Ramadhan, Iwan., Dewantara et al., 2020).

KKN are not just community services and implementing science and technology in the society, but also developing it as an effective media for students in holding self-debriefing through society empowerment. Therefore, a series of KKN programs are prepared in a planned, structured, phased, carefully designed and prepared to be able to produce sustainable positive changes in solving problems faced by the society.

In every KKN activity is imbued with the spirit of working with the society and various

other stakeholders. Thus, the problems faced by the society can be solved integratively and comprehensively by involving the potential of various relating important role in society. KKN are not just community services by implementing science and technology by lecturers and students in the society, but also the activities to be developed as an effective media to hold the learning and empowerment process (students and society members), the society, and various institutions involved. Education in the society needs to pay attention to aspects of harmonization with the surrounding environment (Ramadhan, I., Salim, I., & Supriadi, 2018).

Therefore, KKN programs must be structured and carefully designed and prepared that it able to produce positive changes through sustainable development of resources (human and natural) and complete solving of problems in the society. The implementation of KKN allows the growth of partnership synergies from various parties (universities, societies, government, the business world, the industrial world, and various professional institutions and society organizations) to solve a problem collaboratively, integratively and comprehensively by applying the principles of sustainable development. Thus, KKN is also an *education for sustainable development* to the academic society of universities and society in general. Through KKN, universities are expected to be able to produce graduates and human resources in the society who have empathy and care about problems in the society and own the superior leadership skills. In the implementation of KKN, each university in accordance with the vision and mission, compiles the implementation process and governance of the implementation of KKN in accordance with the resources, situations and conditions of each university and the society.

In the growth, many universities in Indonesia made KKN program a compulsory subject. KKN are felt to be very beneficial to students, universities, the society and the government. Therefore, every student is required to take part in the KKN program before completing their studies in undergraduate program in all study programs. KKN program is a regular activity hold in each semester with a certain credit weight. This will make students easier to take part in KKN simultaneously with semester's classes in each study program, both in odd semesters and even semesters. However, KKN activities can also conducted specifically between the two semesters, that students in particular, only focus on participating in KKN activities with certain themes set by the university

The spirit of developing KKN and collaborate between universities needs to be supported and followed up in a larger and national forum. Tanjungpura University Pontianak in 2014 has successfully hosted the 2nd KKN Kebangsaan after Hasanuddin University Makassar in 2013. Tanjungpura University in 2023 is ready to propose to host KKN Kebangsaan XI in 2023 in Bengkayang and Sambas Regencies which have strategic border areas, increase people's national insight, and to succeed the Provincial Government's IDM program. West Kalimantan, a local commodity that will be a product of innovation, trading activities at the border.

IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

The promotor of KKN Kebangsaan is a qualified university and appointed by the Ministry of Education and Culture, Technology and Higher Education. There are 20 universities with a total of 951 best students from every university around Indonesia. The destination area of KKN Kebangsaan is in several partner villages in Bengkayang and Sambas districts. The implementation of KKN Kebangsaan XI which was attended by students received guidance, assistance and supervision by Field Supervisors (FS-DPL) totaling 100 DPL. Before entering the field, all DPL have been equipped with sufficient knowledge and understanding to carry out their roles effectively. The stages of KKN Kebangsaan XI activities can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Stages and Schedule of KKN Kebangsaan XI of 2023

No.	Activity	Time	Place
1.	Registration of Active Students	June	Gform
2.	Opening	20 July 2023	Untan Stadium
3.	Implementation	21 July – 19 August	Partner Villages in Bengkayang Regency and Sambas Regency
3.	Familiarity	20 August 2023	Untan Auditorium Hall
4.	Closing	20 August 2023	Untan Auditorium Hall

Source: National KKN Report, 2023

Based on table 1. The implementation of KKN Kebangsaan XI of 2023 will be hold for one month preceded by the registration period in June. Application information is provided to each university to send its best active students who meet the requirements. The number of partner villages for the purpose of KKN Kebangsaan XI in Bengkayang district is 50 villages and 48 villages in Sambas regency with each partner village sent 1 student group. Thus, in the form of KKN community services, the target of KKN Kebangsaan XI community services is partner village communities spread across the Bengkayang Regency and Sambas Regency. In addition, the impact of KKN Kebangsaan is also aimed in representing Higher Education students who have met the requirements to be given valuable experience for students in applying the knowledge they gained during university in real situations as well as the society and Local Government. The activity program is carried out to solve a problem collaboratively, integratively and comprehensively by applying the principles of sustainable development.

The implementation of KKN Kebangsaan XI is a community services for the application of science and technology by collaborate and cooperate universities, local governments, communities, government institutions, private institutions, village officials, Babinsa, Ministry of PUPR, TNI (AD, AU, AL) BPD, PLN of West Kalimantan and other partners (shown in table 3) due to the role of the target of KKN Kebangsaan XI in each village. This method of KKN Kebangsaan IX service is hold in a collaborative participatory manner from various partners or implementers. Various programs prioritized to be the focus of KKN Kebangsaan XI 2023 consist of important issues such as education, health, violence against women and children and economic empowerment in border areas. During the implementation of KKN, students receive guidance and supervision from the field supervisors (FS-DPL). The important role of DPL is to monitor possible problems faced by students as well as help solve them, cooperation

with partners, attitudes, behavior, activity plans and implementation by students. There are measuring instruments used to measure the achievement of program goals and the development of KKN Kebangsaan XI in 2023. In addition, measurements are also carried out to systematically and objectively assess the activities that are currently running or have been completed, starting from design, implementation, and results. The measuring instruments used consist of written and oral tests, surveys during or after KKN activities using descriptive/holistic/perspective rubrics or focus group discussions (FGD). The subject of the measurement is addressed to students participating in KKN Kebangsaan XI 2023 who have gone through the KKN program implementation process. The assessment is carried out by DPL. The following is the evaluation rubric of KKN Kebangsaan which shown in the table below:

Table 2. Assessment Format of KKN Kebangsaan Implementation For DPL

No.	Material	Score	Assessment Result on Students*)						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Presence	1-4							
2.	Care and Empathy	1-4							
3.	Communication	1-4							
4.	Initiative and Implementation	1-4							
5.	Role	1-4							
6.	Collaboration	1-4							
	Average Score	1-4							
	The Score of KKN Implementation (Average Score x 25)	1-100							

*) Order 1-7 according to the order in the student name table

The location of the implementation of KKN Kebangsaan XI of 2023 is in the northern region of West Kalimantan, which is directly adjacent to Sarawak, Malaysia, the Sambas and Bengkayang regencies. The object of this community services in the form of KKN Kebangsaan is to try to contribute to development in villages, including the potential of natural resources, human resources, customs and culture. Efforts to achieve these goals through KKN programs designed for each village with program criteria to be achieved or implemented. The partner villages in question already have the status of Independent Villages, Advanced Villages and Developing Villages. The village has Industrial and Handicraft potential, Tourism potential, Fisheries potential and Agricultural potential. In general, the method of implementing KKN Kebangsaan XI 2023 as a whole uses a transformative approach. The series of KKN programs are carefully arranged in order to be able to produce continuous positive changes in solving problems faced by the society. The following picture can represent in generality the process of implementing the KKN program. [F1]

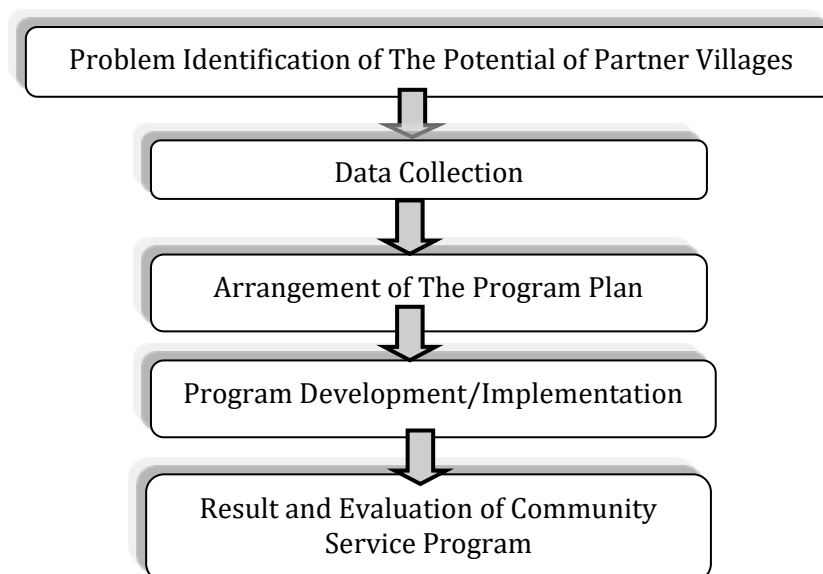


Figure 1. KKN Kebangsaan XI 2023 research procedure

Participants of KKN Kebangsaan XI 2023, apart of the implementers, village communities are also part of the participants. Since the society is part of the subjects involved as informants to respond to the program carried out and achieve program goals. Before determining the program to be implemented, the implementing group identifies problems and formulates problems based on problems and potentials.

Each implementing group in the village collects data with various techniques. There are no special rules given by the KKN promotor committee in implementing group to determine data collection techniques in the field. Mostly, the data collection techniques used by implementing the group include observation, interviews, surveys and other relevant techniques. The purpose of data collection is to analyse and identification. It ease the implementation group to design KKN programs to raise the potential and solve the problems of partner villages. During the implementation of KKN Kebangsaan, systematic monitoring, collection of data and information on the ongoing activity process is carried out. There is an evaluation as the final stage to assess ongoing and completed activities, starting from design, implementation and results. The success of the KKN program is known through the results of activities during the process and the level of sustainability of the program.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The programs implemented in KKN Kebangsaan XI of 2023 in various regions of West Kalimantan reflect a strong commitment to improve the quality of life and capacity of villages. Through collaboration between students, village officials, Babinsa, and local communities, various important areas have been given deep attention. One of them is developing Tourism Villages, which is expected to increase the economic and cultural potential of these villages. Moreover, poverty alleviation programs, stunting prevention, and information and communication technology development are also the main focus. By involving BKKBN, PUPR Ministry, and others, joint efforts were made to address the underlying issues affecting people's lives in the region. According to (Andriani & Hadijah, 2021) Increasing society potential through skill improvement must be the prioritize of local culture and wisdom to be maintained. Especially in utilizing natural potential and creating village tourism objects to support economic growth.

Infrastructure development such as pure water, environmental sanitation, and electricity are also integral parts of the program, by the hope that better access to these services will bring positive changes to rural communities. Moreover, other programs such as the development of productive economic enterprises, the establishment of Disaster Resilient Villages, mangrove restoration, coral reef engineering, and Flood hazard and risk analysis using geomorphological approach and its application for land use planned evaluation in sungkung II are also part of efforts to look holistically at the condition of these villages (Pramulya et al., 2011). In KKN Kebangsaan XI of 2023, students along with partners and village communities played an important role in realizing positive changes to improve the quality of life and strengthen village resilience in facing various challenges in the future.

In general, KKN Kebangsaan XI of 2023 is a program that become the vision of national development in Indonesia. The program implemented are shown in the following table:

Table 3. KKN Kebangsaan Programs of 2023

No.	Program	Executor / Partner
1.	Tourism Village Development	Student, Village Apparatus, Village Guidance Officer (Henceforth; Babinsa), and The Villagers
2.	Poverty Alleviation especially extreme poverty	BKKBN of West Kalimantan, Student, Village Apparatus, Babinsa, and The Villagers
3.	Prevention and stunting decrease	BKKBN of West Kalimantan, Student, Village Apparatus, Babinsa, and The Villagers
4.	Information Communication and Technology Development (Village Web and Signal Strengthening	Student and Village Apparatus
5.	Clean water and environment sanitation	BPPW of West Kalimantan, Ministry of PUPR, TNI AU, Student, Village Apparatus, and The Villagers
6.	Electricity (Income and Procurement of Village Electricity through PLTMH)	Student and Village Apparatus
7.	Economic Business Development managed by BUMDesma	DPL, Student, Village Apparatus, and The Villagers
8.	The Formation of Disaster Resilient Village	BPBD of Sambas Regency, BPBD of

No.	Program	Executor / Partner
	(Destana)	Bengkayang Regency, DPL, Student, Village Apparatus, and The Villagers
9.	Mangrove Restoration	BWSK, DLHK of West Kalimantan Province, Indonesian Air Force (TNI AU), UPT KPH of Sambas Regency, DPL, Student and The Villagers
10.	Coral Reef Engineering	PLN IUP of West Kalimantan, Indonesian Navy (TNI AL), DPL, Student, The Village Apparatus, and The Villagers
11.	Flood Absorption	DPL, Student, Village Apparatus, and The Villagers

Source: KKN Kebangsaan Report XI Year 2023

Based on table 3. The establishment of the KKN Kebangsaan XI of 2023 in West Kalimantan is expected to be an event that has a major positive impact on the Indonesia-Malaysia border area. The decision of Tanjungpura University as the host of KKN Kebangsaan XI 2023 in choosing Sambas and Bengkayang Regencies as the location of KKN Kebangsaan also received high appreciation and strong support from the Governor of West Kalimantan, Sutarmidji. Through this program, it is expected to holistically bring changes in the condition of villages in Bengkayang and Sambas districts. In KKN Kebangsaan XI Year 2023, students along with partners and village communities played an important role in realizing positive changes to improve the quality of life and strengthen village resilience in facing various challenges in the future. The programs are important programs to overcome and solve fundamental national problems, especially in the Indonesia-Malaysia border area.

The location for the implementation of KKN Kebangsaan XI of 2023 is in the northern region of West Kalimantan, which is directly adjacent to Sarawak, Malaysia, its Sambas and Bengkayang regencies. In this region there is tourism potential as it own cascades and beautiful beaches. The opening ceremony of KKN Kebangsaan was attended by the Governor of West Kalimantan, Sutarmidji, and the Rector of Tanjungpura University, Prof. Dr. Garuda Wiko. The opening of KKN Kebangsaan XI 2023 took place in the city of Pontianak at Tanjungpura University. The opening began with great fanfare and the parachuting attractions by members of the Indonesian Air Force and National Athletes who won medals in national and international sports events. Thus, the event also presented dance attractions from various provinces, including the performance of Liang Liong Dragon Dance by Tanjungpura University students. During the implementation of KKN in the village, there is an important role of Field Supervisors (FS-DPL) of each group. DPL have an important task in guiding and supervising students during society service, so the success of this program depends heavily on their ability to understand their duties and functions well. The Rector of UNTAN emphasized the importance of DPL's role as the spearhead of the success of KKN Kebangsaan, especially as the placement of students in border areas that have various challenges and potentials. The following is a photo of the opening of KKN Kebangsaan XI in 2023 at UNTAN Stadium which was attended by representatives of 72 universities.

The opening of KKN Kebangsaan XI of 2023 took place on Friday, July 20, 2023 at UNTAN Stadium. After the opening, the implementation of KKN for one month in villages of

the Indonesia-Malaysia border of Bengkayang regency and Mempawah regency. Meanwhile, the closing and familiarity activities will be held on August 20, 2023. During the activity, the implementers of KKN Kebangsaan were distributed to villages near Indonesia-Malaysia border, conducting identification and analysis of problems for problem solving and efforts to develop the potential of each village. Bengkayang Regency is one of the regencies located in the northern West Kalimantan Province. To the north of the Bengkayang regency area is adjacent to Sarawak-East Malaysia and Sambas regency. Bengkayang Regency has 2 (two) sub-districts that are adjacent to neighboring Sarawak Malaysia and become Priority Locations (Lokpri), namely Siding and Jagoi Babang Districts. Topographically, the Bengkayang Regency area has landscape conditions, as part of the coast and part of the land and hills. The coastline is included in the administrative area of Sungai Raya and Sungai Raya Islands sub-districts, with a coastline length of 68.5 Km. With a sea area of 4 miles amounting to approximately 184 km². There is Lemukutan Island which has the potential for snorkeling, diving and pearl and seaweed cultivation. Along the coast, Bengkayang Regency has the potential for shrimp ponds in general and specifically the development of paname shrimp.



Figure 1. The opening of KKN kebangsaan was attended by students from various universities in Indonesia

Ecotourism potential according to the Tourism Office of Bengkayang Regency has tourism potential that is not widely known, namely Riam Kuweg in Tamong Village, Siding District, Bengkayang Regency. Riam Kuweg has the potential to be developed into a location of natural tourist attractions. Recreational and comfortable activities are supported by natural forest conditions, abundant availability of clean water and maintained environmental cleanliness. The location of the tourist site is far in the middle of a dense forest as there is no noise generated in interfere and comfort while staying in the tourist site. Other potentials that can be used as an consolation for tourists include a cascade consisting of 5 levels of waterfalls, several places can be used as 36 such as fishing locations and photo spots, can be used as camping locations and are very interesting to be used as places of education and research. Sambas Regency is located in the northernmost part of West Kalimantan Province. Administratively, the north and east of Sambas regency are bordered by Sarawak-East Malaysia. Sambas Regency in its economic development has the potential of superior commodities that are in accordance with the National KKN program plan, including: Siamese orange, rice, coffee,

deep coconut, rubber, palm oil, Sambas weaving, rattan & bamboo weaving crafts, natural tourism, Siamese orange industry, and fishery product industry, which has leverage of 34 on the regional economy and society welfare. For this reason, strategic programs are needed which are collaborations between local governments and universities to strengthen institutional and bureaucratic capacity, develop the quality of human resources, and develop fast-growing regions as an effort to realize a competitive and highly competitive regional economy, as well as realize inclusive economic development through high and sustainable growth that creates and expands economic opportunities for all levels society and ensure poverty reduction and income equality.

Aside the potential of commodity, Sambas Regency has several strategic areas, such as the Regency Strategic Area (RSA-KSK) stipulated in the Sambas Regency Regional Spatial Plan which consists of State Border Areas which include Paloh and Sajingan Besar district, Temajuk Beach Tourism Area, Paloh District and Riam Merasap, Sajingan Besar district, Independent Integrated City (IIC-KTM) Mas Perkasa Sebunga Gate with hinterland in Paloh District; Sambas Botanical Garden Area in Subah District; Tanjung Belimbing ecosystem area in Paloh District; and the Mount Bentarang ecosystem area in Sajingan Besar District. The XI National Field Study Program (KKN) in 2023 in Bengkayang and Sambas districts aims to help local governments and communities raise potential and solve existing problems. The villages that are the destination of KKN can be known through the following table:

Table 4. Location of KKN Kebangsaan XI of 2023 in Bengkayang Regency

No.	The Sub District Name	The Village Name
1.	Siding	1. Tamong 2. Tawang 3. Sungkung I 4. Sungkung II 5. Sungkung III 6. Hli Bui 7. Tangguh 8. Siding
2.	Sungai Raya Kepulauan	1. Sungai Raya 2. Sungai Keran 3. Karimunting 4. Pulau Lemukutan 5. Rukma Jaya
3.	Sungai Raya	1. Sungai Jaga A 2. Sungai Jaga B
4.	Capkala	1. Desa Pewangi
5.	Monterado	1. Monterado 2. Gowa Boma
6.	Samalantan	1. Samalantan
7.	Lembah Bawang	1. Janyat
8.	Sungai Betung	1. Cipta Karya 2. Suka Maju
9.	Bengkayang	1. Setia Budi
10.	Teriak	1. Sebente
11.	Lumar	1. Tiga Berkat 2. Magmagan Karya
12.	Ledo	1. Jesape 2. Semangat 3. Lesabela 4. Rodaya 5. Serangkat 6. Suka Damai 7. Suka Jaya 8. Tebuah Marong
13.	Sanggau Ledo	1. Gua 2. Bange 3. Lembang
14.	Tujuh Belas	1. Kamuh 2. Pisak

Source: National KKN Report XI 2023

Table 5. Location of KKN Kebangsaan XI of 2023 in Sambas Regency

No.	The Sub District Name	The Village Name
1.	Sajingan Besar	1. Kaliau' 2. Sebunga 3. Senatab 4. Santaban
2.	Paloh	1. Sebusus 2. Kalimantan 3. Nibung 4. Malek 5. Matang Danau 6. Mentibar 7. Tanah Hitam 8. Desa Nibung
3.	Galing	1. Sijang 2. Ratu Sepudak 3. Sungai Palah 4. Tri Kembang 5. Galing
4.	Teluk Keramat	1. Matang Segantar 2. Mekar Sekuntum 3. Pipit Teja 4. Sungai Kumpai 5. Samustida 6. Kuala Pangkalan Keramat 7. Sabing 8. Sepadu 9. Kubangga 10. Lela 11. Mulia 12. Puringan 13. Sebagu 14. Sengawang 15. Sungai Baru 16. Teluk Kumbang
5.	Jawai	1. Sunga Nilam 2. Mutus Darussalam 3. Lambau 4. Sarang Burung Danau
6.	Tekarang	1. Tekarang 2. Matang Segarau 3. Rambayan 4. Cepala
7.	Tangaran	1. Simpang Empat 2. Merpati 3. Merabuan 4. Semata 5. Pancur
8.	Sejangkung	1. Piantus 2. Parit Raja

Source: National KKN Report XI 2023

Based on table 3 and 4. The village where KKN is implemented is a village that stated as an Independent Village, a Developed Village and a Developing Village. These villages have the potential of Industry and Handicrafts, Tourism, Fisheries Potential, Agricultural Potential and various other potentials. Thus, as the target develop and explore the potential in partner villages, KKN Kebangsaan executor also focused on solving village problems in various fields. Through the process of identification, data collection and analysis of problems and village potential. KKN executor group is committed to improve the quality of life and capacity of villages in Bengkayang and Sambas districts through activity programs which relevant to the needs of partner villages, where each executor group carries out service through KKN Kebangsaan XI of 2023. The eleven programs as presented in the table above are joint commitments of various parties in West Kalimantan region to improve the quality of life and capacity of the villages. Based on these eleven programs, executors or partners collect data on problems faced and potentials that require further development through special programs by referring to eleven previously designed KKN Kebangsaan XI 2023 programs. The work program designed and carried out by the executor based on the needs of the village where KKN located is inseparable as the targets to be achieved in KKN Kebangsaan XI 2023. The process of the implementation of KKN Kebangsaan XI 2023 in Bengkayang and Sambas districts through work programs designed are presented in the table below. The work program was launched after passing the identification and analysis of the needs of each village.

A. Implementation of KKN Program in Education

Human need education started on mother's fetus to the grave. Human's need of knowledge is greater than the need of daily food and drink. Thus, according to (Ramadhan, 2021) Education is a human effort to solve the problems. Education is one of the important issues in priority themes became the focus of KKN Kebangsaan XI 2023. Executor groups of various institutions play an important role in realizing positive changes in improving the quality of life and strengthen village resilience in facing various challenges in the future. Various education

programs implemented by executor group are determined based on the needs of partner villages. The education program is a very crucial program for the future of Indonesian children. Education is the learning of knowledge, skills, and habits of a group of people passed from one generation to the next through teaching, training, or research.

According to (Hindaryatiningsih, 2023) the presence of education in the society plays a great role in making changes to all conditions related to changes in human life. KKN program in the field of education in the village of Bengkayang district is more dominant than other programs. It caused by the villages where KKN is located tend to experience low human resources in the field of education. This result is influenced by the low attention of rural communities to education and limited facilities to support education. Here are some photos of student activities in the field of education through programs that have been designed by the executor group. With a variety of work programs, these students strive to help improve the quality of life and education in this village. The programs designed and carried out by the executor based on the needs of the villages where KKN is located, which of course cannot be separated from the targets to be achieved in KKN Kebangsaan XI 2023 based on the eleven programs above are described in the following work programs:

Table 6. KKN Program in Education

No.	Community Service Program Name	No.	Community Service Program Name
1.	Teaching Assistance	11.	Motivation Seminar
2.	Nationalism Education	12.	Helping School Accreditation
3.	Free Tutoring	13.	Cyber Bullying Socialization
4.	Village Library Management	14.	Nationality Insight Socialization
5.	Teaching at TPQ	15.	Socialization of 2P (Reporter and Pioneer)
6.	Education Role Socialization	16.	School Market Education
7.	Reactivating Extracurricular	17.	Sunday School for Non-Muslims
8.	A Day With Child Intuition (SEDINA)	18.	Politics Education
9.	IT Learning	19.	Scout
10.	Anti Drugs Socialization	20.	Socialization to Teenagers and etc

Source: National KKN Report XI 2023

The work program in the field of education is carried out to develop the talents and interests of children in the village. It also helps create a more productive and interactive educational environment. In continuing KKN programs underdeveloped or difficult areas in terms of accommodation, the education aspect of children is considered. Various forms of informal education such as training, courses and others, informant education in the society has the aim of increasing public awareness and knowledge of the surrounding environment (Byker & Vainer, 2020).

Providing design and guidance to children is an important step to ensure they have a brighter future. Realizing this goal, the group made various efforts such as socialization, religious activities, training and activities to build the sense of nationalism in the village society. The program has different naming among groups in the villages placed, but the difference in naming does not affect. The Quran Education Park (TPQ) and similar activities are the dominant forms of informant education programs of the implementing group. Since Islamic faith-based

education is one of the efforts that can be a driving force in achieving the goals of national life and freedom to live life, namely fearing God and paying attention to social relations between His creatures (Gozali & Ibrahim, 2022). Various KKN programs in the field of education, both informal and non-formal. During the implementation process, the group inserted national values and fostered nationalism. The following are presented some photos of the results of the implementation of KKN programs in villages.

Regarding to the results of problem identification, the education level of the village population varies, the majority of the population has low education, namely they have not completed elementary school or only complete elementary school. There are also a number of people with physical and mental disabilities in this village who are handled by the Bengkayang District Health Service. Apart from persuasive activities, the implementing group also processes and creates educational support facilities for village communities. These include creating a village literacy corner, improving the library, making wall magazine in village, and making efforts to encourage village communities to care about education through action. Instilling character values in border areas is something that is unforgettable, that is the theme of the XI National KKN 2023. The implementing group, which is not only students, provides instillation about building a sense of nationalism and love for the homeland. Education will influence various aspects of human life, both economic, social, cultural and political, which can continue to improve (Ramadhan, 2022).



Figure 2. Teaching activities at TPQ and library processing

Activities such as preventing deviations are also undertaken, such as the prevalence of children bullying both in the community and in the school environment. This is in accordance with child protection in accordance with Child Protection Law No. 23/2002 article 1, which is an activity to be able to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live,

grow, develop and participate, optimally in accordance with human dignity and respect. protection from violence and discrimination. The process of implementing KKN/ Field Study and Community Service always includes things that will be carried out continuously and do not stop with this KKN activity. As long as the education program is carried out, it always instills soft skills and hard skills so that village communities have the skills to solve problems in the future. Teaching human resources and public views on education are still low and massive. Some of the main problems that can be identified are the low interest and attention to education among village communities.

This phenomenon is reflected in the low number of students at elementary, middle school and vocational school levels in the village. This decline in the number of students can be attributed to several factors such as awareness of the importance of education, limited access to adequate educational facilities, and cultural values that may prioritize work or business over formal education. The generally low quality of life of the elderly population can be seen from the highest level of education completed and the illiteracy rate of the elderly. The problem that tends to occur is gender inequality in pursuing education. Women are usually prevented from showing their full potential in creative project teams, because they are usually a minority. However, due to the latest technological developments, team work structures are developing rapidly (Ranganathan & Das, 2023). Through outreach activities and programs related to education, KKN implementers try to provide education regarding the importance of education for society regardless of gender or inability to pursue higher education. The process of sharing knowledge and experience is one of the student strategies. Various skills and expertise are given special attention to village communities. Someone who does not have an educational degree tends to have heterogeneous labor market experiences (Furey, 2021).

The success of KKN programs will ultimately provide mutual benefits between the village community and the students themselves. The positive impact for students is increasing awareness of the surrounding environment and broadening their horizons of thought and influencing student character education. Meanwhile, for society, it is about increasing the spirit of hard work, the desire to progress, a positive mental attitude, a critical mindset which is ultimately able to develop one's potential and the environment in which one lives. Providing opportunities for students in the field of education to participate in learning and deepening their knowledge by becoming teachers/facilitators program assistants in educational units spread throughout the community. Helping to improve the distribution of educational quality and the relevance of primary and secondary education to higher education in accordance with developments in science and technology. National Community Service Program is a national program implemented to develop a sense of love for the country, insight and national spirit as well as student patriotism within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).

B. The Implementation of the KKN Program in the Health Sector

One of the important aspects carried out by KKN students is to educate the public about the importance of good parenting patterns for children. They provide parents and prospective parents with an understanding of how to provide healthy and nutritious care for their children. This is very relevant in overcoming stunting, a growth problem that is often related to improper

diet and care. Apart from that, students are also involved in building a Healthy Kitchen to provide nutritious food to the local community. This is a real step in overcoming stunting, because providing good food is very important for children's growth and development. Through the presence of KKN students, this program can reach more people, including pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and children who need good nutritional intake. Apart from being facilitators in this program, KKN students also act as liaisons between the community and the village government. They support the village government's efforts to reduce stunting rates by being a driver of outreach and prevention at the community level. Through collaboration between students, village government and representatives of the West Kalimantan BKKBN, it is expected that the stunting rate in Sungai Raya Village can decrease significantly.



Figure 3. KKN activities at Posyandu/Integrated Service Post

The implementation of the KKN program to reduce stunting is a clear example of how higher education can play a role in solving complex social problems. They not only expand people's knowledge but also motivate positive behavioral changes, helping to create a healthier and more qualified generation in the future. Apart from that, KKN students also play an active role in efforts to maintain the cleanliness and health of the village environment by organizing Clean and Healthy Fridays together, as well as Health Sharing which provides education about preventing and treating disease to village residents. Other programs such as empowering Posyandu, socializing the making of green bean and tempeh porridge, preventing and reducing stunting are the programs most targeted by the government as outlined in the 2023 National KKN XI program. Implementing groups have launched various programs to overcome the problems mostly faced by village communities in border areas. Several KKN programs on health aspects are carried out as prevention, treatment and to help village communities build and improve health facilities in the village. Concern for the health of village communities is focused on all aspects. This includes the health of toddlers, teenagers, pregnant women, breastfeeding women and the elderly. The existence of health checks, socialization is an implementing effort to build public awareness of health.

In detail, each work program designed is always aimed at solving village problems or becoming a solution alternative in order to develop the village. The form of program that is most emphasized is the prevention and reduction of stunting. Implementing groups have carried out various forms of programs to overcome the problem of stunting in villages in Bengkayang district and Sambas district. Mental health is also the focus of the National Community Service

Program in the health sector. Implementing groups have made various efforts to prevent and overcome public health problems. Activities such as socialization, health checks, symbolic distribution of information and health campaigns are programs that are often carried out in various villages, both in Bengkayang district and Sambas district. Fulfilling each other's needs for human life must live in harmony and side by side with each other (Suriyanisa et al., 2023).

The factor of low concern for health and clean living patterns (PHBS) is a problem that is often encountered in village communities. Not only physical health, mental health illnesses are also no less important to pay attention to and should not be ignored. This is because they influence each other. Activities to clean and repair health facilities are also widely programmed by KKN implementing groups in villages. The various work programs implemented include the following:

Table 7. KKN program in the health sector

No.	Community Service Program Name	No.	Community Service Program Name
1.	Let's go to Posyandu	10.	MPASI Role Socialization
2.	Health Infographic and Nationality Insight	11.	Posyandu for Pregnant Women and Toddler
3.	Stunting Socialization	12.	Spreading Health Poster and Leaflet
4.	Mental Health Screening	13.	Ecology Program: Family Medication Plant
5.	Socialization of Reproduction Health	14.	Companion of Malnourished Toddler
6.	Healthy Friday	15.	UKS Program
7.	Medical Check Up	16.	Healthy Community Movement
8.	Home Visit (door to door)	17.	PHBS Socialization
9.	Posyandu for Elderly	18.	Dysmenorrhea Socialization, etc

Source: National KKN Report XI 2023

Public health status is an important indicator of all existing indicators and is an important factor and influences community activities in other fields. The problem found most often is the lack of adequate health personnel, an obstacle in responding to health emergency situations that require quick action. Apart from that, the implementation of public health programs can also be hampered by limited personnel.

Thus, efforts need to be made to increase the number of health workers available in the Village, both through recruiting more professionals and increasing training for existing health workers. In this way, it is hoped that village communities can get better access to quality and timely health services. To improve public health, the planned activities include education about health, sanitation and diet, especially in cases of stunting, by providing better food for people with stunting.

C. The Implementation of the KKN Program in the Economic Sector

KKN program in the field of village community economics. This is focused on the potential and solving of community economic problems. Through the program, socialization and participation of the implementing group directly provides knowledge and experience from the implementing group to process the community's potential and ability to create economic products. Village potential is the availability of resources in a village that can be used to support

the economy. These resources are considered basic capital that can be used, managed and also developed for the sake of interest, continuity and development. The important role of National KKN XI Students in 2023 includes empowering Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDES) in various villages in West Kalimantan. The large number of MSME processing activities is a strategy for the implementing group to grow the economy of village communities. Apart from MSMEs, the implementing group also helps develop the community's economy through the agricultural sector and the development of tourist attractions as the main source of community income originating from the agricultural sector. However, the agricultural sector still needs to be optimized so that it contributes to the economic structure. It is believed that coaching and empowerment with micro programs can help the economic growth of village communities. Utilizing natural materials and creating attractive and environmentally friendly products as well as attractive marketing through digital marketing is something new for village communities.



Figure 4. KKN activities in the economic sector

The KKN implementing group decides on the program that will be implemented with the aim of helping the community's economic growth after going through observations and an interview process with the community. After the data is obtained, planning is carried out to carry out the development of MSMEs. This is to help the local economy. Apart from that, socialization and training for the development of MSMEs are the dominant programs carried out in the 2023 National KKN XI. Based on the findings, the promotion and marketing process carried out by MSMEs in villages is still simple. Thus, the KKN implementing group conceptualized integrating information and communication technology in the development of MSMEs by providing training to the community, especially PKK women (Ardiansyah, 2013). In accordance with (Santi, 2020) social media use in Indonesia is 83%. Providing training, practice and education and persuasive campaigns to provide awareness and strategies to create and maintain village communities that care about health. This will produce a quality society, namely people who are ready, willing and able to contribute to achieving common goals

The selection of the MSME program is one area that will boost economic activity. Currently, Indonesia is one of the countries with a high demographic bonus and the peak will be felt in 2035. This demographic bonus itself is the economic benefit obtained by the country

when the number of productive ages is usually 15-64. year, this demographic bonus occurs when the percentage of people of productive age increases significantly in a country's population

Thus, it is necessary to empower MSMEs considering the demographics, geography and natural resources that are very supportive. A very strategic location bordering another country, namely Malaysia, makes economic activities even better because it will increase exports, but what is happening now is that there are many natural resources and local craft products that are sold to foreign countries which will later be claimed by those foreign countries. , the village community is also monotonous in running their business sector and often joins in without considering Segmenting (planning), Targeting (goals or targets), and Positioning (product position). National KKN students carry out outreach and training to village communities in developing the MSME sector to make it more advanced by seeing, utilizing and adapting community needs through various aspects of existing resources. The outreach was carried out by gathering the community, especially those who were directly involved in the MSME sector. This activity also invited village heads and MSME actors.

Apart from the development of MSMEs which need to be paid more attention, the natural resource potential of Kaliau Village is given very little attention from several parties, both the community and the government, where self-management to increase economic growth is underutilized and the strategic development plans for the village's potential are not followed up on a regular basis. better quality human beings through the development of education and health. In the economic sector, the community is indeed able to process the natural resources in the village in the form of agricultural commodities, but there is still no product branding that can increase the selling value of these products. The various work programs implemented include the following:

Table 8. KKN program in economics

No.	Community Service Program Name	No.	Community Service Program Name
1.	Paking aid and new lable	7.	Tourism Village Development and Mangrove Restoration
2.	Socialization on the influence of product package for MSME	8.	Building a Family Economy
3.	Survey and Branding of MSME	9.	Development of Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO).
4.	Organic Waste Utilization	10.	Utilization of Sea Waste
5.	Development of Productive Economy Business	11.	Socialization of fish feed making
6	Coral Reef Engineering	12.	Coral Reef Engineering and so on

Source: National KKN Report XI 2023

Village potential is the availability of resources in a village that can be used to support the economy. These resources are considered basic capital that can be used, managed and also developed for the sake of interest, continuity and development. Various potentials exist to support the economy, such as weaving, carving, agricultural products (bananas, palm oil, rubber, rice, black rice), and others. Apart from that, potential tourist destinations need to be intensively developed. Apart from various types of fruit that grow easily in the village, other natural resources that can help the community's economic growth are the existence of turtle sanctuaries

or conservation, which are found on islands and beaches. The ability to improve community welfare through efforts to stimulate the people's economy, including the ability to realize community life with resources

The economic sector plays a role in increasing the welfare of society which can later have an impact on other areas. Activities are carried out to optimize village potential so that the community's economy is expected to improve.

D. The Implementation of the KKN Program for facilities and infrastructure

The existence of a program to create facilities and become an informative village is carried out by the KKN implementing group through repairing, creating and renewing village facilities and equipment. Basically, the role of students is to try to provide knowledge to youth organizations, village officials and the community regarding the use of IT to achieve a developed village and have ease in managing administration. Students work together with the village government to improve public facilities, such as signboards for hamlet and RT boundaries, as well as assisting in creating informative village maps regarding the locations of public facilities. In this effort, they also held coordination meetings with village officials to ensure the success of the KKN program. The digitization project began with the collection, transfer and storage of village administrative data into digital format.

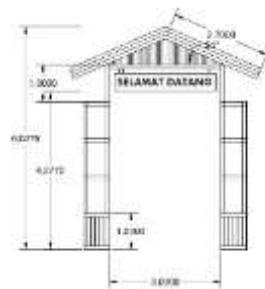


Figure 5. Building Village Gate

Creating a logo website, website, march, social media accounts and various digital facilities is an effort by the implementing group to help advance the village in utilizing advances in technology. Apart from digitalization, implementers have repaired and made RT/RW/hamlet signs, gates, RT, RT and hamlet area boundaries. This program is motivated by limited general information such as the names of hamlet areas and information about the residences of regional leaders. Improvements to public facilities are also carried out in collaboration with village communities.

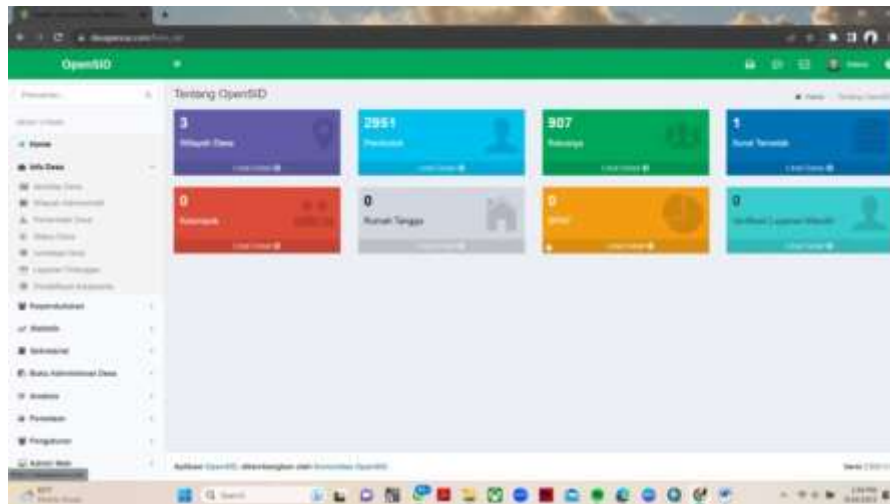


Figure 6. Creating a village website

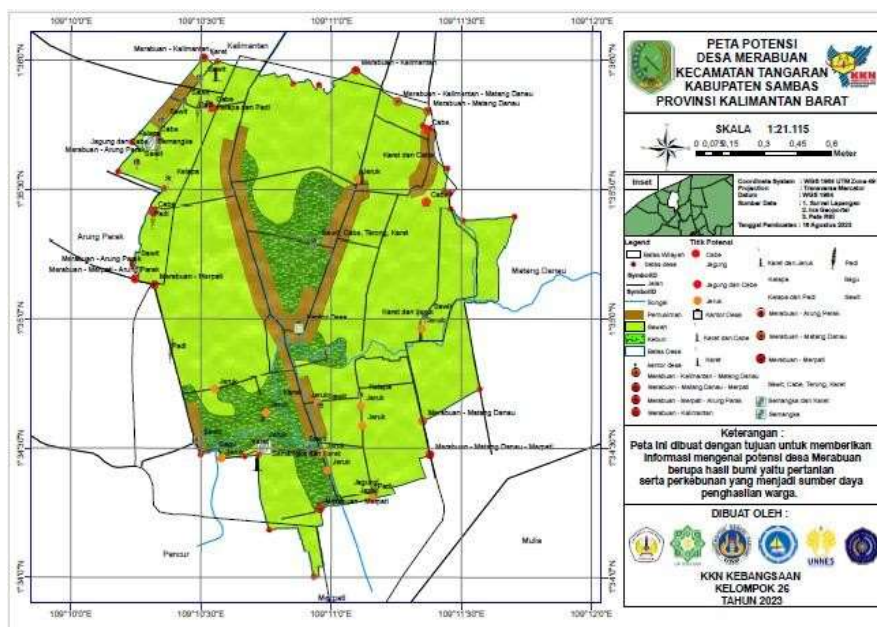


Figure 7. Completing village description on the map



Figure 8. Building public facility signs

The rapid development of technology needs to be accompanied by public openness and a willingness to keep up with the times. So that through these work programs we can help in branding the village, such as publicizing the potential and uniqueness of the village. Through digitalization of villages that previously did not exist, it is hoped that we will be able to answer the problems experienced by villages. This means that there is limited information about the Village, so it is hoped that this website can make it easier for the general public to access information about the Village. Apart from that, it can strengthen historical and cultural values for the next generations of the village.

The implementing group is trying to fulfill village facilities and infrastructure that have been neglected or still do not exist. Coordination is carried out in providing village facilities and infrastructure together with the village head, head of household (RT) and youth organizations and the community. There is awareness of the impact of the lack of facilities and infrastructure in the village to support the daily lives of the community. Such as informal schools, places of worship and village-owned buildings and equipment that should be there. The facilities and infrastructure creation activities that we program also receive great support from the local community. As in the success of the educational process.

Table 9. KKN program in the field of supporting facilities and infrastructure

No.	Community Service Program Name
1.	Making website, logo, map, mars, and social media account for the village
2.	Repair and making public facility (health)
3.	Making the border of sub hamlet, hamlet, and village
4.	Making trash can
5.	Making the prototype of water filtration
6.	Making the village wall magazine
7.	House number sing, gate, and so on

Source: National KKN Report XI 2023

E. The Implementation of the Community Service or KKN Program in areas of environmental concern

KKN program in the field of environmental care. In this program, the thing that is most exposed is the value of mutual cooperation which is manifested, one of the ways, through individual behavior or actions for togetherness which are carried out without expecting anything in return. According to (Rismayanto Ivan, 2016) that uniting the community through mutual cooperation activities will strengthen relations between residents. Mutual cooperation or work activities are the main thing and are mostly carried out by all KKN implementing groups in each village where KKN is implemented. In this program, quite a few implementing groups also conducted surveys and proposed to village officials to open the location as a tourist attraction. Environmental awareness by the KKN group is also manifested in using natural objects such as leaves to make ecoprints, marine waste, organic waste and the use of materials rich in village nature. Through these efforts, it is expected that a sense of love for the surrounding nature will grow and a sense of awareness of the need to protect the environment. Making trash bins is a form of concern for the KKN group by inviting the community to clean the environment while maintaining ties of friendship, improving the environment, solidarity and a sense of concern.

Table 10. KKN program in the field of supporting facilities and infrastructure

No.	Community Service Program Name	No.	Community Service Program Name
1.	Environmental Care Campaign	8.	Reforestation Activity
2.	Fish Apartment Project	9.	Care About The Worship Place Environment
3.	Forming Disaster Resilient Village (Destana)	10.	Socialization of Free Fire Peat
4.	Kopior Ice Program (Education of Ecobrick Utilization and Biopore Pipe)	11.	Socialization of Caring About The Village Environment
5.	Mutual Cooperation Program	12.	Ecoprint Training and so on
6.	Making Hydroponics	13.	Making Handycraft from Shellfish as Basic Material
7.	Electricity	14.	Making Agrotarium

Source: National KKN Report XI 2023

As the theme of the XI 2023 National Community Service Program activities, the real contribution of the KKN implementing group is to strive to protect the environment and sustainability of natural resources in West Kalimantan. Apart from that, the environmental care

program also provides great dedication to the community and its environment. National KKN's flagship program, which is mostly implemented in villages, is the clean water and environmental sanitation program, which is realized by handling water sanitation. There are many programs launched by KKN groups to achieve common goals, namely increasing awareness of the surrounding environment and broadening the horizons of thought as well as strengthening the spirit of hard work, the desire to progress, a positive mental attitude, a critical mindset which is ultimately able to develop one's potential and the environment in which one lives. Further, it will affect on student character education. Mutual cooperation routine program, construction of public facilities, planting trees, movement to sort and dispose of organic and inorganic waste in the household environment and training local residents to recycle waste into items that have useful value.

Environmental awareness activities are carried out jointly by village officials and the community. This program has various benefits, such as maintaining ties of solidarity and a sense of caring between the community and KKN implementing groups. The achievement obtained is that the surrounding environment is clean and comfortable.



Figure 9. Agricultural processing and socialization of the use of agricultural waste



Figure 10. Practice of cultivating land with modern tools at agricultural centers.

Overcoming environmental problems in the form of reforestation activities. National Community Service Program participants planted trees of life, understanding that maintaining health is the reason for forming a society and environment that is a target for preventing the spread of disease. The success of KKN programs will ultimately provide mutual benefits

between the village community and the students themselves. Meanwhile, for society, it is about increasing the spirit of hard work, the desire to progress, a positive mental attitude, a critical mindset which is ultimately able to develop one's potential and the environment in which one lives. The role of the community, both material and non-material, is very helpful in implementing the KKN program. With good public interest, helping KKN students learn to socialize with residents, learn to behave and adapt to other people in accordance with applicable norms.

CONCLUSION

Students together with other implementers have been able to implement science and technology to support the success and sustainability of food to overcome poverty in collaboration with field extension officers and district agricultural services and have increased the institutional capacity of farmers in Sambas and Bengkayang Regencies. The ability of the implementing group to identify, understand and appreciate socio-cultural potential and local wisdom. They have had cultural exchanges. Success in sustainable management of natural resources and land environment. They address the problem of clean water availability, utilize natural materials, and change community's behavior regarding waste disposal. Increasing human and institutional resource capacity in supporting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and providing outreach regarding village administrative governance. Contribution in empowering MSMEs, improving the economy of village communities, and introducing household products through attractive packaging and digital marketing. Relationships are established between students from various universities which strengthen the sense of nationalism and nationhood. The realization of mutual respect for differences in culture, language and religion as the main characteristic of unity in the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia. Establishment of a network between the community, local government and universities where students are placed in villages. The realization of good relations between universities throughout Indonesia without any division between east and west.

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