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THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE STATE COMMUNITY SERVICE OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF BANGGAI LAUT, CENTRAL SULAWESI

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Abstract

Background. The role of young people is an important to a village's sustainability, because whether a village is good or not depends on how they play a role in it.

Method. The only way in the 4.0 Era at this time is to collaborate as a method of community service.

Results. Boasting the Sea with its rich historical, cultural, and natural potential makes it a complete package for a civilization. With the spirit of building from the village, where the village is the reality of what happens there, it describes the face of a city. A good Potential, Problem, and Response approach is a parameter in this service.

Conclusion. The tagline of the program "Ko-Ba-Tong-Ba-Tong" Co-Education, Ba-Counseling, Tong-kaji, Ba-Tourism, and Tong Pe-History aims to attract common attention, stimulate and increase sensitivity to thinking in society, and knit the idea of change with action in the regional context.

Keywords: Collaboration, Community, Youth, Service.

INTRODUCTION

Young people Banggai Laut (MMBL) is a community born from the anxiety of young people, with various backgrounds uniting to contribute ideas and ideas together with the



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community to build a better village and district of Banggai Laut. The community formed since December 7, 2018, administratively is still not legal or still *independent* with several considerations and obstacles, but with this status, it is not a barrier to our enthusiasm as young people to continue to be active and the process of realizing dreams with the community.

The emergence of this movement is based on regional development where, there are still sectors that have not been optimally touched, for example in the field of education that are not evenly distributed, both facilities, teaching staff and community economic factors. The following is the number of residents aged 15 years and above according to the highest education completed and types of activities in Banggai Laut district, 2015.

Table 1. Number of Residents aged 15 years and above by Highest Education Completed and Type of Activities in Banggai Laut Regency, 2015.

Pendidikan Tertinggi yang Ditamatkan <i>Education Attainment</i>	Angka Kerja/Economically Active			Bukan Angkatan Kerja <i>Economically Inactive</i>
	Bekerja <i>Working</i>	Pengangguran Terbuka <i>Unemployment</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tidak/Belum Pernah Sekolah <i>No Schooling</i>	1.274	-	1.274	524
Tidak/Belum Tamat SD <i>Not Yet Completed Primary School</i>	2.458	-	2.458	1.773
Sekolah Dasar <i>Primary School</i>	12.777	235	13.012	3.382
Sekolah Menengah Pertama <i>Junior High School</i>	6.454	-	6.454	5.432
Sekolah Menengah Atas <i>Senior High School</i>	4.452	255	4.707	887
Sekolah Menengah Atas Kejuruan <i>Vocational Senior High School</i>	2.265	-	2.265	-
Diploma I/II/III Akademi <i>Diploma I/II/III Academy</i>	356	-	356	273
Universitas <i>University</i>	1.899	-	1.899	87

(Source: August National Labor Force Survey)

In the Tourism sector, apart from accessibility, supporting facilities that have not yet complied with the human resource factor also need extra education to provide an understanding of the existing tourism potential. So that the public understands the importance of tourism awareness and, ultimately, makes tourism service business a promising main source of income

in the future. The following is documentation of some of the marine tourism potentials in Banggai Laut.



Figure 1. Some Marine Tourism Spots in Banggai Laut Regency
(Source: www.google.com, accessed September 20, 2022)

Furthermore, the fields of Health, Agriculture, and Marine Affairs do not escape the attention of the Banggai Laut Youth, because these three parts are very basic, especially since geographically, Banggai Laut Regency is a maritime district, with a sea area of about 6,671.32 km² or about 72.83% of the total area. The solution in this division is in the form of counseling to the community, in order to provide an understanding of health and cultivation.

Customs and Culture, which is also an urgency for the community, the issue of the existence of slowly localities that are unable to keep up with the times, especially the younger generation who seem rigid (embarrassed?) to use regional languages in daily life and apathetic to want to learn about the history of their ancestors. The following is the documentation of the work palace, which is a symbol of cultural identity.



Figure 2. Banggai Royal Palace
(Source: www.google.com, accessed September 20, 2022)

Furthermore, it is about the environment that is still natural with a variety of natural beauty, hills, and beaches. The traditional gardening methods of the local community form a

good symbiotic relationship with nature. Nowadays, it becomes very crucial if it is not balanced with awareness to protect and care for nature.

Dependence on nature continues to be encouraged by MMBL, especially regarding plastic waste, inviting the community to "Fasting Plastic" and striving for *reduce, reuse, and recycle* innovations. Provide the public with an understanding of the dangers of plastic waste, the simple steps in the recycling process, and invite the community to minimize plastic waste. One of the current problems is that there is no integrated landfill, there is no creative industry or group that manage plastic waste so that it is able to raise the economic value of the waste.



Figure 3. Final Disposal Conditions, 2022

An association that restores the spirit of mutual cooperation by directly involving the community. The following is the structure of Community Management.

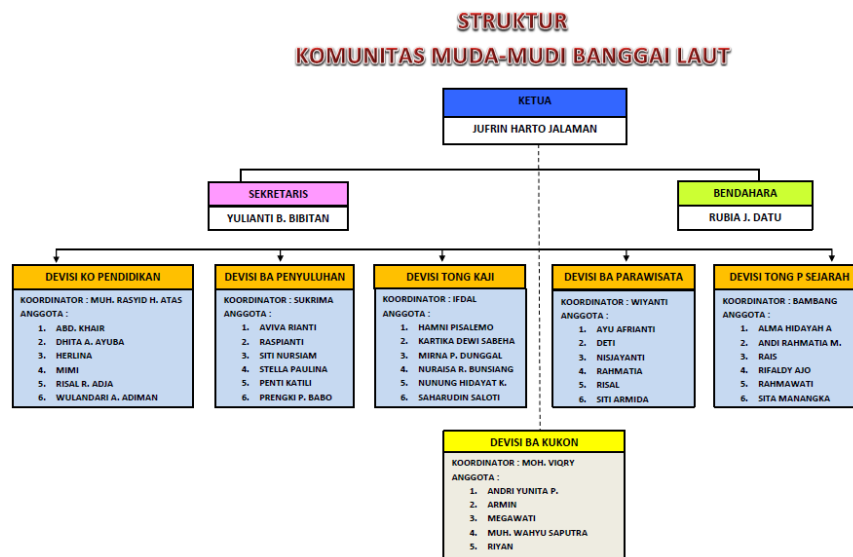


Chart 1. Structure of the Banggai Laut Youth Community

Community Goals:

Socializing with the concept of "Community Service."

Collaborating with Village/Regional officials, communities/organizations, and the community

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Participate in preparing villages to grow more independently

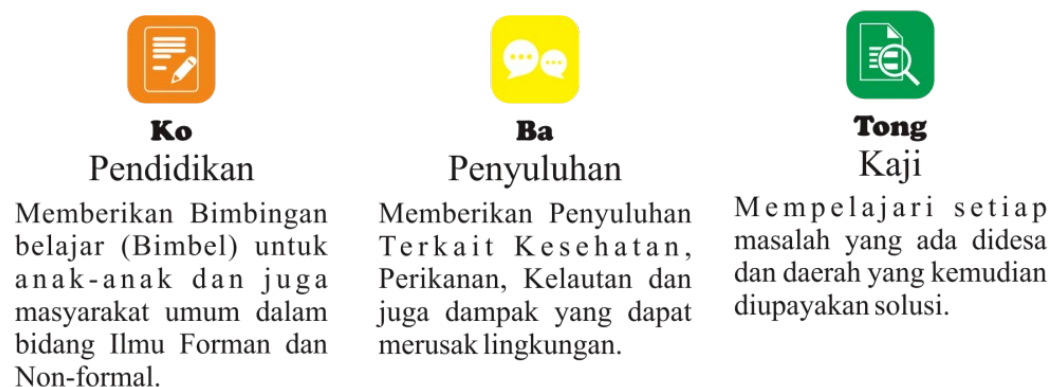
METHODS

Tagline :



Tagline: "Ko-ba-tong-ba-tong," which means bay or small island, where Banggai Laut consists of 290 islands, four of which are medium-sized islands (Banggai Island, Labbo Island, Bangkurung Island, and Salue Besar Island). In addition, this tagline aligns the typical daily language of the "Ko-Ba-Tong" region with the regional context. This tagline reflects the divisions within the Banggai Laut Youth community. The preparation of programs is based on regional developments and community needs to support programs in the village or to create new, more current patterns.

The application of the *strict approach* to the activity program also varies by village, depending on the needs/urgency of each village. The program focuses on the basic needs of the village and community. The criteria for selecting villages are based on human resources in the Division, with the formula Problem, Potential, and Response.





Ba
Pariwisata

berkolaborasi dengan masyarakat dalam tatakelola pariwisata desa dengan konsep dan manajemen pariwisata.



Tong pe
Sejarah

Mengangkat dan mempertahankan kembali Nilai-nilai sejarah yang ada di desa dan di kabupaten Banggai Laut.

Problems and Responses:

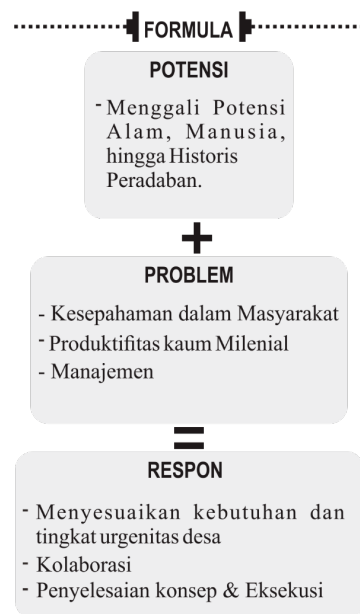


Chart 2. Devotion Concept Formula

DISCUSSION

Community service in a village takes place after going through a series of observations, with the length of service depending on the number of targets to be achieved or completed. For example, the execution stage of Ba-Tourism which requires a long work time, especially in field meetings is only carried out 1 day in 1 week, this is due to human resources or community members who also have their own busy and work.

Increasing and strengthening the sensitivity of the community to be dominant is an important part of the implementation of this service. The following is the portfolio of service from the first village in Labuan Kapelak village, the second village in Tolokibit village and the third in Monsongan village.

Labuan Kapelak Village

Labuan Kapelak Village is a village located in South Banggai sub-district, Banggai Laut Regency, the distance from the city is \pm 23 Km, the village with the majority of the community's work is fishermen, seaweed cultivation. The urgency of choosing Labuan Kapelak village as a place of service, namely the Tourism and Education section, is still not optimal. Tourism is still lacking tourism awareness from the community with all kinds of potential in Labuan Kapelak village enough to support the village to become a Tourism Village, this is the main target of Banggai Laut Youth to direct this village to become a Tourism Village. Similar to Education, according to direct observation data, there is still a shortage of teaching staff. The lesson schedule board in the classroom is only a formality, there is only the name of the subject but there is no teacher who is effective in the lessons, such as sports education, English and computer science subjects.

On Monday, September 9, 2019, the initial stage of observation met with Mr. Husni Laderi as the head of Labuan Kapelak Village, to discuss the village work program and village development targets, especially Tourism. After that, observation continued to the houses of the community to see the response of the community if in the future Labuan Kapelak village became a Tourism Village. Then we retrace the natural potential in the village, including the Paisu Tarinate bath, mangrove areas and the coastline that is so exotic. It has a very attractive potential to be processed into a tourist destination.

The program carried out in Labuan Kapelak village is Ko_Pendidikan and Ba_Pariwisata this is in the background of all kinds of natural and human resource potentials in Labuan Kapelak village. Teaching staff who are still not satisfied because most of them are still honorary teachers, causing frequent teacher vacancies in several weeks, months and even throughout the semester.

Ko_Pendidikan

Sunday, October 20, 2019 the opening of the Education agenda through the concept of Tutoring which was opened directly by the Head of Labuan Village, Kapelak.



Figure 4. The atmosphere of the Tutoring Opening, which was opened directly by Mr. Husni Laderi as the head of the Village.

The subjects prepared are English, Computer, and Islamic Religious Education lessons.

The following is a table of the tutoring schedule.

Table 2. Tutoring Schedule Arrangement

No	Subject Name	Time
1	English	10.00-11.30
	Rest	11.30-13.00
2	Computers	13.00-14.30
	Rest	14.30-15.15
3	Islamic Religious Education	15.15-16.30

Tutoring runs every Sunday of the current month and ends on Sunday, February 2, 2020, for approximately 3 months. Despite all kinds of shortcomings, this event was able to run as expected. Here is some documentation of tutoring activities.

English Language

The Tutoring process is carried out by a method similar to the learning course in the English village of Pare Kediri, with an emphasis on pronunciation and direct practice until you get used to it.



Figure 5. The atmosphere of the 1st and 2nd weeks.



Figure 6. Atmosphere of Week 3 and 4.



Figure 7. Atmosphere of Weeks 5 and 6.



Figure 8. Atmosphere of Weeks 7 and 8.



Figure 9. The atmosphere of the 9th and 10th weeks.

Computers

As a first step in introducing computers to elementary school children, junior high school children are taught to operate computers directly, because even at this level there is still very limited access to computers at their school. This learning uses facilities, such as personal laptops, provided by friends of Banggai Laut Youth (MMBL).



Figure 10. The atmosphere of the 1st and 2nd weeks.



Figure 11. The atmosphere of the 3rd and 4th weeks.



Figure 12. The atmosphere of the 5th and 6th weeks.

Islamic Religious Education

Teaching that aims to increase love for the creator, for the Qur'an, and for parents. Through teaching the Qur'an, teaching the practice of prayer, and providing knowledge about adab.



Figure 13. The atmosphere of the 1st and 2nd weeks.



Figure 14. The atmosphere of the 3rd and 4th weeks.



Figure 15. The atmosphere of the 5th and 6th weeks.



Figure 16. Week 7 atmosphere.



Figure 17. The atmosphere of the 8th week.

In addition, there is additional learning to hone children's creativity, more *fun* and *refreshing*, to reduce class boredom by learning to draw and create skills.

Learn to Draw

It aims to stimulate children's motor skills as a mental therapy in expression. In addition, at the end, there was a presentation session by children explaining the results of the drawings to train confidence and responsibility.



Figure 18. Week 5 atmosphere. Learn to draw on the beach.

Skill creation

The development of children's skills to hone creativity and independence; the final hope of children's learning is to appreciate nature more by using leftover or used materials and then recycling them into something unique and economically valuable.





Figure 19 . Atmosphere of Week 10. Learn to create.

Learning outcomes Hand skills

*Flower Arrangement



*Ashtray Holder



*Tape



Figure 20. Learning Outcomes: Skill creation from Used Materials.

Sunday, February 24, 2020, was the closing of the Ko_Pendidikan agenda, which was held in the Labuan Kapelak village office room. The agenda was officially closed by Mrs. Arniati Tundu as the Village Secretary. The following is the atmosphere of the closing activities of the Ko_Pendidikan Agenda.



Figure 21. The atmosphere of the closing of the Ko_Pendidikan (Tutoring) activity, with parents of students at the Labuan Kapelak Village Office.



Figure 22. The atmosphere of the closing of the Ko_Pendidikan (Tutoring) activity, with students at the Labuan Kapelak Village Office.

Ba_Pariwisata

Banggai Laut Regency as a New Autonomous Region (DOB) is actively developing in the tourism sector and has even declared itself as a Marine Ecotourism Regency. Rich in history, culture, and biodiversity.

Labuan Kapelak Village is one of the villages in the southern corner of Banggai that has its own attraction and uniqueness. An exotic coastline, rich in history, culture and biodiversity. The main focus on Labuan Kapelak village is to collaborate to develop the tourism sector based on the carrying capacity of the village which already has a unique character. Each village in Banggai Laut Regency has its own tourist attraction but there is no village that dares to declare itself as a tourist village, therefore we initiated the concept of "Tourism Village" to be the main idea in Labuan Head village.

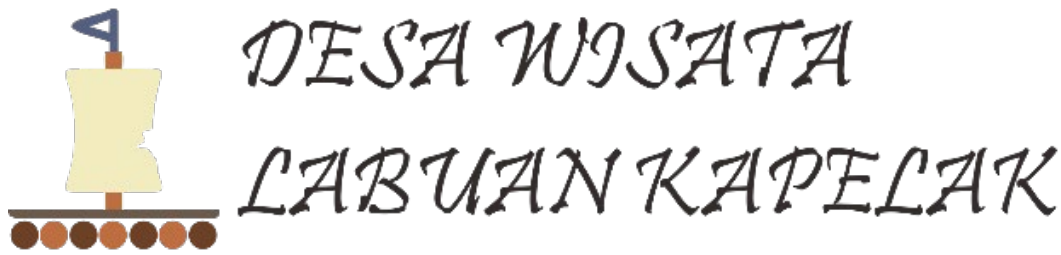


Figure 23. Tagline Plan Labuan Kapelak Village.

The theme raised has a special impact, namely providing the value of sensitivity or more attention from the community to the village, which indirectly "forces" the village apparatus community to be more productive to develop their own skills and also the potential of the village.



Gambar 24. Labuan Kapela Eksisting Desa Formula.

The existing Labuan Kapelak Village is quite supportive as a tourist village, as it has significant potential that can be developed into an attractive tour package with a little touch and promotion. It will make it easier for tourists to come and visit.

Tourism created and managed directly by the community has greater value because the community will have a stronger sense of responsibility to maintain it, making management and maintenance easier. Community-based tourism is an empowerment approach that involves and places the community as the main actor within a new development paradigm, namely the sustainable development paradigm. Community-based tourism is an opportunity to mobilize society's potential and dynamics. Creating sustainable village conditions and atmosphere. The following outlines the process for implementing the proposed tourism concept.

Detail Formula Eksisting Desa :

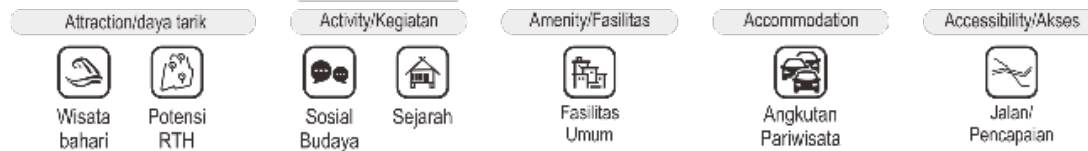


Project Formula :

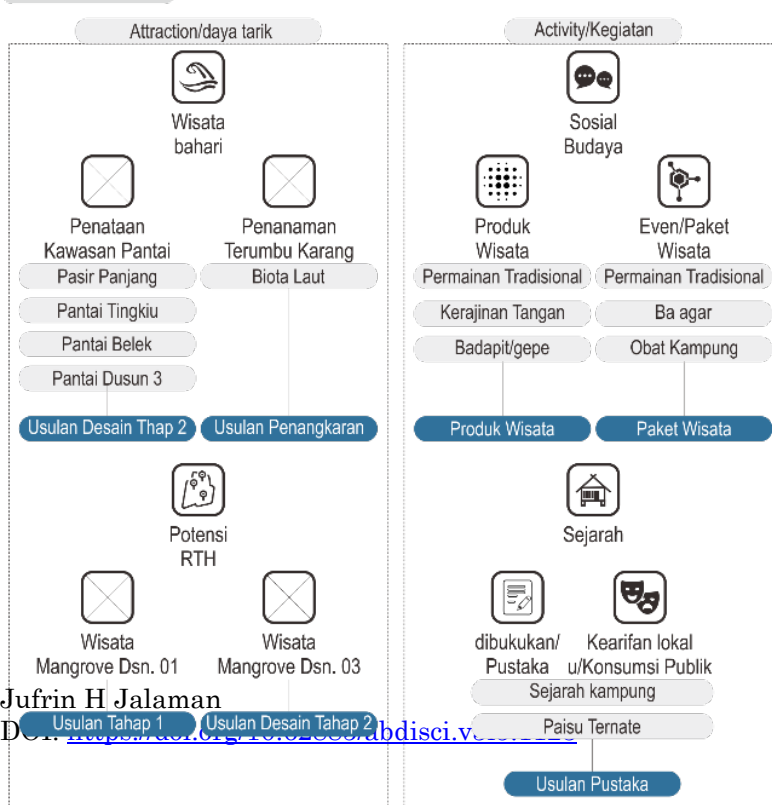


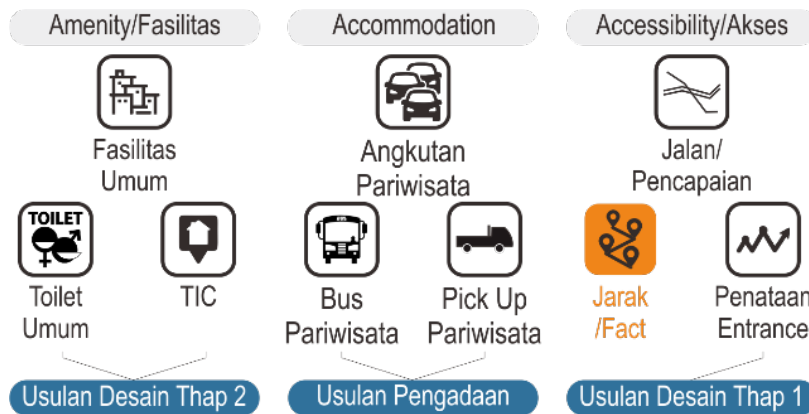
Furthermore, from the above formula, the following concept was developed.

Pengembangan KONSEP :



5A - Swis





The description of the above concept with the goals of "Tourism Village" is as follows.



The final output in the Ko_Pariwisata Division is a Tourism Physical Planning Proposal, submitted to the village as a step in execution or as a reference for future village development. Planning on the spots that are the *point of interest* of the village by prioritizing the concept of *Ecology* that maintains the existence of nature, elevates natural materials as the main construction material, so that sustainability occurs and strengthens the attachment between humans and nature. The following is data on existing potentials in Physical Tourism Planning.



Figure 25. Marking tourism potential and development points



Figure 26. Existing Potential in Physical Tourism Planning.

The following is a visualization of the 3 dimensions of Physical Tourism planning in Labuan Kapelak village.

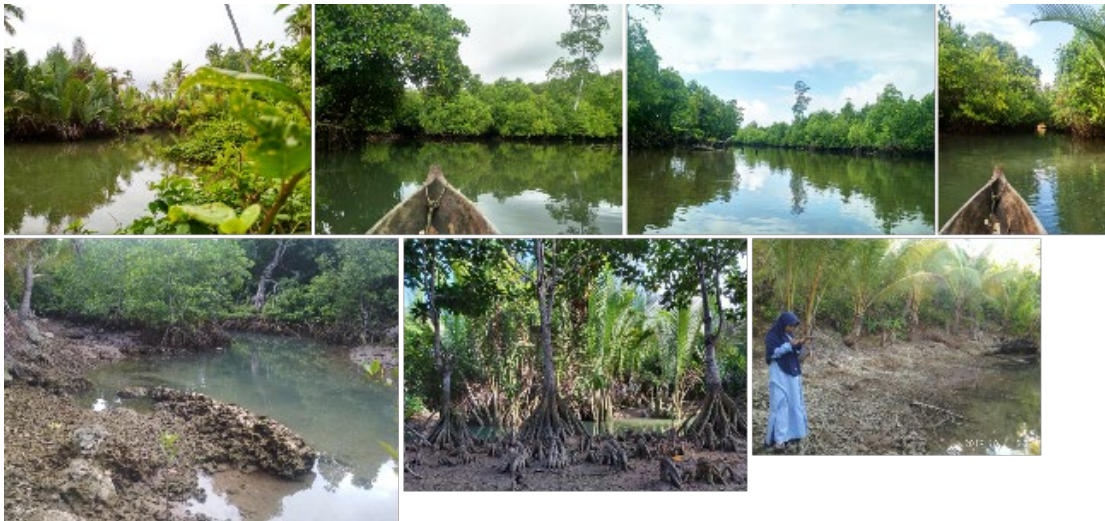
Spot 1 : Paisu Tarinate

Mangrove areas with structures that form an attractive area to become tourist attractions. The mangrove rows that form the volume of natural space follow the estuary of the water flow into the sea. This object feels complete with ancient history, which is the background for the mention of the name "Paisu Tarinate (Ternate)." It has unique and marketable appeal to attract local and foreign tourists.

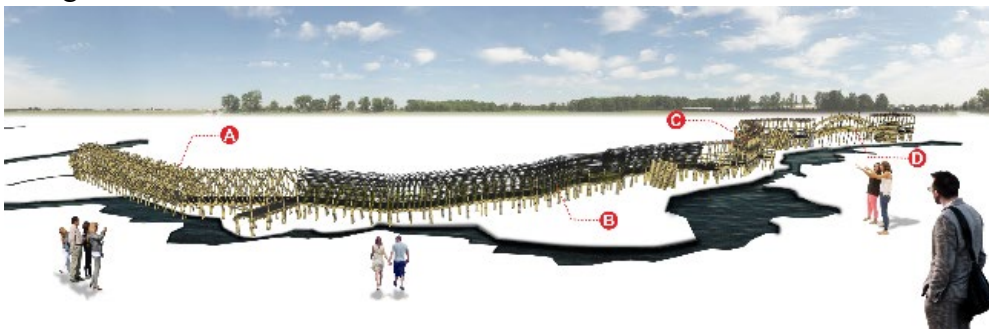
Keyplan :



Photo Existing:



Design Results :



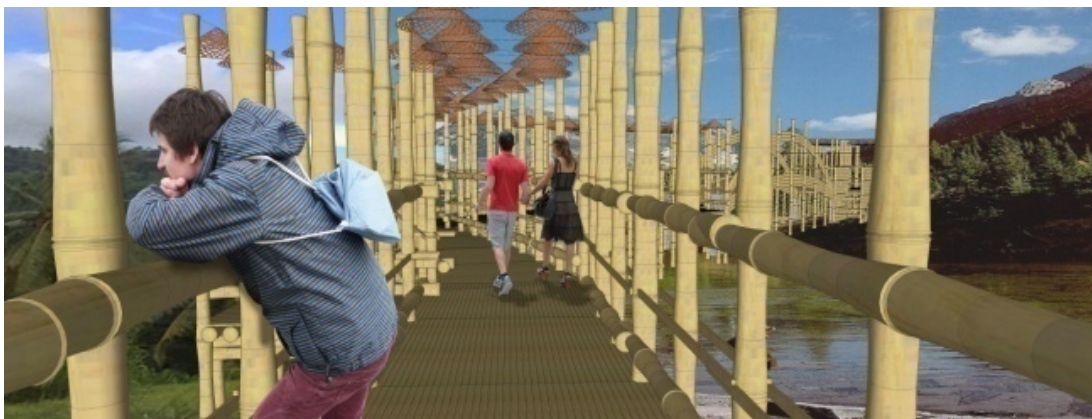
Segment A



Segment B



Segment C :



Segment D :



Spot 2: Gate

Through the design concept of this gate, in addition to its unique shape and structure, it also conveys a chain message to the people of Labuan Kapelak village to be more sensitive and critical in increasing village tourism.

Keyplan :



Photo Existent :



Design Results :



Spot 3 : Labuan Kasih

The target of this design is young people, millennials today, who are all dependent on gadgets to make everything about their posts on social media. Hopefully, this design can be one of the suitable and more contemporary spots.

Keyplan :



Photo Existent :



Design Results :



The lighting concept creates volume, emphasizing and adding a romantic impression when going on a night trip to this place. Here's a visualization of the atmosphere at night.



The realization process is constrained by the budget, but the results of this design have been presented as proposals, which are then submitted to the village and tourism office but have not been executed due to administrative and budgetary constraints. This proposal has been fully submitted to the village as a reference or reference for future tourism development. The following is documentation of deliberations with village communities related to tourism.



Figure 27. The atmosphere of the Phase 1 Deliberation with the people of Labuan Kapelak Village (29-9-2019).



Figure 28. The atmosphere of the Phase 2 Deliberation with the people of Labuan Kapelak Village (27-12-2019).

Tolokibit Village

Tolokibit Village is located adjacent to Labuan Kapelak village in South Banggai District with a distance of +18 Km from the city. Tolokibit Village, with the discourse of Ubi Banggai

agro-tourism by the Regional Government, does not have a significant impact on the village. Several problems are difficult to solve, including tourism and waste. After conducting a series of observations by going directly to the field and based on the data obtained, Tolokibit village was selected from several other alternative villages. The following is an overview of direct observation by the MMBL team in the field.



Figure 29. Together with Mr. Rahman Sangambal as the Head of Tolokibit Village in order to ask for approval for service.



Figure 30. Meeting with village officials and the community to tell the purpose and purpose of the service.



Figure 31. Manual observation in Tolokibit Village

The most urgent part, so that Tolokibit village was named as the next village, was environmental issues, which were then accommodated in division Tong_Kaji. The second aspect is the tourist area, where there is still no understanding, good cooperation from the community youth, and the village government.



Figure 32. Overview of the Condition of the Final Disposal Site in Tolokibit Village

Waste from the city is almost entirely dumped in these landfills, plus poor treatment management that disrupts natural and human ecosystems. The garbage can become a crossing and passed to several other villages until it went to the sub-district. This waste disposal is only about 2 km from Tolokibit village, the demolition process is also carried out by burning which increases the burden of pollution and diseases that are many times more severe.

The big target of the MMBL community is to carry out a city-scale plastic waste campaign, with the aim of reminding the local government to be more serious about dealing with the plastic waste problem in Banggai Laut district. Waste that can damage nature and make residents in Tolokibit village miserable in particular. The following is an overview of the simulation of the plastic waste campaign that will be carried out.



Figure 33. Simulation image of the Plastic waste campaign.
(Source: www.google.com, accessed October 30, 2022)

Meanwhile, the location of the tourist attraction is only about 500 meters away from the garbage dump. The slope soil structure forms a basin making it a pile of garbage that settles and is difficult to dredge. Creating a pungent smell, the thick puff of smoke from the burnt garbage drove a crowd of flies that came into the tourist area.



Figure 34. Overview of tourist attractions that are still managed by private companies.

The existing location is called Panita Pompon, a beach with quite a bit of potential: a fairly wide stretch of sand, a shady area with coconut trees, and supporting underwater natural attractions make this place one of the tourist attractions that is always crowded every *week*. This area has been a tourist attraction for quite a long time, with a steady stream of visitors arriving every week, but it was not a priority for the village at that time. This is the community's main concern, and they are raising this issue with the hope of good collaboration from all relevant parties, especially the village youth.

The design plan for this tourist area will reuse plastic waste, used sandals, and used cans, etc. We try to create waste that was initially a problem into potential. Waste is recycled into tour packages, photo spots, trinkets, and so on. This can have an impact on reducing plastic waste and, as a means of education, provide more awareness to the community to care more about the environment. The following is a precedent for the design plan to be developed in the Pompon Beach tourist area.





Figure 35. Design Plan Precedent
(Source: www.google.com, accessed November 25, 2022)

On Sunday, June 21, 2020, the big idea began, starting with a discussion with the youth of Tolokibit village to take an emotional approach to the concept of a relaxed meeting. This meeting was also attended by Mr. Rahman Sangambal, as the head of Tolokibit Village, and also attended by the manager and owner of the destination location, Mr. Nurdin Asabe. The topic of discussion was about village work programs and village development targets, especially Tourism. Furthermore, synergizing with each other to encourage village youth, the meeting immediately gave birth to the formation of the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) of Tolokibit village. The following is the atmosphere of the first discussion with the Tolokibit Village Youth.



Figure 36. Discussion Situation with Youth in Tolokibit village.

The final result of this meeting was that there was a consensus result, together with the formation of the Tolokibit village Tourism Awareness Group. The spirit of youth, the spirit of change that is the first step in this collaboration, ensures that no one can change the village except the youth in the village itself.



Figure 37. Photo with the Youth of Tolokibit Village.

The first step in collaboration with the youth of the Tolokibit village Tourism Awareness Group continues in the struggle to collect and sort plastic waste in the tourist beach area. Garbage is carried away by the sea or by tourists. This is a very productive first step in this joint service, as we work together for a change in the future. The following is the documentation of joint community service work at Pompon Beach.



Figure 38. Tourism service with the Tolokibit Village Tourism Awareness Group.

The following is the atmosphere of the second discussion, entitled "Title of work," conveying the results of observation and future design. This activity was filled with material presentations by several Division coordinators and practitioners, as well as with the Tolokibit Village Youth.



Figure 39. Division Tong_Kaji: discussing waste and its management.



Figure 40. Division Ko_Pendidikan: discussing the Tutoring plan



Figure 41. Division Ba_Pariwisata: discussing the tourism potential of the village



Figure 42. Mr. Nurdin Asabe as a tourist actor and owner of the destination location



Figure 43. Division Ba_Penyuluhan: About the health and dangers of transmission of the covid19 virus, the material presented by Ses Rika, a midwife of Tolokibit Village.

Sustainability with the youth of Tolokibit village by focusing on completing tourism projects as in the previous design precedent with a target of four months. The following are the results of service in Tolokibit Village.



Figure 44. Tourism community service work built several photo spots



Figure 45. Plastic Waste Campaign



Figure 46. Closing of Activities in Tolokibit Village and Submission of Proposals for Villages, as a Precedent for Village Development in the future.

Monsongan Village

Monsongan Village is a village located in Central Banggai District at a distance from the city \pm 7.4 Km, The main concern in service in Monsongan village is about Education. The echoing of the slogan "Educating the life of the nation" is the main capital that triggers the spirit of service in this village. Monsongan Village is the third village that gives a dilemma to the service team; the attention of the community is divided, along with the ongoing service in Tolokibit village.

The urgency of service in Monsongan village is that there are still children who drop out of school for various reasons, especially in hamlet 5 Monsongan village, several reasons including economic factors, interest in going to school and the environment. So the main challenge in Ko_Pendidikan service to Monsongan village is how to get them to want to go back to school. The main hope in this project is to stimulate children to return to school by providing awareness that their life at sea and good education can be a shield for a better life in the future.

The agenda carried out in Monsongan village is the Education section and the actual activity is in collaboration with the SAMO Community, which is a community of bajo tribal youth in Monsongan village. After coordinating with the SAMO Community, a community that was also newly formed at that time with the main focus of the community on the social and environmental fields. Next, they met the village head, Monsongan, to ask for permission and for the support of the village government. The following is a joint documentation with Mr. Muhdin M. Mataiya as the head of Monsongan Village.



Figure 47. With the Head of Monsongan Village (center), Deputy MMBL (right), Deputy SAMO Community (left).

The next stage is joint observation to collect data on children who drop out of school, door-to-door, submitting a questionnaire in the form of the following questions.

Kuesioner		<i>MMBL/2020</i>
Foto		
Nama Lengkap Anak	:	
Nama Lengkap Orang Tua	:	
Ayah	:	
Ibu	:	
Nomor KTP Ayah/ Ibu	:	
Sejak Kapan tidak/putus Sekolah	:	
Alasan	:	
Cita-cita Anak	:	
Harapan Anak	:	

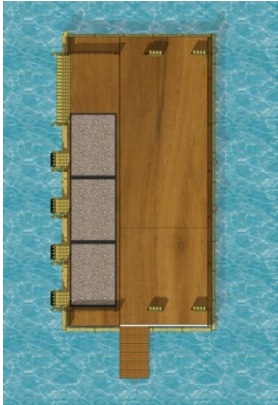
Based on data collected over two weeks, 11 children were successfully recorded. This result was still not optimal because, during the house visits, some children did not want to participate in the data collection, even running away when visited at their homes. This is the challenge of convincing children to take part in this tutoring. The following is the documentation at the time of observation by the MMBL team together with representatives of the SAMO community.



Figure 48. Door-to-door Observation Documentation

The proposal for this activity is called "Sikola SAMA". Sikola in the Banggai regional language, which means " school, " and SAMA means "Orang Bajo" in the language of the Bajo tribe. We hope that this non-formal school can reach the fabrication stage with the support of the community, donors, and the Government. So that it can become a permanent school for the hamlet 5 area, for Bajo children. Along with this, the Banggai Laut Youth community has also worked on a school design with the following floating concept.

Denah :



Spesifikasi

Dimensi : 5 m x 10 m

Struktur : Kayu dan
Bambu

Konsep :
Apung/Rompong

Fungsi : Sekolah

Eksterior :



Interior :

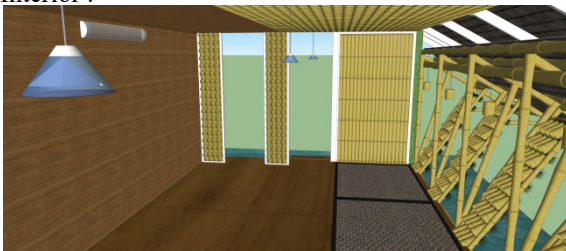


Figure 49. The Results of Sikola SAMA Design

It is hoped that this design will be realized as a semi-permanent school building in the middle of their cluster, which will help rekindle their enthusiasm for going to school again. Providing a space for educational interaction to reduce illiteracy. The results of this design have been submitted to the Village for future evaluation and improvement. The service was followed by an official opening, conducted directly by the village head at the multipurpose building in Monsongan village. This opening was also attended by members of the Banggai Laut district DPRD.

The opening of "Sikola SAMA" had many messages of concern conveyed from the Banggai Laut Youth to the village and regional governments, so that special education in

hamlet 5 (Bajo Tribe) was more considered, supported, and could be sought for scholarships or supporting facilities in the learning process. The following is the opening atmosphere of "Sikola SAMA" at the Multipurpose Building of Monsongan village.



Figure 50. Members of the DPRD, Chairman of MMBL, Head of Monsongan Village, Chairman of BPD Monsonga village and Vice Chairman of SAMO Community. (left to right)



Figure 51. Documentation of Invitation to open Sikola SAMA

The initial stage of "Sikola SAMA" is to provide the basic learning guidance, providing independence in the future world of work by raising the subjects of Computer, Religion and English Education. It is hoped that children can be independent and confident in looking at their dreams in the future. The following is an overview of the tutoring process with the children of Monsongan village.





Figure 52. Computer learning atmosphere



Figure 53. English learning atmosphere

CONCLUSION

The results of the parameters of the concept of Potential, Problem, and Response with community service steps show that so many potentials in the village are still lacking or even untouched. Likewise, the problem in the village has become a reality that there are still many household chores that must be done by the Regional Government and all related elements. Lines of young men and women, as respondents, participated in doing what the local government had missed, no matter how small. As a pioneer, we strive to contribute energy, thoughts and enthusiasm, especially to fellow village youth. Learning together in collaboration continues to innovate to build the country for an even better future.

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