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Training on Making Banana Nuggets in Katela Village, Ternate Island City, Ternate City

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Abstrak:

Background. Kastela Village plays a significant role in the economic development of the city of Ternate, benefiting its residents. The development of local economic potential and the effective use of natural resources can at least contribute to the economic growth of the people. In general, the socio-economic condition of the people in Katela Village is still classified as belonging to the middle and lower economic groups. This is evident in the large number of impoverished families. This condition results in people becoming economically unproductive or less productive. Meanwhile, banana plants are pretty abundant in Kastela Village and are typically eaten raw or fried. Bananas that initially lacked economic value can be processed into products that are useful, economically valuable, and quite promising.

Aims. Therefore, through the Community Service Program (PKM), the team aims to innovate a process for processing bananas with higher economic value.

Method. The approach method is carried out by identifying problems, then approaching regional leaders (village heads and RW chairs) and local community leaders to obtain permission to conduct activities. Furthermore, form committees or working groups to prepare work plans and disseminate information in the community.

Conclusion. Training activities for making banana nuggets have been carried out.

Implications. The result of this activity is to be able to apply the expertise of making banana nuggets as a business venture so that it can increase family income to improve the people's economy.

Keywords: Economy, Family, Nuggets, Bananas



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INTRODUCTION

Kastela Village, Ternate Island District, Ternate City, is a village with a population of approximately 1,454 people in 2024. Administratively, the Kastela Village area is divided into 4 (four) RWs. The administrative boundaries of Kastela Village are north and west bordered by Jambula Village, to the east by Rua Village, and to the south by the Halmahera Sea. The Lowlands characterize the geography of Kastela Village, located 25 km from the center of Ternate City, covering an area of 71.58 km².

In general, the socio-economic condition of the people in Kastela Village, Ternate Island District, Ternate City, is still classified as belonging to a middle to lower economic group. This is evident in the large number of impoverished families. In general, this condition results in people becoming less economically productive. The still high level of poverty among the people of Kastela Village, Ternate Island District, Ternate City, is attributed mainly to their livelihoods, which are primarily based on fishing, gardening, small-scale trading, and other casual work.

The low level of education further exacerbates this condition. This can be seen from the level of education in Katela Village, specifically the elementary and junior high school education of 364 people, the high school education of 205 people, and the undergraduate education of 118 people. This certainly has an impact on the welfare of the community, particularly in the productive age group (18-50 years old), which is experiencing a high unemployment rate. The number of unemployed people in Katela Village, Ternate Island District, Ternate City, is currently 606 out of 1454, or 41.68% of the total population. The following is a visualization of the community's condition in Katela Village, Ternate Island District, Ternate City, North Maluku Province.



Figure 1 Community Conditions in Kastela Village, Ternate Island District, Ternate City

The state of the community, as depicted in the picture above, indicates that it is classified as a middle- and lower-class society. For this reason, it is necessary to increase knowledge and skills through the concept of entrepreneurship, specifically by creating banana nuggets that have both productive and economic value. To support this, every housewife and young woman is required to participate in these activities. They can take advantage of the abundant banana plants in Kastela Village, not only by eating them directly or frying them as usual. However, it can be processed into confectionery that has high economic value through the manufacture of banana nuggets. From an economic perspective, bananas and those that initially lacked economic value can be transformed into valuable products, offering considerable promise. Essentially, it can enhance the family's financial situation. Therefore, through the Community Service Program (PPM), the service team aims to innovate in processing and produce bananas with greater economic value.

In general, with conditions as described above, this activity should be carried out by involving the community by changing the old paradigm, namely, that bananas are only processed as usual. In this way, it makes family members bored to eat it, and if it is sold, the economic value is less. Theoretically, to overcome these problems, starting from the approach of the source of the problem that is handled, starting from the upstream, which is initially only in the form of bananas and chicken meat, and then processed innovatively into banana nuggets (downstream). So far, bananas are directly sold to the market in their raw state. This can lead to a lack of creativity in resource utilization, resulting in less optimal economic value.

Kastela Village, in the Ternate Island District, with its strategic location, supports the development of Ternate City with various facilities and infrastructure, resulting in rapid development. With the existing potential, it indirectly supports the economy of Kastela Village in general and the community in particular, as well as a source of economic improvement for the family, so that community involvement in this activity is needed to reduce the unemployment rate, as well as be a source of livelihood that can create jobs for the community and residents. With the implementation of a community-based food management system, it is hoped that this condition can be overcome by increasing the

potential use of bananas. The main problems of the community in Katela Village, Ternate Island District, include:

1. Low levels of education result in a lack of creativity and innovation in the community.
2. The availability of bananas as the main ingredient is relatively abundant.
3. Lack of public awareness about entrepreneurship.

METODE

The concept of community and community involvement/empowerment in this activity is planned, managed, and owned by the community. This will be a solution for 'Community Empowerment Tools (ABPM)' that leverages local resources and culture, as well as creative economy businesses within urban communities. The principles are as follows:

1. Community participation
2. Independence
3. Efficiency
4. Alignment

In the implementation of this activity, the following are needed:

1. Technological tools related to the process of management, implementation, and preparation
2. Providing knowledge and understanding of the value of the creative economy
3. Increasing community innovation and creativity in the culinary field

The devices used include:

1. Stove
2. Skillet and sude
3. Steamer and clamp pan
4. *Food processor* or blender
5. Knives, scissors and cutting boards
6. Plates and brushes
7. Banana-shaped mold and box-shaped mold
8. Baking sheet and spatula

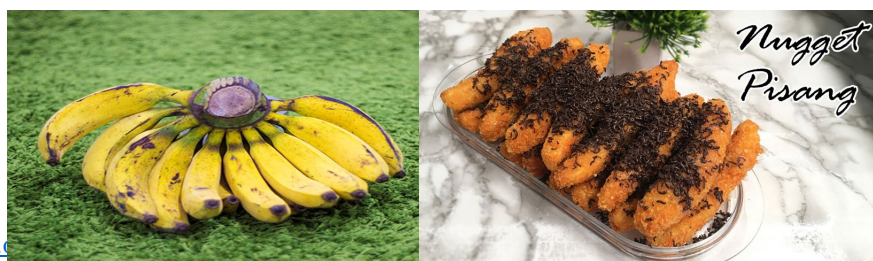


Figure 2 Plantains and Their Processing

The approach method of the Community Partnership Program (PKM) which will be carried out in community groups, starts with identifying the problems faced. Based on the results of the identification, the main problem that arises is that the wider community does not know and understand the concept of innovation and entrepreneurship so that it threatens the welfare of families. The formulation of the results of the identification of problems showed that it was very urgent to carry out this activity. The steps that will be implemented are as follows:

1. Approach to local community leaders and obtain permission from regional leaders (villages, RW, RT)
2. Approach to residents who have the will, care, and ability to implement programs and can be a driver in their environment.
3. Mapping problems from various aspects, including data collection on the number of unemployed.
4. The formation of environmental committees or working groups, the preparation of work plans, and agreements on citizen contributions in the form of material and non-material.
5. Training, mentoring, socialization, and dissemination of information on activity programs.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

By participating in this training process, it is hoped that mothers and young women will have an entrepreneurial spirit and be able to:

1. Revealing and explaining what entrepreneurship is
2. Able to develop business plans
3. Able to apply the expertise of making nuggets as business land so that it can increase family income to improve the people's economy.

Learning Materials

Tools and Materials

The equipment used in this service activity is:

1. Scissors and knives
2. Cutting boards and spatulas
3. Rectangular baking sheet
4. *Food Processor* or Blender
5. A Near-Death Penalty
6. Skillet and Sude
7. Stove
8. Serving plates
9. Banana shape mold
10. Scales Digital



Gambar 3. *Food Processor*, Talenan and Stove Used in Activities



Figure 4. Other Equipment Used in Service Activities

While the ingredients used in making banana nuggets are:

Ingredient A:

- 1 kg plantain
- 150 grams of Medium Protein Wheat Flour
- 200 grams (4 pieces) Eggs
- 50 grams of Granulated Sugar
- 70 grams of Milk Powder
- 60 grams of Sweetened Condensed Milk

Material B:

- 250 grams of Medium Protein Wheat Flour
- 75 grams of Sweetened Condensed Milk
- 25 grams of Egg White
- 50 grams of Granulated Sugar
- 65 gram Butter/Mentega
- 250 gram Air Es
- Vanilla to taste
- Salt to taste

Bahan C:

- 250 gram *Bread Crumb* (Bread Flour)

Meises Coklat or Colorful Meises

Dip Glaze (coklat, strawberry, green tea)

Cheese Cheddar



Figure 5. Materials Used in Service Activities

Manufacturing Process

The process of making banana nuggets is as follows:

This service activity was held on July 17, 2024 in Kastela Village with the attendance of 24 participants consisting of housewives and young women. It began with an opening ceremony by the coordinator of service activities and then continued by resource persons. The practice of making banana nuggets begins by removing bananas from the skin and then weighing 1 kilogram. Put the bananas in a *food processor* and add wheat flour, eggs, sugar, powdered milk, and sweetened condensed milk, then blend until smooth. After that, put the dough into a medium banana mold or into a rectangular mold/baking sheet. Previously, the mold/baking sheet was greased with *shortening* or white butter so that the dough does not stick to the mold when steamed. Steam the dough in a steamer pot for \pm 45 minutes over medium heat. Set aside the steamed banana nuggets, then prepare the dyeing agent (ingredient B).

Adonan pencelup (bahan B) semuanya dicampur jadi satu lalu diaduk sampai rata dan halus. Ambil nugget pisang yang telah matang tadi lalu celupkan pada larutan pencelup kemudian gulingkan atau taburkan tepung roti (*bread crumb*). Setelah itu goreng dalam minyak yang panas hingga berwarna cokelat keemasan, lalu angkat dan tiriskan. Selanjutnya diberi macam-macam topping berupa *dip glaze* aneka rasa, meises, dan keju parut.

The dipping dough (ingredient B) is all mixed together and then stirred until smooth and smooth. Take the ripe banana nuggets and dip them in a dipping solution then roll or sprinkle *bread crumbs*. After that, fry in hot oil until golden brown, then remove and drain. Next, they were given various toppings in the form of *dip glaze* of various flavors, meises, and grated cheese.



Gambar 6. Material Explanation and Preparation Process



Gambar 7. The Process of Making Banana Nuggets



Figure 8. The Final Result of the Banana Nugget Making Process

Implementation of Activities

The following are some photos of community service activities in Katela Village, Ternate Island District, Ternate City, North Maluku Province. The service activity with the title Banana Nugget Making Skills for Entrepreneurs in Kastela Village was held on Sunday, July 17, 2024.



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Figure 9. The Atmosphere of the Place of Service Activities in Kastela Village



Figure 10. The Resource Persons (Left) and Participants (Center-Right) at Service Activities in Kastela Village

CONCLUSION

The conclusions of this service program are:

1. The manufacture of banana nuggets is an effort to improve the people's economy as one of the solutions that can be applied.
2. This empowerment concept must be integrated and sustainable.
3. The making of banana nuggets is expected to help the household economy in particular and the people's economy in general.

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