

INSTALLATION OF SIGNS TO MARK THE BOUNDARIES BETWEEN HAMLETS IN NYALABU LAOK VILLAGE, PAMEKASAN

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Abstract

The community service project carried out by students from the PKN program at IAI Al-Khairat Pamekasan lasted for 30 days. The objective of this program was to address a common issue faced by both local residents and newcomers—confusion regarding the names and boundaries of hamlets. The boundary signs installed between hamlets and villages have been very helpful in making it easier for the community to identify the names of these hamlets. To achieve the intended goals of the program to install boundary signs between hamlets and villages in Nyalabu Laok Village, the work was carried out through hands-on practice by PKN students, village officials, and the local community. The installation of these signs took approximately two weeks. The result was that the students and local residents were very satisfied with the installation of these village boundary signs because they help residents recognize the names and boundaries of hamlets in Nyalabu Laok Village.

Keywords: Signboards, Hamlet Boundaries, Villages

Abstrak

Pengabdian kepada masyarakat yang di lakukan oleh mahasiswa PKN IAI Al-Khairat Pamekasan berlangsung selama 30 hari. Tujuan dari program ini adalah untuk memecahkan masalah masyarakat, baik masyarakat setempat maupun pendatang yang sering terjadi kebingungan terhadap nama dusun ataupun batas dusun. Plakat atau plang batas antar dusun dan desa tersebut sangat membantu dan memudahkan masyarakat dalam mengenal nama dusun. Untuk mencapai tujuan yang di harapkan dari program pemasangan plakat atau plang batas antar dusun dan desa di Desa Nyalabu Laok ini, di lakukan dengan peraktek langsung oleh Mahasiswa PKN, perangkat desa, dan masyarakat setempat. Kegiatan pemasangan plakat ini memakan waktu kurang lebih dua minggu. Hasil yang didapat adalah mahasiswa dan masyarakat setempat sangat puas dengan pemasangan plakat atau plan batas desa ini karena bisa membantu wara untuk mengenali nama dan batas dusun di desa Nyalabu Laok.

Kata kunci: : Papan Nama, Batas Dusun, Desa

INTRODUCTION

The Practical Work Study Program (PKN) is one of the campus programs at the Al-Khairat Islamic Institute (IAI) in Pamekasan, which serves as an implementation of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education—specifically, student community service aimed at

assisting and guiding the community in utilizing resources that are expected to help develop the potential of the community or village. This program is carried out by aligning research and community service activities among faculty and students across various disciplines while upholding the values of solidarity. This program is expected to serve as a means to help students apply their knowledge in a practical and reliable manner, thereby providing value and benefits to the community in developing the existing potential of the village. The PKN students will be stationed in this village for approximately one month, from August 1 to 31, 2024.

Nyalabu Laok is a village in Pamekasan Subdistrict, Pamekasan Regency, East Java Province, Indonesia. Pamekasan is an urban subdistrict within Pamekasan Regency. The origin of the name Nyalabu Laok is said to stem from a king who was overjoyed upon discovering exceptionally large, fresh pumpkins in this region. Pumpkins are fruits that can be consumed as a food source. Consequently, this area is divided into two parts—north and south—comprising Nyalabu Utara Village and Nyalabu Laok Village.

Geographical Conditions of the Village

Nyalabu Laok Village is situated on a lowland plain with an average air temperature of 35°C and an elevation of approximately 11 meters above sea level. Geographical Location. Nyalabu Laok Village in Pamekasan Subdistrict is bordered by several villages to define the administrative boundaries for village governance. The villages in question are as follows:

Borders of Nyalabu Laok Village:

North

Nyalabu Laok Village – Pamekasan Subdistrict

South

Bettet Village – Pamekasan Subdistrict

East

Bugih Subdistrict – Pamekasan District

West

Samatan Village – Proppo District

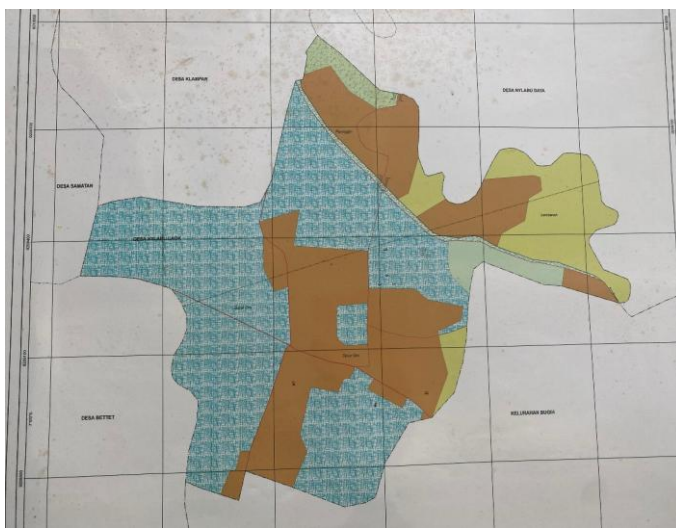
The territory of Nyalabu Laok Village in Pamekasan District is divided into 5 (five) hamlets, namely Banyu Urip Hamlet, Bara' Oro Hamlet, Paninggih Hamlet, Lembenah Hamlet, and Kemuning Hamlet. The distance from the Nyalabu Laok Village administration office to the Pamekasan Subdistrict office is approximately 6 km. Meanwhile, the distance from Nyalabu Laok Village to the Pamekasan Regency government office is approximately 4 km. The total area of Nyalabu Laok Village in Pamekasan Subdistrict is 0.95 km². (Subdistrict in Figures 2015).

Demography is the study of human population dynamics. It encompasses the size, structure, and distribution of the population, as well as how population numbers change

over time due to births, deaths, migration, and aging. Demographic analysis can refer to the general population or specific groups based on criteria such as education, citizenship, religion, or ethnicity. According to 2024 IDM data, the population of Nyalabu Laok Village is approximately 2,766 people, with 1,360 males and 1,406 females. There are approximately 789 households.

The industrial sector, particularly Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), is developing in Nyalabu Laok Village, including the growth of food and beverage SMEs, hand-drawn batik crafts, bamboo and rattan businesses, and others. This SME sector, which is the flagship commodity of Nyalabu Laok Village with a market reach extending beyond the Pamekasan region, must be developed to become one of the pillars supporting the economic development of the village community.

Figure 1. Map of Nyalabu Laok Village



Nyalabu Laok Village is a fairly large village divided into four hamlets. Each hamlet also covers a fairly large area with a fairly dense population. Daily movement of residents between hamlets is quite high. The village borders directly on the main road leading to the city of Pamekasan, making it a thoroughfare for visitors or those with business in Nyalabu Laok Village. Its strategic location places it directly adjacent to other villages with similarly extensive territories. Given these circumstances, the installation of village boundary signs (signboards) is essential to establish the identity of the village and its hamlets. Village boundary markers are a form of infrastructure that facilitates community activities. Well-developed and comprehensive infrastructure indicates that the village is a developed one. Infrastructure or facilities are essential needs in people's daily lives. The definition of facilities can be divided into two categories: first, facilities as infrastructure and amenities, and second, public services (Aryani in Ariyanti, M, et al., 2023). Similarly, the installation of these signs greatly aids community life.

Street/hamlet name signs are physical infrastructure designed to indicate directions. Without such signs in a given area, residents would struggle to find their way (Suparman in Ariyanti, M, et al., 2023). Thus, the creation of these village name signs serves as a solution to these problems or difficulties and also as an additional facility for the village. Good road infrastructure has a positive impact on economic growth in rural areas because

it improves accessibility and connectivity between villages, markets, and economic centers (Tupan: 2024). In implementing this program, community empowerment is necessary so that the community can participate in the implementation of the intended program. Community empowerment is a development concept that incorporates community values to establish a new paradigm in *people-centered participatory* development.

METHOD

Before creating the signs marking the boundaries of hamlets and villages, the students surveyed the locations where the signs would be placed and interviewed residents and village officials to determine the strategic locations for the signs and the names of each hamlet. The process of creating the signs marking the boundaries between hamlets and villages consists of several stages.

Table 1. Stages of the Activity

No.	Stages	Activities	Time
1.	Planning	Preparing a design for the activity of making signs for the names of Hamlets and village boundaries in Nyalabu Laok village	2 Days
2.	Preparation of Activities	Prepare the needs (Equipment) that will later be used during activities such as wood, saw, crowbar etc.	3 Days
3.	Manufacturing	This activity started from making wooden boards, painting and writing the names of the hamlets.	4 Days
4.	Installation of Signs	The installation of plaques or boundary signs between hamlets is placed in several point that has been	5 Days

Field Mechanism

The first step in this activity is cutting the wood to make the village boundary signs. This cutting process is carried out at the village hall. The work is performed by local village officials and several students. The steps involved include measuring the length, width, and thickness of the wood according to the design of the sign required. The cutting process uses whatever tools are available. The second process is the painting of the village boundary signs and hamlet names. For painting the boards and posts, white paint is used as a base so that the boards or signs are clearly visible even from a considerable distance. Meanwhile, the hamlet names are written in black paint. The paint used was purchased at a hardware store near the village hall. The third process involves labeling each signboard, for which the names of the hamlets in Nyalabu Laok village had been prepared in advance.

The fourth process is the installation of the village boundary signs. These signs were installed at 11 pre-determined strategic locations. This process involved digging holes where the signposts would be driven into the ground. After the posts were installed, the

holes were filled with soil and stones. The final step was to cement the base of the posts so that the hamlet directional signs could stand firmly and last a long time. The process of making these village boundary signs took quite a long time—about two weeks—but this timeline was in line with the schedule and did not exceed the allotted time.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Definition of a Sign (Signboard)

A village boundary sign, or village signboard, is a physical marker that serves as an identifier for the village area, displaying the village name and other important information.

A nameplate, commonly referred to as a sign, is a name marker installed so that a location or place can be recognized by people passing through that area (Laksono in Izzah: 2022). Village signs are generally placed in strategic locations, such as village borders, road intersections, or public areas, so they are easily visible and recognizable to the community.

Purpose of Village Signs:

Ø Territorial identification: Village signs serve as clear markers of the village's boundaries, making it easier for residents to recognize and distinguish one village from another. Signs can also help people locate a specific destination (Yoga: 2024)

Ø Enhancing the village's image: A village sign designed with aesthetic appeal and comprehensive information can enhance the village's image and make it more widely recognized by the public.

Ø Facilitating access to information: Village signs can display important information about the village, such as the village head's phone number, the village website, or the village's flagship programs, thereby making it easier for residents to access information.

Ø Strengthening social bonds: Village signs can serve as a symbol of pride and identity for villagers, thereby strengthening social bonds among residents.

Village signs are a crucial element in building a village's identity and image. Well-designed village signs can help residents identify the village area, access important information, and strengthen social bonds among residents. Village signs can also serve as a promotional and branding tool for the village, thereby enhancing its potential and appeal.

B. SWOT Analysis

1. Strengths (Strength)

Residents of Nyalabuh Laok village are very enthusiastic about the signboard-making activities held at every hamlet and village boundary. Additionally, the residents of Nyalabuh Laok are highly motivated in these activities because currently, there are no boundaries between hamlets and villages in Nyalabuh Laok.

2. Weaknesses

The village boundary signs are designed with unattractive layouts, which may reduce their appeal. Furthermore, a lack of awareness among residents regarding the importance of these signs could lead to a lack of appreciation and maintenance of the village.

3. Opportunities (Opportunities)

The creation of village boundary signs organized by PKN Post 3, insha'Allah, will greatly benefit the residents of Nyalabuh Laok in the future because the signs can be used to promote the village's potential and attractions, and the signs can be equipped with QR codes accessible via smartphones to obtain more detailed information about the village.

4. Threats

The village boundary sign may become a target for vandalism by irresponsible individuals due to its location on the side of the road, which could damage its aesthetics and functionality

Figure 2. The Process of Making a Sign (Plaque) Marking the Boundary Between the Hamlet and Village of Nyalabu Laok, Pamekasan

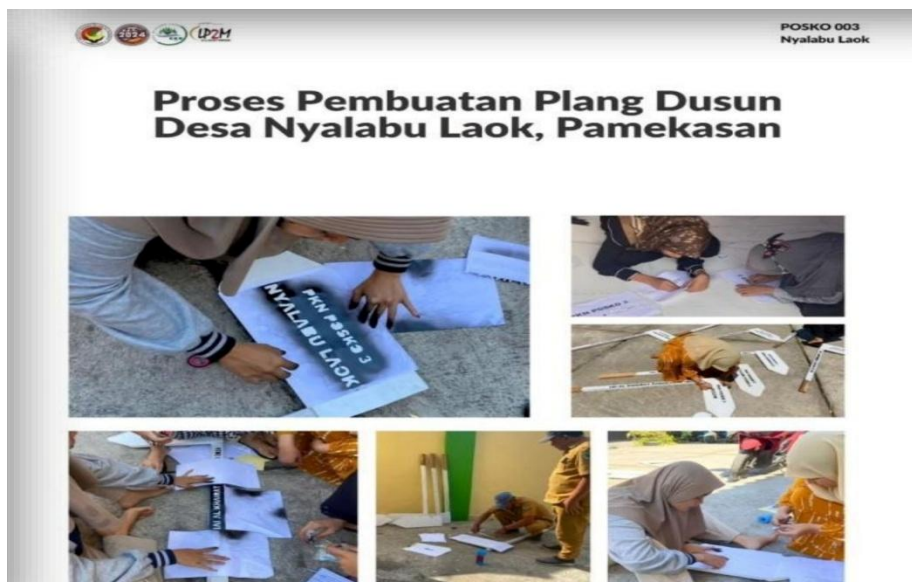


Figure 3. Installation of the Sign Marking the Boundary Between the Hamlet and Village of Nyalabu Laok, Pamekasan



CONCLUSION

The installation of boundary signs between hamlets and villages is very beneficial for the residents of Nyalabuh Laok Village, as it provides a concrete solution for marking the boundaries between hamlets and villages. These boundary signs make it easier for the community to identify the names of the hamlets and also serve as directional markers. The strong collaboration between village officials, the community, and students was a key factor in the success of the community service activities carried out in Nyalabu Laok village by PKN IAI Al-Khairat Pamekasan. Hopefully, the creation and installation of these hamlet and village boundary signs will bring many benefits to local residents and provide valuable learning experiences for PKN students.

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