

Development of human resources potential to create a quality community in West Labuhbaru Village, Payung Sekaki District

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ABSTRACT

This real work lecture was held in West Labuhbaru Village, Payung Sekaki District, Pekanbaru, Riau Province. This activity has a specific goal, namely to increase students' social sensitivity and cognition. This integration real work lecture activity provides an opportunity for students to be able to contribute to empowering the community and their regional potential so that later the community can develop their regional potential independently.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The word education comes from the Latin words educere, educare, and educatum which means learning, teaching, and directing [1-3]. Basically, education is an activity that aims to achieve a certain goal, such as transmitting knowledge or building skills and character [4, 5]. Such goals also include the development of understanding and rationality [6]. Education shows us that the importance of hard work can contribute to making it easier for us to increase our self-esteem and develop for the better [7-9]. Thus, we can participate in creating a better society, by knowing and respecting the rights, laws, and regulations that apply.

Real work lecture is part of the organization of education in the form of intra-curricular activities carried out by students in an interdisciplinary manner with a cross-scientific and sectoral

approach that combines the tri dharma of higher education, namely education, research, and community service [10-12]. This activity has a specific purpose, namely to increase students' sense of sensitivity and social cognition.

West Labuhbaru Village is one of the sub-districts resulting from the expansion of the sub-district which was previously divided into two, between East Labuhbaru and West Labuhbaru sub-districts [13, 14]. West Labuhbaru Village is in the Payung Sekaki sub-district, Pekanbaru City, Riau Province [15]. The northern boundary of West Labuhbaru Village is Bandar Raya, the south is bordered by Delima, the east is bordered by East Labuhbaru, and the south is bordered by Bandar Raya [16]. Geographically, West Labuhbaru Village is located between South Latitude and East Longitude with an area of 5.47 km² [17]. This activity of integration real work lecture provides an opportunity for students to be able to contribute to empowering the community and its regional potential so that later the community can develop its regional potential independently.

2. FORMS AND METHODS OF ACTIVITIES

In an effort to empower the community, intervention is needed. There are several stages of intervention planned to achieve the success of this empowerment. The stages carried out are closer to a community development effort. The community development that is carried out is expected to lead to the realization of the community empowerment process [18-20].

2.1 Preparation

The preparatory stage in community development activities consists of two things, namely the preparation of officers and field preparation. Officer preparation is needed to equalize perceptions among team members as agents of change regarding what approach to choose in carrying out community development.

2.2. Assessment

The assessment process is carried out by identifying the problems or needs expressed and the resources owned by the target community. Communities are actively involved so that problems come out from their own point of view, and officials prioritize the problems they convey.

2.3. Alternative planning of activities

The officers participatively try to involve residents to think about the problems they are facing, how to overcome them, and think about several alternatives and activities that can be carried out.

2.4. Action plan formulation

At this stage, the officer helps each group to formulate and determine what programs and activities they will carry out in order to adjust to the existing problems.

2.5. Implementation of activities

This implementation stage is one of the most important stages in the community development process because something that has been well planned can deviate from the implementation on the ground if there is no cooperation between change actors and the community, as well as cooperation between change actors and the community.

2.6. Evaluation

Evaluation is a process of monitoring residents and officers of the ongoing program. At this stage, it is better to involve residents to carry out internal supervision so that in the long term it is hoped that a more independent system will be formed in society by utilizing existing resources.

2.7. Termination

This stage is the stage of separation of formal relations with the target community. Termination is often carried out not because the community is considered independent, but because the project must be terminated because it has exceeded the allotted timeframe, or because the budget has run out and there are no funders who are able and willing to continue the program.

The seven stages of intervention above are a cyclical process that can rotate in order to achieve better changes, especially after evaluating the process (monitoring) of existing activity implementation.

3. RESULTS AND TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

Problem-solving techniques can be interpreted as stages where we get the appropriate output from the problem to be solved, the purpose of doing this stage is to close the gap between what is expected and what is possible. More specifically, problem-solving is a form of our efforts to find a way out of the problems we are facing. If we do not have systematic problem-solving techniques, then we will tend to do problem-solving based solely on intuition and feelings. And problem-solving based on intuition and feelings is very difficult for others to understand and understand. Therefore, in solving problems, we need to apply systematic solving techniques. This technique prevents us from solving problems using a trial-and-error approach, which allows for greater losses due to trial-and-error.

3.1. Population and education

The total population in West Labuhbaru Village, Payung Sekaki District is around 13,994 people with various educational statuses as shown in Figure 1.

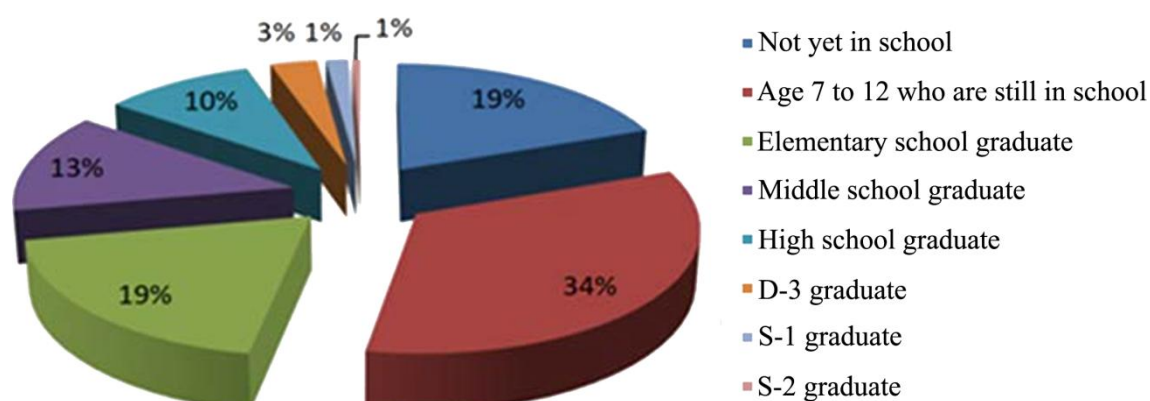


Figure 1. Community educational status.

3.2. Education facility

The educational facilities in West Labuhbaru Village, Payung Sekaki District consist of several private and state agencies as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Available educational facilities.

Level of Education	Number of Schools	
	Private	State
Kindergarten	1	9
Elementary School	3	5
Middle School	0	3
High School	0	2
College	0	1

3.3. Worship facility

There are 5 beliefs held by the residents of West Labuhbaru Village, namely Islam, Protestant Christianity, Catholic Christianity, Buddhism, and Confucianism. Although there are 5 beliefs, there are only two religions for places of worship, namely Islam and Protestant Christianity. The spread is 15 mosques, 2 prayer rooms, and 5 Protestant Christian churches. Figure 2 shows one of the mosques and churches in West Labuhbaru Village, Payung Sekaki District



Figure 2. Religious facilities in the form of a mosque (left) and a church (right).

3.4. Health facility

There are 17 health facilities available in West Labuhbaru Village, consisting of 3 Polyclinic facilities, 9 Posyandu facilities, 4 Pharmacy facilities, and 1 Health Center unit.

3.5. Redesign of village office parking landscape

This project is a revitalization project for the West Labuhbaru Village Office which already has a physical building, by redesigning both the exterior and interior of the building to create a new atmosphere and impression. The existing condition of the West Labuhbaru Village Office building can be said to be inadequate, this is because the building design does not meet the basic principles of architectural design such as inadequate dimensions and spatial relationships, even though physically the building is still livable. category.

The transportation system is one of the important problems of our time. As the number of cars increased exponentially around the world, the need to place them near a destination created challenging design problems. Parking facilities or lots have primarily to deal with Functional/Operational—as in providing safe and efficient car and drive traffic. This is a very complex challenge because the automotive, engineering, and traffic issues related to the site must be integrated to create the right solution.

Therefore the design of parking facilities requires an integrated design approach from many domains. Parking is often reduced to the construction of buildings or parking lots that are at best self-contained without any human, aesthetic or integrative considerations. This makes people's perception of parking worse and often disrupts existing building structures.

3.6. Community development and empowerment solutions

Family medicinal plants are plants that are easy to care for and easy to grow in the yard. The family medicinal plants that are usually chosen for planting are important plants that are beneficial and useful for first aid or mild medicine such as fever and cough. The real work lecture team selected several plants to be planted in the community health center area, namely:

- Rosemary : Beneficial in maintaining brain health and lowering blood sugar levels.
- Purple Rosella : Beneficial in overcoming infection and inflammation, maintaining the digestive tract, and preventing heart disease.
- Arabic Bidara : Useful for treating hemorrhoids and can strengthen bones, joints, and muscles.
- Peppermint : Useful for relieving headaches and overcoming digestive disorders.
- Chamomile : Beneficial to relieve flu symptoms and improve sleep quality.

3.7. Development solutions

In real work lectures students are faced with the challenge of how to create and implement work programs both individually and collectively that are tailored to community needs, personal evaluation,

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interpersonal, extrapersonal, time, and financial management as well as internal and external conflicts. management in the field. For this reason, more organized and directed management is needed so that the strategic value of the real work lecture program can be put to good use and benefit. The results of education in tertiary institutions are once again not just a measure of numbers, but what is a measure of giving the heart to the community so that they become superior, dignified, and competent human beings.

4. CONCLUSION

The implementation of the integration real work lecture which was held in West Labuhbaru Village, Payung Sekaki District in 2022 received a good and smooth welcome, response, and attention from the people of West Labuhbaru. Regarding the real work lecture activities, they can be carried out well and smoothly, although there are still several work programs that experience obstacles and problems, especially at the community health centers. The community health centers itself has several problems, namely, most of the facilities are no longer functioning, this has made the real work lecture team themselves a little problematic in several work programs at the community health centers. Even though there were obstacles and obstacles that occurred, the real work lecture team was still able to overcome these problems and looked for alternative solutions even though some problems could not be found. So there is an integration real work lecture program that does not run as it should.

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