

Empowerment Of Catfish Farming Group Towards Food Security In Mojongagung Village Wonoayu Sidoarjo

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Abstract

The village is one of the villages in the Wonoayu sub-district which has the potential for the development of catfish farming business, due to the availability of adequate land both in the yard and outside the yard, the water source is available continuously. both river water and groundwater. The most important problem is that the legality of fish cultivator groups for the development of fish farming activities in Pokdakan Mina Mojo, Mojongagung Village, Wonoayu District, Sidoarjo Regency does not yet exist and is the strong desire of the group so that it is time to be appointed as one of the advantages of villages in the fisheries sector as an effort to realize resilience. food, which in turn can increase the economy, income, and welfare of the village of Mojongagung, Wonoayu District, Sidoarjo Regency. Empowerment activities are also through the capacity building through training and mentoring for catfish farming groups as well as various innovations that can be developed through processed catfish products such as processed catfish smoked fish products, catfish processed in shredded packaging as well as various products and other innovations. which can be circulated in various areas including the utilization of waste that can be made as catfish feed. The problem that is often faced by catfish farmers is in marketing. Marketing needs attention in assisting catfish cultivation in addition to the importance of legal aspects, ranging from processed variations, packaging that can attract consumers' purchasing power and become food products that are delicious and safe for consumption. Technological assistance is very much needed in developing the productivity of processed catfish so that it can be diverse so that it further expands the market in marketing processed catfish products.

Keywords: Empowerment; Group; Cultivator; Catfish.

I. Introduction

Business development in the fishery sector as an effort to increase people's income and standard of living in economic recovery during the Covid 19 Pandemic and as a manifestation of village food security. The demand for catfish in East Java, especially in the Sidoarjo and Surabaya Regencies, has never diminished, even the demand continues to soar so that for cultivators this is certainly an opportunity that can provide multiple benefits. The business segmentation that can be chosen depends on the cultivator, both hatchery, nursery, and rearing. In intensive catfish farming activities, catfish are encouraged to grow maximally until they reach market size through the provision of an optimal living environment, feed and water management, and pest and disease control. Mojongagung Village is one of the villages in the Wonoayu District which has the

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potential for the development of catfish farming business, due to the availability of adequate land both in the yard, and outside the yard, the availability of water sources continuously, both river water, and groundwater. The most important problem is that the legality of fish cultivator groups for the development of fish farming activities in Pokdakan Mina Mojo, Mojongagung Village, Wondoyu District, Sidoarjo Regency does not yet exist and is the strong desire of the group so that it is time to be appointed as one of the advantages of villages in the fisheries sector as an effort to realize resilience. food, which in turn can increase the economy, income and welfare of the village of Mojongagung, Wondoyu District, Sidoarjo Regency.

The mention of the name of catfish in different countries is different. There are catfish known as keli (Malaysia), plamond (Thailand), catetrang (Japan), mali (Africa), gura magura (Sri Lanka), and catfish (England). In various regions in Indonesia, catfish are called keli fish or keeling (Makassar/Sulawesi), catfish (Java), pintet (Kalimantan), kalang (Sumatra). Called catfish because this fish has a mustache like a cat. This term also applies to other types of fish that also have mustaches, such as: catfish and baung.¹ In general, there are two reasons for the need to increase public fish consumption, namely first is to improve the quality of Indonesian human resources (HR) by increasing people's intake of protein and nutrition derived from fish, and second is increasing fish consumption, which will encourage the development of the catfish industry. in Indonesia, especially in the aspect of marketing and processing. In the past, catfish was considered a cheap fish and only consumed by farming families, now catfish is a commodity that is highly favored by the community.²

Through Cooperation with Universities including the Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur can further optimize in increasing catfish cultivation in the village of Mojongagung which so far has not been maximized both from the legal aspect which is not yet a legal entity, from the aspect of catfish cultivation as well as from the aspect of catfish farming. the marketing. It is hoped that through this assistance and collaboration, it can further optimize the productivity of the catfish farming business so

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Umi Windriani. (2017). *Budidaya Ikan Lele Sistem Bioflok*, Directorate of Production and Cultivation Business, p. 3

² Denny Jatnika, Komar Sumantadinata, Nora H. Pandjaitan. (2014). *Pengembangan Usaha Budidaya Ikan Lele (Clarias sp.) di Lahan Kering di Kabupaten Gunungkidul, Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta*, Jurnal IPB Manajemen IKM. Volume 9 Number 1, p. 97.

that it can be a solution for residents in dealing with difficult situations during the Covid 19 pandemic and further increasing local village income and of course the welfare of residents.

II. Method

Study of writing the results of community service empowerment of catfish cultivator groups towards food security in the village of Mojongagung Wondayu Sidoarjo was carried out on an enlargement/cultivation group by the name of Mina Mojo. The time of this study was carried out from June to August 2021, but the mentoring program continued to run. To examine the strategy of developing a catfish farming business in the village of Mojongagung Wondayu Sidoarjo, a quantitative SWOT analysis was carried out. The problems that exist in the fish cultivator group for the development of fish cultivation business activities in Pokdakan Mina Mojo, Mojongagung Village, Wonoayu District, Sidoarjo Regency, are not yet having a range of fish cultivation management, and the image of aquaculture products that are of interest to the public has not been formed. Shaping product images such as branding, or promotional attributes has not been touched. Marketing of fish cultivation by fish cultivator groups for the development of fish farming activities in Pokdakan Mina Mojo, Mojongagung Village, Wonoayu District, Sidoarjo Regency is still limited. Marketing through the internet by raising the image of the cultivation has not been done much. And most importantly that the legality of the fish cultivator group for the development of fish farming activities in Pokdakan Mina Mojo, Mojongagung Village, Wonoayu District, Sidoarjo Regency does not yet exist and is the strong desire of the group so it is time to be appointed as one of the advantages of the village in the fisheries sector as an effort to realize resilience. food, which in turn can increase the economy, income, and welfare of the village of Mojongagung, Wonoayu District, Sidoarjo Regency.

III. Main Heading of the Analysis or Results

Analysis of Efforts to Empower Catfish Cultivator Groups Towards Food Security in Mojongagung Wondayu Sidoarjo Village

Empowerment comes from the word "", which means strength or "ability", which in English is better known as "Power". Furthermore, it is said to be empowerment, because

it has the meaning of planning, processes and efforts to strengthen or enable the weak.³ "According to Slamet in Totok Mardikanto's book, empowerment is an effort made by the community, with or with external support, to improve their lives based on their own power, through efforts to optimize power and increase their bargaining position. placing the power of the community as the main capital, and avoiding external "engineering" which often kills the independence of the local community.⁴ The process of community empowerment takes place in stages. The stages that must be passed include the following: 1) The stage of awareness and behavior formation towards conscious and caring behavior so that they feel they need to increase their capacity; 2) Capability transformation stage in the form of knowledge insight, skills to open insight and provide basic skills so that they can take a role in development. 3) The stage of increasing intellectual abilities, skills so that innovative initiatives and abilities are formed to lead to independence.⁵

The empowerment carried out for the catfish cultivator group in Mororangagung village was carried out through the formation of a fish farming group, legal assistance, one of which was carried out by Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur team, training carried out through various collaborative efforts with related agencies as efforts to strengthen the empowerment of catfish farming. The stages of empowering catfish farming groups start with public awareness of the importance of utilizing the potential that exists in the village that can increase community income, socializing the importance of managing the legality of catfish farming groups, assisting in the development of catfish cultivation.

Catfish is a fishery commodity that is widely cultivated by the community on a large and small scale households. This catfish commodity is very popular with the community as well as its processed products, as evidenced by the growing development of food or

³ Saifuddin Yunus, Suadi, Fadli. (2017). *Model Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Terpadu*, Bandar Publishing, Aceh, pg.11

⁴ Totok Mardikanto, Poerwoko Soebiato. (2013). *Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dalam Perspektif Kebijakan Publik*. Alfabeta, Bandung, p. 100

⁵ Muhammad Arif Hakim, Fitri Eriyanti. (2019). *Faktor Penghambat Dalam Pemberdayaan Kelompok Budidaya Ikan di Kecamatan Koto Tangah Kota Padang*, Ranah Research, p. 370

culinary management efforts by the community originating from catfish products both on a large and small scale as well as processing in other forms.⁶

Catfish can live in fairly calm waters and sufficient depth, even though the water conditions are bad, cloudy, dirty, and poor in O₂.⁷ Catfish farming is a choice in utilizing narrow land that can be made into ponds so that it can increase village income and improve the economy of villagers and for village food security. This is what a group of catfish cultivators in Mojorangagung Wondayu Village, Sidoarjo, did.

Figure 1. Fish Cultivation Places



From the solution that will be implemented in the fish farming group in Pokdakan Mina Mojo, Mojorangagung Village, Wonoayu District, Sidoarjo Regency, it is hoped that with

⁶ Bambang Wijaya Kesuma, Budiyanto, Bieng Brata, Efektifitas Pemberian Probiotik Dalam pakan Terhadap Kualitas Air dan Laju Pertumbuhan Pada Pemeliharaan Lele Sangkuriang (*Clarias Gariepinus*) Sistem Terpal, *Naturalis – Jurnal Penelitian Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Alam dan Lingkungan*, Volume 8 Number 2, October 2019, p.21

⁷ Miftachul Munir, Muhammad Yusuf, Hendra Suwardana, Penguatan Teknik Budidaya Ikan Lele (*Clarias sp*) Sistem Kolam Terpal Berbasis Penyuluhan dan Pendampingan Di Desa Patihan Kecamatan Widang Kabupaten Tuban, *Jurnal Abdi Mas TPB* (www.abdimastpb.unram.ac.id), Volume 2 Number 2 July 2020, p.23

a legal entity the fish cultivator group will develop fish farming business activities in the Mina Mojo Pokdakan, Mojorangagung Village, Wonoayu District, Sidoarjo Regency in the future can receive assistance from the government by the technical instructions of the Special Allocation Fund (DAK), one of the requirements for fish farming groups who wish to receive assistance from the government is to be a legal entity and is expected to experience an increase in fish productivity with significant yield and marketing development, an increase of at least 10% (ten percent) per year for strengthening the economy and income of the Mojorangagung village community, Wonoayu District, Sidoarjo Regency.

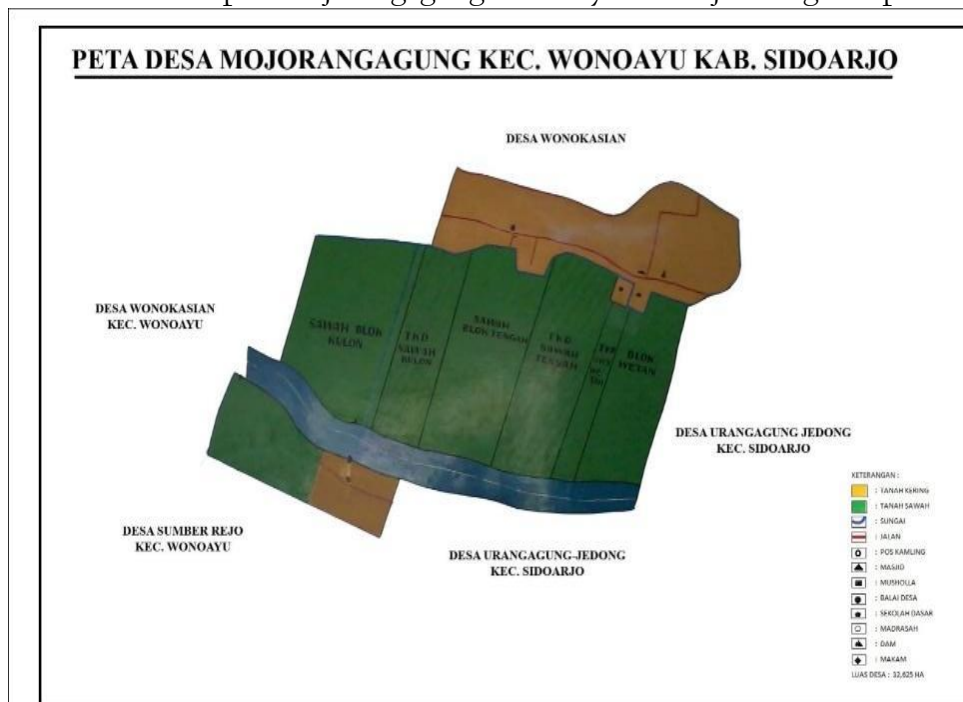
With the legality of the catfish farming group, it can further facilitate the development of its business and processing its production. Catfish is a food commodity that has great potential to be developed through various production processes. Catfish farming starts from business management starting from the planning, organizing process to the supervision process to achieve the desired business goals of the catfish cultivator group.

Catfish farming activities are one of the agribusiness activities, an agribusiness activity can run well with the supporting factors of these activities. One of the supporting factors is the provision of fisheries-based areas in this case referred to as agropolitan areas. Agropolitan is an agricultural city that grows and develops, capable of serving, encouraging, attracting, and attracting agribusiness development activities in an area.⁸

Figure 2. Partner Location Map: Fish

⁸ Fiya Fajriya Riska, Mimit Primyastanto, Zainal Abidin, Strategi Pengembangan Usaha Budidaya Ikan Lele (*Clarias sp*) Pada Usaha Perseorangan “Toni Makmur” Dikawasan Agropolitan Desa Kauman Kecamatan Ngoro Kabupaten Jombang, Jawa Timur, *Journal of ECSOFiM* Vol. 3 No. 1, 2015, p. 49

Cultivation Group in Mojorangagung Wondayu Sidoarjo Village Empowerment



activities are also through the capacity building through training and mentoring for catfish farming groups as well as various innovations that can be developed through processed catfish products such as processed fish products. catfish smoke, catfish processed in shredded packaging as well as other variations and innovative products that can be circulated in various regions including the use of waste that can be made as catfish feed. The problem that is often faced by catfish farmers is in marketing. Marketing needs attention in assisting catfish cultivation in addition to the importance of legal aspects, ranging from processed variations, packaging that can attract consumers' purchasing power and become food products that are delicious and safe for consumption. Technological assistance is very much needed in developing the productivity of processed catfish so that it can be diverse so that it further expands the market in marketing processed catfish products.

IV. Conclusion

Mojorangagung village is one of the villages in the Wonoayu sub-district that has the potential for the development of catfish farming business, due to the availability of adequate land both in the yard and outside the yard, as well as water sources available continuously, both river water and groundwater. The most important problem is that the legality of fish cultivator groups for the development of fish farming activities in

Pokdakan Mina Mojo, Mojarangagung Village, Wonoayu District, Sidoarjo Regency does not yet exist and is the strong desire of the group so that it is time to be appointed as one of the advantages of villages in the fisheries sector as an effort to realize resilience. food, which in turn can increase the economy, income, and welfare of the village of Mojarangagung, Wonoayu District, Sidoarjo Regency. Empowerment activities are also through the capacity building through training, and mentoring for catfish farming groups as well as various innovations that can be developed through processed catfish products such as processed catfish smoked fish products, catfish processed in shredded packaging as well as various products and other innovations. which can be circulated in various areas including the utilization of waste that can be made as catfish feed. The problem that is often faced by catfish farmers is in marketing. Marketing needs attention in assisting catfish cultivation in addition to the importance of legal aspects, ranging from processed variations, packaging that can attract consumers' purchasing power and become food products that are delicious and safe for consumption. Technological assistance is very much needed in developing the productivity of processed catfish so that it can be diverse so that it further expands the market in marketing processed catfish products.

The expected results through the empowerment of fish farming groups in addition to improving the economic sector are also a manifestation of food security for the local village community. An important component in the realization of food security is food availability and access to food. Especially in the difficult situation of facing the Covid-19 pandemic, it is necessary for the resilience of the village government to create food security efforts for its citizens. The level of food security in a region can be sourced from production capacity, economic capacity in providing food, anticipating risks to access to food security starting from household food security. Through the empowerment of catfish farming, it is hoped that it can be a solution to improve the economy and create food security for rural communities. There is also a need for attention from various parties in supporting and succeeding in the success of the fish farming group program in Mojarangagung Village, Wonoayu District, Sidoarjo Regency. Food security can also be achieved by producing sufficient food for local villagers. It is also necessary to increase the capacity and sustainability of fish farming business groups in achieving the goals of forming these groups.

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