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## COMMUNITY SERVICE | REPORT

# Making Ant Sugar from Brown Sugar for Partner Groups in Paddinding Village, Takalar Regency, South Sulawesi Province

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**Abstract:** The Social Service program to be developed is Ant Sugar Manufacturing in Takalar regency. The manufacture of ant sugar uses brown sugar as raw material. Apart from being sweet, ant sugar has a distinctive aroma and is more durable. This ant sugar can be made using simple technology and equipment, so it is very easy to develop by the Paddinging Village Partner Group, Sandrobone District, Takalar Regency to become new entrepreneurs who will be able to increase income/income, as well as improve the community's economy. This ant sugar product has the opportunity to be marketed in stores because it is generally liked by the public and can improve public health as well as has a long shelf life and is practical in its use. To solve this problem requires knowledge, skills and mastery of technology, especially Appropriate Technology or technology that is easily applied in society. Ant Sugar product processing can be done using simple technology so it is easy to develop.

**Keywords:** Home Industry, Brown Sugar

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The home industry is economic development by transforming resources using simple tools. The home industry is involved in the change from labor-intensive to capital-intensive methods. Home industries are usually built in an area close to the raw materials that become the raw materials for the industry (Bertrand et al., 2022). To improve people's welfare, small sectors have a very strategic role, considering their various potentials. This potential includes the number of home industries and their distribution, employment, use of local raw materials, presence in all economic sectors, and resilience to crises. The existence of the home industry in the village has an essential meaning in the framework of national development. Because the presence of these home industries is a solution for labor that has not been accommodated and for improving the economy of rural communities (Ludvig et al., 2016). However, the strategic position of home industries in various places has not been supported by facilities and infrastructure that can increase the effectiveness and efficiency of rural economic life. A home industry is a goods product business house or a small company, and it is said to be a small company because this type of economic activity is centered at home (Khaerunissa et al., 2015). Home industries generally concentrate activities in a particular family home; usually, the employees live not far from the production house. Industrialization is economic development through the transformation of energy resources and activities that are used as an effort to multiply products (Pagiū et al., 2022); (Nasir et al., 2021). Industrialization is seen in the change from labor-intensive to capital-intensive methods. In the process, there will be a shift in the machine. Labor from primary production (agriculture and other jobs that require a lot of human resources, such as fishing and mining), secondary production, or industry that uses machines Location is always related to the atmosphere of the surrounding natural life (Henry, 2010).

The industry is also used as an indicator of the progress of a region, even though the location of industrial processing is in a rural area close to the sea. This also triggers a mutually beneficial relationship between fishermen and the cracker home industry workers. Because the fishermen obtain the fish catches, they are immediately bought and used as the main ingredient for the cracker makers in their respective places. One of the government's efforts to overcome the problems is prioritizing the industrial sector. This is important because it sees the close relationship between the development of the agricultural industry, which has a broad and strategic meaning (Xia & Wang, 2021). Society will always experience changes along with the changing times and times, and the importance of the pattern of socio-economic life that occurs will experience a shift. The community's economic vitality is relatively weak, and many still live the traditional economic life mechanism based on simple technological capabilities. In terms of the capital market, generally, local markets are still familiar, which are simple and undirected, and there is no certainty about prices and market economic scarcity, as is usually the case in markets in urban areas. In addition, capital in the village is minimal because it is almost non-existent or challenging to create wealth, and even if it does, the volume is minimal. Even then, it comes from loans and assistance from local cooperatives (Tanko, 2020).

Thus it can be said that the existence of home industries in the village has an essential meaning in the framework of national development because the presence of these home industries is a solution for labor that has not been accommodated and for improving the economy of rural communities so that welfare and life are worth enjoying. However, the strategic position of rural industry, especially home industry, in various places, has not been supported by facilities and infrastructure that can increase the effectiveness and efficiency of rural economic life (Smith et al., 2022). At first glance, it has long been understood that the community's economic vitality is relatively weak. Many still live the traditional economic life based on simple technological capabilities. The industry is also used as an indicator of the progress of a region. The industrial sector is a financial sector that can encourage the development and improvement of a village. Previously, the village community only produced fishing products and partly traded them. In the previous financial income until now coupled with activities, the manufacture of home industry crackers carried out from each resident's house so that with presence and tenacity in work. Additional work allows the local community to develop talent. The existence of the industry does not rule out the possibility of changing the social system that is already operating in an orderly and comfortable manner, as well as the community in every respect, that will experience changes, both positive impact and changes that have a negative effect in the form of individual behavior as well as changes and shifts in social systems (Chou et al., 2022; Shahzad et al., 2022). One of the government's efforts to overcome the problems is to prioritize the industrial sector, apart from agriculture, which focuses heavily on the balance aspect between the two. This is important because it sees the close relationship between industrial and agricultural development, which has a broad and strategic meaning. Society will always experience changes along with changes in time and safety, so the pattern of socio-economic life that will occur will experience an industrial shift related to technology, the economy, modifications, and the people involved in it will significantly affect society. This influence can be in the form of values, physical impact on society, and industrial interest group efforts to influence society.

Ant sugar is a powdered version of brown sugar and is often referred to by people as crystal sugar. It is called ant sugar because the shape of this sugar resembles an ant house nesting in the ground. The basic ingredient for making ant sugar is the sap from coconut trees or palm trees. Natural ant sugar can last up to 1 year without preservatives and any chemicals because it is processed naturally. Natural ant sugar can be used for drinks, cooking, cake making, porridge, ice and is also more elegantly used in even the most luxurious restaurants and hotels, namely as brown sugar packaged in small sachets. The advantage of this ant sugar is that compared to solid brown sugar, ant sugar is more practical in its use. The people in Paddingnging Village, Sandrobone District, Takalar Regency are experiencing difficulties in the economic sector which include low income levels and low participation rates, especially during the recovery period after the Covid 19 pandemic occurred. Paddingnging Village is a village located in Sandrobone District with an area of 336.37 km<sup>2</sup>. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that there are 2 main problems faced by the Partner Group in Paddingnging Village, Sandrobone District, Takalar Regency, namely:

- a. Technical Issues
  1. There is still a lack of knowledge in terms of processing ant sugar.
  2. Lack of skills in processing brown sugar into ant sugar.
  3. Ant Sugar products require hygienic and attractive packaging so packaging knowledge is needed so that the product can be stored for a long time and can attract the attention of consumers.
- b. Non-Technical Problems
  1. Partner groups generally lack capital, and do not understand the importance of processing to increase the economic value of a commodity and to extend its shelf life.
  2. In general, people sell at their own desire price so that sometimes the selling price is below the actual price, or sells through collectors whose price is determined by collectors buy at a very cheap price.
  3. The production marketing process is still tied to traditional markets, or sold in front of the house so it is difficult to sell.
  4. Financial management is very weak, they sell without recording and calculating how much profit they get.



Figure 1. Paddingnging Village Map

## 2. METHOD

The description above is the main problem experienced by partner groups. Ant Sugar product processing can be done using simple technology so it is easy to develop. In addition, partner groups also need knowledge of packaging technology, bookkeeping/financial analysis and marketing. The Targets and Outcomes of the social program activity "Making Sugar Ants from brown sugar" is as follows:

1. Targets to be achieved. All members of the partner group can take part in the "Training on Making Sugar Ants from Brown Sugar" until the activity is complete.
2. Partner group members involved in this activity were able to make "Ant Sugar" individually or in groups. mPartner groups, either individually or as a group, are able to carry out proper and hygienic packaging to increase the selling value of the product and can develop this business which in turn can increase revenue.
3. Outcomes to be Achieved

The social service program activities for the ant sugar manufacturing group will produce two types of outputs, namely technical outputs and non-technical outputs.

1. Technical Output: Ant Sugar Products and Skills in processing ant sugar from brown sugar.
2. Output in Non-Technical Form likes administrative management of financial accounting for the group of Ant Sugar producing partners. Product marketing through non-technical training for partner groups for making Ant Sugar. Latest, Institutional strengthening.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The methods and approaches developed are as follows:

#### *Approach Counseling*

One method that has been developed in transferring innovation is the method counseling. Method Counseling This is very important to apply to member group. This method is considered efficient and effective in conveying program messages.

#### *Method Training*

1. Technical Training; Training on the process of making Ant Sugar from Brown Sugar, starting from selecting raw materials (brown sugar), preparing raw materials (washing, preparing equipment, drying to the process of making ant sugar).
2. Packaging Training. Knowledge of packaging techniques and the importance of packaging is needed by partner groups in the development of the ant sugar products they produce.
3. Non-Technical Training. Group entrepreneurship management, in the form of Marketing and Bookkeeping. Partner Group Institutional Strengthening
4. Approach and Assistance
5. Group Learning; Learning in this group will be carried out repeatedly as a learning process. This approach is called Learning By Doing which means learning while working. Learning activities in groups are the forerunners of the business that will be developed by members of each group.

Marketing of Ant Sugar products obtained during learning in the partner group are the initial products of the partner group in the PkM program. The products produced are marketed, and the sales of Ant Sugar belong to the partner group.

Table 2 Composition of the Implementation Team

No	Name	Origin of Members	Area of expertise	Types of Problems to be Addressed
1	Prof. Dr. Hj. Niniek F lantara, SE, M.Sc	Indonesian Muslim University	Management	Appropriate technology, various processed Sugar and Brown Sugar
2	Dr. Hj. Aryati Arfah, SE, M.Sc	Indonesian Muslim University	Economics	Counseling and Processing of Agricultural Production, Increasing Community Income
3	Subuhan	Student	Management	Institutional strengthening of partner groups (SMEs)
4	Faisal Tanaka	Student	Management	Institutional strengthening of partner groups (SMEs)



Figure 1: Implementation of Social Service Activities

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