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Empowering Member of PKK Through Assistance in Increasing Productivity of Papaya Chips Business

Ahmad Taufik[1]✉, Lalu Yoga Vandita[2], Fena Prayunisa[3]
Institut Pendidikan Nusantara Global, Praya, Lombok Tengah, Indonesia
Institut Pendidikan Nusantara Global, Praya, Lombok Tengah, Indonesia
Institut Pendidikan Nusantara Global, Praya, Lombok Tengah, Indonesia
taufikahmadmatematika17@gmail.com✉

Abstract

This Community Service Program (PKM) was carried out in Jago Village, Praya District, Central Lombok Regency, which is known as a major papaya-producing area. The main problem faced by the community is the surplus of papayas that do not meet export standards, leading to excessive stockpiles, fruit decay, and potential environmental pollution. To address this issue, the PKM team from the Institut Pendidikan Nusantara Global, supported by the 2025 DRTPM Kemenristek Grant, developed an innovation to process papayas into economically valuable papaya chips. The activities included socialization, training, production assistance, and evaluation. The results showed an increase in participants' knowledge and skills, as well as a positive response toward the papaya chip business opportunity. Socially, the program has enhanced community participation and empowerment, particularly among women and youth groups. In terms of sustainability, the establishment of a community business group and the plan to develop digital marketing are expected to strengthen the local economy and promote papaya chips as a sustainable flagship product of Jago Village

Keywords: empowerment, mentoring, productivity improvement

1. Pendahuluan

Community empowerment, particularly for women members of the Family Welfare Movement (PKK), is a crucial component of local economic development and improving family well-being. Through productive household- or group-based businesses, PKK women can earn additional income and increase economic independence. Research and community service activities demonstrate that training, mentoring, and local business development programs can boost production capacity, product quality, and the competitiveness of micro and small businesses [1].

On the other hand, Indonesia has significant potential in natural resources and raw materials for agricultural products such as papaya. Papaya grows relatively well in many tropical regions and is readily available. However, papaya's use is still largely limited as fresh fruit, while the added value obtained from processing it into processed products such as chips is not yet optimal. Through innovation in papaya chip products, communities can gain new business opportunities with longer shelf life and higher selling prices [2].

Papaya is known as a superior fruit variety with a sweet taste and soft flesh. Papaya (Carica papaya) has many advantages, besides its delicious taste, and is also high in nutrients, such as calcium, pro-vitamin A, and ascorbic acid [3]. Papaya can not only be consumed directly but can also be processed into various foods, one of which is "Papaya Chips" or "Papaya Chips". [4].

Papaya is a prominent variety in Praya District, with a planted area of 5,107 hectares. Papaya plants have high economic value due to their many uses, including the fruit, roots, stems, leaves, and flowers [5]. Papaya, whose scientific name is carica papaya [6].

However, the reality on the ground shows a number of significant challenges, especially during the harvest season. According to interviews with the Department of Agriculture and Food, papaya production in Praya sub-district is very abundant during the harvest season. Unfortunately, not all harvested papaya meets the quality standards for export (grade Ab1) or the local market (grade Ab2). Based on several calculations obtained in the field, an average of up to 1 ton of papaya per day is unsellable or does not meet the criteria. The papaya crop, as an abundant natural resource, has not been optimally managed [7].

In an effort to maximize the materials available in nature, we invite the public to learn how to process papaya into a product that can have a selling value on the market [8]. Processing papaya into products such as

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chips is a potential alternative. Some of the benefits of processing papaya into various products include significant opportunities for agricultural commodities, new job opportunities, increased income, and stimulating the growth of other related economic sectors. [9].

Various studies on the empowerment of chip businesses (banana, vegetable, and other local products) also show relatively similar challenges: limited production techniques that meet standards, and suboptimal packaging, marketing, and business management aspects, as well as the use of information technology. For example:

1. The cassava chips business by the PKK group in Seruyan shows that production still uses traditional methods and marketing and business management are not yet structured. [10].
2. The vegetable-based chips business in Kudubanjar Village (Jombang, East Java) also experienced problems with packaging aspects which were still manual, lack of labels/brands, and traditional marketing. [11].
3. The role of quality and food safety standards has been identified as a key factor in ensuring MSME food products compete in both local and broader markets. UMKM are encouraged to obtain certifications such as PIRT, halal labels, BPOM distribution permits, and packaging that meets food safety requirements. [12].

Based on the results of observations and interviews, problems can be identified such as proper management within farmer group organizations, how to process papaya into food products that can add economic value to the community based on market demand, and how to meet licensing requirements in the form of PIRT and DEPKES for the products that have been produced. Agricultural productivity in producing good products requires technology. Therefore, there is a need for technology to utilize papaya fruit that can increase community income, as well as open new business opportunities and reduce unemployment by creating new jobs and improving the economic level of families [13]. This technology must be studied, modified, developed, and then implemented into our agricultural systems. In this regard, the role of institutions is crucial, both in innovating agricultural tools and machinery that meet farmers' needs and in empowering communities. These institutions are also needed to assess the social and economic responses of communities to technological innovations and make adjustments in agricultural mechanization policymaking.

Innovation in processing papaya fruit into culinary delights can improve people's skills while increasing the selling value of papaya fruit and extending its storage time[14]. The emergence of new innovations from papaya fruit into papaya chips is an alternative food choice that can be consumed with a modified shape and taste and can be a favorite for all groups, from children, teenagers to adults[15]. Making papaya chips is expected to attract a wider audience. These papaya chips are a light snack and can even be served as a side dish. They have a savory taste and a crunchy texture. These papaya chips are available in original flavors. Making papaya chips is easy and aims to generate profits, create new, innovative and creative jobs, and meet the increasingly complex needs of society.

Producing a product requires optimal innovation to enhance the experience and knowledge of local residents and increase the diversity of natural products in the area. This requires support to maximize the potential of natural resources, specifically the products of nature, through empowering human resources with additional skills to cultivate the available potential [16]. One of the human resources that can be utilized is member of PKK.

Training and technical assistance covering all aspects of production (from raw material selection and processing, hygiene, and packaging) and non-technical aspects (business management, marketing, including digital marketing, and bookkeeping) have shown positive results. For example::

1. In community service activities that empower the PKK with home coffee processing training, the result is increased knowledge, skills and the emergence of alternative businesses by PKK members. [17].
2. Digital marketing-based turmeric product training improves the skills member of PKK in processing, packaging, and marketing products online, expanding the market and income potential [18].

Mentoring is crucial for developing new entrepreneurs in the community. This activity has the potential to boost farmer productivity and new entrepreneurs in the culinary business. Mentoring and training in product and business management provide new experiences for the community in developing profitable businesses and generating additional income. The skills member of PKK are expected to strengthen household economies. A strong household economy will positively impact the local economy[19]. Human resources in villages are more creative and skilled, which will create a more independent attitude and can open up business opportunities and not depend on other parties.

2. Metode Kegiatan

This study used a mixed methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative methods. This approach was chosen so that the research not only measured outcomes such as productivity and quality levels but also understood the processes, obstacles, and subjective experiences member of PKK in mentoring [20].

This design begins with quantitative data collection to identify the impact of mentoring on papaya chip productivity; then continues with qualitative data

collection (interviews, observations, focus groups) to explore how and why the changes occurred, as well as the obstacles [21].

Population: All women members of the PKK (Family Welfare Movement) in Jago Village who run papaya chip businesses in the research location.

Quantitative Sample: 20 individuals were selected using purposive/stratified random sampling techniques.

Qualitative Sample: A subset of the quantitative sample of 23 individuals selected based on criteria such as differences in level of business experience, initial production quality, or business location.

The implementation procedures include the following series:

a. The preparation phase involves analyzing emerging problems and community needs related to business legality. The Community Service Team gathers data and information from community members. During the preparation phase, the team identifies problems and seeks solutions to address them.
b. The activities include outreach, training, and mentoring. The first session is an opening session. The second session covers the importance of utilizing natural resources, protecting the environment, utilizing technology, starting a business, producing agricultural products that are promising, business legality for UMKM, and materials on procedures for managing business legality documents as an effort to protect UMKM legally.
c. The evaluation is conducted by mapping the activity's strengths and weaknesses. If deficiencies are identified, corrective action is taken through the local government..

3. Hasil dan Pembahasan

This papaya-based chips processing program was carried out in September 2025 in Jago Village, Praya District, Central Lombok Regency, precisely at the Jago Village Office. As one of the work programs that has been implemented by the member of PKK of Jago Village. This training activity targeted mothers in Jago Village. This is done by the community playing an important role in the development of UMKM, so it is hoped that through chip-making training, it can become a new idea for village UMKM and open up home industry opportunities, especially for mothers in Jago Village. This training activity was successful and received great enthusiasm from the community as well as village government officials. The Jago village government strongly supports this activity to improve community skills in creating new entrepreneurs based on village advantages.

Participants participated in various activities designed to enhance their understanding and skills, including pre- and post-tests to evaluate their knowledge before and after the training. The opening ceremony featured remarks from the Head of the 2025 Ministry of Research and Technology's DRTPM Grant Community Empowerment Program (PKM), the Head of Jago Village, and the Head of the LPPM Institut Pendidikan Nusantara Global. These remarks emphasized the importance of this program in harnessing local potential, particularly in papaya processing, and encouraged participants to make the most of the training.

a. Socialization of PKM Objectives and Technology Presentation

The PKM socialization to partners (member of PKK of Jago Village) and the surrounding community was intended to ensure that partners and the community could understand, support, and cooperate well with the PKM activity implementers. The socialization participants were the Village and member of PKK Jago Village. This PKM socialization activity was carried out simultaneously with mapping with partners and community leaders and brainstorming solutions through technology that would be implemented. This socialization activity was led by the head of the IPNG PKM team in 2025. The socialization activity was attended by 21 mothers of varying ages. Characteristics based on age can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Participant characteristics by age

Age	Frekuensi	percentage
25-30	4	19,0
31-35	7	33,3
36-40	5	23,8
41-45	3	14,3
46-50	2	9,5
Total	21	100%

This data reflects the diversity of training participants from various age groups, which provides a nuance of diversity in the context of implementing the activity and the findings are that those aged 41-50 still want to participate in the training, which means that community enthusiasm is very high.

Based on this activity, partners revealed ongoing production challenges, from processing to marketing. The community explained that the manual production process has limited production and is highly dependent on the weather. This impacts the rainy season, leaving raw materials for making chips without any marketable value. Furthermore, partners have also faced limitations in packaging. Products are packaged only in plain, unbranded plastic, making the packaging less attractive. This can lead to a lack of consumer interest in purchasing the product..

Ficture 1. Socialization of Papaya Chips Making Activities

The image above depicts the PKM chairperson conducting outreach to the member of PKK. The outreach proceeded smoothly and was met with enthusiasm from the women. The PKM chairperson explained the purpose of the PKM's presence in Jago village, the benefits of the PKM's results for the women, and how to utilize papaya fruit in the yard and utilize empty yards. PKM members also explained the benefits and content of papaya fruit itself. During the outreach, a discussion (question and answer) took place.

Measurements before and after the mentoring program showed an increase in the average weekly production of papaya chips. This was directly related to improvements in the production process, from slicing and frying techniques to drying and time efficiency. Training provided on the use of simple tools and production time management proved effective in increasing output.

This increase in productivity is in line with the results of research conducted by Eka Wulandari S. which states that structured UMKM education programs accompanied by ongoing support can significantly increase the capacity of women entrepreneurs and the success of their businesses, supporting economic empowerment at the local level [22]

b. Technology Training and Implementation

Prior to the implementation of the papaya chip-making technology, training was conducted to improve the community's knowledge and skills. Through this training and the implementation of the pilot papaya chip-making technology, the PKK women were able to increase their production of papaya chips with a variety of flavors, thereby improving the community's economy. The response from partners who participated in this activity was very positive. The introduction of the technology was very beneficial in addressing the problems they had been facing. Production time was also shorter, resulting in better quality chips and a greater quantity than before.

Next, field practice was conducted, applying technology and tools to chip production. The technology implementation took place at the partner's small UMKM center. Preparation and implementation of this training were conducted using a participatory approach by participants or partners. Partners prepared all the necessary materials and equipment for the practice, following the instructions of the trainer (tutor) organizing the PKM activity. During the activity, data was collected regarding the participants' understanding. The results of this data collection can be seen in the graph below.

The mentoring program for member of PKK in increasing papaya chip productivity demonstrated significant results both quantitatively and qualitatively. The analysis was conducted based on pre- and post-training measurements (pretest and posttest), as well as in-depth interviews and observations. One of the main indicators analyzed was the average weekly papaya chip production before and after the mentoring program.

Table 2. Increase in Production Productivity

Measurement Time	Average Production per Week	Percentage Increase
Before Mentoring	5,6 Kg	-
After Mentoring	9,4 Kg	**67,9%**

This increase in productivity occurred because participants began to apply efficient production techniques taught during the training, such as the use of uniform slicing tools, stable temperature frying techniques, and production time management.

Quality aspects were measured using four main indicators: crispness, color, taste, and product cleanliness. Assessments were conducted by a simple consumer panel (n = 20) using a scale of 1–5.

Table 3. Product Quality Improvement

Quality Aspect	Average Score Before	Average Score After	Change
Crispness	3,2	4,5	+1,3
Product Color	3,0	4,3	+1,3
Taste	3,4	4,6	+1,2
Cleanliness	2,9	4,4	+1,5

This quality improvement resulted from the implementation of processing standard operating procedures (SOPs): constant-temperature frying, the use of quality oil, oil filtration, and sanitation standards in the production area. This is in line with Fajar Nugraha's findings, which demonstrate the importance of managing innovation and product quality sustainably in building and maintaining consumer loyalty in the UMKM sector [23]

The result of this activity is more effective and efficient papaya chip production, both in terms of quality and quantity throughout the production process. The following is documentation of the training and implementation of the drying machine technology:

Ficture 2. Application of production technology

The image above shows a practical demonstration of making papaya chips, which went smoothly until completion. The team also provided the necessary tools and ingredients for the culinary process, including a pan, basin, knife, wok, spoon, spatula, cheese slicer, stove, spinner, and plate. The ingredients included sliced and dried papaya, all-purpose seasoning (balado), wheat flour, tapioca flour, salt, flavoring, and cooking oil.

Villagers Making Culinary Products from Papaya in the Form of Papaya Chips. The program's success is measured by the participants' understanding of the training. Successful product creation demonstrates the participants' cognitive and technical abilities [24]. The advantages of processed papaya chips include: 1. Expanding market share and facilitating distribution 2. Extending shelf life and food supply 3. Increasing product selling prices 4. Reducing environmental pollution due to spoilage 5. Potential to become a superior village product 6. Obtaining attractive agricultural products in terms of appearance, taste and physical properties. Based on the results of interviews with 20 training participants, the team will continue to provide mentoring, monitoring and evaluation for the next 4 weeks. Mentoring is very important to form new entrepreneurs in the community. This activity has great potential to grow new entrepreneurs in the culinary business. Product and business management training provides new experiences for the Jago village community in developing businesses that can generate profits and provide additional income in the community. Human resources in the village are more creative and skilled, so it will create a more independent attitude and can open business opportunities and not depend on other parties..

Ficture 3. Papaya Fruit Products from the PKK Women of Jago Village

c. Evaluation of Program Implementation and Program Sustainability

After the training and field practice were carried out, supervision and monitoring of the results of the introduction of technology were carried out directly and participatory together with the communities involved in the partner groups. Technically, the observation of the success of empowering member of PKK in processing papaya into chips included cutting papaya, frying, drying oil using a spinner and product packaging and marketing. This is an increase in the knowledge and skills of the surrounding community and increasing the motivation of the Processing and Marketing Groups and the community to apply the Papaya Production Processing Technology (3P) and the success of residents in making the technology that has been introduced according to the number of users.

Participants' knowledge was evaluated through pretest and posttest questionnaires (scale 0–100). The results are as follows:

Table 4. Knowledge and Skills Enhancement

Knowledge Topics	Average Pretest Score	Posttest Score	Increase
Chip Processing Techniques	61,2	86,5	+25,3
Production Hygiene and Sanitation	58,7	84,1	+25,4
Pengemasan Product Packaging and Labeling	52,4	80,3	+27,9
Business Management & Marketing	49,8	78,2	+28,4

The increase in knowledge scores demonstrates the success of the participatory training approach. This aligns with the results of community service by Saepul Anwar, who stated that the community service activities resulted in increased understanding among partners regarding

the urgency and technicalities of bookkeeping and financial reporting for UMKM, as well as the utilization of digital marketing aspects.[25].

This training and mentoring program not only improves technical skills in using technological tools but also in product packaging and marketing, and empowers women in Jago Village. Most of the participants involved in papaya chip production are women, so this training has a positive impact on empowering women in the village to improve their standard of living. Efforts to achieve women's equality through economic development are a shared responsibility. [26]. In addition, with the active involvement of the community in this program, it is hoped that the sustainability of papaya chip production can be maintained, while improving the family economy and reducing the community's dependence on seasonal harvests.

Ficture 4. Group Photo the member of PKM with Training Participants

The results of this activity demonstrate that with improved skills, technological support, and ongoing mentoring, the Jago Village community has significant potential to develop an independent papaya chip processing business. However, to achieve optimal results, further mentoring is needed, particularly in financial management and improving market access.

Sustainable development focuses on improving people's quality of life, reducing poverty levels, and empowering women [27]. Apart from that, support from existing environmental habits can also increase the achievement of sustainable development [28]. One of the steps taken is the utilization of papaya fruit, which is expected to create new economic opportunities for the local community through the creation of employment opportunities and improving skills. This Community Service Program (PKM) was conducted in Jago Village, Praya District, Central Lombok Regency, known as a major papaya-producing area. The main challenge faced by the community is the surplus of papayas that do not meet export standards, leading to waste accumulation, fruit decay, and environmental pollution. To address this issue, the PKM team from Institut Pendidikan Nusantara Global, supported by the 2025 DRTPM Kemenristek Grant, developed an innovation to process papayas into economically valuable papaya chips. Furthermore, the program directly contributes to several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 1 (No Poverty), Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production). The establishment of a community business group and plans for digital marketing development are expected to sustain the local economy and promote papaya chips as a socially, economically, and environmentally sustainable flagship product of Jago Village.

4. Kesimpulan

The training and mentoring program on papaya chip production in Jago Village successfully achieved its primary objective of enhancing community capacity to manage local resources productively and sustainably. The results showed a significant increase in the knowledge, skills, and productivity of PKK women's groups. Average weekly production rose by 67.9%, and participants' knowledge scores improved by 25–28 points after the training. The application of simple technology and standardized production procedures (SOPs) also improved product quality in terms of crispiness, taste, color, and hygiene. These outcomes align directly with the program's goals to reduce papaya waste, increase the added value of local agricultural products, and strengthen women's economic empowerment. Moreover, the initiative contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 1 (No Poverty), Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production). Continued business mentoring and market access support are needed to ensure sustainability and further enhance the program's economic and social impact at the village level.

5. Ucapan Terimakasih

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Ahmad Taufik ID :6738732

Merupakan dosen di Institut Pendidikan Nusantara Global. Lahir di Lombok Tengah 17 November 1992. Ia merupakan lulusan Pendidikan matematika S1 DI UIN Mataram lulus pada tahun 2015 dan S2 di Universitas Sebelas Marat, lulus pada tahun 2019. Ia dapat dihubungi melalui email: taufikahmadmatematika17@gmail.com. Bidang keilmuannya sekarang Adalah statistic dan matematika dasar

Lalu Yoga Vandita ID : 6740413

Merupakan dosen di Institut Pendidikan Nusantara Global. Lahir di Lombok Tengah 18 Mar 1991. Ia merupakan lulusan Ilmu Hukum di Institut Agama Islam Ibrahimy (IAII) Sukorejo Situbondo dan mendapatkan gelar S.HI dan M.HI. Ia dapat dihubungi melalui email: laluyogavanditamhi@gmail.com. Bidang keilmuannya sekarang Adalah Ilmu Hukum dan Anti Korupsi

Fena Prayunis SINTA ID : 6697122

Merupakan dosen di Institut Pendidikan Nusantara Global. Lahir di Lombok Timur 28 juni 1990. Ia merupakan lulusan Pendidikan Kimia S1 DI IKIP Mataram dan S2 di Universitas Mataram dengan Jurusan Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam (Sains) lulus pada tahun 2027. Ia dapat dihubungi melalui email: prayunisa90@gmail.com. Bidang keilmuannya sekarang Adalah pembelajaran Kimia