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Institutional Development Training for Freshwater Fish Farming Business Groups in Pombulaa Jaya Village, Konda District, South Konawe Regency

Ratna Supiyah¹, Muhammad Arsyad¹, Eka Suaib¹, Jamaluddin Hos¹, Bahtiar¹, Peribadi¹, Suharty Roslan¹, Bakri Yusuf¹, Sarpin¹, Harnina Ridwan¹

¹Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Halu Oleo, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Muhammad Arsyad; Email: arsyad1965@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Freshwater fish farming businesses face various obstacles, such as low knowledge and skills of fish farmers and limited access to the latest technology and information, which has an impact on productivity and crop quality. To overcome this problem, group institutional development training activities with a sociological approach are carried out to increase the capacity of fish farmers, strengthen coordination, and encourage the adoption of more efficient and sustainable farming practices. The method applied is participatory, by prioritizing collaboration between fish farmers and extension workers through discussions, technical training, and continuous assistance. The results of the activity showed that this training was effective in improving the technical skills of farmers, strengthening group coordination, and building collective awareness to adopt the latest innovations and technologies. Practically, this activity contributes to increasing the productivity and welfare of farmers, while theoretically, enriching the study of development sociology through the analysis of social interaction in the institution of farmer groups. Thus, strengthening institutional capacity and applying innovative technology is key to increasing the social and economic resilience of fish farmers sustainably.

INTRODUCTION

Freshwater fish farming plays an important role in the economy and food security in Indonesia. This sector not only provides an affordable source of protein for the community but also creates jobs and supports the livelihoods of many families in rural areas. With the population continuing to increase, the need for alternative protein sources is also increasing. Freshwater fish farming offers sustainable solutions that can meet such demand without adding pressure to depleting marine resources. In addition, proper cultivation techniques can increase the productivity and quality of crops, which ultimately has a positive impact on people's welfare. Freshwater fish farming, especially burly tilapia in Empang Sari Small and Medium Enterprises, South Konawe Regency, is profitable and feasible, with an annual income of IDR 13,066,000 and an R/C ratio of 1.6 (Musadar et al., 2021). Budidaya ikan air tawar, khususnya trout di

Ukraina, berpotensi mengurangi impor ikan salmon melalui peningkatan produksi dan penerapan teknik asing, yang mendukung perekonomian nasional (Bobel et al., 2018). In addition to increasing freshwater fish farming, it is very important to support food security and prevent stunting in TTS, because this industry plays a big role in improving nutrition and food safety in the area (Liufeto et al., 2023).

However, to achieve the maximum potential of freshwater fish farming, group institutional development training is needed. This training can improve the knowledge and skills of fish farmers in terms of more efficient and environmentally friendly cultivation techniques. With strong institutions, fish farmer groups can more easily access information, technology, and markets. This is important so that they can compete in a wider market and earn greater profits. In addition, this training can also equip farmers with good

management and administrative skills, which will support the sustainability of their businesses. The training can improve the knowledge and skills of fish farmers in Koya Koso, Jayapura, in processing catfish into shredded fish, in order to increase selling value and increase family income (Ratang & Pigome, 2022). The training in Semambu Island Village which uses sweet potato prebiotics in feed has succeeded in improving the knowledge and skills of catfish farmers, as well as their cultivation productivity through technology transfer and intensive mentoring (Tanbiyaskur et al., 2022).

The institution of the fish farmer group serves as a forum for collaboration and knowledge sharing among group members. In this context, group institutional development training is crucial to strengthen coordination and cooperation between farmers. Through training, farmers can learn how to manage shared resources, such as fish ponds and equipment, as well as how to plan and execute effective marketing strategies. This institutional strengthening not only improves operational efficiency but also builds a sense of togetherness and solidarity among group members. Research demonstrates the importance of a farmer-centered approach in a multi-stakeholder collaborative platform for smallholder knowledge inclusion in Ghana, through design principles that encourage inclusive learning, innovation, and participation (van Ewijk et al., 2024).

In addition to technical and managerial aspects, the group institutional development training also emphasizes the importance of social and environmental aspects in freshwater fish farming. Farmers are taught to maintain the balance of the local ecosystem and minimize the negative impact of their cultivation activities. With this approach, it is hoped that sustainable cultivation practices can be applied, so that they do not damage the surrounding environment and still support long-term sustainability. This awareness of social and environmental responsibility will strengthen the positive image of the fish farmer group in the eyes of the community and consumers. Organic farming can improve biodiversity and pest control, although it lowers grape production, so farmer groups need to integrate local management and landscapes to balance biodiversity conservation and agricultural products (Beaumelle et al., 2023).

Overall, group institutional development training is an important investment for the future of freshwater fish farming in Indonesia. With adequate knowledge and skills, fish farmer groups can optimize production, improve the welfare of their members, and contribute to national food security. In addition, strong institutions will facilitate access to various resources, including financing and government support. Thus, this training is not only beneficial for individual farmers but also has a wider positive impact on the community and the national economy. The study reveals the experience of the Family Assistance strategy in hospitals, demonstrating the role of group institutional development training and investment in strengthening family bonds and supporting healthy aging and social well-being (Aponte et al., 2023).

The freshwater fish farming business in Pombulaa Jaya Village, Konda District, South Konawe Regency as many as one group called the Fisheries Management group of Lembah Jaya Mangga Dua, with a total of 14 group members, and a business area of 5 hectares, is a vital local initiative in strengthening the local community's economy. By utilizing abundant water resources, this activity not only improves the welfare of fish farmers but also contributes to environmental sustainability. The group's institutional development in this effort supports coordination between farmers to improve production efficiency, better market access, and the use of environmentally friendly technology. This creates an environment that supports local economic growth while retaining natural resources that are essential for the future of future generations.

Group institutional development plays an important role in building solidarity, an important concept in sociology. Through institutions, individuals in groups can interact and work together more effectively, which strengthens social bonds and creates a sense of togetherness. This process helps group members feel their meaning and contribution to the community, which in turn increases social cohesion. The solidarity formed not only strengthens the internal structure of the group but also encourages the creation of mutual support so that the group becomes stronger and more resilient in facing various challenges. As an increasingly diverse institution of higher education, it is important to build a strong class community by

replacing mechanical solidarity with deliberative interdependence, relevant in the institutional development of groups and solidarity (Estefan, 2024). In times of pandemics such as COVID-19 and HIV/AIDS, solidarity from Group Institutions illustrates the importance of joint action from the interpersonal, group, and institutional levels to effectively improve public health responses (Montess, 2024). Similarly, research highlights how literacy and learning practices in community development can have an impact on group institutions and solidarity in the Philippines (Millora, 2024).

Group institutional development is an important strategy in building cooperation, especially from a sociological perspective. By strengthening the structure and function of the organization, group members can improve social cohesion, reduce conflict, and strengthen mutual trust. Organized interactions encourage active participation, shared responsibilities, and inclusive decision-making. This creates a strong sense of belonging and collective commitment so that the group can work more effectively to achieve a common goal. In this context, institutional development not only strengthens internal capacity but also expands social networks and external support. Analyzed the level of institutionalization and strengthened the direction of group institutional development and inter-community cooperation in the development of social capital in territorial communities (Kraievska, 2024). The development of the concept of hybridization in public administration, particularly in development cooperation, which combines different forms, logics, or organizational identities, has not been widely explored especially in principal-agency dynamics, while the "whole society" paradigm in Swedish development cooperation introduces complexity in the inter-organizational dynamics between the actors involved (Iao-Jørgensen, 2024). The study explored how staff from four different groups at the Bilateral Development Cooperation Agency recognized institutional environmental pressures from both home and host countries (Fushimi, 2024).

Group institutional development plays an important role in strengthening social networks, which are essential from a sociological perspective. By strengthening the organizational structure, the

group can improve social cohesion and cooperation between members. This creates stronger social bonds, supports the exchange of resources and information, and strengthens social capital. The existence of solid institutions facilitates the formation of shared norms and values, which in turn reduces conflicts and increases solidarity. Thus, group institutional development is the key to building a resilient and competitive community. The role of social capital in helping individuals leverage social networks and group relationships to achieve their goals has been evaluated in a study of Ghanaian Business Agency clients in the Kumasi Metropolitan Area, showing that structural, relational, and cognitive social capital strongly supports the growth of their business through social networks (Abane et al., 2024). Qualitative studies in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Oman revealed that the use of social networks for the professional development of aspiring science teachers showed subtle differences in global and local perspectives, highlighting infrastructure challenges and fairness in technology access in the two countries (Alarabi et al., 2024).

Improving access to resources and services is an important aspect of improving social welfare. From a sociological perspective, better access can reduce social inequality by providing more equal opportunities for all levels of society. This could include access to education, health, and a more inclusive economy. For example, a fair and equitable distribution of resources can help marginalized groups to get out of poverty. In addition, wider access to public services can strengthen social cohesion and strengthen relationships between individuals within the community, creating a more equitable and harmonious society. The Waterloo Coalition (WCI) initiative in Malawi is improving the integration of palliative care through service development, staff training, and wider access to pain medications, demonstrating a significant increase in access to resources and services (Kiyange et al., 2024). The development of Autonomous and Connected Vehicles (CAVs) that interact with Roadside Units (RSUs) as part of smart city infrastructure is experiencing a real-world first, enabling wider access to city resources and services to support complex, time-critical computing tasks with low latency and high reliability (Strauss et al., 2024).

Farmer Information and Advice Centres (FIAC) in Bangladesh play a role in improving farmers' access to the latest agricultural technologies, improving resource efficiency, and assisting in the transformation of agriculture into agricultural businesses to improve institutional access and farmers' well-being (Rana et al., 2024). Increased access to resources and services can drive the promotion and adoption of conservation farming practices in Chongwe District, providing potential benefits such as improved crop yields and food diversity, as well as reducing the cost of agricultural inputs (Chisenga et al., 2024). The use of solar energy for off-grid irrigation aims to increase farmers' incomes through increased access to green technology (Khan et al., 2024).

Education and training are important means to improve individual knowledge and skills. From a sociological perspective, education and training not only enrich personal abilities but also affect social structure and social mobility. By acquiring new skills, individuals can improve their social and economic status, which in turn can reduce social disparities. In addition, education and training also serve as a mechanism for social integration, helping individuals adapt to changes in society as well as increasing their participation in social and economic life. Thus, education and training play an important role in creating a more inclusive and equitable society. Regular simulation education and training have a significant impact on knowledge and skill improvement, demonstrating that regular unit-based training sessions increase skill levels and confidence leading to better performance in life-saving measures (Rose et al., 2024). The implementation of Tri Hita Karana in schools through Education and Training (Soft Skills and Entrepreneurship) with cultural content, encourages students to always explore the knowledge and skills of successful people and collaborate with highly intellectual individuals, guides and invites students to have faith and act by example by maintaining personal hygiene and the environment (Fazalani et al., 2024). Education and training aim to improve knowledge and skills through competency development activities to prepare a ready-to-use and productive workforce (Anita et al., 2024). Education is defined as a series of planned efforts to improve behavior according to certain goals, while training refers more to the development of skills and

knowledge in certain branches of science to improve human abilities (Zebaloğlu, 2024).

The institution of business groups has an important role in local socio-economic development from a sociological perspective. Through the establishment and strengthening of institutions, business groups can increase social cohesion, reduce economic disparities, and strengthen solidarity between community members. Active participation in these institutions facilitates the exchange of knowledge and resources, which in turn increases production and innovation capacity. In addition, the institution of business groups can encourage citizen participation in local decision-making processes, strengthen social networks, and accelerate sustainable development, thereby creating a more inclusive and highly competitive society. The study investigated various livelihood strategies used by some informal women traders who operate in flea markets in the Harare Business District, Harare Province, with the Sustainable Livelihoods approach for Policy and Socio-Economic Analysis advocated by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency Division (SIDA 2001) (Takaza & Chitereka, 2022). Regional development efforts as an integral part of national development are focused on improving the quality of society, optimal economic growth, and improving living standards through the empowerment model, especially in the institutional context of business groups and local socio-economic development (Ardhanari et al., 2021). Immovable cultural monuments, such as historical buildings such as the palace buildings in Latvia, have great development potential for tourism, demonstrating the importance of an integrated socio-economic approach in the context of the institutional development of business groups and the development of local socio-economic development (Kairišs & Oļevska, 2022). The research was conducted to study the existing forms of territorial and industrial relations regulations and determine the direction of the development of small and medium-sized enterprises with large agricultural formations, municipal government bodies, and other institutions in certain rural areas, leading to the formation of contractual territorial-production structures that promote local socio-economic cooperation (Gazetdinov et al., 2021).

METHODS

The institutional development of freshwater fish farming business groups requires a sociological approach to understand social dynamics and increase the effectiveness of collaboration. First, identify the social structure of the group and the prevailing norms. This includes an analysis of individual roles in the group, patterns of interaction, and values and beliefs that influence cooperation. By understanding these elements, development strategies can be tailored to the needs and characteristics of the group, thereby encouraging active participation and commitment of members. Focus on strengthening social networks and communication between group members. Strong social networks facilitate the exchange of information, knowledge, and resources, which are essential for the success of freshwater fish farming businesses. Training and workshops designed to improve communication and cooperation skills can help group members to work more effectively together.

In addition, providing a platform for discussion and sharing of experiences allows members to learn from each other and improve cultivation practices. Group institutional development must include appropriate and transparent decision-making mechanisms. Participatory decision-making increases a sense of ownership and shared responsibility for business success. From a sociological perspective, this mechanism helps to reduce conflicts and increase social cohesion within groups. The implementation of a regular evaluation and feedback system is also important to ensure that each member feels heard and involved in the development process so that the group can adapt and develop sustainably. Group institutional development training is essential to increase the capacity of fish farmers, strengthen coordination between members, and encourage the adoption of more efficient and sustainable farming practices. From a sociological perspective, this training can build collective awareness and strengthen social cohesion among group members. Training focused on leadership development, group management, and effective communication can improve organizational structure and decision-making processes within groups. In addition, this training can also encourage fish farmers to adopt environmentally friendly and sustainable farming

practices, which not only increase crop yields but also preserve natural resources. With increased capacity and better coordination, fish farmer groups will become stronger and able to face the challenges of the fisheries industry more effectively.

Service training activities aimed at freshwater fish farmer groups in Pombulaa Jaya village, Konda district, South Konawe Regency, are very important in improving their knowledge and skills. In a sociological context, the training aims not only to improve productivity and quality of crops but also to overcome limited access to the latest technologies and information that often hinder their adaptation to changes and challenges in the fishing industry. Through group institutional development training, fish farmers can strengthen coordination between group members, increase their collective capacity in dealing with changes in the social and economic environment, and encourage the adoption of more efficient and sustainable farming practices. Thus, this activity not only focuses on the technical aspects of aquaculture but also strengthens the social and institutional dimensions in improving the welfare and sustainability of the fish farmer group as a whole.

The training method of service activities for freshwater fish farming businesses will be applied through a participatory approach that prioritizes collaboration between fish farmers and extension workers. From a sociological perspective, it is important to understand the social dynamics and interactions between group members. The training will begin with a discussion session to identify the needs and obstacles faced by fish farmers so that the training program can be adjusted to local conditions. Furthermore, hands-on training is conducted in the field on the latest aquaculture technologies, including the use of quality feed and efficient water management. The training also includes capacity building in institutional management, with a focus on strengthening coordination and communication between group members. In addition, counseling will be carried out on an ongoing basis through regular discussion groups and technical assistance. With this approach, it is hoped that fish farmers can more easily adopt more efficient and sustainable farming practices, as well as strengthen the social and economic resilience of the group.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

General State of the Location

Community service activities are carried out to support the sustainability of freshwater fish farming businesses, especially in local environments that have great potential in the development of this sector. Pombulaa Jaya Village, located in South Konawe Regency, has geographical conditions and natural resources that support fishery activities, including the availability of abundant land and fresh water. Local fish farmer groups, such as Lembah Jaya Mangga Dua fisheries management group, are one of the main initiatives that drive the village's economic sector through freshwater fish farming activities, which currently cover an area of 5 hectares and is supported by 14 members. The local government has paid special attention to strengthening the freshwater aquaculture business in Pombulaa Jaya Village. Training programs and technical assistance are organized to improve the skills of fish farmers in pond management and fish rearing. In addition, infrastructure facilities such as the construction of cultivation ponds and irrigation are also improved to support the growth of the fisheries sector.

The sector faces many obstacles, including low technical knowledge and skills of farmers in optimal cultivation techniques, as well as limited access to the latest technology and information. This has an impact on productivity that is still not optimal and the inability to adapt to changes in the fisheries industry. Therefore, the training that focuses on the institutional development of fish

farming business groups in this village is very important to improve the capacity and skills of farmers.

This training aims to strengthen coordination between group members and encourage the implementation of more efficient and sustainable cultivation practices. Through this approach, it is hoped that fish farmer groups in Pombulaa Jaya Village can increase productivity and quality of crops, as well as have better market access. The use of environmentally friendly technology is also expected to be applied so that this freshwater fish farming activity not only improves the welfare of the local community but also maintains the preservation of the environment around the village. With this training, the Jaya Mangga Dua Valley Fisheries Management group is expected to develop into a resilient business unit and contribute to food security and the local economy sustainably.

Implementation of Service Activities

1. Lectures and Dialogues

The implementation of this activity uses the lecture and dialogue method as a medium for conveying information and knowledge transfer to farmers. The lecture aims to provide farmers with an understanding of good freshwater fish farming techniques, from the selection of quality seeds to feed management and fish health. The material presented also included strategies to increase productivity so that crop yields were more optimal. With this lecture, it is hoped that participants can improve their basic knowledge so that they are better prepared to face challenges in fish farming.



Figure 1. Provision of Knowledge Materials, Freshwater Fish Farming Skills, and Dialogue on Access to the Latest Technology and Information

In addition to lectures, interactive dialogues were conducted to explore more deeply the needs of farmers related to the latest technology and information in fish farming. This dialogue will provide a space for participants to share experiences, identify specific obstacles they face, and find solutions together by utilizing affordable and easy-to-implement technology. Through this dialogue, farmers can connect with the latest relevant sources of information and improve their adaptation to changes in the fishing industry.

The last stage is training that focuses on group institutional development. With this briefing, participants are trained to increase institutional capacity through strengthening organizational structures and more effective division of roles. This training also prioritizes the importance of coordination between members to create harmonious cooperation. In addition, the training includes the adoption of more efficient and sustainable farming practices, such as the utilization of local resources and the implementation of

environmentally friendly management. Through lectures, dialogues, and training activities, it is hoped that freshwater fish farmers in Pombulaa Jaya Village can develop their group institutions independently, increase productivity, and adapt to existing challenges.

2. Conceptual and Practical Training

This training program is designed with a structured conceptual and practical approach. This program aims to increase the capacity, knowledge, and skills of fish farmer groups in implementing more efficient and sustainable farming practices. This training aims to answer the constraints of low knowledge and skills of fish farmers. The training module will cover the basic concepts of freshwater fish farming, feed management, water quality control, and ways to improve productivity and crop quality. The training methods used include learning the theory and practice of basic pond processing, and making fertilizer and fish feed in the field so that participants can directly apply the techniques taught.



Figure 2. Conceptual and Practical Training

Given the limited access to the latest technology and information, the program provides special sessions on the use of relevant technologies, such as water quality measuring devices, applications for recording production data, as well as access to the latest information in the fishing industry. The program also invites resource persons from academics and fisheries practitioners to share the latest information, so that trainees can understand industry trends and better adapt to changes.

To strengthen coordination between members of the fish farmer group, group institutional

development training is included in this activity. Participants are trained in organizational skills, group management, and shared decision-making oriented towards group welfare. Through this training, it is hoped that farmers can increase synergy, form a solid cooperation network, and adopt more efficient and sustainable cultivation practices. With this training, the fish farmer group in Pombulaa Jaya Village is expected to be able to increase productivity and quality of crops, adapt to technological developments, and optimize the group's institutional role for the sustainability of their aquaculture business.

3. Discussion and Alternative Problem Solving

Freshwater fish farming in Pombulaa Jaya Village faces several challenges that affect the success of businesses and the welfare of farmers. Some of the main challenges are the low knowledge and skills of farmers in optimal cultivation practices, limited access to technology, and lack of the latest information relevant to the fisheries industry. This slows down the ability of farmers to adapt to market dynamics as well as environmental and technological changes that occur in the fisheries sector. Limited institutional capacity in farmer groups is also an obstacle to effective coordination between members to achieve better and sustainable production.

The importance of group institutional development training for fish farmers lies in the goal of improving their technical and managerial skills, so as to improve the quality and quantity of crops. With this training, it is hoped that farmers will not only increase productivity but also be able to adopt new relevant technologies and apply more efficient and environmentally friendly cultivation practices. In addition, through strengthening coordination between group members, farmers are expected to be able to share knowledge with each other, increase togetherness, and be able to build a better network with industry players or other related parties, so as to create a more solid and progressive cultivation ecosystem.

The alternative Problem Solving that can be applied is Capacity Building through Training in Cultivation Techniques and Skills. Conducting intensive training focusing on modern freshwater fish farming techniques to improve farmers' knowledge and skills. This training includes efficient fish-rearing methods, feed management, water quality control, and fish health handling. This capacity increase is expected to be able to overcome suboptimal productivity constraints and improve the quality of crop yields. Increased Access to Technology and Information. Providing information access facilities such as the provision of literature (brochures) and digital devices for fish farming groups. In addition, it is necessary to collaborate with government or private agencies to obtain relevant technology, such as a more modern pool management system. With access to the latest information, farmers can overcome the obstacles to adaptation to changes that occur in the fisheries

industry. Strengthening Group Institutions through Management and Coordination Training. Organizing group institutional development training to improve the managerial skills of farmers in managing joint businesses. This training includes group management, financial management, and structured business planning. This strengthening aims to build solidarity between members, increase their involvement in the group, and encourage the adoption of more efficient and sustainable cultivation practices. Strengthening group institutions through management and coordination training is an important step in strengthening the role and competitiveness of a group in society. Through this training, group members can acquire the skills necessary to effectively manage and coordinate group activities, from planning, and organizing, to supervision. This institutional strengthening is an effort to build social capital, which is a social network that connects individuals in groups and facilitates cooperation for common goals. Management and coordination training strengthens trust between members, improves communication skills, and fosters a sense of shared ownership that is essential in achieving collective goals.

This training also helps to create a more organized and systematic structure within the group. This structure allows for a clearer division of roles and facilitates coordination between its members. On the other hand, functionalist theory sees this training as a way to strengthen the functioning of groups in society. With better management skills, the group can meet the needs of its members more effectively, which in turn contributes to social stability and the well-being of the wider community. The training also serves as a medium to expand the group's social network with external parties, such as the government and non-governmental organizations, which can strengthen access to resources and assistance for the group. Through this approach, it is hoped that the freshwater fish farming group in Pombulaa Jaya Village will be able to grow into an independent and competitive community. This institutional development training plays an important role in improving the quality of human resources and creating an adaptive and progressive aquaculture business climate. More than that, active community participation in the decision-making process is also

very important to ensure the sustainability of efforts to strengthen the institution of aquaculture groups. Through dialogue and deliberation forums, the community can jointly determine strengthening and development priorities that are in accordance with local needs and potential. Providing opportunities for group members to express their hopes and alternative problem-solving results that have been discussed together with the training organizing team.

The expectations of the trainees include that to meet the need for fish seeds, the freshwater fish farming business group needs a fish seed provider who can prepare seeds at any time according to the needs of the aquaculture business group. The treatment of the pond floor according to the recommendations will be carried out, and great attention and interest in the method of making fertilizer and fish feed will also be carried out. The expectations conveyed by the trainees have been discussed together as alternative solutions to solve problems. To meet all the expectations conveyed by the cultivation group, the training team together with the field fisheries extension officer provided a solution, for strengthening and cultivation methods by the recommendations are highly dependent on the creativity of the members of the freshwater fish cultivation group concerned, the team and field agricultural extension officers are only able to provide institutional strengthening strategies, basic pond processing methods, How to fertilize and make feed and facilitate it.

Therefore, freshwater fish farming groups that have these expectations should make activity proposals accompanied by fisheries extension officers to be submitted to each related agency. In addition to the solution to the expectations of the participants, the solution to the group's institutional problems discussed in the training is the need to create a system of rules including village regulations that can anticipate the occurrence of internal and external conflicts of the group, accompanied by the provision of heavy sanctions for members of the business group who commit violations. In supporting the achievement of the goals of the business group, the group chairman needs to improve the group's business management and always provide understanding to its members so that they work by the mechanism and division of tasks that have been agreed upon.

4. Activity Evaluation

The implementation of institutional development training activities for freshwater fish farming business groups in Pombulaa Jaya Village aims to improve the knowledge, skills, and capacity of fish farmer groups in facing the obstacles faced, such as low productivity and crop quality, limited access to the latest technology, and lack of managerial skills. Based on the formulation of the problem that has been prepared, the evaluation of this activity is focused on three main aspects: first, Improving the Knowledge and Skills of Fish Farmers. This training includes materials designed to improve fish farmers' understanding of more effective and efficient farming techniques. Participants received practical guidance on seed selection, feed management, and maintenance techniques that support optimal fish growth. The initial evaluation showed an increase in participants' understanding of cultivation techniques, but follow-up in the form of practical sessions is still needed to deepen skills. Second, Increasing Access to the Latest Technology and Information. Through collaboration with relevant agencies and aquaculture experts, participants were introduced to the latest technology in the field of fisheries, such as water circulation systems and the application of digital technology to monitor water conditions. The evaluation of the training results showed the enthusiasm of the participants to try this technology, although several obstacles arose related to the limitations of facilities and infrastructure in the field. Follow-up will be focused on efforts to facilitate access to technology through partnerships with third parties. And third, Institutional Development and Coordination Between Members. The institutional aspect is emphasized through training sessions that discuss the organizational structure of the group, the role of members, and governance and coordination between members. Participants were invited to develop a group work plan and formulate rules that support closer collaboration. Based on the results of the evaluation, this training succeeded in strengthening coordination between members, although further improvements are needed in terms of the division of roles and responsibilities so that work efficiency can be maintained.

The evaluation is carried out by identifying the obstacles or challenges faced by the cultivation

group. This can range from technical problems such as the bottom of the pond, and inadequate infrastructure, to management problems such as a lack of skills in managing aquaculture businesses. Evaluation helps in planning future activities for the strengthening and development of freshwater fish farming groups. By studying the results of the evaluation, village governments can make better and more targeted strategies to strengthen fisheries business groups and address remaining problems. These measures can include budget allocation, cooperation with external parties such as donor agencies or private companies, or the development of more sophisticated training programs to improve the skills and knowledge of members of fisheries business groups. Thus, evaluation is an important instrument in ensuring sustainable and inclusive village development.

The evaluation process is carried out in conjunction with the implementation of training activities. The results of the evaluation showed that the behavior and attitude shown by the trainees were very enthusiastic about the information/information conveyed as well as assessing the level of willingness of participants to apply the knowledge provided. The enthusiasm of the participants was also seen from the great desire to get more in-depth information about the material provided by asking several questions and criticisms about the material on strengthening fisheries business groups. The evaluation process is also carried out through the skills of the trainees in demonstrating the results of the training taught, whether the participants can master and apply group strengthening strategies, pond-making techniques according to the recommendations, and cultivation group planning, group problem-solving techniques and fertilization and feed making techniques, as well as mechanisms for making proposed activities that are Taught. It is hoped that the knowledge and skills provided can be developed in an effort to develop aquaculture groups so that they can increase the income of all members of the joint business group and improve the welfare of the community.

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion of this community service activity is that group institutional development training and improvement of freshwater fish

farming skills in Pombulaa Jaya Village are needed to overcome various obstacles faced by fish farmers. Major constraints, such as low technical knowledge and skills, limited access to the latest technology, and lack of information, have had an impact on crop productivity and quality. Through a series of lectures, dialogues, and conceptual and practical training, farmers gain an in-depth understanding of more efficient and sustainable cultivation techniques. This training not only helps in improving technical skills, such as pond, feed, and water quality management, but also strengthens the institutional capacity of the group, improves coordination between members, and builds group solidarity. In addition, efforts to increase farmers' access to the latest technology and information through collaboration with academics and related agencies strongly support the adoption of more innovative and environmentally friendly practices. With this training, it is hoped that fish farmer groups in Pombulaa Jaya Village can increase productivity, and crop quality, and adopt technology that supports the sustainability of their business and has a positive impact on community welfare and environmental sustainability.

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