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Optimization of Data Administration Management through Mentoring and Training for Village Apparatus in the Statistics Love Village Program in Tanjung Pasir Village

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Abstract0020

The Statistics Love Village Program helps improve the ability of village officials in efficiently managing potential village data. In Tanjung Pasir Village, limitations in administrative data processing have been an obstacle in data-based decision-making. Therefore, mentoring and training are needed to optimize data administration management. The aim of this activity is to optimize data administration management. The aim of this activity is to optimize data administration management. The aim of this activity is to optimize data administration management. The aim of this activity is to optimize data administration management. The aim of this activity is to optimize data administration management. The Statistics Love Village Program. The Statistics Study Program and the Statistics Corner of Matana University collaborate with the Central Statistics Agency of Tangerang Regency in implementing this program. The results of this activity include mapping data on the number of aquaculture businesses and the total production volume of aquaculture. Based on the results of the activity, it can be concluded that the potential business sector in Tanjung Pasir Village is mainly engaged in milkfish farming, with most of the total aquaculture production being in brackish water. Based on the mapping of this potential data, it is hoped that village officials can make more targeted policies and improve community welfare.

Keywords: Statistics Love Village Program, data, Tanjung Pasir Village

1. Introduction

The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) plays an important role in supporting the "Statistics Love Village" program, which aims to improve statistical literacy among rural communities (Lusiana et al., 2024). The statistics love village program aims to empower rural communities with the knowledge and statistical skills needed to manage and utilize data in various aspects of life, from development planning to program evaluation (Agwil et al., 2024; Kusuma and Khoiri, 2024). By involving various stakeholders such as village officials, community groups, and small and medium enterprises, BPS strives to create awareness of the importance of accurate and reliable data and encourages active community participation in the collection, analysis, and use of statistical data (Husodo et al., 2021; Fauziyah et al., 2024). Through this program, it is hoped that rural communities can become more self-reliant, effective in planning and decision-making, and able to contribute to better and more sustainable national development (Warsono et al., 2024).

The Statistics Love Village program plays a role in providing training to the community to improve systematic and efficient data management for village development (Kusuma and Khoiri, 2024). Tanjung Pasir Village became one of the areas included in the Statistics Love Village program in 2024. Considering its potential, the fisheries sector is the main livelihood of the residents of Tanjung Pasir Village (Tawil et al., 2021). Most of the residents rely on marine products to support their families' livelihoods. Through the statistics love village program, the community and village officials can learn how to collect, manage, and analyze data. This training covers various aspects, from proper data collection techniques, the use of data processing tools and software, data analysis interpretation, to publishing analysis results into useful information for the community and village development. The availability of information on resource potential can support program planning and evaluation, as well as improve the quality of life of the community.

Through the Statistics Love Village program, an advanced step is provided to village communities to ensure they can apply the knowledge and skills acquired from the training (Astuti et al., 2024). This training and mentoring help village communities overcome various obstacles that may be encountered in data management. Moreover, this program also encourages the development of a simple yet effective village information system. This system aims to

facilitate the storage, processing, and utilization of statistical data optimally, so that the data generated can be used as a basis for better and more targeted decision-making.

Based on the above problem description, the Community Service Activities focus on optimizing data administration management through mentoring and training for village officials within the Statistics Love Village program. Through these Community Service Activities, it is hoped that Tanjung Pasir Village can become more self-reliant, effective in planning and decision-making, and able to contribute significantly to better and more sustainable village development.

2. Location and Method

This Community Service Activity is conducted in Tanjung Pasir Village, Teluknaga Sub-district, Tangerang Regency, Banten Province. The selection of this village location was based on the potential in the fisheries sector in Tanjung Pasir Village. The map of the activity location is provided in Figure 1.



Figure 1: Map of Tanjung Pasir Village Area

The method used in the community service activity is shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2: Stages of Community Service Activities

This Community Service Activity is a collaboration between the Statistics Study Program at Matana University and BPS Tangerang Regency in implementing the Statistics Love Village program. This activity focuses on basic training for managing potential data in Tanjung Pasir Village. The training provided includes neat, systematic, and efficient data management as well as the publication of data analysis results through the Tanjung Pasir Village website.

3. Results and Discussion

The Community Service Activity conducted is a collaboration between Matana University and BPS Tangerang Regency in implementing the Statistics Love Village program. The activities include providing training to village officials and community groups in Tanjung Pasir Village. The training on data collection, analysis, and visualization as well as the publication of data analysis results for the Tanjung Pasir Village community has shown significant results in increasing the capacity and skills of the village community in managing data. The data collected and analyzed in this activity includes the number of aquaculture businesses based on fish species, the number of aquaculture businesses based on cultivation activities, the total standard area of aquaculture containers (m²) based on cultivation activities, and the average production volume based on fish species.

Through this training, the village community not only learns how to correctly collect data but also how to analyze and present it in an informative and easily understandable manner. This capacity building directly impacts the village's ability to plan and evaluate development programs more effectively and based on data. Additionally, the ability to publish data online also enhances the village's transparency and accountability in managing development programs. Documentation of activities carried out in the Statistics Love Village program is provided in Figure 3.



Figure 3: Documentation of Statistics Love Village Activities

3.1 Number of Fisheries Businesses Based on Fish Type

The aquaculture businesses in Tanjung Pasir Village cultivate 7 types of fish: brackish water milkfish, freshwater milkfish, brackish water mullet, catfish, tilapia, brackish water tilapia, and brackish water Nile tilapia. The variety of fish farming reflects the richness of the village's water resources. Each business has its own characteristics based on the type of fish they focus on. The most commonly farmed fish is brackish water milkfish, with 13 businesses. Following that, freshwater milkfish is farmed by 2 businesses. Meanwhile, other types of fish such as brackish water mullet, catfish, tilapia, brackish water tilapia, and brackish water Nile tilapia are each farmed by 1 business. Based on Figure 4, it can be seen from the number of businesses that the village has significant potential for aquaculture.



Figure 4: Number of Fishing Businesses Based on Fish Type in Tanjung Pasir Village, Teluknaga District

3.2 Number of Fisheries Businesses Based on Type of Cultivation Activities

Tanjung Pasir Village has natural resources that support aquaculture activities, such as good water quality and suitable land. Optimally utilizing these resources can increase aquaculture yields and support the local economy. Moreover, aquaculture is the main source of income for many families in Tanjung Pasir Village. By engaging in aquaculture, the local community can earn a stable and sustainable income. The types of aquaculture activities used in Tanjung Pasir Village are brackish water grow-out with 16 aquaculture businesses and freshwater grow-out with 4 aquaculture businesses, as shown in Figure 5.



Figure 5: Number of Fishery Businesses Based on Type of Cultivation Activities in Tanjung Pasir Village, Teluknaga District

3.3 Total Production Volume (kg) of Fisheries Business Based on Type of Cultivation Activity

Based on Figures 6 and 7, the total production volume of fisheries businesses in Tanjung Pasir Village for the Brackish Water Rearing type is 28,550 kg with an Average Production of 1,784.38 kg and for the Fresh Water Rearing type is 1,010 kg with an Average Production of 252.5 kg.





Figure 7: Average Production Volume (kg) of Fisheries Business Based on Type of Cultivation Activity

3.4 Total Standard Area of Fishery Cultivation Containers (m²) Based on Type of Cultivation Activity

Each type of fish requires different container sizes according to their needs. Each fish species has different environmental requirements, such as water temperature, water quality, and feed type. By adjusting the container size, cultivation can be more effective and tailored to the specific needs of each fish species. The container size is also influenced by the available water capacity. Some fish species require larger spaces to thrive, while others can be accommodated in smaller areas. According to Figure 8, the fish species that require the largest container area are brackish water milkfish, with an area of 96,900 m², followed by brackish water mullet with an area of 10,000 m².



Figure 8: Total Standard Area of Cultivation Containers (m²) Based on Fish Type

3.5 Average Production Volume Based on Fish Type

In addition to having the largest container size, brackish water milkfish also have the highest average production volume of 2,153.85 kg. The second highest is catfish with an average production volume of 600 kg. The lowest is freshwater milkfish with an average production volume of 130 kg.



Figure 9: Average Production Volume Based on Fish Type

4. Conclussion

From the Statistics Love Village program in Tanjung Pasir Village, it can be concluded that the community's economic activities are mostly focused on the brackish water aquaculture sector, particularly on milkfish. Brackish water milkfish aquaculture has become the main source of income for the local community and significantly contributes to the local economy. Additionally, the Statistics Love Village program can provide assistance to village officials in processing available data to develop sustainable business and activity programs. With good aquaculture management and supported by accurate statistical data, the village can better plan sustainable programs and improve community welfare. Thus, aquaculture in this village not only supports food security but also creates jobs and optimally utilizes natural resources. The Statistics Love Village program, a BPS initiative, greatly aids village development. It is hoped that this program will continue to be maintained and can be expanded in terms of higher education and village involvement.

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