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STRENGTHENING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESILIENCE OF THE COMMUNITY IN GIRIAN BAWAH VILLAGE THROUGH DIGITALIZATION OF VILLAGE SERVICES AND EMPOWERMENT OF ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS.

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ABSTRACT

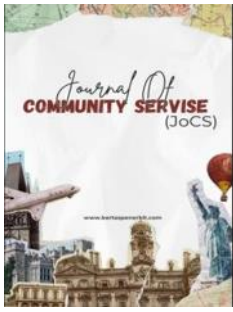
Community Service Program (PKM) aims to strengthen the socio-economic resilience of the community in Girian Bawah Village, Bitung City, through three main pillars: digitalization of village services, community-based food security, and empowerment of village economic institutions. The implementation methods include mentoring, training, and the application of digital information systems for public services, the development of family food gardens, and capacity building for Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes). The results show improved efficiency in administrative services, increased community participation in food programs, and enhanced transparency and accountability of village economic institutions. This program contributes to the creation of a more independent, resilient, and competitive community.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Girian Bawah Village, Bitung City, is a region with considerable social and economic potential, yet it continues to face various challenges in its efforts to improve community welfare. One of the main issues is that village administrative services are still carried out manually. Slow and non-transparent service processes often lead to public complaints, particularly in managing population documents, certificates, and access to public information. This condition not only hampers service effectiveness but also reduces community trust in village officials.

In addition, food security in Girian Bawah remains vulnerable. The community's high dependence on external food supplies has limited self-sufficiency in meeting daily needs. This situation is further exacerbated by fluctuations in staple food prices and restricted access to sustainable local food sources. In fact, the area has considerable yard land potential that could be utilized for family food gardens or organic farming to support food diversification.

On the other hand, village economic institutions such as Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) and community business groups have not yet functioned optimally. Weak governance, low managerial capacity, and limited community participation have prevented these institutions



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Volume 2 Nomor 1 Tahun 2026

from becoming drivers of local economic development. Ideally, BUMDes should serve as an important instrument to increase village income, create jobs, and strengthen community economic independence.

Nevertheless, Girian Bawah Village possesses several local potentials that can be optimized. Productive human resources, yard land suitable for family farming, and support from local government are important assets for strengthening socio-economic resilience. Through an integrative approach that combines digitalization of village services, reinforcement of food security, and empowerment of economic institutions, the community of Girian Bawah is expected to become more independent, resilient, and competitive. This approach not only addresses existing problems but also builds a foundation for sustainable and inclusive village development.

IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

The implementation of the Community Service Program (PKM) in Girian Bawah Village was designed using an integrative approach that combines digitalization of village services, strengthening of community food security, and empowerment of village economic institutions. This method was chosen to address the socio-economic challenges faced by the community while simultaneously utilizing the available local potential.

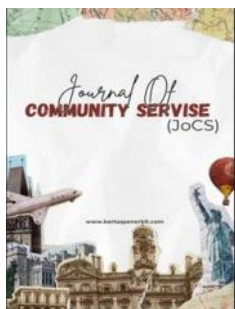
The first stage is digitalization of village services. This activity was carried out through the development of an application-based information system that enables village officials to manage population administration, certificates, and public information more quickly and transparently. Village officials were provided with digital literacy training to ensure they could operate the system effectively, while the community was guided to understand how to access services online. As a result, public service processes became more efficient and accountable.

Figure 1. PKM Activity Participants



Source : PKM Team Documentation, 2026

The second stage is strengthening community food security. This program was implemented by encouraging the use of household yards for family food gardens. The community received training on organic farming techniques, diversification of horticultural crops, and post-harvest management for household needs. In addition, farmer groups and community seed banks were established as platforms for collaboration and program sustainability. This approach is



Journal of Community Service (JoCS)

Volume 2 Nomor 1 Tahun 2026

expected to reduce the community's dependence on external food supplies while lowering household expenses.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of the Community Service Program (PKM) in Girian Bawah Village produced significant achievements in three main aspects: digitalization of village services, strengthening of food security, and empowerment of village economic institutions.

In the aspect of digitalization of village services, the application-based information system brought tangible changes to administrative processes. The time required for managing population documents and certificates was significantly reduced compared to the previous manual system. Transparency improved as residents could monitor the status of services online, thereby increasing trust in village officials. This demonstrates that digitalization not only accelerates service delivery but also strengthens the accountability of village governance.

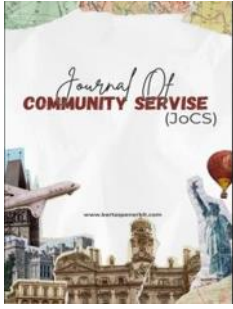
In terms of food security, the family food garden program successfully encouraged active community participation. Fifteen households utilized their yard land to cultivate vegetables and horticultural crops using organic farming techniques. Harvests were used to meet household needs, reducing dependence on external food supplies. Furthermore, farmer groups and community seed banks were established as platforms for collaboration and program sustainability. The direct impact was a reduction in household expenditure on food and an increased awareness of the importance of diversifying local food sources.

Figure 2. Socialisation Of Digital Information Systems For Public Services,



Source : PKM Team Documentation, 2026

Meanwhile, in the aspect of empowerment of village economic institutions, mentoring for BUMDes and community business groups resulted in improved managerial capacity and accountability. BUMDes began to develop savings and loan units as well as village market management, which provided additional income for the village. Entrepreneurship training also encouraged the emergence of new business initiatives at the community level. Partnerships with



Journal of Community Service (JoCS)

Volume 2 Nomor 1 Tahun 2026

cooperatives and local private sectors expanded business networks, thereby strengthening the role of village economic institutions in supporting local economic development.

Overall, the results of the PKM implementation demonstrate synergy between technology, food security, and economic institutions in strengthening the socio-economic resilience of the community. Digitalization of village services improved efficiency and transparency, the food security program enhanced household self-sufficiency, and the empowerment of village economic institutions created business opportunities and increased income. This discussion affirms that an integrative approach is capable of addressing socio-economic challenges while simultaneously building a foundation for sustainable village development.

CONCLUSION

The Community Service Program (PKM) implemented in Girian Bawah Village, Bitung City, demonstrates that an integrative approach combining digitalization of village services, strengthening of food security, and empowerment of village economic institutions can deliver tangible impacts on enhancing the socio-economic resilience of the community. Digitalization of village services has proven to improve efficiency, transparency, and accountability in public service delivery, thereby strengthening community trust in village officials. The family food garden program successfully fostered community self-sufficiency in meeting daily food needs while reducing household expenses. Meanwhile, the empowerment of village economic institutions through mentoring of BUMDes and community business groups has opened new business opportunities, increased village income, and strengthened managerial capacity and institutional accountability.

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