

BOOSTING ENTREPRENEURIAL MOTIVATION THROUGH COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS FOR DISASTER- AFFECTED COMMUNITIES IN PASIGALA

Fatma Fatma^{1*}, Dede Arseyani Pratamasyari, Noor Riefma Hidayah³, and Moh. Taufik Ridha³

¹ Universitas Islam Negeri Datokarama Palu, fatma@uindatokarama.ac.id

² Universitas Islam Negeri Datokarama Palu, dedearseyani@uindatokarama.ac.id

³ Universitas Islam Negeri Datokarama Palu, noorRiefma@uindatokarama.ac.id

⁴ Universitas Islam Negeri Datokarama Palu, taufikmoh120@gmail.com

*Corresponding email: fatma@uindatokarama.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Disasters only bring impacts, particularly on the economic aspects of communities. All aspects, both directly and indirectly, ultimately lead to the loss of income potential for the community as a livelihood. Therefore, one of the efforts to address these issues, especially for household economies, is to cultivate entrepreneurial spirit through community engagement activities in the form of Islamic entrepreneurship education. This activity aims to increase entrepreneurial interest among disaster-affected communities. The activity was carried out at Huntap Duyu with 50 participants in an offline session at the Huntap Duyu Mosque. The method used was through presentations and discussions with the participants. The activity's outcome is the community's increased interest in entrepreneurship to enhance household economic self-reliance.

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INTRODUCTION

Disasters, inherently unavoidable occurrences, engender profound and multifaceted economic ramifications, delineating immediate and protracted effects. The transient consequences of disasters manifest principally as direct adversities, encompassing the loss of lives, injuries, infrastructural impairments, and perturbations to quotidian economic activities (Samantha, 2018; Sofyan et al., 2023).

At the microeconomic stratum, individuals and commercial entities often incur conspicuous immediate detriments, encompassing asset depletion, temporary or permanent cessation of production, and unemployment. That gives rise to a concomitant diminution of income and

an augmentation of transitory penury (Brown et al., 2015; Sofyan, 2020). One of the most profound exigencies catalyzed by disasters is the erosion of livelihoods. Disasters frequently obliterate the endeavours and enterprises of communities, culminating in a precipitous surge in unemployment. Disadvantaged households grapple with the exigency of securing subsistence, and their pecuniary earnings experience an acutely precipitous declination. Moreover, disasters increase the cost of living, concomitant with precipitous escalations in the prices of commodities and services, thereby compounding the travails of households already beleaguered by economic losses. These engender financial duress upon affected demographics (Yunida et al., 2017).

Several empirical inquiries have substantiated the notion that disasters conduce to a heightened vulnerability milieu, particularly for micro-enterprises and households reliant upon vicissitudinous income streams (Gotham & Greenberg, 2008; Haynes, 2019; Qaiyim, 2018; Runyan, 2006; Sofyan et al., 2023). Consequently, one salubrious palliative measure resides in the cultivation of entrepreneurial acumen. Entrepreneurship assumes pivotal significance within household economic convalescence by effectuating the reinforcement of economic self-sufficiency, thereby capacitating individuals and households to assert dominion over their income derivations. Concurrently, entrepreneurship proffers the auspice of novel commercial prospects or income stream diversification, thereby furnishing a bulwark against post-disaster economic vulnerabilities (Danes, 2009; Grube & Storr, 2018; Monllor & Altay, 2016). In so doing, it augments community economic resilience, endowing them with enhanced preparedness in contending with exigencies and mitigating the impacts of disasters (Yumarni, 2018).

Consistent with the preceding precepts, it is imperative to promulgate entrepreneurship pedagogics, particularly within the purview of disaster-affected communities. Preliminary observations have revealed that a considerable quotient of the denizens domiciled within the Huntap Duyu locale have been victimized by calamities, incurring the forfeiture of habitation and subsistence. While a segment has efficaciously transitioned into entrepreneurial vocations, materializing through the establishment of small-scale commercial endeavours within the precincts of Huntap, others remain in want of didactic and motivational overtures about entrepreneurship. Within this context, the Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business at UIN Datokarama Palu is poised to effectuate a pivotal role in post-disaster community rehabilitation by effecting entrepreneurship outreach initiatives to aid the afflicted populace.

METHODS

The Sharia Banking Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, carried out this activity by forming a Community Service team. The activity was held at Musholla Huntap Duyu with 50 participants who were residents who lived in Huntap Duyu and came from different backgrounds.

The methods employed in this activity include:

1. Presentation method

This method is carried out by delivering material utilizing PowerPoint (.ppt) and a projector regarding sharia entrepreneurship.

2. Discussion method

This method is carried out to provide space and time for participants to discuss related material and problems related to starting a new business. In addition, it is also to equalize the understanding of perceptions between presenters and participants. Meanwhile, the stages of implementing a community service program include planning, implementation, and evaluation. Furthermore, it can be seen in the picture below:

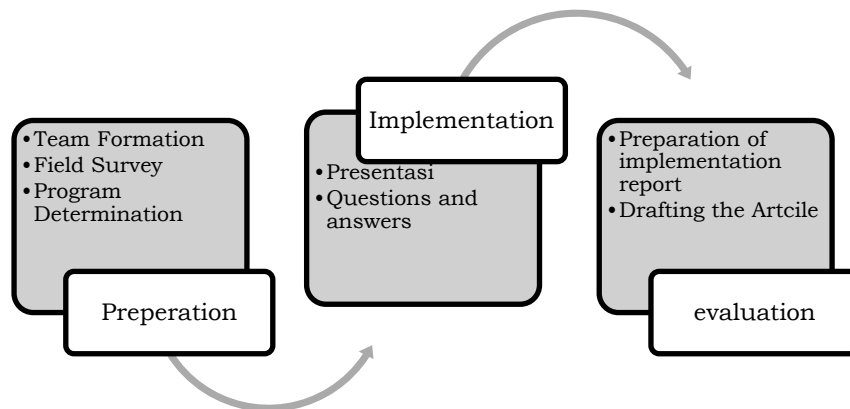


Figure 1
Stages of Community Service Activity

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Participant characteristics

The activity was held on June 6, 2023, for 2 hours, starting at 13.00-14.00 WITA. The location of the activity was the Duyu Huntap Mosque, which was attended by 50 participants who were residents of the Duyu Huntap who had settled for approximately two years and were victims of the Pasigala disaster who lost their homes.

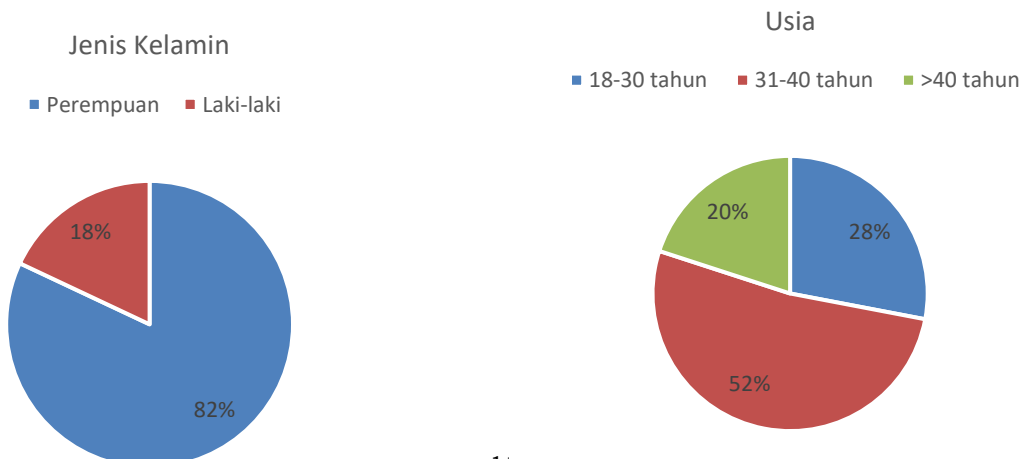


Figure 1. Karakteristik Peserta

Activity Description

As explained in the method, the activity is carried out in 3 (three) stages consisting of several aspects. The first stage is the preparation stage, which begins with forming a team of community service activity implementers determined through a meeting mechanism and authorized through the Dean's Decree of the Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business. Furthermore, the team conducted surveys in several locations. Through a meeting mechanism with various considerations and coordination with faculty leaders, the team decided on the location for implementing community service activities.

In the next step, the team collaborated with the local village and discussed with several Duyu Huntap communities regarding the problems faced. Then, the team offered a program as a solution to the problem that was adjusted to the scientific path of the faculty. In addition, the team, the village, and the community agreed on the time and place of implementation and the number of participants in the activity.

The next step is the implementation of activities consisting of 2 (two) processes carried out, namely the delivery of material carried out by presentation techniques delivered by Fatma as a Lecturer in Entrepreneurship at the Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business. The speaker delivered several materials on how to foster the spirit of Sharia entrepreneurship, including the character that an entrepreneur must possess, the characteristics of a successful entrepreneur, the factors that cause failure in entrepreneurship, and entrepreneurship, according to Islam. Furthermore, it was followed by a question-and-answer session as an opportunity for participants to ask several questions related to material that had yet to be understood and some of the problems faced to start and during entrepreneurship.



Figure 2. The atmosphere of activity implementation

Source: Author's Documentation 2023

The last stage of activity evaluation showed that the activities were carried out well and smoothly. The collaboration that was carried out was attended by the shelter community in accordance with the target participants that had been planned previously. In addition, all participants

have obtained material according to the problems faced by the participants. In implementing the activity, participants looked enthusiastic and actively communicated with the speaker. The evaluation of this activity is then reported as an implementation report as a form of team accountability for the activities carried out and the preparation of articles as the final output of community service activities.



Figure 3. Activity materials
Source: Author's Documentation 2023

CONCLUSIONS

Job creation is one of the critical roles of entrepreneurship in the aftermath of a disaster. With the courage to start new ventures, entrepreneurs provide employment opportunities for those affected by disasters. It is about making a living and providing economic recovery and hope to disaster-affected individuals. Therefore, implementing community service activities by providing counselling related to entrepreneurship for disaster-affected residents in Huntap Duyu can contribute to problem-solving efforts, especially related to community economic recovery.

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