



## UTILIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL OF GUNGGUNGAN LOR VILLAGE IN MAKING CHILI POWDER

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### Abstrac:

Gunggungan Lor Village, Pakuniran District, Probolinggo Regency, is known as an agricultural area with chili as a superior commodity that is the main source of community income. However, the instability of chili prices is often a challenge, causing potential losses for farmers, to overcome this problem, innovation is needed in processing harvest results to increase added value and reduce the impact of price fluctuations. This study aims to develop chili processing into chili powder as a long-term economic solution for farmers, the method used is asset based community development (ABCD) which involves farmers, PKK mothers and village officials in the socialization and training of making high-quality chili powder. This activity begins with a discussion with farmers to face the challenges they face, such as unstable chili prices and limited market access. Training includes the production process, packaging strategies, and marketing techniques so that products can reach a wider market. The results of this study indicate that innovation not only helps farmers reduce the risk of loss due to fluctuating chili prices, but also improves the approach by opening up new business opportunities. In addition, processing chili into chili powder extends the shelf life of the product and expands distribution to a larger market, so this local resource-based approach can strengthen the village economy and improve the welfare of farmers in Gunggungan Lor village

**Keywords:** village, chili, local resources

### INTRODUCTION

Gunggungan Lor Village is located in Pakuniran District, Probolinggo Regency, on the border between Kecik and Alasnyiur Villages. This village is known as a rice field that is rich in agricultural products and abundant natural resources and various natural assets are seen in the form of rivers, rice fields, farmer groups, livestock communities and others. Of the many village wealth assets, chili is a superior asset as a source of income for the community in financing their daily lives. Income from chili can not only meet primary needs, but more than that, chili also makes a real contribution in meeting secondary needs to buy motorbikes, televisions, household furniture and sometimes even fund worshipers to undergo umrah rituals at the Grand Mosque in Mecca. Chili assets in Gunggungan Lor Village have an important and significant meaning in mobilizing the dynamics of the escalator of community life.

This village has a very supportive environmental condition for chilies planted in this village, utilizing the potential of a very good tropical climate so that it produces an abundant harvest with high quality and produces chilies with a

distinctive spicy taste and bright color, making it one of the superior assets of the village, the majority of the people of Gunggungan Lor One depend on their livelihoods from chili farming, the chilies produced are not only sold fresh, but also have the potential to be processed into value-added products such as chili powder, this chili powder has high economic potential because its sales are stable in the market.

Currently, chilies in the market tend to be high in price, especially when demand increases while availability is limited. However, the price of chilies is not always high, because sometimes it becomes more affordable. When the price tends to be high, processing chilies into powder can be the right solution, the price of chilies is usually IDR 75,000 per kilogram, but sometimes it changes, where two days it can go up and the next two days it goes down, processing chilies into chili powder, not only is a solution to reduce losses due to damaged chilies, but also takes advantage of the unstable price of chilies as an opportunity to increase income. Maria Ratnawati (2021). The chili powder produced can be sold in small or large packages, so that it can increase the potential for wider marketing with this step, the potential for chili farming in the village of Gunggungan Lor One can be utilized optimally, in addition to increasing economic added value, making chili powder can encourage innovation based on local resources. Liskawati Kadir (2023).

The inculturation activity in the village of Gunggungan Lor 1 was carried out for approximately one week, the KKN team socialized with one of the farmer communities as well as the RW head, this aims to discuss how to minimize the unstable price of chili into processed high-quality chili powder products. Guntur (2023). This activity began with a casual discussion with farmers to understand the obstacles they face, such as the instability of chili prices and minimal access to a wider market. After that, the KKN team delivered a lesson on product development through managing harvest results into value-added products such as chili powder. By involving farmers and the village head, it is hoped that this innovation will be a long-term solution to improve the welfare of farmers and introduce typical products from the village of Gunggungan Lor 1 to a larger market.

The implementation of cooperation with PKK mothers is an expensive opportunity that deserves to be appreciated and is worthy of appreciation after holding a discussion with the village head and the local community on how to minimize chilies, there is an idea that is approved through mutual agreement. Therefore, this study also requires an innovation in the use of chilies processed into chili powder using the asset based community-driven developer (ABCD) method. This study was conducted by the KKN of Zainul Hasan Genggong Islamic University (UNZAH) which is located in the village of Gunggungan Lor 1.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

This research was conducted for approximately one month, starting from January 11 to February 9, 2025. Community service and mentoring activities were carried out using the ABCD (ant baw community development) approach. The

ABCD approach is a critical method that focuses on community development based on the strengths and assets owned by the community itself, especially in making chili powder.

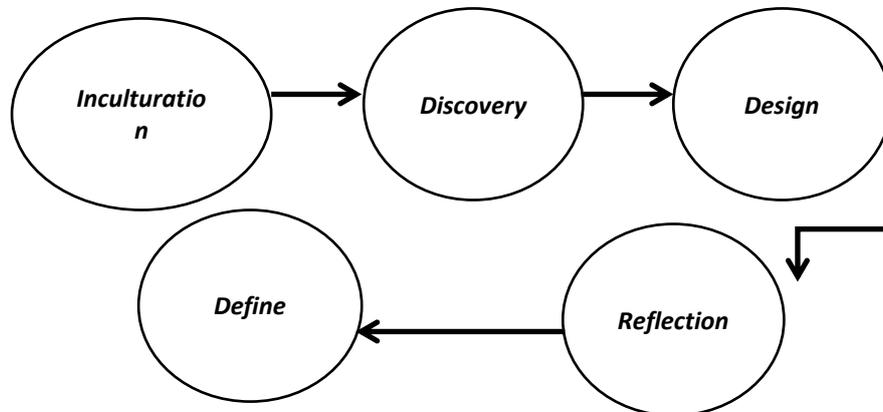


Image 1. ABCD usage stages

This approach focuses on the importance of community independence and the creation of a better order. The main focus of the ABCD approach is on the development of existing assets in its implementation, mentoring is carried out collaboratively, where community members are directly involved in every stage of planning and implementation of activities. This is because ABCD is an approach to community development that is in a large stream trying to realize a social life order where the community becomes the actor and recipient of development efforts in the environment or what is often referred to as community driven development (CDD). (UNZAH GUIDELINES) Therefore, this method is very suitable to be applied in the Gunggungan Lor Satu village community, where residents play an active role as actors and decision makers in the development process.

The stages in the ABCD approach are as follows:

The first stage, namely inculturation, is the initial step in the student mentoring process when interacting with the community for about a week. This process is carried out in depth through visits to residents' homes and direct involvement in garden activities. The goal is to build good relationships and trust between students and the community.

In the second stage, namely discovery, an in-depth search process for positive things, the best things that have been achieved and past successful experiences. This process is carried out through appreciative interviews.(UNZAH GUIDELINES).

In the third stage, devine At this stage, the community moves together by using the assets they have to achieve the goals that have been formulated. This implementation takes approximately one week. After farmers determine the priority scale, the next step is to determine what assets will be developed. The assets used are chilies into chili powder.

And the last is reflection This stage is the stage of examination and evaluation of several activities that have been carried out to ensure the objectives

and sustainability of the program. This process continues for approximately 6 days. KKN students focus on farmer groups in Gunggungan Lor 1 village. Chilies as the main commodity that is abundant in this village have great potential to be further developed. This program has been approved by the village head and farmers to be realized immediately.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### ***Inculturation***

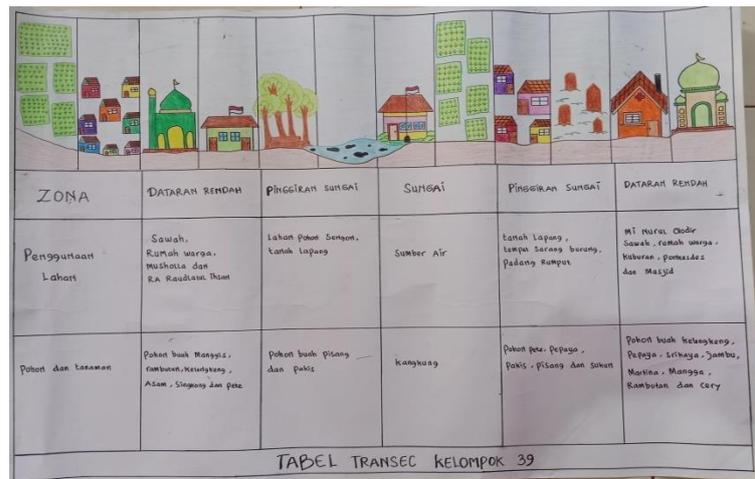
The initial step that can be taken by students in the KKN (real work lecture) program is the inculturation process. At this stage, students are introduced to the village environment, customs, lifestyles and values carried out by the local community. This process aims to make the community understand the presence of KKN students while creating a friendly and trusting atmosphere. With this approach, the community can trust each other and are willing to cooperate in carrying out the KKN program.

This inculturation stage is carried out for approximately a week, through social activities, such as visiting residents' homes, participating in the daily activities of residents and communicating directly with the local community. This stage successfully involved several important figures and religious figures, the figures in question include Mrs. Suamiati as the village head, Mr. Ach Romli as the caretaker of the Al Hidayah mosque which was occupied during this time. A good welcome also came from the head of the madrasah, namely Mr. Mahbub Junaidi S.pd M.pdi and also Mrs. Sumiati Spd and also Mrs. Misyati as one of the residents who had given us direction regarding local traditions. The meeting discussed many things starting from the habits of local residents and about the assets in Gunggungan Lor 1 village.

In addition, this stage is the key to the success of KKN, because this process builds a harmonious relationship between students and the community, when trust has been formed, the community is more likely to accept the presence of students and support the programs being run. Thus, the inculturation stage not only strengthens community involvement but also ensures that the implementation of the KKN program runs smoothly until completion.

### ***Discovery***

In this second stage, the main objective is to identify assets and explore the potential of Gunggungan Lor 1 village. The community that is the focus is farmers, who play an active role in providing information and input related to village potential. One important step in this process is determining the priority scale so that local product processing can develop optimally. Setiyo Yuli (2020). The following is the transectoral of Gunggungan Lor 1 village, there is an FGD in Figure 2.



**Image 2.** transect table of Gunggungan Lor village, Nangkah hamlet

In the picture, the area is divided into five zones, the first: the first lowland is used for rice fields, residents' houses, a prayer room, and RA Raudlatul Ihsan. Plants that grow include mangosteen, rambutan, longan, tamarind, cassava and petai. On the first riverbank: sengondan tree land, open land with plants such as bananas and ferns. Then on the river there is the main water source for residents of Gunggungan Lor village with wild kale plants around it. On the second riverbank there is a bird's nest and grasslands overgrown with petai, papaya, ferns, bananas and breadfruit. Then on the second lowland there is the MI Nurul Qodir school, rice fields, residents' houses, and a cemetery. Trees that grow include guava, rambutan and mango.

After mapping the area, it was found that Nangkah Hamlet has many assets, including human resources, organizations, infrastructure, natural resources, culture, religion and economy that have the potential to be developed.

The following is the asset mapping that we have compiled :

**Tabel 1.** Asset mapping

Nangkah Hamlet		
MI Nurul Qodir	Bridal Makeup	Gypsum Craftsman
RA Raudhatul Insan	Furniture	Marlenggang Maker
Ponkesdes	Agriculture	Chips maker
Sarwah	Cattle Farmer	Ricefield
GespeG	Goat Farmer	River

Students utilize activities such as focus group discussions (FGD) and interviews to gather information about village assets. Dewi Ambarwati (2020). Through discussions with farmers, it was found that the majority of farmers in Gunggungan Lor 1 village grow chilies, chilies are a superior product that is utilized both for personal consumption and marketed as the main source of income for the community.

Meanwhile, in Gunggungan Lor 1 village, chilies have great potential to be processed into value-added products, such as chili powder.

### *Design*

Next, we enter the design stage, namely designing and developing existing assets. At this stage, students together with farmers discuss and map assets and identify the most potential and easy-to-develop opportunities. Ismail Suardi (2022). We and farmers agree to prioritize processing chilies into chili powder. The first step taken is to start the chili processing process so that it can be utilized more optimally.

As part of this effort, KKN students and farmers convey information to the community about the importance of utilizing chilies, we also invite the community not to throw away chilies carelessly, but to collect them so that they can be processed into useful products. Sudaryati HP (2022). It is hoped that this will lead to the realization of activities that can change Gunggungan Lor 1 village to be better.

### *Define*

Next, move on to the Define stage, which are several actions that support the process of activities and innovations about the steps that need to be taken to realize the agreed goals. In this stage, an in-depth formulation is carried out regarding the concepts and strategies that will be implemented and provide a clear picture of what will happen and how to achieve it.

KKN students together with PKK mothers held a socialization at the village office to discuss processed chili products and appropriate processing techniques to produce quality chili powder. This activity provides an understanding to the community about the correct way to process chili and the great potential of chili powder products. The socialization began by explaining the importance of choosing quality chili as a raw material, then the PKK mothers were invited to study several methods and directly practice with KKN students how to process it in Figure 3.



**Image 3.** Process of implementation in processing chili powder

Processing of chili into chili powder in picture 3 is done in the village office. In making chili powder there are 4 stages that must be passed, the first stage: drying chili (reducing water content) fresh chili that has been harvested is washed clean to remove dirt and pesticide residue, after washing, the chili is drained until there is no excess water and the chili is dried in the sun for 4 days, depending on the intensity of sunlight. for maximum results, chili can be placed on a winnowing basket or net rack so that air circulation is good, this process aims to reduce the water content in the chili so that it lasts longer and is easier to grind. Then in the second stage of initial grinding (first blender)

After the chili is completely dry, the chili is ground using a blender, this process aims to crush the chili into a coarse powder so that it is easier to roast. The third stage: roasting (heating the chili powder) coarse chili powder that has been ground is then roasted using a frying pan without oil. The roasting process is carried out for 5 minutes over low heat, then the chili powder is stirred so that it does not burn. This roasting aims to remove residual moisture, strengthen the aroma of chili, and extend the shelf life of the chili powder. After roasting, the chili powder is left for a moment so that the temperature drops before the second stage of refining and the last stage of further refining and mixing the roasted chili powder seasoning is blended again to make it smoother. After reaching the desired texture, the chili powder is added with salt and flavoring to provide a more savory taste. All ingredients are mixed until evenly distributed, then. The chili powder is ready to be packaged in an airtight container to keep it fresh and durable, as can be seen in Figure 4.



**Image 4.** chili powder results

**Reflection**

After the Define stage is implemented, the next step is to enter the reflection stage which focuses on the impact of the series of stages that have been carried out in this case, students introduce chili powder products to the community through PKK mothers in addition, chili powder production is carried out in the village so

that it can increase the economic value for the residents of Gunggungan Lor 1 village. With this innovation, it is hoped that chili powder can become a superior village product that is able to compete in a wider market and provide economic benefits for the local community.

One of the social changes that occurred in the Gunggungan Lor 1 village community was the awareness of the potential they had after being mentored by their facilitator, they became aware of how to process chili properly and develop it into a product with economic value. considering the price of chili which is often unstable, processing it into chili powder is a smart solution, in this way the community can reduce losses due to the instability of chili prices and produce products that are more durable and easy to store after that, they work together to achieve their goals by conducting socialization on how to process chili powder. This is expected to continue. continuously so that chili powder. become a mainstay village product that can provide better and more stable economic value.

This activity provides many results that can be felt by students and farmers, each stage in the asset-based community development (ABCD) approach helps students identify assets in the village of Gunggungan Lor 1. The most important thing is that the community begins to find assets or opportunities as part of the basis for village development towards a better direction slowly, community thinking develops in optimizing the potential of the chilies they have. if previously chilies were only considered as ordinary resources, now with prices that are often unstable, chilies are starting to be processed into chili powder which has high economic value and provides opportunities for more stable income. However, the dedication that has been carried out by students still requires ongoing assistance. for further research, it is hoped that there will be an increase in community capacity in managing processed products, as well as expanding the marketing network so that this chili powder product can be known more widely, thus not only having a positive impact on the village economy, but also creating sustainable business opportunities for local residents.

## **CONCLUSION**

From the results of the analysis that has been carried out using the ABCD (asset based community-driven) approach, it has succeeded in exploring and optimizing local potential, especially in. managing chili into chili powder, each stage plays an important role in building community trust, identifying village assets, designing processing strategies and evaluating the impacts generated by this innovation, the community is not only more aware of the potential they have but also able to reduce losses due to unstable chili prices in addition, chili powder products can be a superior village commodity that has the opportunity to be developed more widely in the market. However, the sustainability of this program still requires further assistance, especially in increasing production and marketing capacity with ongoing support, this chili management can be a more stable source of income for the community, creating new business opportunities and contributing to the long-term development of the village economy.

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