

Capital Fulfillment Strategy For Trigona Honey Bee Smes In Balangan Sembung Village, Mengwi District, Badung Regency

Ni Made Rustini^{1*}, I Ketut Selamat², A.A. Sri Purnami³

^{1,2,3} Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Warmadewa, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author:

Email: sripurnami533@gmail.com

Abstract.

Bali has started to develop honey bee cultivation of the stingless bee type. The type of honey bee that is widely cultivated by the people of Bali is the *Trigona laeviceps* species known as "snake-kele". The cultivation of the honey bee kele-kele (*Trigona* Sp) is now being eyed by the public, because the results of this beekeeping are very promising, while in terms of investment costs it is not too big and this bee doesn't sting. Br Balangan, Sembung village, is one of the villages that has been cultivating honey bees, but they do not understand how efforts should be made to increase the number of bee colonies due to limited capital. Through the addition of bee colonies, it is hoped that the amount of production will increase and be profitable in the long term. In response to this, the University of Waradewa Community Service team provided assistance with the Strategy for fulfilling UKM Capital for the group of honeysuckle beekeepers at Br. Balangan, Sembung Village, Mengwi District, Badung Regency.. Honey is a commodity from non-timber forest products (HHBK) which has many benefits, and there is quite a high demand for consumer honey for catfish honey, but currently the production of honey is still low due to a lack of colonies/ nest of sorrel. Breeders need to add more colonies by buying plots of catfish that already have queens from Kalimantan. In order to increase the capital of the breeders, it is necessary to provide assistance in determining the Strategy for fulfilling the Capital for UKM Honey Bees *Trigona* Sp. in Br. Balangan. Through the fulfillment of capital, honey production can increase so that Br. Balangan becomes a village producing catfish honey.

Keywords: Breeders, Honey and kele-kele.

I. INTRODUCTION

Kele-kele is one of the forest resources that has the potential to be developed and cultivated, this is due to the abundant sources of food for kele-kele. Almost all plants that produce flowers can be used as a source of food for Kele-Kele, both from forest plants, agricultural plants and plantation crops. Honey catfish that are suitable for cultivation include: one of them is the local honey catfish (*Trigona* Sp), namely the *Trigona Laeviceps* species. Usually the type of *Trigona* Sp honey catfish is more often chosen for cultivation because this type of honey catfish does not have a sting so it is easier to maintain. One of the many villages in Bali that are suitable to serve as the development area for honey bee cultivation Kele-kele (*Trigona* Sp) is Br. Balangan, Sembung Village, Mengwi District, Badung Regency. This village is located approximately 30 km from the city of Denpasar. In this village, there are now many farmers who have cultivated/raised honey bees for *Trigona* Sp Kele-Kele.

The effort to develop Kele-Kele honey bees by way of cultivation aims to increase the income or income of these farmers. However, in farming activities such as the Kele-kele honey bee farming business, these farmers do not understand how a farming activity can survive and be profitable for a long period of time. In response to this, the Waradewa University community service team provided assistance to assist beekeepers in determining the Strategy for fulfilling the Capital of *Trigona* Sp. Honey Bee UKM in Balangan. Honey is one of the commodities from non-timber forest products (NTFPs) which has many benefits, and consumer demand for catfish honey is quite high, but currently honey production has not been able to meet customer demand. The low production of honey is due to the limited number of colonies/nests and the lack of capital to buy plots (nests with queens). Beekeepers need additional capital so that in the future Balangan Village can become a honey-producing village that is able to compete in the market and as one of the creative economic developments that can increase the income of breeders in the Balangan community.

II. METHODS

This community service activity is a service carried out by lecturers by involving several students of the Faculty of Economics and Business, Warmadewa University.



Fig 1. Visit of the Community Service Team to honey beekeepers in Balangan Village

The implementation method for the community partnership service program is by directing and training through several activities, including:

- 1). survey and observation,
- 2) interview,
- 3) knowledge transfer and discussion,
- 4) training in preparing proposals,
- 5) documentation as well
- 6) evaluation.

The stages that will be carried out in the implementation of community service activities include:

- a) Dissemination of the PKM activity plan to the target group.
- b) Alternative solutions given to the problems encountered
- c) Giving theory, discussion, and practice
- d) Evaluation of activities and results.

At this stage an evaluation process is carried out related to the results of the activities that have been carried out. If the results of observation and evaluation show that participants do not understand and master the material that has been given, then it will be explained again by holding discussions with PKM activity participants.



Fig 2. Explaining the process of honey production by the service team to bee farmers



Fig 3. Discussion on institutional strengthening with the Kele-kele honey beekeeping group

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the implementation of PKM activities in the Trigona Sp beekeeping group, it was obtained an illustration that in general the management and members were very enthusiastic and supportive of community service activities carried out on the topic "PKM Strategy for Fulfilling Capital for Trigona Honey Bee UKM in Br.Balangan, Sembung Mengwi Village, Regency Badung Apart from that, there are several benefits that participants get from implementing this PKM activity, namely: 1) the level of group knowledge about Trigona beekeeping and efforts to meet capital for business continuity, 2) there is an increase in group understanding on how to prepare and submit proposals for funding requests to institutions finance. From the results of the evaluation of PKM activities, it was found that the group administrators and members conveyed several wishes and hopes that the collaborative activities that had been carried out with Warmadewa University could be sustainable in the form of service, research and assistance because there were still several problems and activity programs that required assistance and assistance.

IV. CONCLUSION

After carrying out a partnership program through the Assistance Strategy for fulfilling Capital for UKM Honey Bees Trigona Sp. in Br. Balangan, Sembung Village, Mengwi District, Badung Regency, the results obtained have formed a proposal for submitting funds to financial institutions. Through this proposal, it is hoped that SME funding will be able to meet capital requirements so that businesses can develop. Through this assistance, the production of catfish honey can be increased with better quality. The number of sales is increasing by packing honey more hygienically and making labels more attractive to consumers, as well as marketing using social media

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The management of the kele-kele honey bee farmer group and members conveyed several wishes and hopes that the collaborative activities that had been carried out with Warmadewa University could be sustainable in the form of service, research and assistance because there were still several problems and activity programs that required assistance and assistance.

REFERENCES

- [1] Anonim, 2014.http://id.shvoong.com/exact-sciences/1969863-koloni-dan-pakan_lebah_madu.2014http://terapi madu.wordpress.com/2014/03/22/perkembangan_budidaya-lebah-madu-di-indonesia.2014.
- [2] Anonim. 2014.<http://lebah.info/proses-produksi-budidaya-lebah-madu.2014>.
- [3] Anonim. 2014.<http://www.bunghatta.info/content.php?content.136>. Rusfrida, D.R. 2006. Peranan Lebah Madu Sebagai Serangga Penyerbuk untuk Meningkatkan Produksi Tanaman dan Pendapatan Petani. 2014.
- [4] BSN, 2002. Madu (Komposisi Nutrisi). Pusat Standardisasi dan Akreditasi Departemen Perindustrian dan Perdagangan RI, Jakarta.
- [5] Mubyarto, 1986. Pengantar Ekonomi Pertanian. LP3ES. Jakarta.
- [6] Petrus Son, A. 2008. Diklat Teknik Budidaya Lebah Madu. Balai Pendidikan dan Pelatihan Kehutanan Kupang.
- [7] Rusfrida. 2006. Peranan Lebah Madu Sebagai Serangga Penyerbuk untuk Meningkatkan Produksi Tanaman dan Pendapatan Petani.
- [8] Sihombing. 1997. Ilmu Ternak Lebah Madu. Gajah Mada Universitas Press. Yogyakarta.