



**Training Reading Calculate Writing or Called With Calistung as an Effort to Eliminate
Illustration Incommunities, Masyepi Village Manokwari District**

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Abstract:

Community service activities in the context of eradicating illiteracy in Masiyepi Village, South Manokwari District, Manokwari Regency, aim to describe and improve literacy and numeracy (Calistung) skills of the community in Masiyepi Village. This service activity started on September 2 to November 2, 2019 at Masiyepi Village, South Manokwari District, Manokwari Regency, West Papua. Activities that have been carried out are literacy and arithmetic training using letter cards and shirt buttons. This training had a huge impact so that it was able to improve the literacy and numeracy skills of the people of Masiyepi Village.

Keyword: Illiteracy, Calistung, Masiyepi Village

INTRODUCTION

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), illiteracy in Indonesia in 2019 was 3.4 million people or around 2.07% of Indonesia's population. Most of the non-literate population is spread across 11 provinces with an age range of 15-59 years. West Java is the only province on the island of Java whose population illiteracy rate is below the national average of 1%. The Ministry of Education and Culture released 11 provinces with the highest illiteracy rate, namely Papua (28.75%), NTB (7.91%), NTT (5.15%), West Sulawesi (4.50%), South Sulawesi (4.49%), Bali (3.57%), East Java (3.47%), North Kalimantan (2.90%), Southeast Sulawesi (2.74%), and Central Java (2.20%). The illiteracy rate in 23 other provinces is claimed to be below the national figure.

Of these, most of the sufferers were blind literacy is located in rural areas whose livelihoods are small farmers, laborers, fishermen, and poor people whose income levels are low. They are lagging behind in the areas of knowledge, technology, skills, and mental renewal and the builder's attitude. In addition, according to Wahyudiati in Badriyah (2014: 107), the cause of illiteracy is due to dropping out of school or never going to school at all due to cultural, social, political, and gender factors. Related to the illiteracy problem, Papua is the population with the largest illiteracy sufferers, one of which is the population in Masyepi Village, South Manokwari District, Regency. Manokwari, West Papua is one of the areas with illiteracy.

Based on Presidential Instruction Number 5 of 2006 concerning the National Movement for the Acceleration of Completion of 9 Years of Compulsory Basic Education and the Eradication of Illiteracy (GNP-PWB / PBA), among others, it contains a statement that the eradication of illiteracy is carried out by mobilizing all forces, starting from the President, Vice President, and Ministers. related, governor, mayor / regent, head of sub-district to head of village / lurah. Technically, a horizontal approach involving various components or community organizations (ormas) is needed (Edrie, 2007). Therefore, it is time for all *stakeholders* such as universities (lecturers and students through Community Service / PKM activities), youth organizations, and the private sector to take part in efforts to eradicate illiteracy in order to increase public interest in reading (Kurniawan, 2005; Ali, 2007). One of the efforts that can be done is by teaching which on this occasion is packaged in the form of PKM activities with the title "Literacy and Counting Training or called CALISTUNG as an Effort to Eradicate Illiteracy in the Village Community of Masyepi Manokwari"

RESEARCH METHODS

implementation of this training is carried out using several stages of the form of activities, namely: (1) the preparation stage, which includes data collection of prospective training participants, agreement on Calistung training collaboration between the PKM team and the Masyepi Village apparatus and the Tuh Tebej NT Community, procurement of teaching materials, Calistung evaluation questions and Calistung ability test questions. (2) The training stage, conducts tests to determine the extent to which the participant's ability to recognize letters and numbers, the training is held twice a week for 3 months, participants can consult on constraint problems regarding reading, writing and counting. (3) the examination stage, the test is carried out by the method of drawing sentences (taken, written, read), dictation (dictating, writing and asking participants to assemble using the provided letter cards), and counting draws (take shirt buttons, count, and evaluate the results) , exams are conducted as a condition that participants can read, write and count. (4) Supervision stage (monitoring and evaluation of program implementation), evaluation is carried out by holding a reading test. Write and count. (5) at the development stage, we donated several books and also learning media aimed at increasing the knowledge and reading interest of the Masyepi Village community.

Broadly speaking as follows:



Figure 1. Calistung Training Stages

In the implementation of this activity, the media or tools used are very instrumental in realizing the success of this activity. The following are some of the media or tools used in the implementation of the Calistung training: (1) Study cards, study cards consist of letter and number cards. The way to use study cards is that the teacher shows the card then the participants mention the letters or numbers written on the card. (2) Exercise Book, an exercise book containing how to write letters and numbers which are used as a means of practicing writing, memorizing letters and numbers. (3) Shirt buttons, shirt buttons are used as a medium that serves to facilitate understanding in learning to count.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

implementation of an illiteracy eradication program with the title of Training in Reading and Computing or called Calistung as an Effort to Eradicate Illiteracy in the Community of Masiyepi Village, Manokwari Regency after being declared passed by LPPM STKIP Muhammadiyah Manokwari and continued with the signing of a community service contract with the chairman of LPPM STKIP Muhammadiyah Manokwari. Furthermore, in the implementation of this activity the community service team divided into several stages of implementing the activities as mentioned above, namely:

1. Preparation

In the preparation stage of this activity, a community service team consisting of five lecturers involved several students to be invited to carry out an illiteracy eradication program in Masiyepi Village. The criteria for students invited to this activity are students who are active in internal and off-campus organizations and are genuinely interested in this program. The selection of students was carried out by providing an interest form in terms of illiteracy and obtaining 10 students from the coastal studio community. Furthermore, the selected students were provided with provision to support the smooth running of these activities.

After conducting selection activities and debriefing members of the service. Furthermore, field observations were made by interviewing the village head and also the head of the Tuh Tebej NT organization, which in this case acts as a literacy community that is both engaged in literacy and shelters the children of Masiyepi Village. In addition to interviews, the community service team also demonstrated or introduced the stages that the literacy and arithmetic training would take (Calistung).

2. Calistung training

In training activities, the community service team formed 4 groups consisting of 1 lecturer and 2 students. The groups were divided based on the age of the participants, namely the age group 9-15 years, 16-24 years and 24-32 years, 33-44 years and 44 years and over.

The training is carried out 2 times a week for 3 months. In 8 meetings a week, reading training is carried out using letter cards and at the end of the meeting an evaluation is held by giving a reading test. In the second month, for 8 meetings, writing training was held in the second

month and at the end of the meeting an evaluation was held. And in the third month, for 8 meetings, a training in counting using shirt buttons was held and at the end of the meeting an evaluation was conducted. After all the stages are done. A final exam is held to determine the level of development and ability of the participants' calistung.

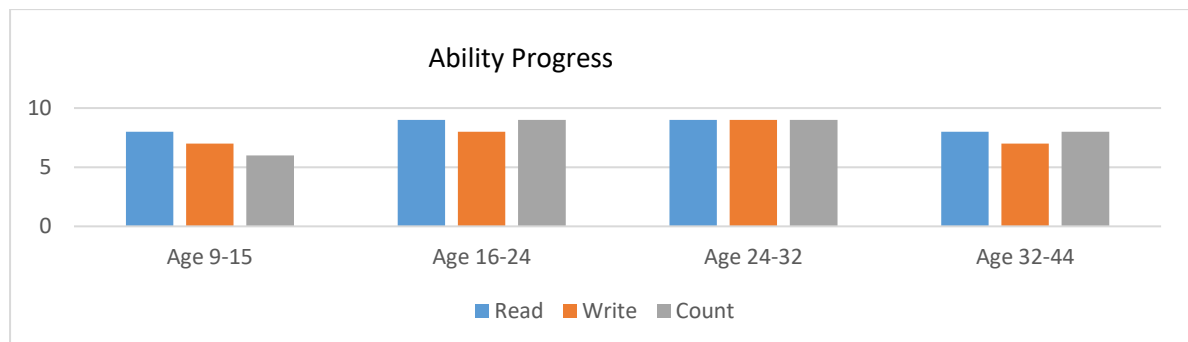


Figure 2. Participant's Calistung Ability Diagram

The diagram above shows the progress of the participants' abilities during the training. The initial ability of the participants was at 0, but after 3 months the ability of the participants had increased until the average ability of the participants reached 80%.



Figure 3. Counting Training Activities



Figure 4. Reflection activities



Figure 4. Finish Calistung training

Some of the pictures above are activities carried out in Masiyepi Village with the service team and several students involved in the illiteracy eradication program.

3. Provision of learning media
After all stages are carried out until the implementation of the participant's ability test. The community service team provided grant assistance in the form of student cards and exercise books which were given to all Calistung participants.
4. Monitoring and evaluation
The monitoring stages were carried out during the month of December by giving a test on Calistung. The test is carried out 5 times a month to be precise at the end of the first to fifth

week. Monitoring is carried out to monitor the progress of the participants' Calistung after this service activity is carried out.

5. Follow-up

plan Some of the follow-up plans for this activity are to form a change in the vision and mission of the Sanggar Pesisir community, which in this case is a community of students involved in this service to add points in the field of education with an illiteracy eradication program, so that there is direct monitoring and visits to see the development of participants in terms of Calistung.

CONCLUSION

The community service program carried out by the Manokwari Muhammadiyah STKIP service team has been successfully carried out for 3 months by producing several activities that are able to have an impact on improving the capacity of the Masiyepi Village community in terms of Calistung.

It is hoped that with this community service in Masiyepi Village, South Manokwari District, sustainable cooperation can be re-established in the following years.

In addition, it is also hoped that the local community can coordinate with the service team in terms of community needs in the field of education, so that a new service can be realized with other aspects.

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