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Manufacturing And Installing Alcohol Barriers In Rt 20 Rw 01 Pematang Governor: Improve Identification And Order

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Abstract. This community service program aimed to design and install gang signs in RT 20 RW 01, Kelurahan Pematang Gubernur, Kota Bengkulu, to improve location identification and neighborhood order. The participatory approach involved collaboration between KKN-T students and local residents through site surveys, design, fabrication, and installation of six gang signs. Data collection was conducted through observation and informal interviews with residents to assess the impact of the signs. The results showed that the installed gang signs significantly facilitated navigation for residents and visitors, enhanced community safety, and fostered a sense of responsibility among the community members. Suggestions for future programs include incorporating local cultural elements into the design and ensuring regular maintenance to sustain the benefits. This program demonstrates the importance of community involvement in environmental improvements and the practical application of student knowledge in real-world settings.

Keywords: *Community Service; Gang Signs; Location Identification; Neighborhood Order; Participatory Approach.*

INTRODUCTION

In many urban and semi-urban environments, clear and visible alley or street signage plays a crucial role in facilitating navigation, ensuring public safety, and maintaining order. Recent studies have shown that the absence or poor condition of signage can cause confusion for residents and visitors, hinder emergency response, and reduce the overall quality of life for residents (Khotimah et al., 2024; Smith et al., 2022). Especially in environments with complex layouts or limited access, difficulty in identifying locations is often a problem, impacting social interactions and public services. RT 20 RW 01, Pematang Gubernur Village, Bengkulu City, is one such area, where the lack of adequate alley signage has been identified by residents and local officials as a significant problem. This condition not only complicates daily navigation but also impacts safety and orderly neighborhood management. The research problem is how the design and installation of alley signage can improve location identification and support environmental order in RT 20 RW 01. Specifically, this research seeks to answer the question: How can the implementation of alley signage installation improve community navigation and encourage orderly behavior of residents? The objective of this community service program is to develop and install functional, durable, and aesthetic alley signage according to the needs of the local community. This effort is in line with the objectives of the Thematic Community Service Program (KKN-T) which prioritizes empowering students to apply knowledge in real community contexts, increase social sensitivity, and contribute to sustainable local development. The

implementation process involves collaboration with community leaders and residents, so that the signage created reflects local identity while addressing technical challenges such as material selection and installation techniques. Through this intervention, it is hoped that environmental accessibility and safety can be improved, as well as a stronger sense of community and environmental responsibility can be created.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this community service activity was a participatory and collaborative approach, implemented directly in the field during the Thematic Community Service Program (KKN) in RT 20 RW 01, Pematang Gubernur Village, Bengkulu City. The activity began with a socialization and coordination phase with village officials, community leaders, and local residents to explain the program's objectives, including the construction and installation of alley barriers, as an effort to improve location identification and improve neighborhood order.

After obtaining permission and support from relevant parties, the KKN team conducted a site survey with residents to identify strategic points requiring alley barriers. This survey included observations of environmental conditions, road access, and community needs for location markers that facilitate navigation and public services.

The next stage was the design and construction of the alley barriers. KKN students and residents worked together to prepare the necessary materials and tools, such as iron plates, iron pipes, angle iron, stickers, cement, and welding equipment. The manufacturing process included cutting the materials, welding the frame, sanding, and installing stickers containing the alley name, RT/RW, and local identity logo. The sticker designs were created using graphic design software to ensure aesthetics and readability.

Once the gangway barrier is complete, it is installed at the designated location. Installation is accomplished by driving the poles into the ground approximately 20 cm deep and pouring a mixture of cement and sand to ensure the barrier is secure. For barriers that do not use poles, installation is performed by attaching the plate to the fence wall of the resident's house using bolts and a drill. The entire installation process involves active community participation and supervision from the village government to ensure smooth and planned implementation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the community service program in RT 20 RW 01, Pematang Gubernur Village, six alley barriers were successfully installed: Cendrawasi Alley, Samurai Alley, Setia 1 Alley, Setia 3 Alley (with two barriers installed), and Puspa Alley. The installation locations were determined based on survey results and discussions with residents and village officials to ensure the alley barriers were strategically located and easily visible.

The process of constructing and installing the alley barriers involved active collaboration between KKN-T students and local residents. The alley barriers were made from strong, weather-resistant materials, with a clear and informative design, making them easy to identify for both residents and visitors.

Throughout the implementation, residents responded positively to the alley barriers. Based on informal interviews and group discussions, residents found the alley barriers very helpful in locating and identifying locations, especially for guests or delivery personnel who previously often had difficulty finding addresses. Furthermore, the presence of the alley barriers also improved neighborhood order by serving as a reminder for residents to maintain cleanliness and order around the alleys. The community response to the alley barriers has been very positive. Residents reported that the barriers facilitate navigation and address recognition, especially for guests and delivery workers who previously often had difficulty finding locations. Furthermore, the presence of the barriers is also seen as improving neighborhood order by serving as a reminder for residents to maintain cleanliness and order around the alley.

While generally well-received, several residents provided feedback that the future design of the barriers could be more closely aligned with local characteristics, making them more attractive and aesthetically pleasing. This feedback serves as a basis for future program development to ensure optimal results and broad community acceptance.

Overall, this activity successfully improved location identification and neighborhood order in RT 20 RW 01, while also strengthening relationships and collaboration between students and the community. The participatory approach implemented throughout the program was key to the program's success and demonstrated the importance of active community involvement in maintaining the results of the community service.



Figure 1. Documentation of the Construction and Installation of Road Crossings

Overall, this community service activity not only succeeded in achieving its primary objective, which was to improve location identification through the installation of clear and easily recognizable alley barriers and improve environmental order in RT 20 RW 01, Pematang Gubernur Village, but also had a broader positive impact on social relations and collaboration between KKN-T students and the local community. Through a participatory approach that actively involved residents in every stage of the activity, from planning and construction to installation of the alley barriers, a sense of togetherness and shared responsibility was created that strengthened social bonds in the neighborhood. This approach was key to the program's

success because it not only relied on the role of students as implementers, but also empowered the community to contribute directly, so that the results achieved were more in line with the needs and expectations of residents. Furthermore, the active involvement of the community in this process demonstrated that their participation was crucial in maintaining, caring for, and continuing the benefits that had been obtained from this community service activity so that they could be sustainable in the long term. Thus, this program not only provided practical solutions to environmental problems but also built social capacity and collective awareness that could be important capital for future community development.

CONCLUSION

A community service program to create and install alley barriers in RT 20 RW 01, Pematang Gubernur Village, was successfully implemented with the active participation of residents and KKN-T students. The installation of six alley barriers improved location identification and supported improved neighborhood order. Residents responded positively, stating that the barriers facilitated navigation and fostered a sense of shared responsibility for the environment. However, future activities are recommended to incorporate more local cultural elements into the design to further enhance aesthetic value and community ownership. Similar programs should be continued with more intensive community involvement and regular maintenance to ensure sustainable benefits. Further research can be conducted to assess the long-term impact of this intervention on community safety and social cohesion.

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