

Provision of Road Signs as an Effort to Clarify the Location of Population Data in Sanja Village

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to educate the importance of providing road signs as an effort to clarify the location of population data, this activity was carried out in Sanja Village, RT 04 RW 02, Citeureup District, Bogor Regency, using descriptive qualitative methods. The results of this study are that the road signboard becomes a barrier between one road and another and immigrants and local residents are easy to find addresses.

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INTRODUCTION

Bogor Regency has 40 sub-districts consisting of 417 sub-districts. Geographically, the area of Bogor regency is located between 6.19° N – 6.47° S and 106°1' - 107°103' East Longitude, which is adjacent to the State Capital as the center of government, services and trade with quite high development activities. (Intermediate, 2015)

Sanja Village is one of the villages in Citeureup District, located between Gunung Putri District and Megamendung District.

This road sign program was carried out at RT 06 RW 02 Sanja Village, Citeureup District, Bogor Regency. Rukun Tetangga (RT) is the division of territory in Indonesia under Rukun Warga (RW).

This activity is against the background of the problem of residents who do not have road signs, making it difficult for other residents from outside the area to find the location/address of residents' homes in the area.

The method used in this study is to plan first, then start the manufacturing process, and finally conduct an evaluation. The result of his research is that with the improvement of this street nameplate, it is hoped that residents will know the barrier between one street and another, and it is hoped that it can make it easier for guests or immigrants to find the road they want to go to so that they make the road nameplate as a direction or as an information board. (Maesa, 2014)

When a person wants to go to a place, the first thing that the person notices is the road sign. Road signs function to provide directions to a place which usually consists of several directions such as forward, right or left. If there are no signs for the way to eat, a person can get lost during the trip.

This activity aims to make it easier for residents or guests who visit Sanja village to find the address they want to go to by designing, making and installing street signboards for the area

METHOD

Research Approach

The methodology chosen for this activity uses a qualitative method that is descriptive. According to Sugiyono (2016:9), the qualitative descriptive method is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism used to research on the natural condition of objects (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is the key instrument of the data collection technique is carried out in a triangulated (combined) manner, data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalization. Qualitative descriptive research aims to describe, describe, explain, explain and answer in more detail the problems to be researched by studying as much as possible an individual, a group or an event. In research

Qualitative human beings are research instruments and the results of their writing are in the form of words or statements that are in accordance with the actual situation

Time and place of implementation

This research was carried out in RT 06 RW 02 Sanja village, Citeureup district, Bogor Regency, from August 30, 2021 to September 30, 2021.

LITERATUR REVIEW

Road Signs

Road signs are signs to indicate the direction of the road designed with poles to know a certain place or location so that it is easy for many people to know. Because if there are no road signs, people will have difficulty finding a location so that it is not uncommon for people to get lost on the way.

Location is a place where a business or business activity is carried out. An important factor in the development of a business is the location of the location in relation to the urban area, the way of achievement and the time of location to the destination. (Swastha, 2002)

Based on the title of the research carried out, namely about making road signs directly in Sanja Village, especially in RT 06 RW 02, relevant studies were found, namely research conducted by Rizki Wahyuni Batubara, Diponegoro University, Semarang. With the title "Determination of Naming in Each Alley in Pagaranbira Jae Village. The results of his research with the activity of determining the naming of each alley in Pagaranbira Jae village are very supported by the surrounding community because this activity is the first time that the community has seen it directly, a student went directly to the field to make a little change in his beloved village and did not forget to give a good name to UNDIP TEAM II KKN for the 2020 period. (Coal, 2020)

Location

Location is the place where the company operates or where the company carries out activities to produce goods and services that are important to the economic aspect. (Jakarta: CAPS (Center For Academic Publishing Service, 2006), p. 129.

The factors that need to be carefully considered in choosing a location are as follows

- a. Accessibility, which is ease of access.
- b. Visibility, which is ease of viewing.
- c. Traffic, in this case there are two things to pay attention to:
 - 1) The large number of people passing by can provide a great opportunity for the urge to buy.
 - 2) Traffic congestion and congestion can be an obstacle.
- d. Spacious and secure parking lot
- e. Expansion, i.e. the availability of a large space for expansion in the future.
- f. Environment, which is the surrounding area that supports the services/products offered.
- g. Competition, namely the presence or absence of similar competitors around the location.
- h. Government regulations Fandy Tjiptono, Service Marketing, (Yogyakarta; Andi Offset, 2014), p. 159.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the road sign making activities carried out in Sanja Village are as follows:

1. Preparation stage

Carrying out permits to the community, especially the heads of local RTs and RWs. Then conduct an interview to ask about the direction to go so that it will facilitate the manufacturing process.

Road signs consist of poles, nameplates and writing. The pole is made of galvanized iron pipe, in the form of a tube measuring 250 cm which is painted using orange pilok paint. The nameplate is made of aluminum Composite Panel (ACP) iron, measuring Length (50 cm) and Width (15 cm and 25 cm). While the writing is designed using computer software and printed using cutting stickers

With road signs, it can make it easier for local residents or immigrants to find the intended address. Road signs can also be used as a barrier between one street and another.

The program of making road signs is very beneficial for the residents of Sanja Village and based on the results of the activities that have been presented, that this activity program receives support from local residents and also from the village head and the head of the surrounding RT RW. In addition, residents also participate in the making of this road sign from the beginning to the end of the construction.

2. Nameplate Manufacturing

- a. Create a letter/address design according to the name of the street to be headed, as well as right/left directions, using the software apk on the computer.
- b. Print the design using a cutting sticker
- c. Cutting the iron material of Aluminum Composite Panel (ACP), according to its size, namely Length (50 cm) and Width (15 cm and 25 cm).
- d. Paste the printed white base sticker
- e. Paste the blue cutting sticker
- f. The road signboard has also been completed.
- g. The drilling process in the completed plate is made using a drill bit 12 machine, because the bolts used are 10 mm.

3. Pole Manufacturing

- a. Choose iron poles that are not easy to rust, made of 3x3 hollow iron.
- b. Before cutting the iron measure the height of the iron to be used
- c. Welding process to join the poles together until they are shaped like the letter T
- d. Then the painting process uses orange piloks
- e. After finishing the coloring, the next process of installing the pole is by drilling the wall first to hold the pole so that it does not collapse easily, then using cement, 20cm deep.
- f. Then the process of installing the plate that has been drilled to the pole that has been installed

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the article above regarding the making of road signs, it can be concluded that first, local residents support and also participate in this Real Work Lecture activity, especially the program in the process of making road signs, then the second with the existence of road signs in Sanja Village, especially in RT 04 RW 02, makes it easier for local residents, both local residents and immigrants, not to have difficulty finding addresses, And lastly, this road sign can be a barrier between the direction of one direction and another.

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