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Socialization of Law Number 2 of 1981 and Law Number 8 of 1999 to Make it Happen Orderly Measuring Trade Through Tera and Retracting Measurement Tools and Education of Traders in Berastagi Market and Students of SMA Negeri 2 Kabanjahe

Junedi Ginting^{*1}, Gustanto²¹Department of Metrology and Instrumentation, Faculty of Vocational, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia²Department of Tour and Travel Operations Faculty of Vocational, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia*Corresponding Author: junediginting@usu.ac.id**ARTICLE INFO****Article history:**

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a global action plan agreed upon by world leaders, including Indonesia, to end poverty, reduce poverty and protect the environment. SDGs contain 17 goals and 169 targets which are expected to be achieved by 2030. Universities are expected to help the government in strengthening SDGs programs. One of the 9th SDGs programs is "Building resilient infrastructure, increasing inclusive and sustainable industry, and encouraging innovation. In line with the 9th SDGs program, the people of North Sumatra Province who are highly dependent on agricultural livelihoods need innovation and empowerment programs to increase their efficiency and productivity. The Karo Regency area in North Sumatra Province has been developed into production centers for agricultural products such as vegetables and fruit. Berastagi is a fruit and vegetable producing center as well as a tourist area. As a producer and tourism center, the government has designated the Berastagi fruit market as an orderly market. However, it was found that the weighing measuring instruments owned by traders at the Berastagi fruit market did not have a valid stamp and had expired stamps, which resulted in a decrease in regional levy income for Karo Regency. Apart from that, the transfer of the D3 Metrology and Instrumentation study program in 2022 from FMIPA to USU's Faculty of Vocational Studies is not yet well known to the public, resulting in a decline in student interest in entering the D3 Metrology and Instrumentation study program, which has been proven to be far below the quota accepted in the 2023 new student admission achievement pathway. For this reason, through the community service program in 2023, it is necessary to introduce the D3 Metrology and Instrumentation study program through socialization activities on Law Number 2 of 1981 concerning Re-Terra and Re-Terra and Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection, education on Re-Terra of Measuring Instruments. Weigh measuring instruments and carrying out re-testing of weighing measuring instruments for students and teachers at SMA Negeri 2 Kabanjahe and re-calibrating measuring measuring instruments owned by traders at the Berastagi fruit market and it is hoped that students and teachers at SMA Negeri 2 Kabanjahe will become informants about the importance of measuring instruments. repeat weighing measurements and have an interest in becoming a translathrough studying at the D3 Metrology and Instrumentation study program, USU Vocational Faculty.

Keyword: Tera and Re-Trace, Socialization, Tourism, Measuring Instruments



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1 Introduction

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a global action plan agreed by world leaders, including Indonesia, to end poverty, reduce inequality and protect the environment. The SDGs contain 17 goals and 169 targets which are expected to be achieved by 2030. Universities are expected to help the government in strengthening SDGs programs. One of the 9th SDGs programs is "Building resilient infrastructure, improving inclusive and sustainable industry, and encouraging innovation" with the target of achieving a higher level of economic productivity through certification, improving technological quality and innovation, including through a focus on sectors. -sectors that have added value and are labor intensive and encourage development-oriented policies that support productive activities, job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation. In line with the 9th SDGs program, the people of North Sumatra Province who rely heavily on agricultural livelihoods need innovation and empowerment programs to increase their efficiency and productivity. The Karo Regency area in North Sumatra Province has been developed into agricultural production centers. Berastagi is one of the fruit and vegetable producing centers as well as a tourist area. As a producer and tourism center, supported by a very strategic geography, 65 km from the city of Medan and 46 km from Lake Toba, so that many local and foreign tourists visit and stop at Berastagi, most of the tourists who come and stop at Berastagi do a lot of shopping in the form of Fruits and vegetables are souvenirs from Berastagi which cannot be separated from the weighing measuring instrument when buying and selling transactions occur between consumers and traders. For this reason, the Berastagi fruit market has been designated by the government as one of the orderly measuring markets where all traceable measuring instruments must be proven with an official stamp. However, the weighing measuring instruments owned by the traders were not traceable because they did not have an official stamp and an expired stamp was found. Apart from that, many traders change the needle on the scales, so that the trader has a profit and the buyer loses, for example, in the case of buying 5 kg of oranges, they are weighed at the market and if they are re-weighed again in another place, it is not the right 5 kg, in fact the difference can reach 600 grams or even more. This happens due to lack of socialization of law number 8 of 1999 concerning consumer protection and law no. 2 of 1981 concerning legal metrology.

This problem will result in a decrease in regional income levies and the emergence of consumer distrust as well as a decrease in tourists visiting Berastagi. For this reason, it is necessary to socialize Law No. 2 of 1981 and law no. 8 of 199 and the importance of re-tera tera. Menera or tera is a matter of marking with a valid tera mark or valid invalid tera mark, or providing written information bearing a valid tera mark or valid invalid tera mark, carried out by employees who have the right to do so based on tests carried out on measuring instruments, measuring, weighing and equipment that has not been used.

Re-calibration is a matter of periodically marking with valid valid or valid invalid marks or providing written information marked with valid valid or invalid tera, carried out by employees who have the right to do so based on tests carried out on equipment. measure, measure, weigh and equipment that has been listed [1]. Calibration is the process of checking and adjusting the accuracy of a measuring instrument by comparing it with a standard/benchmark. Calibration is needed to ensure that the measurement results are accurate and consistent with other instruments. Inconsistent measurement results will have a direct effect on product quality [2].

Consumer Protection is the entirety of the principles and legal rules that regulate relationships and problems between various parties and each other, and relates to consumer goods or services in human life.[3]. A transaction is an agreement between a seller and a buyer in exchanging goods or services. The definition of transactions is as part of company activities, which are carried out in large, medium or small scale companies [4-5].

Based on the analysis of the situation in the partner environment, problems can be formulated, including:

- a) The number of measuring instruments used by traders does not yet have an official stamp.
- b) In 2022 the D3 Metrology and Instrumentation study program will move from the Mathematics and Natural Sciences Faculty to the Vocational Faculty with the new student admission system also changing from a local selection system (SPMPD) to a national selection, for this reason it needs to be socialized to SMA Negeri 2 Kabanjahe to meet capacity. study program considering that the achievement pathway quota that has been carried out has not been met.
- c) The government and community's attention to the importance of tera and re-tera is not yet optimal.
- d) The 9th SDGs program, namely building resilient infrastructure, improving inclusive and sustainable industry, and encouraging innovation, has not been optimally achieved due to limited public knowledge. Therefore, Community Service activities are entitled Socialization of Law Number 2 of 1981 and Law

Number 8 of 1999 to Achieve Orderly Trading Measures Through Tera and Re-Tera Measuring Instruments at the Berastagi Market and Education for Students of SMA Negeri 2 Kabanjahe is expected to help Berastagi market traders and the community, especially Students of SMA Negeri 2 Kabanjahe

2 Method

The method for implementing this service is as follows:

- 1 Socialization of law number 2 of 1981 concerning legal metrologists and law 8 of 1999 concerning consumer protection for students and teachers at SMA Negeri 2 Kabanjahe as well as traders at the Berastagi fruit market. After that, the measuring instruments were carried out directly for students and teachers at SMA Negeri 2 Kabanjahe and the measuring instruments held by Berastagi traders were carried out directly while providing education about the importance of orderly measurements to increase consumer confidence and regional income levies.
- 2 Participatory Rural Appraisal where all students, teachers and traders as targets are actively involved as subjects while a team of experts from universities is assisted by students as facilitators.
- 3 Comprehensive, namely that all community service activities are carried out simultaneously related to the socialization of Law No. 2 of 1981 concerning legal metrology and law no. 8 of 1999 concerning consumer protection was continued by directly carrying out re-testing of measuring instruments and education for Students and Teachers of SMA Negeri 2 Kabanjahe and re-terra of measuring instruments owned by traders and education for Berastagi fruit market traders.

Furthermore, the above method is implemented in 5 (five) stages, namely:

- a) Conduct field observations or surveys to determine the condition of students and teachers at SMA Negeri 2 Kabanjahe as well as Berastagi fruit market traders regarding available resources and the problems they face.
- b) Discussions and interviews were conducted with students and teachers at SMA Negeri 2 Kabanjahe and traders at the Berastagi market to find out the potential of the service program that will be implemented, namely socialization, re-testing of measuring instruments in accordance with law number 2 of 1981.
- c) The community service program introduction activity is that the community service team introduces the community service activity plan towards the target. At this stage, an agreed time and detailed schedule of activities will be carried out including the delivery of socialization material, re-testing of measuring instruments, and education on the implementation of Law No. 2 of 1981 and law no. 8 of 1999 as well as maintenance of measuring instruments. All students and teachers at SMA Negeri 2 Kabanjahe and Berastagi fruit market traders are expected to actively participate in each series of activities that have been planned so that the dissemination of knowledge can be achieved optimally.
- d) Socialization is carried out in the form of lectures and discussions. Re-tracing was carried out directly on measuring instruments and demonstrated on students and teachers of SMA Negeri 2 Kabanjahe and re-tracing of measuring instruments was directly carried out on measuring instruments owned by Berastagi fruit market traders.
- e) Carry out monitoring of the process of re-calibration of measuring instruments and ownership of valid stamps of measuring instruments.

2.1 Implementation Stages

In general, this service activity is carried out in several stages. Each stage contains a series of activities that are documented for producing reports and outputs. The details of the stages in question are as follows:

1. Proposal Submission Stage

At this stage, the team will design a service program for students and teachers at SMA Negeri 2 Kabanjahe and traders at the Berastagi fruit market after discussing with partners. The team will also conduct a survey of students and teachers at SMA Negeri 2 Kabanjahe and traders at the Berastagi fruit market and chat with partners and government officials to see the condition of the measuring equipment owned by the traders. Making proposals also calculates the implementation budget by considering the availability of infrastructure, transportation and accommodation during service.

2. Stage of Preparing Socialization Materials

After making the proposal, the team will then create a schedule for implementing the service and prepare socialization materials for Law No. 2 of 1981 and law no. 8 of 1999 and prepare standard tools for the implementation of re-terraing.

3. Implementation Stage

This program is targeted to take place in June–November 2023. In the implementation stage, students and teachers at SMA Negeri 2 Kabanjahe and traders at the Berastagi fruit market will take part in the socialization of Law No. 2 of 1981 and law no. 8 of 1999 as well as carrying out re-calibration of measuring instruments at SMA Negeri 2 Kabanjahe and re-examination of measuring instruments owned by traders at the Berastagi fruit market.

4. Monitoring and Evaluation Stage

The implementation of this program will be monitored and evaluated by the University of North Sumatra Community Service Institute. Monitoring and evaluation aims to determine the effectiveness of the implementation of socialization and re-evaluate to look for alternatives if obstacles are found in the implementation of service that require quick resolution so that the service program can achieve targets as planned. The results of monitoring and evaluation will be outlined in the final report.

2.2 Reporting Stage

The results of the service program will be reported in 2 stages. The first stage is a progress report which will report the progress of the program which has run 70% (70 percent). The second stage is the final report which will report the results and outcomes that have been achieved during the program. Progress reports and final reports consist of activity reports and financial reports.

In summary, the community service program will be implemented as follows:

1. Making Proposals
2. Preparation of socialization and education materials for Law No. 2 of 1981 concerning legal metrology and Law No. 8 of 1999 concerning consumer protection
3. Implementation of socialization and education on Law No. 2 of 1981 concerning legal metrology and Law No. 8 of 1999 concerning consumer protection
4. Monitoring and Evaluation
5. Compilation and copying of reports.

3 Result and Discussion

3.1 Results of Activities in Community Service

Traders in Berastagi and prospective buyers are very grateful for carrying out this activity, because traders have increased insight and know the importance of tera and re-tera in the community which is very beneficial for transactions between the community and traders, traders also have insight into Law Number 2 of 1981 and Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning consumer protection which has an impact on ensuring that measuring instruments for traders and prospective buyers and consumers receive consumer rights as stated in the Law. The importance of tera and re-tera is to create orderly measures so that traders feel lucky because the creation of orderly trade creates a conducive atmosphere for consumers (potential buyers). Apart from that, with this activity, traders hope that the sales value they obtain will increase with the increase in consumers because trust arises. Consumers really appreciate this activity because consumers who make purchase transactions use measuring and weighing tools that are appropriate (standard) because they can be traced to the tools. standards set by the government.



Figure 1. Reprint of weighing measuring instruments at the Berastagi market

Meanwhile, the residents of SMA Negeri 2 Kabanjahe, especially the students, were very enthusiastic/enthusiastic during the service activities carried out, shown by the serious attitude of the students and lots of questions arose from students and teachers regarding the public regarding the repeatability of traceable weighing measuring instruments. By carrying out this service, all residents of SMA Negeri 2 Kabanjahe who attended this activity will know the importance of re-checking weighing measuring instruments in buying and selling transactions to increase confidence in transactions, and will know the types of weighing, measuring and re-calibrating measuring instruments. , time period for re-calibration, sanctions for violations, the unit that handles re-tatting and re-calibration and especially for students of SMA Negeri 2 Kabanjahe who are very interested and want to continue their education in the Metrology and Instrumentation study program.



Figure 2. Image of Socialization and Re-Testing of measuring instruments at SMA Negeri 2 Kabanjahe

3.2 Outcomes Achieved

Increased regional income through regional levies in terms of re-calibration of measuring instruments due to the emergence of Traders' awareness to re-calibrate all weighing measuring instruments owned by traders to be re-calibrated at the local Regional Government Legal Metrology Unit or Regional Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD), Increased consumer desire to carry out purchase transactions in the Berastagi market with the emergence of order in the Berastagi market. Reduced number of damaged measuring instruments in the Berastagi market which are marked with a cancellation stamp through re-calibration. There were a lot of plastic scales used by traders before the service activities and after the service activities were carried out there were almost no more plastic scales to be found because plastic scales were only permitted for household use in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

3.3 Next Planning

Education for traders needs to be carried out continuously for the next 2 years from universities so that the relevant agencies that carry out re-testing of the measuring instruments owned by traders do not attract protests from traders considering that traders have family relationships with employees of related agencies and the traders at Berastagi Market are homogeneous. So, before the service activity, the measuring instruments owned by the traders experienced problems. Meanwhile, for high school students, outreach needs to be carried out as an extension of information to traders who have UTP equipment and to introduce the Metrology and Instrumentation Study Program as a potential source of students.

4 Conclusion

Socialization and education for traders at Berastagi Market has been successfully carried out as indicated by the fact that the UTTP tools owned by traders have a valid stamp and the use of plastic measuring instruments by traders is almost no longer found at Berastagi Market. Traders have been able to use and maintain the UTTP tool correctly, marked by placing the UTTP tool created by the trader. Increased insight of students at SMA Negeri 2 Kabanjahe as indicated by the many questions asked by students to the Service Team.

It is necessary together with skilled interpreters from relevant agencies to carry out outreach and education about the importance of re-caching UTTP tools to traders so that public awareness about re-calibration becomes a very important obligation to create fair and honest transactions and mutual trust with consumers. It is very important to carry out outreach and education to high schools other than SMA Negeri 2 Kabanjahe so that re-testing UTTP equipment is something that must be carried out by traders as well as socializing the Metrology and Instrumentation Study Program to students as prospective study program students.

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