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KEMANUSIAAN**



**WASTE MANAGEMENT BECOMES ECONOMICALLY VALUABLE HANDICRAFT
MATERIALS IN SUMBERSALAK VILLAGE, CURAHDAMI, BONDOWOSO**

**PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH MENJADI BAHAN KERAJINAN BERNILAI EKONOMIS
DI DESA SUMBERSALAK, CURAHDAMI, BONDOWOSO**

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Abstract

The problem of waste is certainly familiar in everyday life and always increases every year, thus having an impact on environmental pollution, especially caused by plastic waste. One of the contributors to plastic waste, namely in the Krajan Hamlet, Sumber Salak Village, Curahdami District, Bondowoso Regency. The type of waste produced is in the form of waste that is not easily decomposed, such as plastic cups, plastic bags, raffia ropes, and plastic bottles. This is due to the lack of community initiative to sort and select waste and the lack of creative ideas to manage waste to reduce by managing waste properly. So, the socialization and training activities carried out in Sumber Salak Village help minimize the volume of waste and solve the problem of plastic waste through waste management into crafts. This research uses the ABCD (Asset, Based, Community, and Development) approach method with the Borg and Gall research model. The results of this study show that this handicraft-making socialization and training activity has a positive impact on individual assets and economic assets.

Keywords: Plastic Waste; Managing Garbage; Craft Making.

Abstrak

Permasalahan sampah sudah pasti tidak asing lagi dalam kehidupan sehari-hari dan selalu mengalami peningkatan setiap tahunnya, sehingga berdampak pada pencemaran lingkungan khususnya yang disebabkan oleh sampah plastik. Salah satu penyumbang sampah plastik, yaitu diwilayah Dusun Krajan Desa Sumber Salak, Kecamatan Curahdami, Kabupaten Bondowoso. Jenis sampah yang dihasilkan berupa sampah yang tidak mudah terurai, seperti gelas plastik, kantong plastik, tali rafia, dan botol plastik. Hal ini disebabkan karena kurangnya inisiatif masyarakat untuk memilah dan memilih sampah dan kurangnya ide kreatif untuk mengelola sampah agar berkurang dengan cara mengelola sampah dengan baik. Maka, dengan adanya kegiatan sosialisasi dan pelatihan yang dilakukan di Desa Sumber Salak sangat membantu meminimalisir volume sampah dan menyelesaikan masalah sampah plastik melalui pengelolaan sampah menjadi kerajinan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode pendekatan ABCD (*Asset, Based, Community, and Development*) dengan model penelitian *Borg and Gall*. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kegiatan sosialisasi dan pelatihan pembuatan kerajinan ini membawa dampak positif bagi aset individu dan aset ekonomi.

Kata Kunci: Sampah Plastik; Mengelola Sampah; Pembuatan Kerajinan.

INTRODUCTION

The waste problem is certainly familiar in everyday life and always increases every year. As a result, many people are very disturbed by the state of waste, especially in Indonesia. (Mohammad Arridho Nur Amin, Dewi Indriasih, 2022) According to Tuti Hendrawati from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in Dien, Amalia Ilma stated that Indonesia is predicted to produce 68 million tons of waste in 2019 and plastic waste will be predicted to reach 9.52 million tons or 14%. In addition, the more the activity of the population, the more waste produced. Waste is divided into three types, namely dry waste, wet waste, and plastic waste. The dry litter usually comes from dry leaves, tree branches, and paper. While wet waste comes from wet objects, while plastic waste comes from plastic objects. (Mulyadinata et al., 2021).

Plastic waste is composed of chemicals that are not easily decomposed, making it harmful to the environment and other creatures. Lack of awareness from the community and the lack of landfills is one of the reasons people litter, which has an impact on environmental pollution, especially caused by plastic waste. While some communities also do not manage and sort organic and inorganic waste, thus hampering the recycling process. Not only that, people are generally accustomed to destroying garbage by burning it, even though it contains harmful substances that can cause respiratory tract diseases. Air pollution caused by open burning also irritates the eyes. (Setem et al., 2021).

The direct impact of garbage includes the emergence of various infectious diseases, unpleasant odors, and disturbing the cleanliness and beauty of the environment. While the indirect impact, namely flooding caused by clogged waterways and rivers. (Hamdani et al., 2022) This certainly requires awareness from the surrounding community to reduce the negative impact caused by waste through environmentally friendly concepts. An eco-friendly lifestyle is now important for many people because it can build awareness to protect the environment from increasing damage. Steps to live life environmentally friendly can be done through small things, such as reducing the use of single-use plastics and practicing waste recycling processing. (Nasution et al., 2019).

According to the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 27 of 2020 concerning Specific Waste Management, waste management is carried out through systematic, comprehensive, and sustainable activities and includes reduction and handling. (Presiden RI,

2020) This management also involves the 3R principle (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) or commonly referred to as an activity of collecting, sorting, reusing, recycling, processing, and final processing of waste into useful goods and has an increase in circular economy value for humans.(Aminudin & Nurwati, 2019).

The utilization of inorganic waste into reusable products is needed to reduce the burden of disposal in accommodating inorganic waste. The process of utilizing used goods or waste to produce reusable products has benefits including reducing the amount of waste disposed of in landfills, reducing environmental impacts due to waste accumulation, and can increase income from recycled products produced.(Nirmalasari et al., 2022) One form of inorganic waste management comes from several materials, including used soap packaging, crackle plastic, aqua glass, and detergent packaging which is then produced into new items, such as bags, wallets, trash cans, pencil cases, so that they can be sold to improve people's welfare financially.(Payu & Demulawa, 2022).

Making handicraft products made from waste has been carried out by several community groups but has not become something that is included in the waste management system.(Batubara et al., 2022) Therefore, researchers carried out a waste management system in Sumber Salak Village, Curahdami District, Bondowoso Regency by developing waste production into useful goods. Some ideas such as making dream catcher crafts and trash cans are one of the ideas. Alternative activities that support this craft-making activity are through training at the village head's mother's house together with local mothers. Not only that, but we also provide an understanding of the types of waste and how to process them to reduce daily waste production. Processing is carried out by combining plastic sheets into basic materials, either sewing them or attaching them to other materials. There are several advantages of plastic wrap, including strong, waterproof, cheap, lightweight, flexible, and easy to form.

Based on the results of pre-research at the service location, there are several benefits in waste recycling development activities, namely raising public awareness by recycling plastic waste to increase the creativity of the people of Sumbersalak village. Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting socialization activities and skills training in making handicraft products made from plastic waste. In addition, this activity can also direct mothers and teenagers of Sumbersalak village to participate in socialization activities and training on making handicrafts made from waste. The hope of holding this socialization and training is to increase insight in sorting waste, creative skills to process waste, can reduce waste use, and participate in starting a waste bank system so that waste problems can be solved.

Waste Management

Garbage in general can be interpreted as an object that cannot be used or cannot be used and must be disposed of. Most materials that are no longer used will cause harm to public health and the environment.(Rustiarini et al., 2021) Relating to environmental health science, Yadi Hartono, et al stated that waste (refuse) refers to goods or objects that are considered unusable, unused, disliked, or need to be disposed of so as not to interfere with survival.

In addition, Prince Charles Heston Runtuuwu stated that waste has various forms, both in the form of solids, liquids, and gases. The garbage disposal flow consists of three stages, namely garbage collection (refuse storage), garbage collection (refuse collection), and garbage disposal (refuse disposal). There are several classifications of waste based on its origin, composition, shape, location, process of occurrence, nature, and type, namely:

1. Types of waste by origin, including :

- a. Waste from household activities, for example, waste from dormitories, hospitals, hotels, and offices.
- b. Waste from industrial or factory activities, for example, waste from tofu manufacturing factories.
- c. Waste from the results of trading activities, for example, market waste and shop waste.
- d. Waste from agricultural activities, for example, plantation, forestry, fisheries, and livestock waste.
- e. Waste from the results of development activities, for example, infrastructure waste.
2. Types of litter based on its composition, include :
 - a. Uniform garbage, that is, garbage from offices.
 - b. Non-uniform garbage, i.e. garbage from markets and public places.
3. Types of waste based on their shape, including :
 - a. Waste in the form of solids, such as leaves, paper, cardboard, cans, and plastics.
 - b. Waste in the form of liquids, such as used washing water, spilled liquid materials, and industrial waste.
 - c. Waste in the form of gases, such as carbon dioxide, ammonia, and other gases.
4. Types of waste based on their location, including :
 - a. Municipal waste, which is garbage collected in big cities.
 - b. Regional waste, which is garbage collected in areas and outside urban areas, for example in villages, in residential areas, and on beaches.
5. Types of waste based on the process of occurrence, including :
 - a. Natural waste, which is waste that occurs due to natural processes, for example for leaves in the yard of the house.
 - b. Non-natural waste, which is waste that occurs due to human activities.
6. Types of waste by their nature, include :
 - a. Organic waste consisting of leaves, wood, paper, bones, remnants of animal feed, vegetables, and fruit. Organic waste is waste that contains organic compounds because it is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen elements. These materials are easily decomposed by microbes.
 - b. Inorganic waste, which consists of canned bags, iron and other metals, glass, mica, or materials that are not composed of organic compounds. This garbage cannot be decomposed by microbes.
7. Types of waste based on type, including :
 - a. Food waste (food waste including animal feed).
 - b. Garden/yard waste.
 - c. Paper waste.
 - d. Plastic, rubber, and leather waste.
 - e. Wood waste.
 - f. Metal waste.
 - g. Glass and ceramic waste.
 - h. Waste in the form of ash and dust.(Runtunuwu, 2020)

Based on these types of waste, Aminuddin & Nurwati stated that there are several main principles in managing waste, including :

1. Waste reduction (reduce)

The waste reduction process can be interpreted as a way to minimize various activities that can produce new waste. The concept of waste reduction can be done through the :

 - a. Avoid using and purchasing products that produce large amounts of waste.
 - b. Using refillable products, such as using washing liquid with refillable containers.

- c. Reduce the use of disposable materials, such as the use of wipes replaced with handkerchiefs or napkins.(Aminudin & Nurwati, 2019)
2. Reuse

Alfaredo & Firra stated that the process of reusing waste is defined as an action to reuse used goods without having to undergo chemical or biological changes so that an item has various usage functions with a longer time through means of :

 - a. Reusing containers for the same function, such as the use of used cans and bottles.
 - b. Reuse containers that can be used repeatedly, such as when shopping get used to carrying your own shopping bags, so you don't need plastic bags anymore.
 3. Recycle

According to Alfaredo & Firra, the waste recycling process is said to be an activity to reuse items by separating used items that are still valuable. The concept of recycling is very familiar and can be done in various ways. The use of used materials or waste to produce reusable products has benefits, including :

 - a. Reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfill.
 - b. Reduce the impact of the amount of environment that occurs due to the accumulation of waste in several surrounding environments.
 - c. Increase income through the sale of recycled products produced from waste management into goods of selling value.
 - d. Reduce the use of natural materials for the needs of the plastic, paper, metal, and other industries.(Rosariawari & Paelongan, 2022)

Based on this presentation, the importance of waste management has a positive impact that aims to improve public health and environmental quality and make waste a useful and economic resource. Waste management is very good from the point of view of the health of the surrounding environment. Highly integrated forms of waste management include sorting, composting, recycling, incineration, and landfilling. This tradition is used as a comprehensive life effort in overcoming waste problems in a sustainable way.

Making Crafts from Garbage

Siti Husnul Hotima in her research stated, that crafts are the result of hand skills that have beauty value as decoration or usefulness. Making handicrafts whose process is increasingly complicated makes the quality and selling value also higher. The function of handicrafts from waste materials can be divided into two parts, namely the function of crafts as disposable items and the function of crafts as objects of all-encompassing use. The function of handicraft products can be divided into several parts, namely as items that can be used and as ornamental items. Crafts as items that can be used include all forms of crafts that are used as tools, containers, or worn as a complement to clothing.(Hotima, 2019) Crafts as ornamental objects include all forms of crafts made to be displayed or used as decoration or aesthetic works. Usually, handicraft products are produced from hand skills making handicraft items whose main ingredients come from inorganic waste.(Konore et al., 2022).

Meanwhile, Fitria Rosmi, et al in their research stated that the utilization and recycling of plastic waste are very helpful in reducing the volume of waste disposed of in landfills, especially plastic waste. Before the garbage is recycled, a sterilization process is needed by washing the garbage with soap and then soaking it for a while in warm water. After the sterilization process is carried out, the waste can be recycled into bags and wallets that have economic value, making it suitable for sale. The plastics used include soap packaging, detergents, and clothing deodorizers. Then, the materials are sewn in such a way using hands and sewing machines to get bag products of good quality.(Rosmi et al., 2020).

Furthermore, Seri Sakinah, et al in their research stated that one way to minimize the volume of waste is by making crafts from waste. This activity can solve the problem of plastic waste that is no longer used. The process of making crafts begins with collecting plastic cups and plastic bottles around Batu Bola village.(Asmaidah et al., 2022) Crafts made can help the community in increasing creativity and innovation to recycle plastic cups into useful and economically valuable items.(Annisa et al., 2023).

Based on some of these opinions, it can be concluded that crafts are the result of hand skills that have beauty value as decoration or usefulness. Making handicrafts whose process is increasingly complicated makes the quality and selling value also higher. In addition, the resulting handicraft products serve as reusable items and as ornamental items. Making crafts from waste really helps minimize the volume of waste and solve the problem of unused plastic waste.

METHODS

The research method used by researchers is the ABCD (Asset, Based, Community, and Development) approach. This approach is a community-building process that begins with the process of discovering the assets, skills, and capacities of citizens, citizen associations, and local institutions. Starting from the ABCD concept, it is expected to develop an asset-based community to open up possibilities for how to make a real change locally, benefit many people and have opportunities, and have an impact in the long term. The ABCD approach views assets as filled glasses that will then be developed with residents. Assets that exist in a society or a community include individual assets, social assets, religious and cultural assets, physical assets, natural resource assets, economic assets, and technological assets.

The research model uses the Borg and Gall model in small cycles consisting of: 1) conducting analysis; 2) drawing up plans; 3) carry out implementation; 4) conduct an evaluation. This study was conducted by involving 10 mothers and adolescents of Sumbersalak village as a sample. While the data collection techniques used are observation, interviews, and documentation. Observations were first made by researchers to find various problems through field surveys which were then formulated to compile steps to solve them based on the expected condition achievements. Researchers see waste problems that require an active role from the surrounding community and village officials to jointly carry out waste management properly.

Therefore, researchers conducted training that included PKK mothers in making crafts from plastic waste. There are several stages of methods in this training activity, namely socialization, coordination, training and mentoring, and counseling and motivation. Especially at the stage of training and assistance from researchers using demonstration models and direct practice exercises by demonstration. The evaluation of the training activities can increase the motivation or interest of PKK mothers in participating in training and counseling activities, the achievement of productivity results, and responses from PKK mothers regarding the use of plastic waste through questions and answers.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

The results of this service research aim to ensure the suitability of what must be done to truly solve the problem of the existence of waste around the Krajan Hamlet area, Sumber Salak Village. One of the work programs held by the researchers, namely socialization activities and craft-making training carried out sequentially to maximize the waste management program, on June 17, 2023. The results or facts obtained from observations in the field, namely :

1. The amount of waste in all Krajan hamlets and Salak source villages is calculated to be around 9 tons per week with a system of 2-3 transports to the landfill every week.
2. Waste that is not sent to the landfill accumulates in the TPS, so it can pollute the environment, both from waters, land, and air pollution.
3. The cost of expenses to pay for transporting waste to the landfill reaches Rp. 1,000,000 every month and has not been the cost of transporting waste from houses to the TPS.
4. Lack of community initiative to sort and select waste.
5. Lack of creative ideas to manage waste to be reduced in a good way.



Figure 1

*The amount of waste in all Krajan Hamlets, Sumber Salak Village
Source: Researcher Documentation 2023*

The picture can be explained that the garbage is in the entire Krajan hamlet, Salak source village. This also certainly requires follow-up from the entire community in overcoming natural disasters that will occur in the future. One of the efforts to overcome this, starts from small things, such as reducing the use of items that cannot be decomposed, disposing of waste in its place, recycling waste into useful items of economic value.

Making Handicrafts from Garbage in Sumber Salak Village, Curahdami, Bondowoso

Handmade handicraft products made from inorganic waste, namely trash cans and dream catchers. The results of waste recycling then become one of the processes of reducing plastic waste in the environment around Krajan Hamlet, Sumber Salak Village. The creativity of using plastic waste to turn plastic waste into useful goods again has aesthetic value and selling value. As for the positive impact of craft-making, that is, it can develop individual assets and economic assets.

The training program carried out by researchers begins with sorting plastic waste by the craft to be made, cleaning used plastic bottles and several used plastic bags from food waste and other impurities, and making crafts by cutting and shaping according to the desired craft objects. In the next program, researchers conducted training survey activities to adjust raw materials derived from organic waste through training in making waste crafts. Because the survey results obtained were mostly bottles, raffia ropes, plastic bags, thread, and plastic drink cups, the handicraft-making training stipulated two types of products made from organic waste found in Krajan Hamlet, Sumber Salak Village, namely making dream catchers and trash cans.

Furthermore, researchers conducted communication activities with PKK mothers at the training site and collected the necessary materials and tools. Equipment is provided by researchers, while materials are provided by PKK mothers. The concept was made using samples from some 10 PKK women, and when successful, the craft-making program was disseminated throughout the surrounding community.

Follow-up actions carried out from the grouping program and determination of waste objects for preparation include :

1. Meet the head of PKK Sumber Salak to manage the waste bank system in the Krajan Hamlet area.
 2. Traveling around the Krajan Hamlet area while sorting and selecting plastic waste.
 3. Door-to-door counseling that is willing to do individual waste sorting.
 4. Ask for the help of local waste haulers to sort organic and inorganic waste.
- Then the next stage, for training preparation which includes :
1. Contact the village chief to adjust the training time and place.
 2. Contact PKK mothers to participate in craft making training activities.
 3. Purchase the required equipment as well as appropriate consumption.

Economically Valuable Waste in Sumber Salak Village, Curahdami, Bondowoso

The research conducted in Sumber Salak Village is closely related to the circular economy system. This system applies because of the emergence of plastic waste around the environment of Sumber Salak Village. Waste produced by the activities of the surrounding community hurts the environment and living things, so it requires efforts to overcome it. The following is an overview of the circular economy of Sumber Salak Village.



Figure 2
Circular Economy Process of Krajan Hamlet, Sumber Salak Village
Source: Researcher Documentation 2023

The picture can be explained that plastic waste comes from every activity of the surrounding community. The waste can be reprocessed to be used as a handicraft that can provide practical and economic value for the local village community. With the opportunity of this

economic system, it is possible to develop the creativity of PKK mothers in Sumber Salak Village. This provides innovations in helping PKK mothers in small-scale to large-scale business activities.

Discussion

The training process consists of several stages, namely the preparation stage, the implementation stage, and the evaluation stage as follows :

1. Preparatory Stage

a. Preparation of tools and materials

At this stage, it is done by collecting tools and materials needed to support training in making handicrafts from plastic cup waste. The tools and materials needed are: plastic cups, crackle plastic, raffia rope, glue, scissors, matches, and thread.

b. Place of preparation

Before carrying out this activity, a site survey is carried out to understand the circumstances and problems that may occur in the partner area which is expected to facilitate and provide solutions. The next step is to work together and ask permission from the cadets to bring PKK mothers to contribute to the training on making recycled waste.

Based on the preparatory program that has been carried out in the craft-making training activities sequentially in the following table.

No	Date	Training Program
1.	July 22, 2023	The first training was carried out by making trash cans from plastic drink cups. The process of this training activity begins with an introduction to the necessary materials and how to make trash cans. The materials needed include plastic drink cups, plastic bags, burn glue, and scissors.
2.	July 23, 2023	Training in making dream catchers from plastic drink cups. The process of this training activity begins with an introduction to the necessary ingredients and how to make a dream catcher. The materials needed include plastic drink cups, plastic bags, raffia rope, burn glue, and scissors.

Source: *Community Service 2023*

2. Implementation Phase

This activity was carried out directly at the residence of the village head as the head of the Summersalak village PKK, this training was carried out in two days on July 22 and 23, 2023. Each session has different socialization and training, namely :

a. The first session of training made recycled crafts from plastic cup waste into trash cans.



Figure 3
Training on Making Trash Bins
Source: Researcher Documentation 2023



Figure 4
The Results of Making a Trash Can
Source: Researcher Documentation 2023

- b. The second session of training made recycled crafts from plastic cup waste into a dream catcher.



Figure 5
Dream Catcher Making Training
Source: 2023 Researcher Documentation



Figure 6
Results of Making a Dream Catcher
Source: 2023 Researcher Documentation

3. Research evaluation stage

To measure the level of understanding of trainees, the evaluation stage is carried out using the question and answer method. Training materials are presented directly and carried out by one person. In the presentation of the material, it was conveyed again how to make the right crafts, garbage and deam catcher and some of the benefits that can be obtained from the mention of these crafts.

In response to the mothers' assessment of the waste selection process, the mothers said that they can separate waste into categories such as organic and inorganic waste, and can collect plastic cup waste to be used as crafts later. PKK mothers claim that tools and materials are easy to obtain, the process is also not difficult, so they can make their own plastic cup waste crafts at home or later with the PKK group. In addition to plastic cups made into trash cans and dream catchers, plastic cups can be made into other crafts.

CONCLUSION

The results of this service research aim to solve the problem of the existence of waste around the Krajan Hamlet, Sumber Salak Village. One of the efforts that can be done is through socialization activities and craft-making training to maximize waste management programs. Handmade handicraft products made from inorganic waste in Salak source village, namely trash cans and dream catchers. Products resulting from plastic waste have several benefits, namely being useful goods again, having aesthetic value, and having a high selling value. The existence of opportunities from this economic system, it is possible to develop the creativity of PKK mothers in Salak source villages. This provides innovations in helping PKK mothers in small to large business activities.

AUTHOR'S NOTE

The researcher declares that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article, and the researcher also states that the article is free from plagiarism.

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