

Analysis of Training for Making Recycled Textile Waste-Based Accessories in The Tidung Community of The Thousand Islands



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ABSTRACT: This research aims to analyze the training activities for housewives on Tidung Island in creating recycled textile waste-based accessories, so that they have insights and skills to generate income to support their husbands. The research method used is qualitative. Data collection methods include interviews, observations, and documentation. The research results show that the training was conducted effectively, with participants actively engaging in questioning, creatively practicing the creation of recycled textile waste-based accessories. The resource persons delivered the material and demonstrated it clearly and interestingly. The research findings indicate that the training participants have good knowledge and skills in practicing the creation of accessories and selling them to visitors to Tidung Island, thereby enhancing their socio-economic empowerment. In conclusion, this training effectively equips housewives with knowledge and skills to generate income to support their husbands.

KEYWORDS: Training, Organic Waste Processing, Accessories, Empowerment

I. INTRODUCTION

Pulau Tidung is one of the main tourist destinations in the Thousand Islands. On Pulau Tidung, facilities are provided for fishing, swimming, snorkeling, and diving, as well as taking photos on the beautiful bridge connecting Pulau Tidung Besar and Pulau Tidung Kecil [17]. As a popular tourist destination visited by both domestic and international tourists, Pulau Tidung is also faced with the risk of accumulating a significant amount of waste.

Waste is defined as the leftover material from a product or item that is no longer in use. Waste can be categorized as organic and inorganic. Organic waste, being environmentally friendly, can be recycled into useful products, but if not properly processed, it can ruin the landscape, cause diseases, and emit foul odors. Inorganic waste, on the other hand, consists of nonbiodegradable materials that, when buried in the soil, cause soil pollution.

Textile scraps, known as textile waste, are leftover fabric remnants from clothing production. In the Thousand Islands, approximately 30 tons of waste are collected daily. Besides waste generated from residents' activities, a portion of the waste is carried by seawater to the coastal areas of the islands. According to darilaut.id, fishermen collect plastic bottles and cups washed ashore by the sea currents, amounting to 8-10 quintals during the pandemic. Tourist-generated waste accounts for about 10 percent of the total daily waste (<https://www.kompas.id/baca/metro/2021/12/03/30-ton-sampah-kepulauan-seribu-dibuangke-bantargebang-sehari>). The volume of waste and its associated negative impacts necessitate appropriate waste management efforts.

The Thousand Islands Environmental Agency continues to work on establishing a Large-Scale Social Collaboration (KSBB) Waste Movement by facilitating waste management among residents at the community level. This initiative is in line with Governor Regulation No. 77 of 2020 concerning Waste Management at the Community Level, with the aim of reducing waste generation within community areas. Collaborators include educational institutions, private companies, communities, and others.

Another solution is to educate the community on recycling waste into useful items, such as textile scraps being transformed into attractive accessories. This effort is motivated by the fact that the largest source of waste typically comes from household waste, accounting for 40.9%. However, recycling management efforts are still low, at 26.7% [20].

Efforts to sort waste using the 3R technique - reduce, reuse, and recycle - have long been promoted. However, public understanding and implementation of waste management remain low. Angeliana, D.K [1] notes that waste management understanding is limited to waste collection activities, such as collecting and selling waste to communal collectors. The community has yet to realize the importance of waste management and recycling as valuable products. Through various recycling activities, household waste can generate higher economic value compared to directly selling the waste. Additionally, communal waste

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recycling can increase awareness of clean and comfortable environments, prolong activities, and enhance community contributions to building the Pulau Tidung tourist area in the Thousand Islands.

This supports the research conducted by Putra, P.A. and Yuriandala, Y. [16] on "Utilization Study of Plastic Waste into Creative Products and Services." The study explains that waste management through various creations can mobilize and empower communities, expand job opportunities, and create opportunities for improved welfare.

Therefore, continuous empowerment efforts, such as training on waste management and recycling from home, are needed. Empowerment involves providing authority and trust to the community and motivating them to be active and creative in completing their tasks. Training aims to improve community knowledge and skills. This research focuses on creating accessories from recycled textile waste. The research is titled "Analysis of Training in Making Accessories Based on Recycled Textile Waste in the Tidung Island Community of the Thousand Islands."

II. METHODOLOGY

Textile scraps are pieces of fabric made from large-sized fabric remnants that are no longer in use (<https://www.gramedia.com/best-seller/kerajinan-dari-bahan-perca/>). If not managed properly, textile scraps become waste. Waste is residual material from various human activities. This waste material generally emits odor, is unpleasant to look at, and can even cause diseases. Waste can be categorized as follows:

- a. Organic waste, which originates from living organisms and can naturally decompose [13], easily decomposing, such as food scraps, paper, cardboard, plastic, textiles, rubber, leather, wood, and garden waste [10]. During decomposition, especially in hot weather, it can emit unpleasant odors.
- b. Inorganic waste, which originates from non-living organisms, including synthetic products and materials from mining processes [14], such as cans, plastic, iron, metals, glass, mica, paper, etc. This waste cannot decompose and is part of dry waste. Inorganic waste can be sold and processed into new forms, such as decorations, household items, and the creation of visual arts and crafts.
- c. Hazardous and toxic waste (B3 waste), such as batteries, fluorescent lamps, leftover medicines, used oil, etc.

The recycling effort of textile scraps in this study is carried out through training. According to Roger and Caple as cited in Priansa (2017), training is a systematic and planned effort to change or develop knowledge/skills/attitudes through learning experiences to improve the effectiveness of activities or various activities. There are two implications in this understanding. First, current performance needs to be developed due to the gap between existing knowledge and skills and those required. Second, learning is not for future needs, but for immediate utilization. In relation to this research, training is an effort to improve the quality of community life, thus producing products of good quality as targeted. Training efforts are carried out in a structured, systematic manner aimed at achieving mastery of skills to enhance individual and community empowerment.

The benefits of training according to Rivai (2018) are as follows: (1) Assisting in promoting self-development and confidence. (2) Assisting organizations in identifying personal goals and enhancing interaction skills. (3) Building optimism, creativity, and innovation. (4) Providing information on increasing knowledge, competence, leadership, communication skills, and employee attitudes. (5) Improving job satisfaction and recognizing self-actualization.

The stages of training according to Dessler (2013:273) are as follows: (1) analyzing training needs, (2) designing training programs, (3) developing, organizing, and creating training materials, (4) implementing training programs, and (5) evaluating and assessing training programs. Regarding the stage of creating skill products/making accessories from textile scraps/panel fabric (<https://www.merdeka.com/jabar/cara-membuat-aksesoris-gelang-dari-berbagai-bahan-unik-dan-sangat-kreatif-klm.html>), the tools and stages are as follows: (1) preparing tools and materials consisting of one piece of textile scrap fabric, panel fabric, ribbons, scissors, wall glue, thread, pins, ruler. (2) Manufacturing stage (a) cut the textile scrap fabric (b) cut the fabric into spirals (c) start rolling tightly to prevent unraveling (d) after rolling, attach with wall glue (e) reinforce with stitches on the bottom edge close to the point where wall glue is applied.

In training for making accessory products, after it is believed that the community needs skills to make accessories, the basic material of textile scrap/waste recycling essentially begins with sorting textile scrap waste from its source. This management can be done from home, considering that the main source of textile scrap waste comes from households. Sorting from the source, namely households, is the first step before this waste mixes and becomes contaminated with other waste. Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Household Waste Management states that Household Waste Management is a systematic, comprehensive, and sustainable activity that includes the reduction and handling of household waste.

In household waste management, the role of the community is significant, alongside various government policies. Therefore, concerning waste management, the community needs to be optimally empowered. Empowerment according to Ibe (1995) is an effort to provide autonomy, authority, and trust to individuals within organizations, and to motivate them to be creative in completing their tasks as best as possible. Through empowerment-based training, it is hoped that communities will have insight, skills, and awareness

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to manage and recycle waste, turning it into various creations such as accessories. Community wasteconscious behavior will support various government policies.

This behavior change is related to a change in perception regarding orderly waste management, social, structural, and local cultural factors, as well as waste management habits [10]. Community involvement efforts must be made, starting from planning (initial agreements, problem formulation, capacity identification), implementation, and evaluation (utilization) of household waste management [12].

This behavior change is a lengthy process that must be carried out through various sustainable empowerment efforts. Various obstacles in changing behavior, especially due to the lack of community desire to preserve the environment, are yet to have standardized waste management patterns within communities.

Waste sorting from homes can be done through the 3R concept. First, reduce is an effort to reduce waste formation by saving the use of items that could become waste or selecting materials that can reduce the quantity and hazardous nature of waste. Second, reuse is the reuse of items without processing or changing their form into new items. Finally, recycle involves melting products to become new products. This 3R process can reduce dependency on final processing sites. Economically, 3R can create business opportunities in waste management, both in recycling and composting. Ultimately, 3R waste management can control undesirable environmental impacts.

The research results of Dirgantara [13] mention that factors motivating waste recycling behavior include knowledge about the benefits of household waste recycling, which generates individual intentions to recycle waste. Each family produces household waste. Household waste usually consists of food scraps, paper, cardboard, plastic, textiles, leather, garden waste, wood, glass, metal, household items, hazardous waste, and so on [10]. The waste referred to in this study is textile scraps. Textile scraps are pieces of fabric made from large-sized fabric remnants that are no longer in use. The tools and steps for making accessories are as follows: (<https://www.liputan6.com/citizen6/read/3914853/cara-membuat-bros-dari-kain-percamudah-dipraktikkan-di-rumah?page=4>)

1. Cotton scrap fabric
2. Scissors - use medium-sized scissors, not too large.
3. Ruler
4. Safety pins - choose safety pins commonly used for sewing
5. Thread - use thread according to the desired color
6. Buttons - choose buttons that fit perfectly for the brooch and match the color of the fabric
7. Brooch pins

The steps to make accessories/brooches from textile scraps are as follows:

1. Cut the prepared textile scrap fabric into square shapes. Cut with a size of approximately 5 cm for 10 sheets.
2. After that, fold the textile scrap fabric into 2 to form a triangle. Then fold each bottom corner to the top corner.
3. Then fold the textile scrap fabric that has been pinned so that its shape does not change.
4. Cut the folds of the textile scrap fabric.
5. Pierce the folded part of the textile scrap fabric until 10 folded parts are connected.
6. Tie off the thread, so the folded fabric meets the last folded part that has been connected. Neaten it, add buttons, brooch pins.
7. Tidy up, and the brooch can now be used.

The benefits of accessories/brooches are as follows: (<https://enimekspres.disway.id/read/660433/mengenal-lebih-dekatakasesoris-bros-buttonscarves-lengkap-beserta-fungsinya/30>)

1. Clothing accessories - wearing the right and quality brooch enhances appearance.
2. Social status - increases confidence and shows a person's class or social status.
3. Hijab clips - keep the hijab tidy.
4. Hijab enhancer - enhances appearance when wearing a hijab outfit

This research was conducted using a qualitative method. Qualitative research, according to Kasiram (2008), is a process of discovering knowledge that uses data in the form of numbers as a tool to analyze information about what is desired to be known. Descriptive research, on the other hand, is a research method that seeks to describe and interpret an object as it is at a specific time. Data collection was carried out through surveys, observations, field studies, literature studies, and interviews.

Surveys, observations, and field studies were conducted in the Tidung Village, Thousand Islands.

The research was conducted from December 18, 2023, to April 2024, involving 20 mothers in the Tidung Village, Thousand Islands. The selection of Tidung Village, Thousand Islands, was made because this area is a core area of tourist destinations where cleanliness and comfort are crucial factors for attracting tourists.

The researcher used the in-depth interview technique or direct questioning and observation. Interviews were conducted with participants, training participants, and local residents. According to Nazir (2014), data collection is a systematic and standardized

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procedure to obtain the required data, and several methods that can be applied include direct observation methods, methods using questions, and specific methods. The population consisted of 20 housewives. The research sample used purposive random sampling with the following criteria: (1) housewives, (2) participants in product creation practice training, and (3) willing to be respondents. The analysis technique in this research refers to the opinion of Miles and Huberman as follows: (1) Data reduction, (2) Data presentation, (3) Drawing conclusions.

III. RESULT

The research results indicate that the training begins with the preparation of tools and materials for recycling waste/fabric scraps to be recycled into various accessories. These fabric scraps are indeed considered as waste. Waste is the byproduct of human activities that poses an environmental burden due to its dirty, smelly, and attracting animals. The waste in this study includes inorganic waste, specifically textile scraps originating from unused fabric remnants. This type of waste cannot decompose and is part of dry waste. Nevertheless, this inorganic waste can be transformed into various new creations, such as accessories, decorations, household items, and works of art and crafts.

In this study, efforts were made to approach community figures to encourage the community to engage in recycling activities and turn waste into various accessory creations. This is in line with the opinion of Damanhuri [10] that in household waste management activities, the role of the community is significant alongside various government policies. The conscious waste behavior of the community can support various government policies and programs. Behavioral change in waste recycling is related to changes in community perception regarding orderly and systematic waste recycling, social factors, local structure and culture, as well as waste management habits. This is also supported by the opinion of Dirgantara [12] that community engagement efforts must be carried out starting from planning (making initial agreements, problem formulation, identifying support capacity), implementation, and evaluation (utilization) of household waste management.

Behavioral change through waste recycling is a long process that must be carried out continuously. The obstacles in changing community behavior, especially due to the lack of a widespread desire to preserve the environment, are evident. Additionally, there is also a lack of standardized patterns in waste recycling within communities. Research by Dirgantara [12] mentions that the motivating factor for waste recycling behavior is knowledge about the benefits of household waste recycling, which generates individual intentions to recycle waste.

During the training, the collection of waste/fabric scraps originates from households, considering that the main source of waste comes from household waste. Waste sorting is the initial step before this waste gets contaminated with other types of waste. This is in accordance with Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Household Waste Management as a systematic, comprehensive, and sustainable activity that includes reducing and handling household waste.

The research findings indicate that the material was delivered by the resource person clearly. The material includes knowledge about waste, types of waste, waste sources, waste management, and 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle), as well as recycling practices, namely handling textile waste/fabric scraps into brooch accessories. This is in line with the opinion of Damanhuri [10] that household waste includes waste such as food leftovers, paper, cardboard, plastic, textiles, leather, garden waste, wood, glass, metal, household items, hazardous waste, and so on. Insight into waste and its management is the main material because with complete knowledge about waste like fabric scraps and their recycling, training participants will be more motivated to genuinely recycle and turn them into attractive accessory products. According to the research results of Dirgantara [12], the motivating factor for waste recycling behavior is knowledge about the benefits of household waste recycling.

In this training, the tools and materials prepared, and the steps for recycling textile/fabric scraps into accessories are as follows: The tools are as follows: (1) Cotton fabric scraps, (2) Medium-sized scissors, (3) Ruler, (4) Push pin, choose push pin (5) Thread, (6) Buttons, (7) Brooch pins. The practice of making accessories/brooches from fabric scraps is carried out as follows: (1) Cut fabric scraps into square shapes about 5 cm each, a total of 10 pieces. (2) Fold the fabric scraps into two to form a triangle and fold each bottom corner to the top corner. (3) Fold the fabric scraps pierced by push pins to maintain their shape. (4) Cut the folded fabric scraps. (5) Pierce the folded fabric scraps until they are intertwined into 10 folds. (6) Tie off the thread, so the folded fabric meets the last fold that has been intertwined, tidy up, add buttons, and add brooch pins (7) The final step is to tidy everything up, including using brooch accessories. The practice tools and steps are in line with the concept presented on the website mentioned. It can be said that recycling fabric scraps into accessories is done with steps according to the concept mentioned above, namely cutting fabric scraps into square shapes, folding them into triangles, folding the bottom corners to the top corners, piercing them with push pins, cutting the folds, piercing the fabric until they are intertwined, tying off the thread, adding buttons and brooch pins, and tidying everything up.

All research respondents stated that training participants could make these brooch accessories well, neatly, on time, and attractively. According to research respondents, all stages of making brooch accessories from fabric scraps are quite easy as long as the concepts and practices delivered by the resource person are followed and paid attention to. Additionally, respondents also have high motivation in making various accessory creations.

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Respondents also stated that the brooch accessories they made are of high quality and attractive, thus increasing the charm and confidence of the wearers. Through the use of these accessories, respondents said they would enhance their social status. Besides personal interests, brooch accessories can also be sold to both domestic and international tourists visiting Pulau Tidung. Finally, it can be said that this training is truly beneficial. Textile waste recycling-based training in the form of fabric scraps is indeed an effort made to improve the socio-economic life of the community. This is in line with the training concept according to the opinion of Roger and Caple in (Priansa, 2017) that training is a systematic and planned effort to change or develop knowledge/skills/attitudes through learning experiences in order to improve the effectiveness of activities or various activities.

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The training for making brooch accessories based on recycling textile waste is truly beneficial for (1) personal development and self-confidence (2) Assisting organizations in measuring personal goals and developing interaction skills (3) Building attitudes and behaviors of optimism, loyalty, and creativity (4) Improving the quality/ability/skill of community members (5) Developing the competencies of the community, both individual and collective competencies. The various benefits of training for making accessory brooches based on recycling textile/fabric scraps are in line with Rivai's opinion (2018) as follows: (1) Assisting in promoting and achieving personal development and self-confidence. (2) Assisting organizations in detecting personal goals and improving interaction skills (3) Building optimism, creativity, and innovation (4) Developing knowledge, competence, leadership, communication skills, and attitudes (5) Increasing satisfaction and recognition of actualization.

The research results indicate that after the training evaluation, it was considered successful because it met the following indicators:

- a. Success in the target number of participants, which is 20 people with a very good criteria, namely all participants attended. The committee from Tidung sub-district also played a role in planning the implementation, evaluation, and feedback closure very well.
- b. The training objectives were achieved up to 80% (good category). The participating mothers were able to gain complete knowledge about how to process textile/fabric scraps and turn them into attractive accessory products with various creations.
- c. The participating mothers successfully acquired the skills to process textile waste and recycle it into useful products, namely attractive accessories with good sales value, especially for tourists visiting Pulau Tidung, thus ultimately, the respondents gained empowerment, especially socio-economically, to help their husbands' income.
- d. Research respondents were also able to practice all training materials as targeted, namely the study of waste, types of waste, 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle), processing of textile/fabric waste through recycling into various sweet and attractive brooch accessories.
- e. Research respondents were able to master the material conceptually and skillfully categorized as good (80%). This is supported by the use of lecture, question and answer, and demonstration methods, as well as direct practice in making various accessories based on recycling textile/fabric scraps.

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IV. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the comprehensive description of the research data in the previous section, it can be concluded that the training on recycling textile/fabric scraps into attractive accessories has successfully built the knowledge and skills of the mothers, enabling them to contribute to their husbands' income. Participants understand the benefits of recycling textile waste and realize that their skills in recycling textile/fabric scraps contribute to their socio-economic development. The research results show that the activity of recycling textile/fabric scraps is enjoyable and enhances their satisfaction in participating in the training.

The research findings can be summarized as follows: (a) The training successfully met the target number of participants, which was 20 people, with all of them actively participating in the training process. (b) The committee from Tidung sub-district played a significant role in managing the planning, implementation, evaluation, and feedback of the training. (c) The training objectives were achieved at a good level (80%), supported by the use of lecture, question and answer, demonstration, and direct practice methods in making various accessories based on recycling textile/fabric scraps. Research respondents expressed satisfaction with the training as they gained comprehensive knowledge about recycling textile/fabric scraps and turning them into attractive accessories. The participating mothers successfully acquired the skills to recycle fabric scraps into attractive and high-value accessories, especially for tourists visiting Pulau Tidung. Respondents were able to practice all training materials according to the targets, covering waste scope, types of waste, 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle), and turning fabric scraps into various sweet and attractive brooch accessories.

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