

An Assistance Processing Waste into Crafts to Increase the Creativity of TPQ Al Ikhlas Students at Tanjung Harapan Village

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Abstract	Article Info
<p>The service activity of UMALA Metro lecturers and students in Tanjung Harapan Village is "Internalization of Ahlusunnah Wal Jama'ah Values in Forming Community Character and Empowering Creative Economy Based on Local Potential", while producing work that will be useful and memorable for the community in Tanjung Harapan Village, Seputih Banyak District. The aim of this activity is to provide an alternative to the waste problem that exists in society, especially inorganic waste so that it has economic value and usefulness, as well as to increase the creativity of children in the village, especially students at TPQ Al Ikhlas in making handicrafts from water bottle caps. mineral. The community service program carried out is intended to reduce waste scattered everywhere, which is then processed into handicrafts. Method: PAR (Participatory Action Research), namely service based on problems that are discovered and then provide alternative solutions. Results: The use of this waste makes a craft to increase creativity for students at TPQ Al Ikhlas, using the recycling method to produce a work of artistic and economic value. Conclusion: The introduction of the PAR method using the 5T method (To Know, To Understand, To Plan, To Action, To Reflection) to find alternative solutions to a waste problem makes crafting a form of student creativity.</p>	<p>Article History Received: March 28, 2024 Revised: April 01, 2024 Accepted: May 28, 2024</p> <p>Keywords: Making Crafts, Assistance Processing Waste</p>
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INTRODUCTION

Especially humans, where all living creatures on earth are located is called the environment. (Ilyas, 2008: 154-165) The environment refers to the place where all living creatures exist on earth, especially humans. (Sompotan et al 2022:6-13) The environment is the biggest factor that influences health status. Therefore, environmental preservation is one that is free from all impurities and includes all activities and actions of the community of objects that can harm living things in any way. (Ismet, 2023) To create a clean environment, people need to understand the importance of keeping the environment clean. (Yasril, 2018)

Waste is any item or material that is no longer useful for society and is simply thrown away. (Marliani, 2015) There is a societal stigma that rubbish and everything related to rubbish is something disgusting, dirty, etc. and must be burned or disposed of

properly. (Arzak, 2021:5) All community activities produce waste. Proper and regular waste disposal is the responsibility of the entire community, not just local governments. (Candrakirana, 2015:581-601) Failure to do this will have a negative impact on the environment. (Hardiatmi, 2021:50-56)

Trash in any place is very easy to find. (Farin, 2021) The use of waste in the environment continues to increase, but waste is difficult to decompose or even does not decompose in nature, so it can result in environmental pollution such as blocked drains in the surrounding environment. (Anggraini, 2013) When burned, it causes air pollution and affects the respiratory health of all living things. To prevent this, it is necessary to manage plastic waste. (Hartati, 2023:1-8) Plastic waste can be recycled using the 3R method, namely recycle, reduce, reuse and recycle. (Radityaningrum, 2017) Here we focus on the process of recycling plastic into beautiful crafts. Handicrafts are a type of applied art (practical arts), usually made by hand by craftsmen. (Dwiyanto, 2021)

Efforts to produce products or handicraft items that have a practical or aesthetic function that are suitable for sale. (Hasanah, 2021:135-144) The term *kraftwerk* is defined as manual work that requires certain skills. (Mikelsten, 2020) Craft business opportunities are also very promising. (Syarifuddin, 2022:1-24) In Indonesia itself, there are many handicrafts that are well known in other countries. (Mikelsten, 2020) People's creativity makes things that previously looked dirty beautiful and can even have high selling value. In this mentoring activity, students are taught to develop their creativity in making handicrafts from used mineral water bottle caps.

Waste does not necessarily harm us. (Kuswandini, 2018) Now people can process waste into quality and useful products. (Mucstaqin, 2020) This method is done by turning used bottle caps into key chains, headbands, hair pigtails, pins, and so on. There is always a bottle cap on every mineral water bottle. (Safitri et al, 2016:48-55) It has high artistic value when modified and recycled until it resembles the desired object. Bottle caps that are usually used to make works of art can be taken from any type and brand of mineral water, so it is not difficult to sort and choose which used bottle caps to use.

Tanjung Village (Dewi, 2017:48) Harapan is a village located in the heart of Seputih Banyak sub-district, Central Lampung, with an area of 1127 hectares and covering various types of land such as fields, rice fields and swamps. This village was opened in 1956 by the Directorate General of Land Clearing (DPT) of the Migration Department. After the transmigration site was ready, the government brought in residents from Java in 1968, including 250 heads of families who had children under the age of five. 120 heads of families from East Java and so far growing rapidly.

After all the residents occupied the land of the transmigration community and formed a village government, they named the village Kampung Tanjung Harapan, which means the whole community (residential village full of hope), and occupied the land. It consists of 6 hamlets, namely: Hamlet 1, Hamlet 2, Hamlet 3A, Hamlet 3B, Hamlet 4, Hamlet 5, and Hamlet 6. And to date there are nine Hamlets. namely Hamlet 1A, Hamlet 1B, Hamlet 2, Hamlet 3A, Hamlet 3B, Hamlet 4A, Hamlet 4B, Hamlet 5, and Hamlet 6.

The waste problem that arises in Tanjung Harapan village is household waste. The problem faced is that the waste is thrown into rivers, around houses and also on the side of the road. Because there is no final disposal site, waste in Tanjung Harapan village has become one of the biggest problems in Tanjung Harapan village, so many people deal with it by burning or throwing it away carelessly. Based on observations made in Tanjung Harapan, used mineral bottle caps are still many are thrown away carelessly. So far, bottle caps are just trash that has no useful value. The solution that can be done to optimize mineral bottle cap waste is to make the waste into crafts by stimulating the creativity of TPQ children in the village so that they can create and create a clean, comfortable environment and increase children's creativity, especially in TPQ Al-Ikhlas .

METHOD

The targets of the activities in this service are the community in Tanjung Harapan village, Seputih Banyak District, Central Lampung Regency. Guidance on waste processing is routinely carried out at TPQ as an effort to overcome the waste problem in the surrounding environment. The target of this activity is rubbish waste found in Tanjung Harapan, because this rubbish waste can be processed into useful items and even have artistic and economic value.

Activity Location

Service activities were carried out on January 29 - February 29 2024 in Tanjung Harapan village, Seputih Banyak District, Central Lampung Regency, Lampung Province, Indonesia.

Activity Method

This community service activity is carried out using the 5T PAR method (To Know, To Understand, To Plan, To Action, To Reflection). (Rahmat et al, 2020: 62-71) This method is also used to find problems that exist in society and solve them (problem solving).

The problems in this environment are that public awareness regarding waste management is still low, there is no permanent rubbish dump to prevent littering, and rubbish that can cause pollution is thrown into the river. There are still many people who throw rubbish carelessly. The method used to process waste is a recycling method which is used to produce works of artistic and economic value. (Aminuddin, 2019:66-79).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Waste is a natural process that turns into solid form or remains of daily human activities. (UUD, 2008) Waste is useless and discarded material resulting from human or natural activities that has no selling value. Waste in environmental and health sciences is an item or part of something that should not be used, is not used, is not liked, or is disposed of in a way that does not affect the survival of life. The forms are solid, liquid and gas. (Kahfi, 2017:12-25)

Waste is anything or anything that has been thrown away or is no longer needed. (Anggraini, 2019:201-210) Waste is considered objects that can pollute the environment. Trash is a word that we always hear with our ears and see with our eyes every day. We always encounter trash everywhere. Waste is leftover material that cannot be used but can be made into goods of economic value. (Sukmawati, 2019)

Maintaining a clean environment and encouraging student creativity are the two cornerstones of the activity program. (Muhajirr, 2024:11827-11841) This use can contribute directly to environmental protection, for example by making handicrafts from available materials, such as rubbish or used goods. The intended use is re-use and recycling of items that can still be reused. (Alkhair et al, 2023)

Handicrafts are a type of applied art (practical arts) which are usually made by hand by craftsmen. (Rohman et al, 2019:119-126) An effort to produce products and crafts that have a practical or aesthetic function and are suitable for sale. The term *kraftwerk* is defined as manual work that requires certain skills. (Prasetya, E. R, 2016:154-161) Business opportunities in the craft sector are also quite promising. Indonesia itself has many handicrafts that are famous in other countries." (Gusmania et al, 2019:59-65) Through people's creativity, items that previously looked dirty can become beautiful and have high selling value. This teaching activity teaches students to develop their creativity in making handicrafts from mineral water bottle caps.

Community service activities take place at TPQ, students are taught to provide their own tools so they can handle various things independently. We hope that having these tools and instructions available will foster enthusiasm and independence in our students, allowing them to continue to develop and improve their creative and environmentally conscious ideas.

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This waste cannot be recycled or destroyed because nature is a type of inorganic waste, and cannot be destroyed even if it has been underground for thousands of years. (Writer team, 2008) Guidance during community service activities is expected to increase students' creativity in recycling environmental items, especially waste that cannot be destroyed by nature so that the environment becomes clean again.

This guidance will be carried out by 20 TPQ 3rd grade students who will be divided into 4 groups, each group consisting of 5 students. By using the raw materials that have been provided, participants follow the researchers' instructions on how this waste can provide benefits to the environment around us, and because there is something motivating, students practice their creativity. This activity evaluation investigates how the learning activity process was implemented, what deficiencies existed in its implementation, and the success of waste disposal. (Setiorini, 2018:53-61)

Because students in Tanjung Harapan Village live far from school, so it is difficult to complete crafts in a short time, some rest after school, some recite the Koran after school and some play after school. It is necessary to make other alternative efforts to reduce daily waste generation, because otherwise waste problems will continue to arise. Therefore, it is more important to increase students' awareness from an early age.

Training and exchange of skills in making handicrafts from waste is part of the process of increasing interest and awareness through motivation. (Irma, 2021) Tanjung Harapan village students were very enthusiastic about hearing information about socialization activities and support for making handicrafts made from waste.

It is estimated that the process to achieve this activity will be defined in three steps. For example, in the first situation, students observe waste and process it into useful and valuable items. In this process, students become aware of the school environment and the school environment and learn how to properly sort waste.

The second situation, after students have sufficient awareness and insight into the impact of waste on the environment. Students are motivated and given examples of how waste can be disposed of using various skills and recycled or reused with different skills even with minimal materials.

The third situation is that students are expected to be able to utilize the waste around the TPQ to minimize the waste in the school environment, because it has already been utilized. At this stage, the service tries to stimulate students' creativity by making handicrafts from mineral water bottle caps. Students were asked to collect bottle caps, glue and used cloth and then make various handicrafts.

It is hoped that the process of implementing this activity can help students hone their creativity in handling objects used at school. The aim of making this craft is to help students use the surrounding environment more creatively to create works of art. Therefore, the service program will be handed over to teachers, who will be able to increase the creativity of students at TPQ Al Ikhlas Tanjung Harapan and create more works of art, and the students' final results can be imitated by other students who do not have the skills to make handicrafts using used materials.

Waste processing activities become crafts which are expected to be sustainable in Tanjung Harapan Village in the future, and these crafts have economic value for the people of Tanjung Harapan Village. Examples of handicrafts that are easy to make from used goods and resell include:

1. Crafts from used plastic bottles and cans: You can make interesting things such as: plastic bottles made into plant pots, bottles wrapped in unique wrapping paper can be made into pencil cases, can be made into dolls, lamp holders, plastic flowers, and others;
2. Crafts from used bottle caps: Can be used as bottle cap calendars, bottle cap trinkets, tin bottle cap necklaces, bottle cap animal faces, flowers, etc.
3. Crafts made from used cardboard: Can be used as miniature houses (models), laptop stands, study lamps, toy cameras, dolls, piggy banks, bird cages, etc.

4. Crafts from used straws: You can use them to make crystal chandeliers, plastic flowers, birds, flapping wings, and more.

The stages of making handicrafts from waste are as follows:

1. Prepare tools and materials

Students are asked to provide hot glue, corrugated rope, gauze and mineral water bottle caps. In making key chains, headbands, pigtales and pins, you need to get rubbish and waste (mineral water bottle caps) as the main ingredients. Mineral water bottle caps are washed after collection, so that the used products collected are clean. Next, prepare tools and other supporting materials to make key chain crafts, headbands, pigtales and pins such as glue, scissors, cutters and other necessary equipment. Once you have all the necessary tools and materials, start making crafts.

2. Craft making

Shape the cord into a circle until it matches the diameter of the bottle cap, attach the circle of cord to the cap using hot glue, twist the cord until it surrounds all parts of the bottle cap, glue the bottle cap that has been surrounded by the cord with a larger piece of gauze from the diameter of the circle of the bottle cap, continue twisting the cord until it fills the circle of gauze until it is shaped like a hat, then add knick-knacks to make it more attractive according to each individual's taste.

Figure 1. Ingredients



Figure 2. The process of making crafts from used mineral water bottle caps



A. Driving Factors and Obstacles to Community Service Programs

Based on the service carried out by the author, the factors that influence the implementation of this service include:

1. Program supporting factors

There are several supporting factors for research programs, including:

- TPQ Al Ikhlas students actively participate in assistance in processing waste into crafts with artistic value.
- TPQ Al Ikhlas students were very active and easy to accept and understand the entire contents of the Meeting on Facilitating Waste into Crafts of Art Value.

2. Program Constraints

The following are the obstacles that exist in the assistance activities of processing waste into crafts with artistic value carried out by researchers.

- Time is limited when carrying out activities to assist in processing waste into crafts with artistic value.
- There were several children who did not arrive on time for the Assistance Program for Processing Waste into Crafts of Artistic Value.
- There are children who want to be similar to their friends' work.

Solution

Solutions that can be provided regarding inhibiting factors during the implementation of the Assistance Program for Processing Waste into Crafts of Artistic Value include:

- Set a time to advance Waste Processing to start at 13.30 WIB.
- Providing motivation to TPQ Al Ikhlas students regarding success comes from those who value their time.
- Encouraging TPQ Al Ikhlas students to have their own creativity in combining craft colors.

B. Follow UP (follow up)

The existing Social Work Study Program (KKS) ensures that there is a succession plan to ensure the smooth running of the program. After providing assistance in managing waste into handicrafts of artistic value by presenting KKS UMALA Group 22 students and TPQ Al Ikhlas Tanjung Harapan students, we hope that the activity of empowering waste into crafts will later be continued as a routine activity in Tanjung Harapan village, Seputih Banyak sub-district, Lampung. The center can continue until the scattered waste is managed properly.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the handicraft waste management service program in Tanjung Harapan village was successful and helped the children of Tanjung Harapan village to carry out positive activities. The implementation of this service program also aims to ensure that TPQ children in Tanjung Harapan village can produce useful products from waste that can be sold and have economic value. Processing waste into handicrafts is a method familiar to children in Tanjung Harapan. Usually local people only destroy rubbish by throwing it into rivers or burning it. By recycling waste into

handicrafts, this waste can be turned into something of artistic value, economical and environmentally friendly

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