

Innovation of Shopping Bags Made from Patchwork as Provision for Women's Skills in Bandung Village Rt 01 Rw 05 Gedeg District, Mojokerto Regency

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Received: August 18, 2022

Revised: September 24, 2022

Accepted: September 28, 2022

Published: September 30, 2022

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DOI: [10.29303/ujcs.v3i3.324](https://doi.org/10.29303/ujcs.v3i3.324)

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Abstract: Garbage is used goods obtained from human and natural activities that have no economic value. Until now, waste is still an unresolved problem, one of which is in Indonesia. Patchwork is the remnants of cutouts from fabric-making or convection businesses. The abundance of patchwork potential is not proportional to the processing carried out. The tailors or workers on average do not know the importance of patchwork processing so the patchwork is discarded without being reprocessed. This problem also occurs in Bandung Village. The high level of use of plastic waste can be minimized by utilizing the potential of patchwork through shopping bags made of patchwork (Patchwork Bag). The purpose of this study was to provide education about the importance of making shopping bags made of patchwork and to improve the skills of women in making shopping bags made of patchwork. The research method used is a qualitative description. The results showed that the women in Bandung Village were very happy with the training activities to make shopping bags made of patchwork. This can provide additional insight, improve skills, and can be used for entrepreneurs.

Keywords: Patchwork; Skills; Garbage; Shopping Bag.

Introduction

Waste is an item that is no longer used and obtained from human or natural activities that have no economic value. According to its shape, the waste itself can be divided into 3 phases, namely solid, liquid, and gas. Meanwhile, according to its nature, waste is divided into organic waste and inorganic waste (Hartono, 2008). In the midst of modern society, waste is still a problem that continues to increase. This is not only happening in developed countries, but also in developing countries such as Indonesia. One of the reasons is the high population of Indonesia. Indonesia is a country with the fourth largest population in the world and is inhabited by 200 million people. The diversity of ethnicity, culture, and religion also affects the level of volume of waste obtained from human activities (Riduan, 2021). Waste generated from human activities is 60%-70%, while non-organic waste is 30-40%, and the contribution of plastic waste as the second largest non-organic waste is

14%. Most plastic waste is plastic bags or crackle bags other than plastic packaging (Purwaningrum, 2016). Jambeck et al (2015) stated that Indonesia was ranked second in the world after China produced 187.2 million tons of plastic waste in its waters. Data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry also states the same thing which states that plastic produced from 100 shops or members of the Indonesian Retail Entrepreneurs Association (APRINDO) in a period of 1 year has reached 10.95 million pieces of plastic bag waste. This amount is equivalent to 65.7 hectares of plastic bags (Purwaningrum, 2016). The raw material for making plastic is the result of the distillation of naphtha-type petroleum with the highest boiling point of 36-270°C (Radionsono et al, 2006; Sari, 2017). Naphtha is material for solvents, chemicals, plastics, and gasoline-like fuels (Surono, 2013).

Patchwork waste is also a serious problem. Patchwork is a cloth left over from cuttings from making clothes or making garments (Muzayyanah et al, 2020). Inorganic waste from patchwork can

How to Cite:

Sudarti, S., Angelina, O.P., & Laili, S.N. (2022). Innovation of Shopping Bags Made from Patchwork as Provision for Women's Skills in Bandung Village Rt 01 Rw 05 Gedeg District, Mojokerto Regency. *Unram Journal of Community Service*, 3(3), 96-100. <https://doi.org/10.29303/ujcs.v3i3.324>

have a bad impact on the environment and health if the processing is not good. These impacts include 1) Burning patchwork will increase greenhouse gas emissions, thereby damaging the environment. 2) Damage to biota in the soil for a certain period of time will damage the fertility of the soil and the plants around it. This is because soil organisms play an important role in the process of organic matter decomposition, distribution, mixing of organic matter, and as enemies for pathogens that attack plants (Wisesa, & Nugraha, 2015; Widyati, 2013). Fabric waste includes waste that has difficulty in decomposition so that it cannot be composted. When burned, of course, it will cause smoke and toxic gases that can damage environmental sustainability (Karya and Rebekah, 2012).

Patchwork can be obtained from home tailors or convection companies. However, for the community in general, patchwork is considered normal as waste that cannot be processed so it is categorized as inorganic waste in the environment that can interfere with health and hygiene (Muzayyanah et al, 2020). Tailors usually dispose of patchwork waste in vain and do not know the benefits that will be obtained when the patchwork waste is reprocessed (Suhartini and Regigs, 2020). Patchwork waste can be processed into clothes decoration by combining colors, patterns, shapes, textures, surfaces, materials, decorations, and details (JoeAu, 2020). The variety of waste treatments will be an opportunity for small businesses by utilizing patchwork waste that can provide benefits and be a solution to waste problems (Suhartini and Regigs, 2020).

This problem also occurs in Bandung Village RT 01 RW 05, where residents of Bandung Village RT 01 RW 05 are still relatively high in the use of plastic waste, especially plastic waste from shopping bags obtained from traders. When viewed based on the existing potential, Bandung Village RT 01 RW 05 has a lot of convection and screen printing that produces patchwork waste. Based on these problems and it is necessary to have a solution. The solution that can be done is to provide education about the importance of making environmentally friendly shopping bags, namely from patchwork that can be used repeatedly so as to reduce the level of use of plastic waste.

Method

Types of research

The type of research used is qualitative descriptive research. This is because this study aims to describe and explain the innovation of making

shopping bags from patchwork to provide education and improve skills for women in Bandung Village RT 01 RW 05 and increase household income.

Data source

The author obtained primary data sources through surveys and interviews directly on the target. Meanwhile, to obtain secondary data, researchers used data obtained from journals and electronic literature.

Data collection technique

Data collection techniques used by researchers are through interviews, surveys and documentation. Interviews were used to find out the problems and potentials that exist in Bandung Village RT 01 RW 05 and to find out the usefulness of the program for the target. The survey was used to explain and practice directly to the research target on how to make shopping bags from patchwork. While the documentation is used to take pictures during the activity.

Result and Discussion

The resulting product is a shopping bag made of patchwork. Patterned or plain patchwork is cut and arranged in such a way that it forms the desired pattern of the bag. Shopping bag products made from patchwork are made according to the customer or target requests or desires. Customers or targets can determine the bag model, motif, size, and decoration used. This product is named "patchwork bag".

The product name is derived from the term "patchwork" which means patchwork, "bag" which means bag. The products produced are local products made directly by women in Bandung Village RT 01 RW 05.



Figure 1. Product logo

Product Manufacturing Stage

The activity of making shopping bag products made of patchwork is carried out every Saturday and Sunday for 6 meetings attended by 4-6 women by implementing health protocols. The activity was carried out in one of the houses of the residents of Bandung Village RT 01 RW 05. To make a shopping bag product made from patchwork, there are several steps that must be taken.

1. First Stage

The first stage begins by providing knowledge about the meaning of waste, the impact of excessive use of plastic waste, understanding of patchwork, products that can be produced from patchwork, and the potential of patchwork in Bandung Village and the role of patchwork shopping bags in reducing waste. Educational activities were continued by introducing tools and materials and general manufacturing methods.



Figure 2. Educational activities on waste management

The tools and materials used in the manufacture of shopping bags made of patchwork are: Patchwork, Inner fabric (furing), Webbing (bag strap), Scissors, and Sewing machine

2. Second stage

The second stage is to make small patterns or patchwork patterns. The first step is to make a pattern on paper, cardboard or newspaper with a length of 11 cm and a width of 8 cm. Then the pattern is cut out and placed on the patchwork. Next, the patchwork is cut according to the pattern. The same activity was also carried out on other colored fabrics. In this training, 6 kinds of fabric colors were used. Each cloth is cut according to the pattern of 10 pieces. At this stage, the target of the training is to make two parts at once, namely the front and the back of the bag.



Figure 3. Pattern making activities

3. Three stage

The third stage is assembling and sewing the patchwork pieces. To make the sewing process easier, the pieces of patchwork are arranged in such a way. After being arranged according to the creation, the pieces of cloth are sewn in each row and then continued by sewing the pieces that have been put together earlier to become one whole bag. The same is done for the back of the bag.



Figure 4. The union of the patchwork

4. Four stage

The fourth stage is to make the main pattern or bag pattern. The bag pattern is made with a size of 37 x 36 cm. Then the pattern is placed on a piece of cloth that has been arranged and cut according to the pattern. Similar activities are also carried out on the back of the bag. After both parts are cut, the next step is to cut the inner fabric (furing). Furthermore, the furing, each side of the bag and webbing are arranged to be sewn and the two parts are joined together to form a complete bag.



Figure 5. Drawing up a patchwork pattern

5. Five stage

The fifth stage is to make decorations. A product will certainly be more attractive when added with decoration. In addition to adding aesthetic value, attractive products will increase the confidence of buyers when using these products. In shopping bag products made of patchwork, buyers can order decorations as they wish. However, in this activity, the target of the training was to make flowers as decorations. The first stage to make decorations is to make a circle pattern with a diameter of 10 cm. Then folded into 4 parts and sewn open to form flower petals. Meanwhile, to make ribbon decorations can be done by forming a ribbon pattern then sewn in the middle of the ribbon.



Figure 6. Making bag decorations

Product Packaging

Shopping bags made of patchwork are packaged in cardboard boxes. The reason for choosing to use almost cardboard boxes is that it is a trend in society. In addition, the packaging has a better thickness, thereby reducing the level of product damage. In addition, the thickness of the cardboard box will make the packaging more exclusive. The second advantage is that it can be reused and recycled so as to minimize environmental damage. Storage of almost cardboard boxes is enough to do by folding the cardboard back so that it is easy to store and does not fill other storage areas. Packaged products also

look neater and safer. Hamper cardboard boxes have various sizes ranging from small, medium, and large. Shopping bag products made from patchwork are packaged in cardboard boxes measuring 22 x 27 cm. The selected cardboard boxes are also patterned so that they add to the beauty of the product packaging.



Figure 7. Product packaging

Product Marketing

In the early stages of production, products are marketed through social media Instagram with the account name @patchworkbag.fashion. Instagram was chosen as a marketing medium because the level of usage in Bandung Village RT 01 RW 05 is quite high, both among teenagers and adults. In addition, Instagram is also equipped with an Instagram shop feature so that shopping bag products made from patchwork can be registered through this feature and make it easier for customers to buy. Instagram is also referred to as a social media that has a wide reach so there is no need to worry for buyers who are far away can still order "patchwork bag" products.



Figure 8. Instagram as a Media

Conclusion

A patchwork bag is a shopping bag product that uses patchwork as the basic material for its manufacture. The abundance of patchwork

potential is inversely proportional to its processing. The lack of knowledge and the lack of a place to channel the skills of women have caused the patchwork to be not processed properly by the tailors. With this activity, women in Bandung Village RT 01 RW 05 gain knowledge about what products can be made from patchwork. In addition, the target of the training can be to fill empty free time after completing household chores with positive activities. Another benefit obtained is that women in Bandung Village RT 01 RW 05 can open entrepreneurship by utilizing the potential of patchwork and skills they have as additional household income. Shopping bags made of patchwork that can be used repeatedly can reduce the high level of use of plastic shopping bags that are difficult to recycle and use only once.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank the drafting team who have contributed to the preparation of this article. It is hoped that in the future there will be more service activities to be useful for the surrounding environment.

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