

**Product Creativity and Utilization of Cardboard and Batik Patchwork
A Training Program for MSMEs in Serengan Surakarta**

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ABSTRAK

Usaha UMKM adalah usaha yang dijalankan oleh perorangan, rumah tangga atau badan usaha kecil yang mendorong pergerakan pembangunan ekonomi Indonesia. Pembangunan ekonomi khususnya di Kecamatan Serengan Kota Surakarta mengalami kendala khususnya di masa Pandemi Covid 19. Walaupun demikian warga masyarakat di Serengan, Surakarta, cukup banyak yang menjalankan UMKM dan berperan dalam menjaga perekonomian di masa pandemi Covid-19 ini. UMKM terbukti sangat berperan dalam mendukung perekonomian Nasional. Untuk hal tersebut perkembangan UMKM merupakan masalah yang serius untuk ditangani. Pada dasarnya dalam UMKM terdapat peluang pekerjaan yang baik untuk mempertahankan bisnis mereka, seperti mengurangi pemborosan dengan cara memanfaatkan barang bekas, misalnya, kotak dan kain perca. Tim pengabdian kepada masyarakat berinisiatif memberikan penyuluhan, ceramah dan praktek kepada para pelaku UMKM dan masyarakat tentang bagaimana mengolah sampah kardus dan kain perca menjadi kotak tisu cantik yang akan menjadikan sampah yang tercemar memiliki nilai tambah. Tim memanfaatkan kesempatan ini untuk memberikan pelatihan kepada UMKM tentang cara yang bagus yang dapat menghasilkan pendapatan dan menjaga ekonomi keluarga. Dengan demikian memanfaatkan kardus dan kain perca batik menjadi kotak tisu yang indah dan kerajinan tangan yang indah dan dapat dijual untuk membantu keluarga, masyarakat dan pemerintah Kabupaten Serengan Surakarta dalam mengembangkan kegiatan UMKM

Kata Kunci: UMKM, Peluang Usaha, Pengembangan Ekonomi.

ABSTRACT

MSMEs are businesses run by individuals, households or small business entities that encourage the movement of Indonesia's economic development. Economic development, especially in the Serengan Sub-district, Surakarta City is experiencing obstacles, especially during the Covid 19 Pandemic. However, there are quite a lot of community members in Serengan, Surakarta, who run MSMEs and play a role in maintaining the economy during this Covid-19 pandemic. MSMEs have proven to be very instrumental in supporting the national economy. For this reason, the development of MSMEs is a serious problem to be addressed. Basicall, in MSMEs there are good job opportunities to maintain their business, such as reducing waste by utilizing used goods, for example, boxes and patchwork. The community service team took the initiative to provide counselling, lectures and practices to MSME actors and the community about how to process cardboard and patchwork waste into beautiful tissue boxes that will make polluted waste have added value. The team took this opportunity to provide training to MSMEs on good

ways to generate income and maintain the family's economy. Thus, utilizing cardboard and batik patchwork into beautiful tissue boxes and beautiful handicrafts that can be sold to help families, communities and the government of Serengan Surakarta Regency in developing MSME activities.

Keywords: MSMEs, Business Opportunities, Economic Development.

INTRODUCTION

Product Creativity and Utilization of Cardboard and Batik Patchwork for SMEs, Serengan District, Surakarta as being the activity for the Community Service which is held by giving the Training on how to make "Tissue Pot" from Cardboard and Batik Patchwork Waste to MSMEs group. The event was held in Charisma Shop Hall, Serengan District, Surakarta. Surakarta or also known as Solo is a very comfortable city, a beautiful city and a dream like the slogan of Surakarta itself, namely "Solo Berseri". "BERSERI", also has a meaning or stands for Clean, Healthy, Neat and Beautiful. Besides the comfortable city of Surakarta or Solo, the people who live in Surakarta or Solo are also friendly and pleasant. Surakarta is famous for its culture, trade, tourist spots and also its culinary.

The city of Surakarta or Solo is quite well known as: the City of Radiance, the City of Culture, the City of Tourism, the City of Trade especially Batik, the City of Education and the City of Culinary, Cities that are well-known for their palaces, such like. Kasunanan Palace and the "Mangkunegaran Palace". This city is more directed as a residential area, or more accurately said to be a city of culture and a city of commerce. The surrounding regencies have links that are often called Solo Raya, which are around it. So, with this proximity, Surakarta City has become the centre for fulfilling their daily needs as well as tourism and trade. Along with the development as a business and trade centre for the city of Solo, people who live in Surakarta area gradually led to MSMEs business actors or company executives, who carry out many activities in Surakarta. Meanwhile the supporting facilities which are classed as educational facilities at the level of kindergarten, elementary, junior high, high school and universities. For health services, there are government and private hospitals. infrastructure facilities such as large malls, Sports venues of Manahan, Sriwedari, swimming pools are available. Asphalt roads to villages are in good condition, Modern shopping centres have sprung up in Surakarta, and several hotels in the decade of 2017 to 2020 we established in Surakarta. There are also many good and clean conditions traditional market, such as Klewer Market, Centre of Wholesale Solo (PGS), Fabric Trading Centre, namely BTC, Pasar Gede, Pasar Legi and many other traditional markets in each sub-district. In general, there are busy activities in Surakarta.

The Covid-19 Pandemic having a very high impact on the sluggish economy, because the situation is so serious and many terms are exposed to Covid 19 in the form of the government regulations such like "KLB" (Extraordinary Events), "PSBB" (Large-Scale Restrictions) and "PKM" (Restrictions on Community Activities). In this situation the government does not allow people to hold activities or meeting that create clustered. People are very limited in their movements and activities. It is because humans cannot live alone, with this situation MSMEs find new ideas in meeting the needs of their lives and the community by selling their products online, this pandemic situation provides an opportunity for MSMEs to appear. That's why in Surakarta many MSMEs make the support of the economy. Employees who lose their jobs may get the new MSMEs appear. This is an effort to lead the continuity of life in not only for the culinary field but in various kinds, including services and skills that are needed by the community. So, with this opportunity the STMIK and STIE AUB Community Service Team collaborated with MSMEs learn

how to take advantage of cardboard waste and batik patchwork from unused items into items that have high economic value. With the touch of MSMEs' hands, the team tried to find the way on how to increase family income and business opportunities during the Covid 19 pandemic.

Cardboard Waste from Food for Celebrations with A Drive Thru Model and Patchwork Batik Cloth from A Large Number of Convection Areas Is Only Disposed of as Unused Waste.

Managing the Wast

Food print issues (2022) reported [that](#) there are two main kinds of wasted food: food loss and food waste. Food loss is the bigger category, and incorporates any edible food that goes uneaten at any stage. In addition to food that's uneaten in homes and stores, this includes crops left in the field, food that spoils in transportation, and all other food that doesn't make it to a store. Some amount of food is lost at nearly every stage of food production. Food waste is a specific piece of food loss, which the US Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Economic Research Service (ERS), defines as "food discarded by retailers due to colour or appearance and plate waste by consumers." Food waste includes the half-eaten meal left on the plate at a restaurant, food scraps from preparing a meal at home and the sour milk a family pours down the drain. Food lost at Edible food is discarded at every point along the food chain: on farms and fishing boats, during processing and distribution, in retail stores, in restaurants and at home, [and there are two initiatives on how to manage the waste food, such like \(1\) WINNOW](#): Education on food waste still has a long way to go, but some trailblazers have emerged with exciting technology and initiatives to drive change. Marc Zornes, co-founder of Winnow, rose to the challenge when he saw that a change needed to be made in the restaurant industry. "The fear of running out," was and continues to be a motivator for restaurants to over-prepare dishes. Chefs are afraid of losing business or falling behind, so they prep several meals in advance. Oftentimes, however, the math is off by a large margin, and the food is simply wasted. Zornes' Winnow technology works to combat this [behaviour](#) by allowing chefs and kitchen staff to input the items they throw away. Winnow's scale measures food waste by bin, thus allowing kitchen management to [analyse](#) the way they use their food. Winnow's early adopters rave that the technology has saved them money and changed the way they view waste. [\(2\) IN-STOCK](#): Another great initiative is [In-stock](#), a trio of restaurants, whose menus are crafted from surplus supermarket items.

The idea for [In-stock](#) was pitched by three friends, Bart Roetert, Freke van Nimwegen and Selma Seddik, 2016. They were devastated at the amount of food that was wasted by local supermarkets. Day-old bread and blemished produce were being thrown out when it could have been saved for consumption. They wanted to make an impactful statement, so they drove around collecting all the excess food from local markets. They used that "waste" to make new and exciting dishes that could be served to the public. [In stock](#) now attracts the attention of both foodies and earth-friendly consumers. [In stock](#) also has an online marketplace where surplus food can be sold to caterers. A school program was also drafted in conjunction with the [In-stock](#) initiative. The program aims to educate young children about smart consumption habits, as well as the dangers of food waste.

How to Make Business Opportunities That Have Good Prospects to Be Fostered and Directed In Surakarta

Two things, Halligan, 2018, mentioned that should be considered while preparing a business are designing the Business Development process and Development Strategy: According

to founder and executive chairman of HubSpot, Brian Halligan, Legal Spot was going to be "a suite of applications that helped you manage your law firm." He and Dharmesh Shah then "tinkered" with their business model until they transformed it into the universal Marketing, Sales, and Customer Service Hub it is today. The moral of the story? Brian and Dharmesh had a business plan from the start. They created a development process that fostered growth and strategized for long-term success. That's what propelled a lunch table idea into the first software for Inbound Marketing and it could be applied here in Surakarta.

If the business needs to grow, a business development process should be organized and consistent. If it is not sure where to start, it can be begun with discussing what a business development process is and how to create a strategy to improve it. Then, we'll wrap up with a free template you can use to implement a plan at the company, such as (1) Business Development Process: The business development process refers to the steps your business takes to improve the organization as a whole. This includes everything you do to attract, engage, and delight your customers. Outlining this process helps your team understand current business conditions and set goals for the future. It's important that your sales team understands your business development process because they can use that knowledge to set annual sales targets. For example, let's say your business development team finds that your U.S. sales are growing and are projected to hit five million dollars in five years. With this information at hand, sales management can set hiring goals and review sales strategies to ensure they meet their projected growth. Once you hash out your business development process, you'll need a plan that improves it over time. To help you get started, let's go over what a business development strategy is and how you can implement one at your company. (2) Business Development Strategy: A business development strategy is a detailed plan outlining how an organization will grow and succeed over time. Companies use business development strategy to address specific business needs that influence the organization's growth. By creating a long-term development plan, marketing, sales, and customer service departments have a better understanding of how their work contributes to the business's success.

Managing Used Cardboard and Leftover Batik Patchwork into a Place for Tissue Paper or a Place for Cute Knick-Knacks

WikiHow Staff, 2021, mentioned that Recycling, along with reduction and reuse, is a simple and easy measure to reduce waste. It is also beneficial for the environment. Cardboard can be recycled at your local recycling center, or used for other purposes at home. Whatever recycling method you choose, recycling will reduce the use of cardboard waste and reduce the need for new cardboard. and being discussed in Cardboard Waste Material. Waste, food print issues, 2022, can be interpreted as objects that cannot be used and are needed anymore. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, waste is the rest of the production process. According to Warsidi 2008:19, waste is waste generated from a production process, both domestic and household industries, which is better known as waste whose presence at a certain time and place is not desired by the environment because it has no economic value. Packages can become waste when we throw them in the trash after using them. Actually, the meaning of waste is almost the same as garbage, if the object is no longer wanted by humans. The definition of waste itself is the residual material from an unwanted process. Waste is classified according to its nature, namely organic waste, recyclable waste, inorganic waste, non-degradable waste, Examples of organic waste such as leaves, paper, and cardboard, while inorganic waste such as bottles, straws, plastic. These objects usually consist of several sizes, cardboard is an organic waste that is biodegradable, and it is durable to manage them such in the following procedures

Procedures of Managing Cardboard

According to Co-authored, Wiki How Staff, 2021, recycling, along with reducing and reusing, is a simple and easy action that can cut down on waste and benefit the environment, as the following:

1. Separate cardboard from other recyclables like paper, cans, and bottles. In various recycling places, it is necessary to separate the used to make it easier to deliver and retrieve the file. Meanwhile, in other places, a tool has been prepared that can automatically separate the waste such as Picture 1 below.



Picture 1

2. Remove wet or contaminated cardboard that can't be recycled. In wet cardboard the cardboard fibres become inflexible, this can affect the recycling process. Like pizza boxes, cardboard boxes contain oil that can damage items in other facilities that are recycled. We recommend that the wet cardboard or contaminated trash just thrown away, such in Picture 2 at the following



Picture 2

3. Flatten cardboard boxes for easy pickup or transport. Cardboard boxes where letters or packaged goods can be arranged so that they can be easily stored or transported. Carefully cut the tape holding the lid down. With a sharp knife and the like. To flatten it pull the lid and press the box down, such in the following picture 3.



Picture 3

4. Check if your recycling service picks up cardboard from your home generally, recycling service providers will take used cardboard for free. Search the web for a recycle pick-up service or visit a recycling house for a local network of local recycling services. like the picture 4 bellow



Picture 4

- Drop off cardboard at a local recycling facility. If neither the recycling bin nor the house can fit used cardboard, the cardboard can be taken to a local recycling centre. Search online for recycled cardboard that can help you, see picture 5



Picture 5

Managing Leftover Batik Patchwork to create other models, such as original wall hanging design Batik Patchwork

Patchwork Batik is a fabric left over from a whole batik cloth that has gone through a pattern. The remnants of cloth from a pattern that is not used is what is usually called cloth and not patchwork, the mention of patchwork batik because the batik material used as the main material, in general usually called patchwork only. In the past, no one used batik patchwork, so that people wouldn't even take it, but in the hands of creative and skilled people who know how to use batik patchwork waste, now batik patchwork has been traded, batik patchwork waste has now been sold buy it, it's no longer free like it used to be, UNESCO, 2022. The batik patchwork cloth that can still be used is batik patchwork that is at least as wide as the palm of your hand and is created into blankets. Necklaces, flowers, accessories, as well as tissue boxes, boxes for knick-knacks, clothes, wall decorations, brooches, there are many other products, such like Jean Boyd designed. Jean Boyd, 2018, has been designing and publishing patterns and products since 1997. Over the last few years, he has been designing patterns for a new fabric collection by Northcott Fabrics. The collections produced by Banyan Batiks are: Banyan Batik Scrap, and border fabric auditions, such as



1. Banyan Batik Scraps



2. Banyan Batik fat quarters and Scraps



3. Trace on fusible web



4. Auditing border fabric- Version 1



5. Auditing border fabric- Version 2



6. Auditing border fabric- Final

Jane Boyd's work has been published in several magazines in Canada and the United States. Boyd holds a Certificate in Fibre Arts in quilting and has taught extensively throughout Canada, including six Quilt Canada national conferences. In 2003 she was named a batik teacher by the Canadian Quilters Association and has won many awards for her products. Related to other batik works and their history, Solo as a place for writers to do community service was also introduced to participants in this activity.

Batik Town, History of Surakarta

In Surakarta which is popularly known as Solo the Spirit of Java, we can find various types of batik to be created into various products. One of the famous batiks centres is Kampung Batik Laweyan. This village still has a lot of history and has become an icon of Batik Solo. In some records, the development of batik was mostly carried out during the Mataram Kingdom. The beginning of the spread of this batik art belongs to the people of Indonesia and especially the Javanese after the end of the 18th century until the early 20th century. The batik produced is entirely written batik, while stamped batik was only known after the end of the first world war around 1920. As for the connection with the spread of Islamic teachings, many batik centres in Java are *santri* areas. and Batik became a tool for the spread of Islam and the economic struggle of Muslim merchant figures against the Dutch economy.

Initially, Setiawan, 2018, said that batik was done only in the palace and the result was for the clothes of the king and his family and followers. Because many of the king's followers lived outside the palace, this batik art was taken by them outside the palace and done in their respective places. Over time, this batik art was imitated by the people closest to it and subsequently expanded into the work of women in their households to fill their spare time. Furthermore, batik which was previously only the clothes of the royal family, later became popular with the people, both women and men. The colouring materials used consist of native Indonesian plants which are made by themselves, such as: noni tree, tall, *soga*, *indigo*, and the soda material, and salt that is made from mud. H. Santosa, 2002, defines that Batik in all its forms is the identity of our nation, Indonesia. Solo batik has its own characteristics, both in the process of stamping and writing. Sidomukti's and Truntum's solo batik motif are examples of well-known Solo batik patterns. Batik motifs have their own meaning, other motifs have different meanings. Solo batik motifs that are created are diverse, with the hope of bringing goodness to the wearer

Sidomukti Batik Motif

This Sidomukti Solo batik motif is often worn by the bride and groom at weddings. The meaning of the word *sido* means continuous or continuous and the word *mukti* means sufficient. If it is based on the meaning of the word, the word *sidomukti* is a representation of a hope for everyone who wears it to have a life full of happiness on an ongoing basis in harmony with sufficient fortune and never break.



Picture of Batik Sidomukti

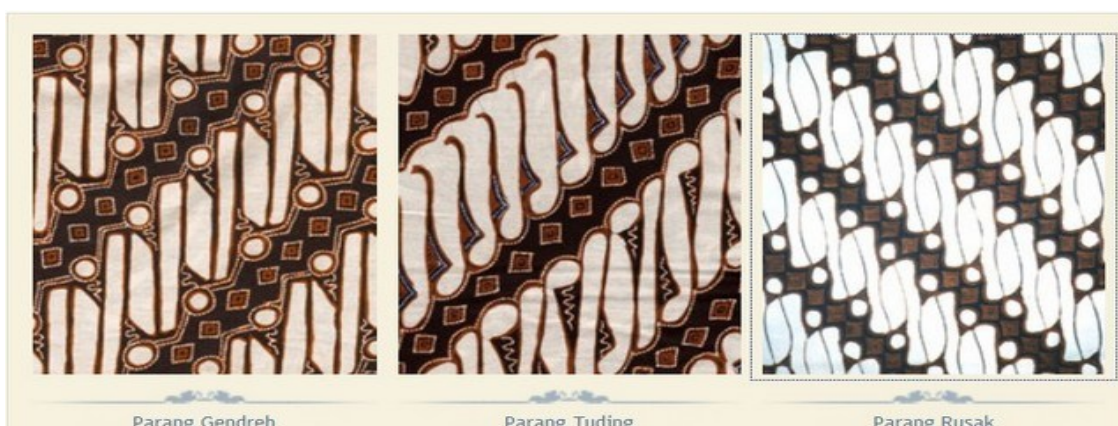
Truntum Batik Pattern

Solo batik This *truntum* motif is usually worn by the parents of the bride and groom. *Truntum* itself means to guide, so it is intended that in a marriage, parents always guide their children in navigating a new life so that later they become a *sakinah* family.



Picture of Solo Truntum batik

The following batik motifs are considered sacred and only worn by the king and his family.



MSMEs and its Roles in Economy

MSMEs stands for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, but the definition is broader than that. From the point of view of business actors, MSMEs can be described as businesses run by individuals, households, or small business entities. However, some economists use different terms to define it. Prof. Ina Primiana from the Faculty of Economics and Business, Padjadjaran University, described MSMEs as small-scale business activities that support the movement of development and the Indonesian economy. Meanwhile, M. Kwartono Adi uses a more specific definition, namely a business entity with a profit of less than 200 million Rupiah, calculated from annual profit. Although often discussed as a unit, MSME is an acronym for three types of business forms: micro, small, and medium. Here are some of the differences: Micro business: Micro businesses are usually owned by individuals or families, and the net profit is below 50 million Rupiah per year. Usually, personal finance and capital can still be combined in the calculations, whereas small business usually earn under 300 million IDR per year in net profit. These businesses can consist of informal businesses (home shoe industry) or small-scale enterprises and institutions (small shops), meanwhile the medium enterprise is a medium-sized businesses usually already have a complete bookkeeping system, separate from personal money. The income can be above 300 million Rupiah per year.

The Role of MSMEs for the Economy

Technological developments and entrepreneurial trends make the role of MSME actors increasingly important. MSMEs are one of the drivers of the nation's economy, so their existence is very important. The following are some of the roles of MSMEs in the economic movement: (1) Increase Job Opportunities. Every MSME that is established is a new opportunity for people looking for work. Unlike large companies, MSMEs tend to display lighter requirements when looking for workers. This expands job opportunities for more people thereby reducing the number of unemployed. (2) MSMEs also provide opportunities for people who want to earn extra money but find it difficult to leave their daily activities. This can be seen from community-based micro and small businesses, such as handicraft and culinary businesses among housewives. (3) Encouraging a More Equitable Economy. MSMEs are a way of creating a more equitable economy, even in small towns and villages. MSMEs allow people to access a variety of products and services without having to go to larger and busier areas. Imagine if you lived in a small town and had to go to the big city just to give you food or clothes! MSMEs fulfil their needs at a lower price. The role of SMES and SMEMs is ruled by Law Number 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small Enterprises. And Intermediate. Status, Revoke.

This Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises revokes and does not apply the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 1995 concerning Small Business (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1995 Number 74, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1995 Number 3611). National development aims to create a just and prosperous society that is materially and spiritually evenly distributed based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which is independent, united, and has people's sovereignty in a safe, orderly, and peaceful national life atmosphere. dynamic in an independent, friendly, and peaceful environment. National development which covers all aspects of the nation's life is jointly organized by the community and the government. The community is the main actor in development, and the government obliged to direct, guide, protect, and foster a supportive atmosphere and climate. Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises are business activities that are able to expand employment opportunities and provide broad economic services to the community, and can play a role in the process of equity and increase people's income, encourage economic growth, and play a role in realizing national stability. In addition, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are one of the main pillars of the national economy that must obtain the main opportunity, support, protection and development as widely as possible as a form of firm alignment with people's economic business groups, without neglecting the role of Large Enterprises and Business Entities. State Owned. Although Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have shown their role in the national economy, they still face various obstacles and constraints, both internal and external, in terms of production and processing, marketing, human resources, design and technology, capital, and climate. business. To increase the opportunities, capabilities, and protection of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises, various policies regarding business reserves, funding, and development have been set, but they are not yet optimal. This is because the policy has not been able to provide protection, business certainty, and adequate facilities for the empowerment of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises. In this Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises need to be empowered by: (a) growing a business climate that supports the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; and (b) development and development of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises.

As an effort to increase the capacity and participation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises institutions in the national economy, the empowerment needs to be carried out by the Government, Regional Governments, the Business World, and the community as a whole,

synergistically, and sustainably. In empowering Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises, all laws and regulations relating to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises constitute a complementary unit with this Law. This law was drafted with the intention of empowering Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. In general, the structure and materials of this Law contain: (1) General Provisions, (2) Principles, Principles and Objectives of Empowerment, (3) Criteria, (4) Business Climate Growth, (5) Business Development, (6) Financing and Guarantee, (7) Partnership, and Coordination of Empowerment, and (8) Administrative Sanctions and Criminal Provisions.

Based on the above description, this community service activity aim (1) to manage used cardboard and batik patchwork which are widely used in the community, in order to Improving the ability of MSMEs to improve welfare from creativity in processing unused goods into handicrafts that have selling value (2) to select materials that can be used to make a Tissue Box or other to provide an example for MSME members to have a sense of empathy and ability to change goods into more useful ones (3) to make an attractive Tissue Box from Cardboard and Batik Patchwork in the sense of Cultivating the nature of mutual cooperation from home and the environment as well as Learning to be discipline and full of creativity and innovation to create handicrafts to be sold, used by themselves and donated to the community.

METHODS

Method Used: (a). The nature of material, such as, providing used cardboard and batik patchwork (b) Lecturing and discussing on cardboard and patchwork and their impact on the environment theoretically (c) Training on Managing cardboard waste and batik cloth patches into tissue boxes and (d) Case resolution from the field, such as, directing some opportunities for MSMEs to increase creativity and prosperity.

The nature of material, such as, providing used cardboard and batik patchwork is very important because batik made in Java has a history of acculturation, a mixture of indigenous and foreign cultures. This batik is a newer model compared to the interior batik, and uses more colors, although the pattern is not very complicated. This is because inland batik used to be made by selected experts who live in the palace area, while coastal batik can be made by anyone. Batik is very important for the Indonesian people and many people wear it for formal or casual events. Batik is generally used by Indonesian people in various rituals, ceremonies, traditions, celebrations, even in everyday use. Officially on October 2, 2009 UNESCO recognized batik as Masterpieces of the Oral and Non-material Humanitarian Heritage of Indonesia, and encouraged the Indonesian people and the Indonesian government to maintain, transmit, promote, and develop batik. Today, Indonesian's wear batik to honor this ancient tradition. Therefore, introducing batik to the public, especially MSMEs actors is very important.

Lecturing and discussing on cardboard and patchwork and their impact on the environment. The production of paper and cardboard as well as batik patchwork can cause significant pollution. This understanding is the responsibility of industry and society to prevent pollution of paper and cardboard and other patchwork producers. Businesses that produce paper, cardboard and batik patchwork waste in industrial activities can cause: air pollution from dust and smoke, water pollution from contaminated discharge or runoff, noise pollution from handling materials and soil contamination from accidental solvent spills. Further discussion and discussion regarding waste and its impact on the environment in this community service activity can add insight to the participants.

Training activities was carried out using survey methods, lectures, training practices and discussions-consultation. Meanwhile before training the team did a survey, and it was conducted by means of 'user need assessment' interviews with members and members of SMEs in Surakarta, basically to obtain data, types and needs of members in making skills in making tissue boxes with cardboard and patchwork. Lecture methods, training practices and consultations were conducted during training activities. In detail the methods used are as: (1) Lecturing An explanation was given to participants about the problem of using cardboard waste and batik cloth patchwork because the situation of the Pandemic Covid 19, many people had celebrations with cardboard dishes so that they could be managed properly and have more value so as to increase income. (2) Explanation – Socialization, it was accompanied directly by the practice of making beautiful tissue boxes from cardboard waste and batik cloth patchwork. (3) During the training participants are facilitated to Conduct consultations to get good results with how to market the results. (4) Place of Devotion, the venue for this activity was In the Charisma Shop Hall, Serengan District, Surakarta. (5) With Two (2) students as the Presenter's Companion

RESULTS, DISCUSSION, AND BARRIERS

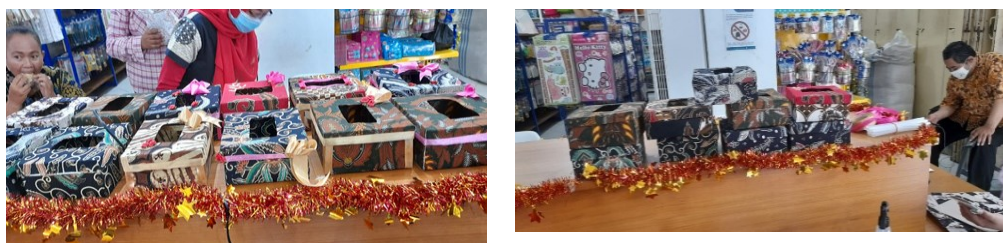
Results

1. 90% of invited participants attended, and all people are happy in the training.



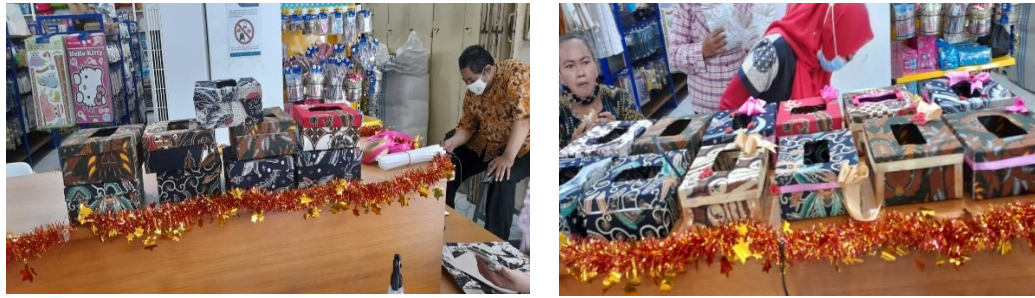
Picture 1
All Participants and Community Service Team

2. Implementation of all activities. The implementation of the training is that all participant were able to make a beautiful tissue box as a handcraft or souvenir. For the future they can have their own business for the beautiful tissue box as a handcraft, of course with the professional business assistant. Their works are in the following picture:



Picture 2
Beautiful Tissue Boxes made by the participants

3. Satisfaction from MSMEs participants who have received good training results. The Community Service Team promote presents to the participants. With the helps of the professionals to be the competition judge to mark the best work and deliver the prizes.



Picture 3

The competition judge examines and mark the participants' works

4. The participants are happy and they seem to have good future and hope that they can start their MSMEs of Tissue Boxes from cardboard waste and batik patchwork



Picture 4

Participants are happy with their Tissue Boxes covered with the batik patchwork.

Discussion

- (1). Cardboard waste for food from celebrations or meeting purposes, and patchwork of batik cloth that accumulates will make an unpleasant sight and can become a rat's nest that may cause disease. Some of the benefits of recycling as it is defined in Wrekin Councils, (2020) proposed that many items are made of natural resources. For example, sand and minerals are used to make glass and trees are used for paper and cardboard boxes, metal ores are mined to make cans, and oil is used to make plastics. These resources are precious and should be preserved. One way to reduce the number of natural resources is to recycle it. Recycling is a cheaper way of managing the waste, it is more financially beneficial to recycle items. For the community this means the savings made and could be put back into other prior services. This activity means recycling can saved money.
- (2) Used cardboard and batik cloth patches will be thrown away and then an idea arises how to make the used goods useful, with a touch of skilled land and a high willingness to turn used things into items that have a selling value. Heinz Herbst (2019) devoted the necessary value generation in mechanical recycling can be achieved by generating the high value products. Coupling qualitatively high value products with old, used plastics is often perceived today as a contradiction, the same idea could be applied to the use of cardboard and batik patchwork into a nice tissue box handcraft as a gift, as shown in Picture 3. People are happy and satisfied with their creativities to innovate the used cardboard and batik patchwork into a valuable nice tissue box and other creative products.
- (3) The Community Service Team did socialization on how to modify waste, especially cardboard and batik cloth patchwork to become valuable items that can generate family's additional income. As Ginting, et al, 2020, explained that to generate the family income during the

covid-19 pandemic, the villagers can innovate the creative products such as hand sanitizers and face shields which aimed at training the villagers to be able to take advantage of the potential of this business. More than that the innovation of these products can be the socialization to the public regarding healthy behaviour to be the new adaptation pattern during this pandemic.

- (4) In addition to the tissue box, it can also be a place for knick-knacks or an interesting wedding application delivery. The use of the tissues anyway as mentioned in *Upcycled Tissue Box Dryer Lint Holder, 2017*, especially during the spring and fall when allergies and cold and flu seasons set in. So, what did people do with those tissue boxes when the tissues are all gone? They may simply throw them away, but people could also take a look at these innovative ways to reuse them. There are abundant of wonderful ways to repurpose those empty tissue boxes also batik and turn them into amazing creations.

Barriers

In spite of the repurposes of the used tissue boxes and batik patchwork, there are barriers to complete the end such as: (1) It is difficult to come up with ideas to make use of used goods more interesting, (2) Habits on the unwillingness of trying a little or hone their ability to work because they feel they can buy the things where actually they don't believe that there is a business opportunity inside the trashes. (3) Feeling of uncertainty on how to take advantage of business opportunities in order to increase income, especially during the Covid19 pandemic like today's. (4) Lack of concern for the environment. The strategies which can be implemented to reduce barriers in working in partnership with other parties or by an individual tribe or government agency, such as modify requirements of funding programs to allow tribes to direct federal funds to where they are most needed, as allowed under the specific statutory authority. An example of this strategy is evidenced in the "Consolidated the activity on Training for Trainer in modifying tissue Boxes with Batik Patchwork with Charisma Shop Serengan District, Surakarta is one of the funding to federally recognized tribes for solid waste and recovered materials collection, transportation, backhaul, and disposal services.

CONCLUSIONS

This community Services may open the idea on growing enthusiasm in utilizing abilities is not easy, it must be based on a high will supported by the opportunity to create business fields. Any how this activity still have to be accompanied intensely in its management, although most people prefer to throw cardboard boxes in the existing trash but it needs the support from the government and MSME groups in introducing products or selling them as Arianto, 2020 confirmed. To follow up this activity, coaching and mentoring is absolutely necessary, in the meantime the support from local government is highly expected. Facilities and infrastructure for MSMEs need also be provided. The most very important thing is that involving young people, youth management becomes more effective and viral among young people.

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