

## Training on Making Various Creations of Goods Using Used Paper

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### ARTICLE INFO

Date of entry:  
3 February 2023  
Revision Date:  
14 February 2023  
Date Received:  
16 February 2023

### ABSTRACT

Training on making various creations of goods by utilizing waste paper is intended to foster interest in entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurial interest is preceded by knowledge and information which is then followed by participation in activities to gain experience, and finally, the desire to carry out these activities arises. The training was held in one day and was divided into an introduction to the concept of entrepreneurship and the practice of making various creations made from waste paper. The resulting products are not only of economic value but can also be used as everyday household appliances. This training is beneficial for the participants, because, in addition to increasing knowledge about entrepreneurship, it also adds skills, especially in making various creations of paper products. Utilizing social media and participating in MSME exhibitions which are relatively frequently carried out by the Central and Regional Governments, can be an alternative solution for product introduction and marketing.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship Training, Creation of Goods from Used Paper, Utilizing Used Paper.



Cite this as: Merliyana, M., Saefurahman, A., Chandra, R., Burdah, A., & Hendrawati, H. (2023). Training on Making Various Creations of Goods Using Used Paper. *Empowerment Society*, 6(1), 34–43. <https://doi.org/10.30741/eps.v6i1.958>

## INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship based on an interest in creating and innovating is very much in line with the development of the creative economy initiated by the current government. The creative economy is one of the sectors that is expected to become a new strength for the national economy in the future, along with the condition of natural resources which are increasingly being degraded every year, (Creative Economy Agency, 2017). The creative industry in the handicraft sector is a people's economic entity capable of expanding employment opportunities and increasing sources of income. However, the problems of raw materials, design standardization, capital aspects, and marketing experienced by artisans must find a solution (Kusumaningrum, 2012). One of the strategic steps to overcome the problem of raw materials for handicrafts is the implementation of a recycling program. It is time for paper-based handicraft products to be encouraged to use recycled paper as widely as possible as a raw material for handicrafts or other product designs.

Until now, not many people realize that the world has actually been hit by a paper crisis. Data shows that annually, approximately 40% of the utility of paper is used for packaging and wrapping, 15%

for mass media, and the rest for publishing, stationery, building materials, and others. Thus the volume of paper waste continues to mount. Even the world organization Worldwatch stated that the convergence of information and communication technology has not succeeded in reducing paper use significantly (Kusumaningrum, 2012). Paper consumption in everyday life is still very high, especially in the world of education. Paper consumption in Indonesia per capita is 27 kg/person/year or 11 reams, with the amount of paper waste in Indonesia reaching 17 thousand tons per day. The very high consumption of paper in Indonesia must be balanced with recycling. Paper recycling can reduce greenhouse gas emissions. If the paper is disposed of without being recycled, it will decompose anaerobically and produce methane gas. When compared with carbon dioxide gas, methane gas is 20 times more significant in increasing the earth's temperature. In addition, the production of one ton of paper also produces approximately 2.6 tons of carbon dioxide gas, equivalent to the exhaust emissions produced by a car for six months. Recycling one ton of paper waste will save 17 trees, (Puspita, 2017).

Paper waste as one of the raw materials for the recycling industry is currently not optimally managed so only 70% can be reused or recycled. Even though the amount of paper waste generated can reach around 10% of the total amount of waste. Therefore a good strategy is needed so that paper waste can be managed optimally (Wahyono, 2011). Recycling is a process of turning used materials into new materials with the aim of utilizing waste into something useful, reducing the use of new raw materials, reducing energy use, reducing pollution, land damage, and greenhouse gas emissions when compared to the process of making new goods. . Recycling is one of the solid waste management strategies which consists of sorting, collecting, processing, distributing and manufacturing used products/materials, and is the main component in modern waste management and the third part in the 4R waste hierarchy process (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, and Replace) (BPPT, 2015). Since the 1990s, products from recycled paper have become known to the public. The types of products that can be produced from recycled paper also continue to grow. At first, it only consisted of photo frames and block notes, until the creation of new products, such as tissue containers, jewelry boxes, delivery boxes, and gift boxes. Now, this kind of product is easy to find in the market. However, what distinguishes one product from another is the increasingly creative design, shape, and color (Djumena, 2011).

### **Problem Statement**

Economic activities related to waste are starting to spread in various areas, especially in urban areas. There are various names for this activity, such as junkyard business, waste management services, waste management services, and waste banks. Even from the activities of the waste bank, creative economic businesses emerged such as recycling waste into crafts that have high economic value. Recycling activities not only have the potential as a source of income and business but also help environmental sustainability. Waste recycling is a creativity-based activity to reuse the waste in the surrounding environment, into useful and functional items, which can also have economic value. Paper waste as a raw material for the recycling industry has not been managed optimally.

In order to optimize the use of paper waste, it is necessary to carry out continuous training so that knowledge and skills in recycling waste, especially paper waste, can be increased. In addition, the training should be provided by experienced practitioners, so that the training does not only cover aspects of recycling skills but also enhances participants' understanding of running a waste recycling business.

### **Purpose and Benefits of Activities**

This activity aims to foster an interest in entrepreneurship among the people of RW 03 Rawamangun, East Jakarta, through training in making various creations of economic value products by utilizing paper waste. This training is expected to be useful:

1. Increase the knowledge of training participants about the paper waste recycling process in their environment.

2. Increasing community skills in utilizing paper waste into various recycled creations that are useful and functional, as well as having economic value.
3. The emergence of a better understanding of the management and utilization of paper waste.
4. Foster creativity and innovation as well as interest in entrepreneurship.
5. For participants who already have a business, it is hoped that this activity can encourage the expansion of activities in addition to the businesses they have run.

## **METHODS**

The implementation of this activity is carried out in three stages, namely:

a. Preparation phase

In this stage, the following will be carried out:

- Provision of written information to prospective trainees.
- Acceptance of registration of prospective trainees.
- Preparation of the place and equipment needed.
- Preparation of papers required by participants.

b. Implementation of Activities

On the day of implementation, the activities were divided into two sessions, namely:

Session 1 (First)

- Presentation on entrepreneurship by:  
H. Agustian Burda, BSBA., MBA and Rama Chandra, SE., ME
- Explanation of the initial steps to starting a business by:  
Merliyana, S.E, M.Ak and Hj. Hendrawati, S.E, M.Ak
- Presentation of business opportunities and cooperation by:  
Asep Saefurahman, SE. ME.

Session 2 (Second)

Training on making various creations of goods from paper files with  
Instructor from TP PKK Rawajati, South Jakarta

c. Discussion

- Focus Group Discussion (Focus Discussion Group).

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The truth of the importance of entrepreneurship for the welfare of a nation is no longer in doubt so increasing the number of entrepreneurs in a country including Indonesia is one of the keys to a prosperous nation. Entrepreneurship has an important role in stimulating economic activity. Building prosperity through entrepreneurship aims to build a productive, creative, and innovative society. So that true prosperity can be achieved, and able to rise from economic downturns and poverty. The presence of an entrepreneur in the community is very beneficial. Opening vacancies or new job opportunities for the surrounding community, thereby helping to reduce the unemployment rate. Also, improve the welfare of the community through the income derived from the job. As Alma (2008) states, besides being able to help expand employment opportunities, entrepreneurship can also improve welfare by increasing people's income. Entrepreneurship will bring many benefits to society, including increasing the capacity of the workforce, so as to reduce unemployment.

Entrepreneurship is a combination of creativity, innovation, and courage to face risks that are carried out by working hard to form and maintain new businesses (Kosasih et.al, 2011). Entrepreneurship will show the dynamic, innovative, and adaptive nature of reformers to changes in scientific and technological advances (Hadiyati, 2011). Through entrepreneurship, the ability to see and assess business opportunities will be built as well as the ability to optimize resources and take action and risks in order to achieve business success. Thus it can be stated that entrepreneurship is a human characteristic that has a major function in managing and achieving success in a business.

In the concept of entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation play an important role in fostering interest in entrepreneurship. High creativity and innovation play a role in shaping people's interest in entrepreneurship (Nishanta, 2008). Entrepreneurship, innovation, and creativity are things that need to be owned and developed by entrepreneurs for the development and success of a business. As (Rusdiana, 2018) states entrepreneurship is the process of applying creativity and innovation in solving problems and finding opportunities to improve business life.



Figure 1  
Presentation of Entrepreneurship Concepts

Basically an innovation in business is the ability to apply creative solutions to problems and opportunities to increase or improve business performance. Innovation is the implementation of creativity on something into a new combination that can produce. Renewal does not always mean original, but new or renewed. Innovation does not always have to be new goods or services, but the improvement or development of existing goods or services. Meanwhile, creativity can be seen as the ability to develop new ideas and to find new ways of seeing problems and opportunities. The ability produced by creativity is the ability to make something new in its existence and is the formation of new and unusual or unique ideas. This creativity must be based on new ways of thinking and ideas that are different from existing products. Various creative ideas generally cannot be limited by space, form, or time and provide new breakthroughs in the business world that at first seemed impossible. The first step in the process of forming an entrepreneurial spirit interest. Interest in entrepreneurship arose because it was preceded by some knowledge and information about entrepreneurship, then continued in a participatory activity to gain experience, where finally the desire to carry out this activity arose. Meanwhile, interest in entrepreneurship is influenced by creativity and innovation (Utomo, 2015).

Entrepreneurs are people who create a business or business that is expected with risks and uncertainties to gain profits and develop the business by opening up opportunities (Sumardi, 2007). An entrepreneur is someone who combines resources, labor, raw materials, and other assets to produce greater value than before, as well as someone who introduces changes, innovations, and new challenges. Entrepreneurship is a process of doing something new (creative) and different (innovative) that is useful in providing added value (Rusdiana, 2018) so that it can be stated that in building entrepreneurial character there is a dynamic process in creating additional wealth by individuals who bear the main risks in terms of time capital, and/or career commitment or providing value for some product or service. Products or services may or may not look unique, but in a variety of ways, the value will be generated by an entrepreneur by accepting and placing the skills and resources needed.



Figure 2  
Entrepreneurial Creativity and Innovation

With increased understanding of the meaning of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship, it is hoped that the participants' interest and motivation will grow to become entrepreneurs by opening new businesses in the future. This is the target to be achieved through this activity. In addition, the output of this activity includes:

1. Participants master the skills of recycling used paper into useful and functional items, which also have economic value.
2. Stimulate the participants' creativity and innovation to utilize paper waste in their environment.
3. The growth of entrepreneurial character in society.
4. Increasingly cultured entrepreneurial spirit in society.

Training on making various creations of goods from paper files was held in the Postgraduate room of the C-STEI campus. The activity was opened promptly at 09.00 WIB, by the head of the implementation team Mr. H. Agustian Burda, BSBA.MBA who was accompanied by team members and instructors chaired by Mrs. Hj. Novi Sri Waningsih, S. Kom. This activity was attended by 22 participants, who are residents of RW 03 Rawamangun, East Jakarta.

In the first session, the prospects for the waste processing and recycling business were explained. Garbage can be reused using the recycling principle. Recycling is the process of processing an item that is no longer used into another product that is more useful. The purpose of recycling is:

- Reducing the amount of waste,
- Maintaining the environment and ecosystem balance.
- With creativity and innovation, various wastes can be recycled into goods that are useful and have economic value.



Economic activities related to waste are starting to spread in various areas, especially in urban areas. There are various names for this activity, such as a junkyard business, waste management services, waste management services, and waste banks. Even from the activities of the waste bank, creative economic businesses emerged such as recycling waste into crafts that have high economic value. On this occasion, figures of paper-based business actors who are capable of gaining success are presented. The price of used newspapers when sold is only IDR 2,000 per kg. However, in the hands of Risdani Yasir, a teacher at the Asahan District Public Madrasah Aliyah, North Sumatra, these items of little value for sale, the price can increase 15 times after being processed into raw materials for beautiful knick-knacks. Now Risdani's handmade products have penetrated the Australian market and while at the same time empowering residents of Asahan and several cities in Indonesia. Risdani's decision to process used newspapers went through a long process since 2009.

In addition, the figure of Aling's mother, a social entrepreneur whose presence in Indonesia is still very small, is also shown. Aling Nur Naluri is well known as one of the founders of Rancage which produces various creations of handicraft products made from old newspapers. Rancage began to attract the attention of a company. The company places orders on a large scale as souvenirs for corporate birthday events. From there, many companies began to order, and until now there are about 15 companies that order regularly for corporate events. The Rancage business wheel was rolling even faster. In its fourth year, Rancage started to penetrate foreign markets

In the second session of the training on making various creations of goods from plastic waste, directly guided by Hj. Novi Sri Waningsih, S. Kom, and Sri Utami, as instructors. The activity began with the instructor showing off various creations of waste paper processing products, such as tissue holders, placemats, fruit containers, flower vases, and other creations.



Figure 3  
Various Creations of Utilization of Used Paper

After that, the training continued with the practice of making coasters, tissue boxes, and trays from waste paper. The instructor teaches how to cut and twist newspapers using bamboo tools. Then the twisted paper is flattened. After it's rolled up, you can use pens or markers. The next stage is to arrange the rolls into various creations of goods. To make the product look more attractive and last longer, the product is coated with a varnish.



Figure 4  
Used Paper Processing Practices

The training participants were very enthusiastic about this activity. They follow the instructor's directions while practicing it. According to them, this training is a capital skill in being creative using waste paper. Apart from being a potential product with economic value, this paper-processed product can be used as a daily household tool. So there is no need to spend money buying flower vases, tissue holders, placemats, etc.



Figure 5  
Training Participants

After the training, the activity continued with filling out questionnaires by participants and discussions. During the discussion, it was revealed some of the participants' concerns, especially sales issues. In general, they do not see any potential difficulties in obtaining raw materials, because used newspapers are readily available and even abundant around them. They have also got creative ideas regarding the products they will make. However, their question is how the products they have made can be sold. One of the suggestions put forward by the instructors is the process of introducing their products first. This can be done by utilizing social media and participating in UMKM exhibitions, which are relatively often carried out by the Central Government and Regional Governments.



Figure 6  
Discussion and Questionnaire Filling

The questionnaire given to the participants involved information on the participants' identities, assessments, and responses to the training they attended. In addition, the questionnaire also provides a column for suggestions from participants for the implementation team, including training instructors. The following is a tabulation of participants' answers:

Table 1. Tabulation of Participants' Answers

	Yes	No	Don't
know			
1. This activity suits my needs	22	-	
-			
2. The training materials provided are easy to understand	22	-	
-			
3. I will tell this activity to my family/people around me	22	-	
-			
4. This training motivates me to do business	18	-	
4			
5. I will start a business soon	16	2	
4			

In general, all participants stated that the training suited their needs and the material presented was easy to understand, and they would share the activity with the people around them. However, there were 4 participants who said they did not know about the extension statement motivating them to become entrepreneurs. Regarding the desire to immediately start a business, it was found that 16 participants said yes, 2 said no, and 4 did not know when to start a business. Based on the suggestions, most of the participants wanted the training activities to make various creations of goods using used paper to continue, but with different types of goods. Their hope is that activities like this will further stimulate and develop their entrepreneurial abilities in the future.

The training activity was closed at 15.00 WIB by Mr. Asep Saefurahman, then the implementation team and instructor took a photo with the training participants. While saying thank you, the implementation team distributed sugar, coffee, tea, and several other products to the participants.





Figure 9  
Executors, Instructors and Training Participants

## CONCLUSION

Training on making various creations of goods by utilizing waste paper is intended to foster interest in entrepreneurship. The first step in the process of forming an entrepreneurial spirit interest. Interest in entrepreneurship arose because it was preceded by some knowledge and information about entrepreneurship, then continued in a participatory activity to gain experience, where finally the desire to carry out this activity arose. In addition, interest in entrepreneurship is also influenced by creativity and Governments. For the training participants, this is a skilled capital in being creative using used paper. Apart from being a potential product with economic value, this paper-processed product can be used as a daily household tool. So there is no need to spend money buying flower vases, tissue holders, placemats, etc. Marketing became an aspect that became the concern of the participants. However, this aspect can be circumvented through product introduction through social media and participation in MSME exhibitions, which are relatively often carried out by the Central Government and Regional Governments.

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