
TRAINING ON MAKING MASK CONNECTORS USING CONVECTION WASTE MATERIALS AT KARANG TARUNA, MEKARMUKTI VILLAGE

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Abstract

The training aim to increasing and strengthening the potential of Mekarmukti Village residents towards a healthy, intelligent and empowered society by utilizing materials from convection waste to make mask connectors, where masks are a primary or mandatory need for everyone during a pandemic like now. This activity begins with observations and interviews after that, its implementation using method training and mentoring for youth organizations in Mekarmukti village, numbering 10 people. The results of this activity show a positive impact in increasing the skills and awareness of members of the Mekarmukti Village youth organization in managing convection waste.

Keywords: Training, waste, youth organizations

Abstrak

Pelatihan ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan dan memperkuat potensi warga Desa Mekarmukti menuju masyarakat yang sehat, cerdas dan berdaya dengan memanfaatkan bahan dari limbah konveksi untuk membuat penyambung masker, dimana masker merupakan kebutuhan primer atau wajib bagi setiap orang di masa pandemi seperti sekarang. Kegiatan ini diawali dengan observasi dan wawancara setelah itu pelaksanaannya menggunakan metode pelatihan dan pendampingan bagi karang taruna di Desa Mekarmukti yang berjumlah 10 orang. Hasil dari kegiatan ini menunjukkan adanya dampak positif dalam meningkatkan keterampilan dan kesadaran anggota karang taruna Desa Mekarmukti dalam mengelola limbah konveksi.

Kata kunci: pelatihan, limbah, karang taruna

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INTRODUCTION

Mekarmukti is a village in the West Bandung area, especially in the Cihampelas sub-district which is the result of the expansion of the Cililin sub-district. Cihampelas comes from the words "ci" which means "water" and "hampelas" which means "hampelas tree" which is said to say that under the tree, between its large roots, springs arise that never dry up even though the dry season is long, so that in the dry season there are many visited by local and external communities who need water for daily needs. Meanwhile, Mekarmukti itself has another name, motekar, which means in Sundanese motek, if it is likened to a flower, it is the forerunner of a flower that will develop from bud to flower petal, so it is hoped that the villagers here can develop much better, apart from that, motekar itself is an acronym for advanced- professional-tough-creative-religious. There are several potentials that exist in Mekarmukti Village, such as natural potential that can be converted into tourism potential, the most famous of which is the Saung Apung Napak Sancang Restaurant, then the potential for processing food which has become a typical souvenir such as gurilem crackers, wajik and so on, then the potential The

other is the large number of home industries making advanced mattresses, which creates a lot of waste from the convection of these home industries. From the results of direct observations and interviews with members of the Mekarmukti village youth organization, the waste resulting from this home-based convection industry is usually simply thrown away or burned, causing air pollution. This occurs due to a lack of creativity and training regarding waste management from convection waste for the residents of the Mekarmukti village (Aumar, 2019). The following is a map of the location of Bloommukti village:

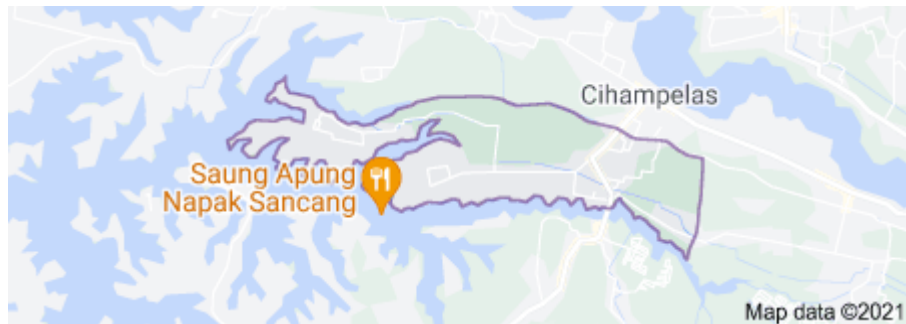


Figure 1. Location map of Mekarmukti Village

The problem of waste in life has become a national issue that requires serious handling from all levels. Every year the amount of waste increases along with the increase in population. In Law, Number 18 of 2008, the increase in population, economic growth and changes in public consumption as well as waste management have not been carried out properly according to (Rosita & Mintarsih, 2021)

1. Utilizing convection waste or fabric waste is an innovation for members of the Mekarmukti Village Youth Organization which can be processed and create business opportunities to improve the community's productive economy, especially during a pandemic like now where the use of masks has become a primary or mandatory need for everyone, and Mask connectors are a supporting tool in using masks for people who need them. Community empowerment has a major role for society to become more empowered, whether in terms of education, economics, health and others. Based on existing objective conditions, training in making mask connectors using convection waste materials for members of the Mekarmukti Village youth organization aims to increase and strengthen the potential of Mekarmukti Village residents towards a healthy, intelligent and empowered society. The efforts made are through entrepreneurial management in recycling convection waste, looking at market share and other entrepreneurial management that can produce valuable and sustainable products. In this community service program, we as master's students in Community Education are trying to bridge existing problems by holding training in making mask connectors using convection waste materials so that it can become a business opportunity and be able to compete with others (Ansori, Alhadihaq, et al., 2024; Ansori, Nuraeni, et al., 2024).

Training is a short-term educational process that is systematic and organized, training is also a learning effort organized by organizations, both government and non-governmental organizations. The training aims to increase the knowledge, skills and independence of the training participants.

According to (Wibawa et al., 2021) explains that training and mentoring indicators consist of 6 things, namely:

- a. Training participants
In order for the training and mentoring program to achieve its targets, participants should be selected who are truly ready to be trained, meaning those who are included in the training are those who are mentally prepared to take part in the program. This step must always be maintained so that the implementation of training activities actually follows the established program.
- b. Trainer (Instructor)
Trainers and mentors must be based on expertise and the ability to transform these skills to training and mentoring participants because trainers and mentors play an important role in the smoothness and success of training and mentoring programs.
- c. Material (Material)
The preparation of training and mentoring materials is carried out by looking at needs and taking into account factors such as objectives, participants, institutional expectations and length of training and mentoring time.
- d. Method
In accordance with the material provided, the most appropriate method or method of presentation is determined. Training and mentoring methods must be adapted to the type of training and mentoring to be carried out and the level of ability of the participants.
- e. Length of training
The length of time is determined based on considerations regarding the level of difficulty of the material, the level of ability of the participants and the media used for training and mentoring.
- f. Training Goals and Objectives
In general, training and mentoring aims to develop skills, so that work can be completed more quickly and effectively and to develop knowledge, so that work can be carried out rationally. The change in behavior in question can be in the form of additional knowledge, expertise, skills, and changes in attitudes and behavior.

2. Youth organization

Karang Taruna is a community organization for social welfare services that functions as a means or forum that can accommodate all aspirations and control every activity of teenagers who are not under the auspices of a political organization and do not voice or carry out any political activities. (Ministry of Social Affairs Youth Organization Activity Guidelines). Karang Taruna is a community organization that grows, is fostered and developed functionally by the Department of Social Affairs to provide social welfare services to children and teenagers based on the principles and methods of social work in the context of developing children and teenagers, according to (Rukanda et al., 2020)

Karang Taruna must take part in a lot of training, so that they have experience and skills. Apart from that, they must also be able to create opportunities, which can be used as income to help community members.

3. Convection Waste

Waste or in other words rubbish is a major problem in various regions. Waste is an object that is not used and must be thrown away, this waste is produced by human activities originating from industrial activities, mining, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, transportation, households, trade and other human activities (Ansori et al., 2023; Kamil, 2003; Nurhasanah et al., 2024). Waste consists of two types, namely organic waste and inorganic waste. In Mekarmukti Village, whose residents work as farmers, there are also those engaged in home industries, including pindang fish, making Majun mattresses, wajit and convection. From these

businesses, it cannot be denied that the waste produced by these home industry players. However, it turns out that some of the waste itself can still be used, for example, waji business actors whose raw materials are coconuts, unused coconut fiber can be used to make valuable craft materials. Apart from that, convection waste also still has economic value, such as rags from convection waste that can be used as mask connectors, which are currently widely used by the public to support the use of masks, which is a primary need during this pandemic.

METHODS

This research uses a qualitative descriptive method approach, this research focuses on the knowledge of youth organization members in entrepreneurship and measures the increase in entrepreneurial skills before and after the training is provided. According to (Sugiyono, 2019), qualitative research is a research method based on postpositivist philosophy used to examine natural objects where the researcher is the key instrument. The criteria used are members of youth organizations who have or have never attended entrepreneurship training before. There were 6 members of the youth organization who met the research criteria, of which 4 people had attended previous training and 2 people had never participated in any training. This research was conducted at the Karang Taruna village of Mekarmukti, West Bandung Regency.

Techniques for collecting data are through observation, interviews, documentation studies. Interviews were conducted with members of the youth organization who took part in the training by asking questions directly. Apart from that, we also use test instruments to measure success in this research. The data analysis was carried out after all the data was collected.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Based on the results of interviews conducted with 6 members of the youth organization, it showed their knowledge about making simple mask connectors, 60% of participants knew the basics of making simple connectors and 40% said they did not know about making connectors. And 100% of participants stated that they wanted to receive training in making mask connectors to increase their competence and prepare them to become independent entrepreneurs.

According to the chairman of the youth organization, he stated that training in making mask connectors is very important, as an entrepreneurial provision for participants, but unfortunately he has not been able to apply the results of previous training to the maximum.

The results of interviews regarding expectations and implementation of the training in making mask connectors stated that 100% of participants felt that it was very important in increasing competence to prepare for independent entrepreneurship.

The results of this training use a method based on Project Based learning, where this training concept helps trainers relate training material to real world situations and encourages training participants to utilize waste produced by home industries in the environment where they live. The steps used in the training to increase entrepreneurial motivation use a Project Based learning approach where members of the youth organization learn through real situations

- The trainer conveyed the importance of sorting, managing and utilizing waste that still has sales value.

- The trainer provides an understanding regarding the sorting of convection waste that can be used, then is given the method or stages in making mask connectors and is also provided with a starter kit or supporting tools in the process of making mask connectors.
- Karang Taruna members immediately practiced making mask connectors from the material selection stage (convection waste).

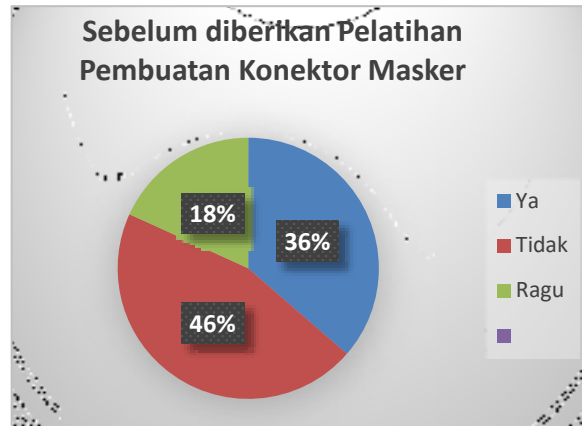


Figure 2. The results of interviews with 6 participants were obtained before being given training in making mask connectors.

Data diagram from interviews with participants before being given training on making mask connectors, answered that 46% had attended training on making mask connectors and 36% said that they had a desire to have a business making mask connectors and the remaining 18% were people who were doubtful about starting an entrepreneurship.

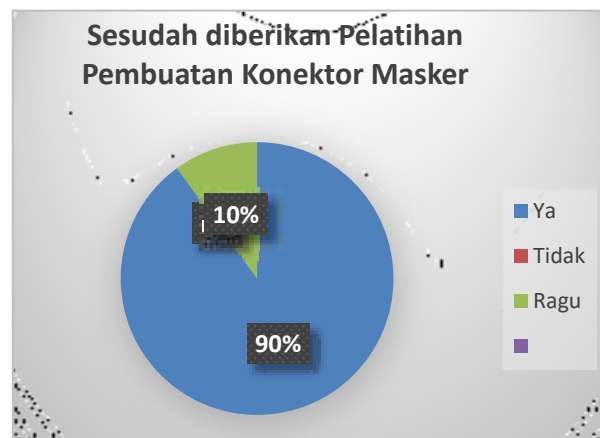


Figure 3. Results after giving Entrepreneurship Motivation Training

Diagram of data from interviews after being given training in making mask connectors, almost 90% wanted to start their own business. Those who previously answered no and had doubts now turned into motivation to try opening a business making mask connectors. It can be clearly seen from the difference in results before and after the training in making mask connectors was given so that entrepreneurship emerged and they began trying to make their wishes come true.

Of the six participants, it turned out that almost 100% wanted to receive training in making mask connectors to increase the competency of training participants, so that participants could develop creativity to innovate.

Table 1. Evaluation Results

No	Name	Number of Correct Answers		Difference
		Pretest	Post Test	
1	I	6	8	2
2	E	3	7	4
3	D	5	8	3
4	S	3	4	1
5	A	3	4	1
6	F	4	6	2

From the results above, it is clear that there were significant changes before the training was given and after the training was given. It is hoped that it can be developed by the participants so that their self-motivation increases.

Discussion

Here the researcher will explain the findings regarding the results of participant training to increase competence in making mask connectors. that someone will increase their competence in 3 things, namely the desire and desire to make products, innovation in creating new products, the urge to create a business with these products. From these three things, it can be seen which ones are obstacles in improving participant competence. From the results of the interviews, these three things were problems for participants in improving their manufacturing competence to start entrepreneurship.

From the results of the tests carried out, it can be concluded that the researcher displayed the data divided into two parts in essence. The first can be seen from the pre-test results and the second can be seen from the post-test results.

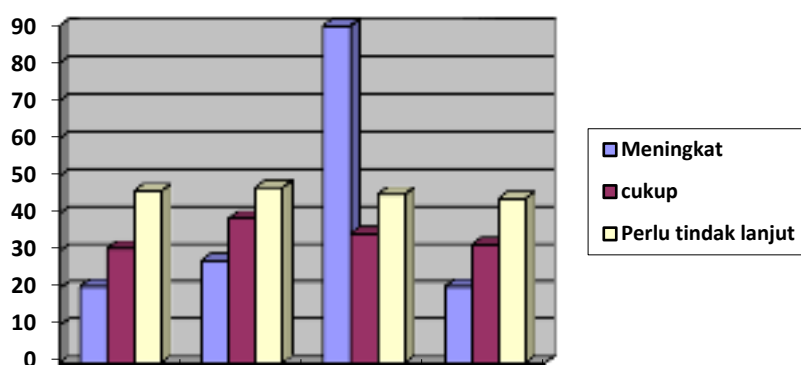


Figure 4. Increasing Participant Competence in Making Mask Connectors

From the results of the pre-test and post-test, it is known that participants experienced an increase in competency after attending the training. This can be seen from the score results above, namely the post test results are higher than the pre test results.

These results show how important the training in making mask connectors is given to participants (Karang Taruna) to increase competence as a provision for entrepreneurial motivation.

From the results of observations and interviews obtained, the results were very clear, where the participant with the initials I really showed significant changes in results in the ability to make mask connectors and had the desire to become an entrepreneur. This is shown by the highest scores from the six participants who took part in the training to increase entrepreneurial motivation. Then followed by the participant with the initials D who showed positive results or changes after being given the training. The difference in the post test results produced between participant I and participant D was very slightly different, namely 1, but even so, these results showed a change in the two participants which could be said to be better than the other participants.

Looking at the post test results between participants with the initials A and E, there are similarities in the results, namely that each has two points. The researcher did not look at the pre-test results but rather at the post-test because the pre-test results showed that participant A's score was greater than that of student E, namely six points for participant A and four points for participant E.

There were unique findings when the test was carried out, both pre-test and post-test. This happened to participants with the initials S and F. During the pre-test they got the same score, namely three. In this case, all students receive the same treatment when training is given so that it can be said that when in the field or training is carried out there is no element of discrimination for the six participants who are the subjects of this research. What is very surprising is that the two participants, apart from getting the same pretest score, also got the same posttest score. This is indeed an evaluation material for researchers in the future so that the results obtained from the research can be maximized.

From the results above, there are indeed participants who have shown significant scores, there are also students who have not shown significant scores. This is indeed true according to the data displayed in the column above so that the results obtained in this study vary greatly. This is research with test results which are often obtained from data analyzed based on the theory used. This is in line with the findings Purnomo (2017) that from the interventions provided in the training, results were obtained that there was an increase in entrepreneurial knowledge and motivation after participating in the training for participants who took part in the training. In addition, based on the opinion of Mulyono (2012), it explains that the training approach that prioritizes improving community skills can be carried out with non-formal education that is more adaptive according to the needs of the community, especially improving the quality of life. In addition, another opinion conveyed by Ardiwinata and Mulyono (2018) states that community education can provide a positive contribution to developing community independence. Because with community education, the community is able to identify needs and find solutions to these needs, including the need to improve life skills.

CONCLUSION

Various studies conducted have shown that there has been an increase in competency in making mask connectors after training was provided. From the intervention using the training method, the results obtained were an increase in competency in making mask connectors after participating in the training for the six training participants who were the subjects in this research. Factors that encourage the success of this intervention include the need for participants to receive training in making mask connectors. By holding training on making mask connectors for participants, it will really help them to start a business making good mask connectors.

It does not rule out the possibility that apart from training which is very necessary to increase the participants' competence in making mask connectors in entrepreneurship, other factors are

also very important, such as the environment, encouragement, and existing facilities which also play an important role in increasing the competence in making mask connectors.

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