

THE USE OF USED JERENE, USED AS AN AESTHETIC MULTIPURPOSE PLACE TO BECOME A SUPERIOR PRODUCT FOR MIGRANTS

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ABSTRACT The use of used jerry cans as an aesthetic multipurpose place is a strategy to turn it into a superior product for migrants. In this context, community service activities provide training to migrants in Malaysia to turn used jerry cans into valuable goods, both economically and aesthetically. This training not only provides technical skills in the transformation process of used jerry cans, but also raises awareness of sustainable and environmentally friendly practices. Migrants are taught to clean, cut, and decorate used jerry cans so that they become multifunctional storage areas or decorative items. By mastering these skills, migrants can create products that are not only environmentally friendly, but also have a high selling point. This training equips them with the ability to overcome economic and environmental challenges, strengthen their well-being, and open up new opportunities in the business world.

Keywords: *Used Jeregen, Multipurpose place, Migrant.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The problem of plastic waste has become a very significant global issue and Indonesia is no exception. In 2019, according to data obtained from the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesia was listed as the second largest contributor of plastic waste in the world, with an extraordinary volume of 3.21 million metric tons per year. In addition, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) reported that the total amount of plastic waste produced in Indonesia reaches 64 million tons annually. Of these, most of the plastic waste, about 3.2 million tons, is dumped into the sea, which of course raises great concerns.

If this situation is not treated immediately, the condition can lead to various serious problems in the future. To overcome this problem, the Indonesian government through the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) has shown its commitment by accelerating the implementation of the circular economy concept. In addition, the government is also striving to achieve the zero waste target by 2050. This commitment is in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry (Minister of Environment and Forestry) Number 75 of 2019, which aims to stop plastic waste pollution that continues to occur in Indonesia. With the implementation of this regulation, it is hoped that the environment in Indonesia will become cleaner and healthier, having a positive impact on the welfare of future generations (Ismanto, 2023)

According to Liubana (2023) Garbage is often one of the major problems in human civilization. Many types of garbage take a very long time to decompose by natural decomposers in nature, and there are even types of garbage that cannot be decomposed naturally at all. One of the main sources of waste is used items that are no longer used by their owners. When viewed from its type, the majority of waste produced is inorganic waste, which includes a wide range of materials that are difficult or even cannot be decomposed naturally. The source of waste does not only come from households, but also from various other community groups, including students. Students, with all their daily activities and modern lifestyles, contribute significantly to producing inorganic waste.

For example, the use of single-use products such as plastic bottles, fast food packaging, as well as various other non-biodegradable materials that they often use in campus life. The use of these products not only increases the amount of inorganic waste, but also adds complexity to its management. All this adds to the volume of inorganic waste that continues to accumulate and requires special attention to be managed properly. If not managed properly, this inorganic waste can cause various serious environmental problems, such as soil and water pollution, as well as disruption to the balance of the ecosystem.

Inorganic waste that is not managed properly can result in the accumulation of harmful materials in the environment, which ultimately has a negative impact on the health of humans and other living things. Therefore, it is very important for all levels of society, including students, to be aware of the impact of the waste they produce. They need to work to reduce the use of hard-to-biodegrade materials and support better recycling and waste management efforts. These measures include adopting a more sustainable lifestyle, such as bringing your own drinking bottles, using reusable food packaging, and separating waste according to type so that it can be recycled more effectively. With collective awareness and action, we can reduce the negative impact of inorganic waste on the environment and create a cleaner and healthier future.

The number of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) working in Malaysia continues to increase in line with improving economic conditions in the country. Some of the main factors that encourage Indonesians to migrate and find work in Malaysia include: limited job opportunities in their home regions, desire to earn higher incomes in Malaysia, expectations for long-term assets and investments, and encouragement from family and acquaintances who have already worked successfully in Malaysia (Fuadi et al., 2024).

Along with the increasing number of migrant workers working in Malaysia, they also have the opportunity to contribute to reducing waste through the utilization of second-hand goods. In an effort to support the circular economy principle, migrant workers can recycle or reuse used items around them. For example, they can turn plastic jeregen used edible oil into plant pots, making everyday items such as shelves or storage boxes. In this way, Indonesian migrant workers not only benefit economically from their work in Malaysia, but also play an active role in environmental conservation efforts and inorganic waste reduction.

Thus, the presence of PMI in Malaysia has a double impact. On the one hand, they manage to improve their personal and family economic well-being through more lucrative work. On the other hand, they also have the potential to make a positive contribution to the environment by making creative and efficient use of used items. The use of these scraps not only helps reduce the amount of waste generated, but also inspires sustainable practices that can be adopted by the wider community. This shows that PMIs in Malaysia not only contribute to the economy, but also to environmental sustainability through simple but impactful actions.

From the above case, inorganic waste, such as used goods, takes a long time to decompose. Migrant workers can reduce waste by recycling used plastic jerry cans into versatile and aesthetic products such as plant pots or storage boxes. The utilization of used jerry cans reduces plastic waste and provides economic benefits for migrants. These recycled products have selling points and support sustainable practices. Thus, used jerry cans converted into versatile and aesthetic products can become the superior products of migrants, providing economic benefits and helping to preserve the environment..

2. METHOD

The materials used for the manufacture of multipurpose places are used Jeregen, scissors, measuring rope, shooting glue, limestone, fox glue. Shoot len candles, flowers. Community Service is carried out by training methods. This community service activity is carried out online with several stages, namely:

1. Preparatory stage, service, digging information on training needs, determining material, determining participants, and completing material aids.
2. The test stage of making a multipurpose place, this stage tests, makes a multipurpose place from aesthetic jeregen and educates the public about the importance of managing waste.
3. The training stage is socialization about making multipurpose places, the benefits if jeregen is recycled again for the environment and finance.
4. The evaluation and reporting stage is carried out by evaluating the activities that have been carried out at the end then ending with reporting

The subject of making a multipurpose place from jeregen is Indonesian migrants who are at the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia (KBRI) Malaysia. The migrants numbered 100 Indonesian migrant workers (PMI) in Malaysia and 7 from foreign migrant workers (PMA).

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Training in making aesthetically pleasing multipurpose places from used jerry cans is a very important first step for the migrant worker community. This not only gives them the opportunity to be independent, but also improves their overall well-being. As they learn about the utilization of used jerry cans, the hope is that they will acquire more than just technical skills. They are also expected to develop greater self-confidence. First, understanding the process of transforming second-hand goods into something useful, such as multipurpose storage, gives them a sense of empowerment and independence.

They learn to see potential in items that are often thought of as waste. Secondly, the skills they learn not only have an impact on themselves, but also on the surrounding environment. By recycling used jerry cans, they contribute to environmental protection and promote sustainable practices. This can increase their sense of accomplishment because they feel they have a positive impact on the environment. Third, the ability to create aesthetic products from used jerry cans opens the door to new economic opportunities. Whether through the sale of the products they produce or the use of those products in households, they can create an additional source of income. This not only gives them financial stability but also expands the scope of their economic potential. By mastering these skills, migrants can feel better prepared for future challenges. They have the tools to build a better future, not only for themselves but also for the surrounding communities. This is a step towards independence and fulfillment of their true potential.

According to Vidriana Oktoviana Bano, Agustinus U.L. Jongu, Veronika A. Wulang (2022) Jerigen, as one of the variants of plastic waste, poses various challenges in waste management. Essentially, jerry cans are sealed containers specifically designed to store liquid. The definition

from the Big Dictionary Indonesian describes jerry cans as containers with a general capacity of about 20 liters, can be made of various materials ranging from metal to plastic. In terms of appearance, jerry cans have a distinctive shape in the form of a box with a flat surface and a narrow neck for pouring or filling liquids. Typically, the bottom of jerry cans is designed to stand stably when placed, and is often equipped with handles for easy transport and rearrangement. Although jerry cans have an important role in the packaging and distribution industry of liquids such as oil or chemicals, their hard-to-biodegrade nature poses serious environmental impacts if not managed properly. Therefore, effective recycling is the key to reducing the negative impact caused by jerry cans on the environment.

Plastic waste takes a very long time to decompose naturally, so its presence in the environment can cause serious and prolonged pollution. Given its adverse impact, it is very important to pay special attention to handling plastic waste. One effective way that can be done is through the recycling process. Plastic has very durable properties, which makes it difficult to decompose both in soil and in water. This causes plastics to persist, settle, and accumulate in the environment for years, even centuries, creating a variety of complex ecological and health problems. This accumulation of plastic can disrupt ecosystems, pollute natural resources, and endanger the lives of living things. Therefore, to reduce the negative impact caused by plastic waste, the recycling process is an important step that must be taken seriously and consistently by all parties involved, both government, industry, and the general public. Effective and comprehensive handling of plastic waste requires strong cooperation and commitment to ensure that our environment remains clean and healthy for future generations (Red et al., 2023).

The picture on the side is jerry cans after recycling.

The service activities carried out went smoothly. The migrants showed high enthusiasm in attending each training session. They learned about the various benefits and advantages of making a multi-purpose place made from used jerry cans. The products produced from used jerry cans are not only environmentally friendly but also have great potential to become superior products in the business world. The training provides migrants with skills in recycling used jerry cans into useful and aesthetically pleasing items. In addition, they also learn how to increase product value through creative and decorative designs.

Through the process of cleaning, cutting, and adding aesthetic elements, used jerry cans can be turned into multifunctional storage bins, plant pots, or other decorative items. These service activities not only teach technical skills but also raise migrants' awareness of the importance of sustainable and environmentally friendly practices. By understanding how to turn used jerry cans into valuable products, they can feel more empowered and independent.

These skills give them the opportunity to contribute to environmental conservation and open up new economic opportunities, both through the use of products in households and the sale of recycled products. Overall, these service activities equip migrants with knowledge and skills that can improve their well-being. By mastering how to make multi-purpose places from used jerry cans, migrants have the ability to overcome challenges and build a better future, both for themselves and the surrounding communities.



Figure 1. Products

4. CONCLUSION

This training provides great benefits to migrant workers by improving their skills and independence, as well as providing economic opportunities through recycling used jerry cans. By reducing the environmental impact of plastic waste, migrants contribute to maintaining environmental cleanliness and health.

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