

PATCHWORK AND QUILTING BY THE BENEFICIARIES OF SEWING DEPARTMENT IN SOCIAL REHABILITATION CENTER "TARUNA YODHA" SUKOHARJO

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Abstract: The beneficiaries of sewing department in Social Rehabilitation Centre "Taruna Yodha" Sukoharjo have not fully produce fabric scrap from sewing class. The fabric scraps can be used to make kleenex box and bag by using patchwork and quilting. Making Kleenex box and bag by the beneficiaries was produced by using demonstration method qualitative method to obtain the data. The process of making kleenex box and bag were made in teams. The result of the processes was interesting and unique kleenex boxes and bags made by using fabric scraps which could be sold. The result of making kleenex boxes and bags by using fabric scraps can helps the beneficiaries of sewing department in getting extra payment.

Keywords: fabric scrap, empowerment, patchwork, quilting

INTRODUCTION

"Taruna Yodha" Rehabilitation Center Sukoharjo is located in Sub-district Sukoharjo, District Sukoharjo, Central Java, postcode 57512. This rehabilitation centre is belong to Central Java social services in Central Java Province, which is supervising a dozens of young women and men age between 13-25 years old that unemployed because of school dropouts and also for other reasons. Furthermore, they will be called as beneficiaries by the rehabilitation centre. They were given several of skills for approximately 4-6 months and placed in hostel. Beneficiaries will be given knowledge according to their interests where there are several courses in "Taruna Yodha" Social Rehabilitation Centre Sukoharjo such as sewing, salons, workshops, welding, and culinary arts.

The learning processes in "Taruna Yodha" Social Rehabilitation Center Sukoharjo are included as non-formal education. "Non-formal education is any organized educational activity which is done outside the formal system, either done by itself or as a part of comprehensive activity, which is intended to provide services to specific target in order to achieve goals of learning" (Soelaman Joesoef, 1999:50).

One of the skills that are often chosen by the beneficiaries in rehabilitation centre is sewing class. In this class, there are sewing skills in making clothes for women, men and children. The skill which is taught by the rehabilitation centre only in terms of clothing sewing skills, so that, if there are leftover rags that they used, which is fabric scrap, wasn't fully utilized by them.

According to Kurrien Zakiya (2005:19) fabric scrap is, "Pieces of fabric, thorn clothes, leftover of fabric stitching, which are usually easy to find in the tailor, which

has different patterns and colors also textures, for examples plain, pictorial, or striped, which can be utilized for various craft"

Fabric scraps can be recycled into craft products that have an economic value. The beneficiaries can make the fabric scraps into craft products of patchwork and quilting.

Patchwork is an art in rearranging and combining different colours and design of fabric scraps by using some repeated patters of needlework or sewing machines. (Tjahyadi, 2007:3)

Quilt is a technique of embossing fabric by using a layer of fabrics between two layers to get a pattern of embosses. The form of the embosses can be draw by using some pattern lines in plane. (Rusbani, 1982:78).

The products of patchwork and quilting which were made by beneficiaries are Kleenex boxes and bags. Kleenexes are not reusable things that are daily used. With the intention that it can be used well, it needs box to put the Kleenex. It can be more flexible if the boxes are made by using fabrics than woods or plastics because it can be used to know the quantity of the Kleenex.

Bags are things that are daily used by humans especially women. Women likes beautiful bags, that is why they like to change their bags for different function and situation.

Both Kleenex boxes and bags are valuable creative handmade products that are going to be exhibited and sold by management at sewing showroom called "Warung Sosial Bidang Kegiatan Menjahit". The showroom is located in front of Taruna Yodha Social Rehabilitation Centre Sukoharjo.

Based on the background knowledge that was mentioned above, it can be there are many problems that may aride. The problems are as follows:

1. How to utilize the waste fabric scrap in "Taruna Yodha" Sukoharjo Social Rehabilitation Centre into Kleenex boxes and bags?
2. How are the product forms of Kleenex boxes and bags produced by the beneficiaries in "Taruna Yodha" Sukoharjo Social Rehabilitation Centre?

METHOD

The research method that is used in this research is qualitative method, because the data acquired are not statistically data. On the implementation of research, the lesson will be delivered by demonstration method. Syaiful Sagala (2011: 210) said demonstration method is a show about something happening or event until the behaviour that can be exemplified so that can be known and understood by students significantly. Researcher will demonstrate how to make brooches and headbands then be imitated by the beneficiaries there.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The implementation of making kleenex boxes and bags by using fabric scraps consists of two stages. The first stage is preparation stage and the second stage is implementation stage. In implementation stage, it needs two processes. The first day is used to make kleenex boxes while the next day for a week is used to make bags. The

Implementation was held on Friday, the 27th of December 2016 at 13.00-17.30, and Thursday, the 29th of December at 13.00-17.30.

Tahap Perencanaan dan Persiapan

- a. Researcher looking for materials about Kleenex boxes and bags by collecting fabric scraps. After that it modified it so that could be accepted by the beneficiaries. Researches decided to teach beneficiaries about making kleenex boxes and bags.
- b. Researcher made some kleenex boxes and bags from fabric which will be used as the examples of crafts for the beneficiaries.
- c. Researcher was looking for tools and materials to make kleenex boxes and bags from fabric scraps as follows:

Tools:

- 1) Scissor
- 2) Writing tools (pencil/ ballpoint/ felt-tip marker)
- 3) News paper
- 4) Glue and glue gun
- 5) needles
- 6) sewing threads
- 7) pin threads

Materials:

- 1) fabrics scraps
- 2) fabrics for bag
- 3) sheathing lather
- 4) glue
- 5) buttons

Implementation and Data Analysis Stage

In implementation stage, the lesson was taught through demonstration method, where the researcher gave the examples to beneficiaries how to make the craft. Kleenex boxes and bags were held in held in the hall of "Taruna Yodha" Social Rehabilitation Centre Sukoharjo for 2 meeting sessions, and analyzing data on during the ongoing learning process as follows:

- a. First Meeting : Making kleenex boxes from fabric scraps.
The first meeting was held on Friday, 27th December 2016 at 13.00-17.30, in "Taruna Yodha" Social Rehabilitation Center Sukoharjo's hall.
The researcher explained the steps of making kleenex boxes by using patchwork first. It was made by bonding fabric scraps one by one until the beneficiaries got the right size. After that, patchwork was used to wrap sheathing fabrics which was cut in rectangle way. Then, in every ends of the work, pin needles were given so it would not move around.

The next step is quilting. It used to press sheathing lather and fabric of patchwork in unity. The form of the quilting was freely made. It can be vertical as the patchwork lines or horizontal. The more quilting, the handwork would be neater and bulge.

The last step is sewing the combining fabrics above into kleenex boxes by using glue and some decoration. The decoration for the kleenex boxes are freely made as the beneficiaries creativity.

The implementation steps were made in teams in more or less four hours and a half. The result of the implementation was satisfyingly good.

b. Second Meeting: Makin bags from fabric scraps.

The second meeting was held on Thursday, 29th December 2016 at 13.00-17.30 in "Taruna Yodha" Social Rehabilitation Centre Sukoharjo's hall.

The first step was the researcher presented the how to make bags by using fabric scraps. Patters of bags had to be made first. The form of pattern of bag which was used was rectangle by using newspaper. Then the next step was patchwork the fabric scraps. After that copy the pattern into sheathing lathers to make the body of bag and handle of bag. Next step is quilting the fabrics of patchwork and the sheathing lathers.

After explaining the way of making bag, the researcher asked the beneficiaries to make the bag as the instructions.



Picture 1: Kleenex boxes by beneficiaries



Picture 2: Bags by beneficiaries

CONCLUSION

The Making of Kleenex boxes and bags by using fabric scraps with the beneficiaries from "Taruna Yodha" Social Rehabilitation Center Sukoharjo went succeeded with satisfactory results. Some of the beneficiaries' craft was unique and valuable.

Good economic potentials that contained in the kleenex boxes and bags by using patchwork and quilting can be learned and incorporated into sewing curriculum, so that the beneficiaries can get another knowledge aside from sewing clothes.

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