

## Utilization of Coconut Shell Waste which is One of the Sources of Community Income

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### Abstract

This study aims to increase people's income by utilizing coconut shell waste. The basic ingredients obtained from coconut shell waste are very easy to find around us. The research method used by the author uses qualitative research methods. The data collection process was carried out by the author in several ways, namely by direct observation of the coconut shell waste treatment process and conducting interviews to obtain the required data. From the results of research that has been done, the authors get one of the results of handicrafts made by craftsmen, namely lanterns, this research was conducted on Jl. Sedap Malam Ujung, Patumbak Pasar 4. Coconut shell comes from the coconut shell which is still not used much compared to other parts of the coconut, although a small part has been processed into charcoal. Apart from being used as a raw material for charcoal for its visual characteristics, coconut shells can also be used as the main ingredient for making handicrafts. Utilization of coconut shell waste as a basic material for handicrafts can be done by several techniques by coconut shell craftsmen. With the utilization of this coconut shell waste, and with the existence of this creative economy which contains a concept in the new economic era that intensifies information and creativity by relying on ideas and knowledge from human resources (HR) as the main production factor in its economic activities. the most important factor in the development of the creative economy is the idea of business actors, then this creative economy can later affect the economy in Indonesia because human resources in Indonesia always have new ideas.

**Keywords:** Coconut Shell, Crafts, Qualitative Research, Creative Economy.

### 1. Introduction

According to (Suhartana, 2006) the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Asia Pacific, it is able to produce 82% of the world's coconut products, while the remaining 18% is produced or produced by countries in Africa and South America. Coconut producers in the world are 12 countries, namely: India (13.01%), Indonesia (33.94%), Malaysia (3.93%), Papua New Guinea (2.72%), Philippines (36.25%), Solomons Inland (0.70%), Sri Lanka (4.72%), Thailand (3.17%), Vanuatu (0.78%), Western Samoa (0.47%), FS Micronesia (0.16%), and Palau (0.16%). According to (Yuni Nustini, 2019), Coconut or *Cocos nucifera* is a plant that has a tall straight stem with large fruit. Indonesia is one of the largest head producing countries in the world, which grows evenly in Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Irian Jaya. The main product of coconut is coconut fruit which in addition to coconut meat there is coconut shell, coconut fiber and coconut water. The coconut shell itself is on the inside of the coir, with a thickness ranging from 3-5 mm. Coconut shells are generally used as daily fuel. Several methods have been carried out to increase the economic value of coconut shells such as souvenirs, and so on. According to (Mesra, 2019), Coconut shell is one of the materials that can be used by craftsmen because it has durability and water resistance. Coconut shell crafts are relatively low, while currently handicraft products with technology have emerged with variations so that they become competitors for the coconut shell craft, however, coconut shell crafts have the potential to be developed with additional craftsman art ideas and with the utilization of shell waste. This coconut can also increase income for the community. According to (Dede hertina, 2021), the development of MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) over the past few years has grown to 99.9% of the total business units in Indonesia spread throughout Indonesia with a total of up to 62.9 million units. The MSME business sector consists of trade, agriculture, building, communications, hotels, restaurants and other services. The government's efforts to help MSMEs are relocating the budget and focusing more on policies to provide incentives for MSMEs and informal business actors. The goal is that these MSMEs can still produce and not terminate employment (PHK).

According to (Halim, 2020), the economic development of a region or a country on human resources, natural resources, capital, technology and others. Indonesia as a country where national development essentially has one goal, namely advancing public welfare. Based on the progress of the times, economic growth and development plays an important role in increasing regional economic income, including in the welfare of the people. The role of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) has a very important meaning for a region, especially as one of the drivers of regional economic growth. The activities of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) are one way for regional creative products to be recognized and provide business opportunities for business actors in the region. According to (Nizam Zakka Arrizal, 2020), the business world is one of the areas of human life that changes very quickly and dynamically. In the past, business activities were

carried out door-to-door, people selling in the market, opening stalls in shops, offering face-to-face, or other conventional methods. Although these methods are still used by society in general, times have changed along with the existence of the industrial era 4.0 and the era of society 5.0, so all aspects of life must also follow them without the exception of the business world. Business and humans cannot be separated from human nature because humans are economic creatures as well as social beings. According to (Sri Wahyuningsih, 2019), the creative economy is a concept in the new economic era that intensifies information and creativity by relying on ideas and knowledge from human resources (HR) as the main production factor in economic activity. Therefore, ideas are an important factor in the development of the creative economy. The creative economy can affect the economy in Indonesia because human resources in Indonesia always have new ideas.

According to (Ubaidillah, 2021), Efforts to utilize waste in several regions in Indonesia have become a model of the creative economy as an economic value-added strategy. For example, using banana stem waste which is processed into the basic material for making paper (Syarifuddin & Hamzah, 2019). This strategy also applies to efforts to treat coconut waste in Sidomulyo village, Bakung sub-district, Blitar district. Almost every resident has a coconut tree, most of the residents only sell the contents of coconuts and leave coconut waste. The coconut waste is usually used as firewood, or simply thrown away in people's yards. According to (Fitri Yani Penggabean, 2018), Sei Kepayang Tengah Village, which is one of the villages in Sei Kepayang District, is a service partner. The management of the coconut farmer business group in Sei Kepayang Tengah Village is still traditional, limited in capital, and still low in coconut processing production skills. So that the coconut commodity which has a multipurpose function has relatively no added value. Coconut farmers have never used coconut waste in the form of shells and coir to the fullest. Farmers only sell coconuts to collectors. So that the economic value of coconut shells has never been used by farmers. One of the efforts to increase productivity which has an impact on increasing the income of the coconut farmer group is by producing processed coconut and managing the coconut farmer group business optimally and effectively. Coconut farmer business groups based on organizations and groups in the form of active and independent communities will improve the bargaining position of farmers (bargaining position). Farmers are getting stronger in determining the price of products in the form of granulated coconut, copra, charcoal, and briquettes.

The purpose of this research is to utilize coconut shells and to reduce coconut shell waste that comes from the rest of the use of coconut fruit. Coconut shells can be used as valuable objects and have value if they can be processed properly. Coconut shell waste can not only be burned directly as firewood instead of stoves, or processed into coconut shell charcoal. But coconut shells can also be used as crafts. But without us realizing it, the use of coconut shell waste is very profitable. We can see it from an economical point of view and coconut shells can be found easily and can be found anywhere. This unused coconut shell can be used for home decoration crafts and with the use of this coconut shell it can help improve the economy of the surrounding community. As a first reference to review the research by Suhartana, Laboratory of Organic Chemistry, FMIPA UNDIP about the explanation that has been done on the background of the problem, then find out what content is in coconut shells. The goal is to produce quality coconut shells started from Fruit coconut consist from fiber coconut, shell coconut, meat coconut and coconut water. Fiber coconut is ingredient fibrous with thickness about 5 cm, and is part outermost from fruit coconut. Shell coconut located next to in coir, thickness ranges from 35 mm. Size fruit coconut influenced by size shell very coconut \_ influenced by age and development plant coconut.

Shell coconut weight between 15-19% by weight coconut. As a second reference, reviewing the research by Yuni Nustini and Allwar Allwar, Faculty of Economics, Islamic University of Indonesia, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Islamic University of Indonesia regarding the explanation that has been carried out in the background section of the problem, to find out the use of coconut shells. The goal is to find out the use of coconut shells as a craft fuel for households that still use firewood and also for retaining water in order to increase soil effectiveness. Even though this coconut shell can be a potential village as a Street increase economy. As a third reference, reviewing research by Adriman Manalu, Mesra State University of Medan, Fine Arts Education Study Program, Faculty of Language and Arts regarding the explanation that has been carried out in the background section of the problem, to determine the shape of decorative lamps from coconut shells. The goal is to find out which decorative lamp craft products from coconut shells are results culture nation with diversity shape, style, and function are all that describe image culture nation. Craft bias means born from nature skilled for realize pattern from something culture. Art craft have history enough development\_ where was long? craft used as tool needs daily and needed as tool satisfaction needs life done \_ through beauty.

As reference fourth review study creation Ubaidillah and Neli Ana Sapitri, UIN Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah about the presentation that has been conducted part background behind problem, for knowing shell coconut Becomes strategy utilization waste shell coconut. Goal for knowing Effort utilization waste in some regions in Indonesia have become an economic model creative as strategy score plus economy. For example utilization waste stem processed bananas \_ Becomes ingredient base making paper strategy the also occur on effort processing waste coconut in the village Sidomulyo districts Daffodils Regency Blitar. Almost every inhabitant have tree coconut, mostly inhabitant only sell contents from fruit coconut and leave waste coconut.

## 2. Methodology

Some of the methods used in writing this scientific paper include:

- a. Aesthetic Elements
- Aesthetic Elements

Craft products from hard materials such as coconut shells which are converted into decorative lamps and ashtrays. The surface of the coconut shell is smoothed to make it look more attractive. The author pays attention to the products produced from coconut shells in terms of shape, color that is not flashy but the element of unity that is the main priority and texture that is not too rough.

- Balance

The author applies this element to the texture of the products made, namely decorative lights and ashtrays, products that are the same size so that they look balanced and meet the element of balance.

- Harmony

Decorative lamps from coconut shells are adapted to the main purpose, namely as objects that have economic value derived from coconut shell waste.

- Contrast

The author gives the product patterns and motifs to make it more attractive and beautiful.

- b. Observation (*Observation*) Directly

Observations on the ability of coconut shells, and product support materials were carried out to see the ability of recycling or the ability of all components that make up the product to be decomposed by nature. Here are some observations on the components of making handicrafts from coconut shell waste.

- c. Coconut shell

Coconut shell is a material that can be decomposed naturally by microorganisms in the soil. Coconut shells, both coconut shells without further processing or coconut shells left over from the production process, coconut shells can decompose and decompose by themselves by nature. The remaining unused coconut shells from production can be used as fertilizer in a wet state, while coconut shells from dry production can be simply thrown away in nature because of their ability to decompose on their own without going through a process designed to break them down.

- d. Coconut Shell Selection

At this stage the selection of coconut shells is also not arbitrary. The coconut shells used are also a bit old because in terms of durability, the old coconut shells also have a nicer and attractive pattern because the color of the older coconut shells is dark brown. When used as a craft, it will give a distinctive style that comes from the coconut shell fiber itself.

- e. Production Process

The production process is the process of processing basic materials into finished materials. The production process to produce a product or service. The production process is also referred to as the activity of processing raw materials and auxiliary materials by utilizing equipment so as to produce a product that is more valuable than the basic material.

- f. Finishing

Product improvement (*finishing*) is carried out to make the surface of the coconut shell not look dull and shiny. The process consists of smoothing the surface of the product and polishing it to obtain a more polished surface. There are two choices of supporting materials that can be used to polish the surface of the product, namely dry banana leaves, sand paper and a tool for smoothing or what is called a crab machine.

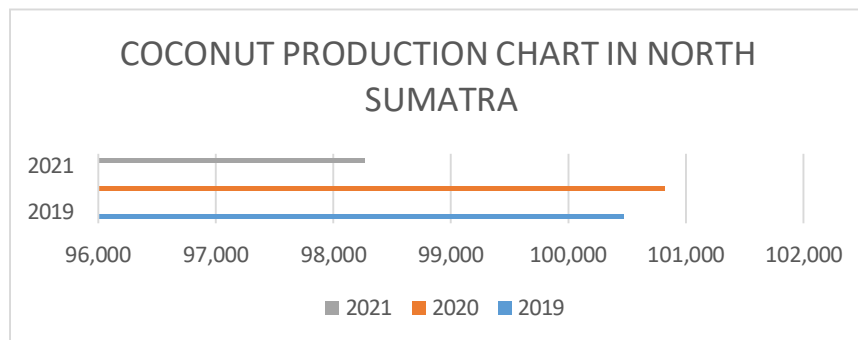
Qualitative research methods are research that is usually used to investigate a problem, find problems, describe a problem, and explain the quality or features of the social influence of society that cannot be directly explained, measured or described without going through a quantitative approach. So that the authors use qualitative methods in this study so that the results of this study are in accordance with what is desired. The steps in implementing qualitative research are adjusting according to needs, as well as situations and conditions that occur in the field. Broadly speaking there are several stages in qualitative research are as follows:

1. Formulate the problem as the object of research.
2. Collecting data in the field as a reference material.
3. Analyze existing data.
4. Formulate the results of existing studies.
5. Develop suggestions for making a research decision.

### 3. Results and Discussion

The following is a table and graph of the amount of coconut production in the province of North Sumatra:

2019	2020	2021
100,473	100,819	98.266



### 4. Conclusion

Coconut shell is part of the coconut fruit that is still rarely used compared to other parts of the coconut fruit such as stems, leaves and sticks. Although a small part of the community has processed it into charcoal. Besides being used as raw material for shell charcoal, coconut shells can characteristically be used as raw materials for handicrafts from coconut shell waste. Utilization of coconut shell waste as raw material for handicrafts can be done with several techniques that have been applied by coconut shell craftsmen. Based on the results of interviews with Sukri, Jl. Sedap Malam Ujung, Patumbak Pasar 4, the technique of making handicrafts using coconut shell waste raw materials can be divided into three, namely cutting techniques, binding or rafting techniques and lamination techniques.

Coconut shells come from parts of the coconut shell which are still not used much compared to other parts of the coconut fruit, although a small part has been processed into charcoal. Apart from being used as a raw material for charcoal for its visual characteristics, coconut shells can also be used as the main ingredient for making handicrafts. Utilization of coconut shell waste as a basic material for handicrafts can be done by several techniques by coconut shell craftsmen. With the utilization of this coconut shell waste, and with the existence of this creative economy which contains a concept in the new economic era that intensifies information and creativity by relying on ideas and knowledge from human resources (HR) as the main production factor in its economic activities. the most important factor in the development of the creative economy is the idea of business actors, then this creative economy can later affect the economy in Indonesia because human resources in Indonesia always have new ideas.

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