

# **DEVELOPMENT OF HANDICRAFT PRODUCTS FROM INDUSTRIAL WOOD WASTE TO REDUCE DEFORESTATION AND IMPROVE THE LEVEL OF THE ECONOMY TOWARDS A PROSPEROUS INDONESIA**

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The rapid development of technology today makes all sectors of life around us also feel the impact of this, starting from the economic, industrial, social, and even environmental sectors also feel the impact. This development is certainly like a double-edged sword for humans, because with the development of technology humans can improve their standard of living, one of which is by producing and managing natural wealth with sophisticated machine tools into products that are currently selling value, but it is also Of course, it has a bad impact, including various environmental problems resulting from the production process such as the resulting pollution, the rest of the production process that is not managed properly, to the waste of the resulting product.

Indonesia itself is a country that has a variety of natural resources, this is evidenced by the large variety of flora and fauna found in Indonesia, besides that Indonesia also has a very diverse culture. With abundant natural resources, the government is very optimistic about making Indonesia a developed and independent country, it can be seen from the recent movement of the government which has intensively collaborated with various foreign investors to invest in Indonesia. From the entry of foreign investment, there are many benefits that can be obtained, one of which is the entry of new capital to help fund various sectors that lack funds. This foreign investment also opens up many new jobs so that the unemployment rate can be reduced.

In addition, the entry of foreign investment is usually accompanied by technology transfer. They bring new technological knowledge to Indonesia which will eventually be developed in Indonesia as well. It is also possible that foreign investors will cooperate with MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises). The involvement of MSMEs will certainly encourage community economic growth. MSMEs or domestic companies also have the opportunity to market their products to international markets and the most obvious benefit from the entry of foreign investment is to increase state revenues through taxes. In addition, it creates a more stable relationship in the economic sphere of the two countries. However, as the author stated at the beginning, the benefits obtained from this also have a bad side that is no less terrible, especially the direct impact that occurs on the environment.

Foreign investment to invest in Indonesia is a dilemma, where it is good for the economy but bad for the environment, not least of which foreign investment causes damage to the Indonesian environment. Environmental pollution is the entry or inclusion of living things, substances, energy, and/or other components into the living environment by human activities so that they exceed the stipulated environmental quality standards. The standard criteria for environmental quality is a measure of the limit of changes in the physical, chemical and/or biological characteristics of the environment that can be tolerated by the environment in order

to preserve its functions. Environmental destruction is the act of a person causing direct or indirect changes to the physical, chemical and/or biological characteristics of the environment so that it exceeds the standard environmental criteria. Environmental damage is a direct and/or indirect change to the physical, chemical, and/or biological properties of the environment to the point where it exceeds the standard criteria for environmental damage.

One clear example of the destruction of the existing environment, namely deforestation or loss of forest cover continues to occur in Tanah Papua. According to the Pusaka Bentala Rakyat Foundation, an area of 5,810 hectares was cleared for plantation and forestry businesses throughout 2021. Based on field monitoring and satellite imagery, land clearing took place at the location of plantation business permits, industrial forest plantations, and logging. The largest forest clearing is in the logging company area of 2,286 hectares, which is suspected to be for the company's infrastructure development, logging, and illegal harvesting.

Deforestation can cause various adverse impacts on human life. Because the loss of trees in the forest can trigger various natural disasters, such as landslides, floods, and droughts. In addition, deforestation can also cause a climate crisis. This happens because the forest is a place for storing and recycling carbon dioxide which is quite large. More than 300 billion tons of carbon dioxide are stored in forests. As a result of deforestation, the carbon dioxide will be released into the atmosphere so that it will accelerate climate change.

Many things and regulations have been done and made by the government to regulate land clearing for an industry such as the prohibition of land clearing by burning forest as stipulated in Article 36 point 17 of the Job Creation Law which amends Article 50 paragraph (2) letter b of Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry ("Forestry Law"). Anyone who intentionally burns a forest is threatened with a maximum imprisonment of 15 years and a maximum fine of IDR 7.5 billion. If forest fires are caused by negligence, the threat of imprisonment is a maximum of 5 years and a maximum fine of IDR 3.5 billion. However, forest burning is still often used as a practical method of massive land clearing by forestry and plantation corporations due to the very low cost that makes this practice of forest burning very attractive to corporations, plus land clearing practices carried out in the dry season increasingly endanger ecosystems, emissions carbon that is donated and has implications for global warming. It did not stop there, the practice of land clearing by corporations eventually led to conflict disputes between the government, companies and the community, either because of disputes over land ownership status or because there was no empowerment of local communities after the land was converted.

In addition, another case that is rife is the intentional burning of community-owned land, because burning reduces the value of the land by degrading the land and thereby making it easier for companies to take over the land by paying cheap compensation to the local community. Based on data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), forest and land burned in Indonesia reached 354,582 hectares (ha) or an increase of 19.4% compared to 296,942 ha in 2020. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry noted that East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) was the province affected the largest forest and land fires throughout 2021, which is 137,297 ha. West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) is in second place with forest and land fires covering an area of 100,908 ha. Meanwhile, Banten, DKI Jakarta, and DI Yogyakarta are provinces that are not affected by forest and land fires. Then the area of forest and land fires in Bali was only 3 ha last year. Cumulatively from 2016 to 2021, 3.43 million ha of forest and

land have been burned in Indonesia. The worst annual forest fires occurred in 2019 which burned 1.6 million ha of forest and land in the country.

Not only does it stop at the problem of clearing industrial land, but in the post-production process there are also various kinds of problems that need to be faced, namely regarding the handling of waste produced by industries that process natural resources. Industrial waste is one of the many environmental problems. In modern countries, waste has been managed as well as possible through a recycling system, but in Indonesia there are around 9,549,356.25 tons/year of waste that is not managed and left alone. The government's lack of socialization to industrial managers and the lack of awareness of industry managers themselves on the impact of waste treatment which is not really the main factor that causes this to happen often. A lot of industrial waste, especially in Indonesia, is just abandoned and just like that, one of which is wood waste from the furniture industry house. Managing wood waste into handicrafts and furniture that interprets Indonesian culture through the application of a distinctive archipelago style by offering the development of a green environmental concept, is the right step that can be done as a good way to reduce deforestation that can damage the environment. Wood waste, if disposed of, will have a negative impact on the environment. However, if wood waste is burned, it will certainly cause air pollution which is very disturbing for the community.

Therefore, as an effort to develop environmental concepts, wood waste from the furniture industry can be managed into handicrafts that interpret Indonesian culture by providing a unique picture of the archipelago to maintain the existence of Indonesian culture. In addition, recycling wood waste can also increase the economic value of the community, activities like this can be carried out by combining the cultural diversity of each region such as forming wood waste into regional specialties, as well as ornaments and authentic unique souvenirs, so that the results of these crafts are able to support the development of tourism areas which is one of the programs promoted by the government, in which this tourism is one of the five priority sectors of development to form a creative economic area that can develop the economy independently, prosper, be sustainable for the surrounding community and also of course for the country of Indonesia

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