

ABSTRACT

Weaving is a collection of tendrils of fiber that are usually strung together to form an object with a rigid character, generally in the form of a basket, bag, or household product. Weaving is formed from the process of crossing materials that come from plants which are then made into one strong clump. The area in Indonesia with good weaving potential is Tasikmalaya, which has a weaving craft center in Rajapolah District. Weaving which was originally only applied in making mats, is now being developed by the people of Sukaruas Village, Rajapolah into fashion products and domestic equipment. In the process of its development, this area is fully supported by the local government, the Tasikmalaya Industry and Trade Cooperative Service by providing training aimed at making artisans always innovate in developing woven handicraft products.

With a qualitative method in the form of an approach from direct observation and interviews with the owner of one of small and medium-sized enterprises in Rajapolah, Raficraft, the author is able to overcome the problems that are obtained appropriately and can be implemented by small and medium-sized enterprises and craftsmen. This research that focuses on residual production waste produces novelty based on waste raw materials that have not been used before. In the manufacturing process, exploration is carried out personally and together with design assistance so that the utilization of residual production waste and product development is appropriate.

This study aims to optimally utilize woven raw materials to waste leftover from Rajapolah's typical woven production and make it a fashion product with a big concept of sustainable fashion.

Keywords: Woven Waste, Innovation, Craftsmen.