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Analysis of the June Bag Project Into Quality Goods

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Abstract

TasGon , short for Jute Bag, is an innovation that transforms jute waste into useful, environmentally friendly and high quality items. In this project, jute waste is collected, processed into jute fiber, and made into bags which have multiple benefits for the environment and society. The project management process includes project integration, scope management, time management, cost management, quality management, human resource management, communications management, risk management, and procurement management. Various project management tools and techniques are used, such as network planning, critical paths, Pareto diagrams, and Ishikawa diagrams, to ensure the project goes according to plan and meets established quality standards. The project conclusion emphasizes the importance of thorough planning, proactive risk management, effective communication, and collaboration between stakeholders. Suggestions for improving your understanding and project management skills include practicing on real projects, improving communication skills, continuing to learn and adapt, using tools and technology, and collaborating with fellow students and experts. By implementing these suggestions, project managers can become more effective in managing future projects

a. Introduction

TasGon is an abbreviation of Jute Bag, which is made from jute and then crafted to provide additional benefits. Generally, jute is a waste product that originates from grocery stores. Historically, jute sacks were often discarded, contributing to environmental pollution by accumulating rubbish. Carelessly disposed of jute sacks can block water drainage routes, leading to flooding (Schwarz et al., 2014).

The prevalent use of plastic bags for carrying groceries or packaging items has been a common practice, but this practice has proven detrimental to the environment. Therefore, TasGon emerges as an innovative solution with numerous benefits, notably in reducing environmental pollution, promoting eco-friendliness, and enabling reuse.

According to The United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) International Work Program, pro-environmental behavior involves "the use of services and products to meet basic needs." This aligns closely with the theme of repurposing used jute sacks into practical items, enhancing quality of life while minimizing the utilization of natural resources, toxic materials, and waste emissions to safeguard the needs of future generations. For instance, this initiative supports the transition from plastic bags to environmentally friendly alternatives (Yulianingsih et al., 2020).

By transforming discarded jute sacks into TasGon, these sacks, which were previously seen as mere trash, now acquire value and functionality, offering various benefits to consumers. This initiative also generates new employment opportunities, particularly for housewives and teenagers seeking additional income. With affordable prices, TasGon becomes accessible to individuals across all socioeconomic levels. Furthermore, the production of TasGon from jute sacks aligns with government initiatives aimed at reducing plastic bag usage, thereby mitigating adverse environmental impacts (Sikumbang & Cinta, 2019).

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Figure 1.1

Products offered

The turnover, which is calculated by multiplying the price by the number of items sold, was discussed during the Venture Creation lecture. It was observed that sales were made at the UIB Fest bazaar on Wednesday, May 24, 2023. During the sales activity, a total of 5 jute bags were sold, generating a turnover of 5 bags x Rp. 45,000 = Rp. 225,000. Consequently, it can be inferred that the writing team achieved a turnover of Rp. 225,000 per day.

b. Literature review

2.1. Project management

Project management encompasses all stages of planning, implementation, supervision, and coordination of a project, from its inception to completion. The primary objective is to ensure that the project adheres to specified timelines, agreed-upon costs, and expected quality standards (Ervianto, 2005). Successful management is crucial for the smooth execution of large, ongoing projects. This responsibility extends beyond founders, builders, or subcontractors to include all individuals and partners involved.

Often, workers or laborers from various projects are assembled for a single project. Effective project management is essential for coordinating and organizing these resources or personnel, facilitating smooth project operations. In project management, project leaders or regulators oversee the organization of equipment and resources involved in the project. Their aim is to optimize outcomes while adhering to project standards in terms of quality, timeliness, cost, and, most importantly, safety. To achieve optimal results, all project activities must be meticulously planned and organized to minimize deviations that may arise during implementation.

2.1 Project integration management

Project integration management involves coordinating all elements within a project, including tasks, resources, final outcomes, and stakeholders. For instance, consider a scenario where a marketing team requires data from the sales team to meet stakeholder needs. In such cases, project integration management ensures that the data from the sales team is accurately and timely communicated to the marketing team, facilitating optimal results. This coordination ensures that all project components work seamlessly together, contributing to the overall success of the project.

There are 7 steps in project integration management:

a. Create a project charter / project charter

A project charter or project charter is a short document that contains a brief overview of the project you want to create and usually contains the scope, objectives, team members, risks, benefits, budget and business case or project you want to implement. With this, of course, we have created a profile of our project, namely Jute Bags which are modified into quality bags, and also the aim is that unused jute waste can be converted into quality jute bags. "Then we have also planned the team members and their risks carefully and the planned budget has also been calculated in terms of profit and so on."

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b. Develop a project management plan

This jute bag making project of course requires a more mature project plan than before, which is more than just making a project charter. Hereby develop this plan by creating final results, milestones and executing all requirements and objectives.

c. Direct and manage project work

In making this jute bag project, a leader or project manager is needed who can and has the expertise to direct and manage the entire team on this project so that the jute bag project can run smoothly.

d. Manage project knowledge

All information and knowledge is of course needed in carrying out a jute bag project, therefore we conducted research on what the advantages and disadvantages of making this project are and whether the purpose of this project is beneficial to society or detrimental to society. Of course, all of this knowledge is owned by each member so that all members can express their knowledge so that the Jute Bag project can achieve goals or be successful in running this Jute Bag project.

e. Monitor and control all project work

We will continue to monitor and control the process of making this jute bag from start to finish so that this product can be marketed to the public. Because if there are errors or deviations, we will immediately correct all errors in this product so that this project can produce quality Jute Bag products.

f. Perform control on integration changes in the project

In carrying out the Jute Bag project, of course we have to be able to review or control integration changes to our project. By evaluating the level of impact on our project as well as the risks that may occur. There are also additional requests from clients that must be followed immediately and with this we will likely elect one of the members as the special head of reviewing integration changes in our jute bag project.

g. Ending or finalizing the project

With the completion of the planned project, of course we will hold a final closing meeting to discuss the finality of this jute bag project and review or analyze the things involved in this project. Then arrange for the termination of the project contract that has been undertaken and archive the data from this project for use if needed in the future so that all data from the project is still stored and archived indefinitely.

2.2 Project Scope Management

Management scope project is part important from management project. This including understand And verify What Which There is And No in room scope. This including process And activity Which aim For ensure that project covers all work Which required For reach goal, prevent entry work Which No need or No relevant. Management room scope project involve a number of step key, including:

a. Collection condition:

On phase This, condition project from holder interest determined And documented. Condition This covers results Which expected, capability, characteristics, And capability project.

b. Definition room scope:

After condition noted, step furthermore is determine with clear And appropriate What Which is part from project And What Which No. This including recognize constraint And criteria decision For decide What Which must done.

c. Create structure details Work (WBS):

WBS is distribution hierarchy from all work project become package work Which more small And more easy managed. This

help arrange And grouping project related become part Which more easy managed.

d. Confirm scope:

Phase This ensure that all work Which required included in room scope project And work Which No need or No relevant No included.

e. Range control:

Process monitoring involve monitoring And management every change Which Possible happen as part from project. This including evaluate change Which proposed, ensure that condition And condition design fulfilled, And manage change with method Which controlled And documented. Management scope project very important For prevent escalation project Which No under control, manage hope holder interest And ensure success achievement objective project.

2.3 Project Time Management

Management time project refers on process And technique Which used For control, manage, And manage time in something project. The goal is For ensure that project finished appropriate time, timetable Which given fulfilled And deadline time Which given fulfilled. Management time project involve a number of step And function, between others:

a. For determine action:
Phase This covers identification And definition activity Which will done in project. Every activity given label And given estimation time Which required For finish it.

b. Development plan:
After activity determined, step furthermore is make timetable project. This including arrange activity in order logical, identify dependency between activity, And determine time start And the end every activity.

c. Estimate time:
Process This estimate time Which needed For finish every activity. Estimate time can done with use technique like sequences mapping, analysis analog, expert judgment, or use data historical.

d. Promise meeting:
After estimation time finished, plan project can arranged use tool like chart Gantt or network PERT/CPM. This possible visualization Which clear about order, duration, And dependency between activity. Management Schedule: Phase This involve monitoring and control timetable project. Team project must monitor progress project, compare them with timetable Which has agreed, And take action corrective when timetable delayed or deviated from timetable Which planned. Management time project very important Because time is source Power Which limited in every project. Management time Which effective possible project walk in accordance with timetable Which agreed, avoid delay And ensure achievement appropriate time from objective project.

3. Research Methods

The research methods used in this analysis of the TasGon project involved both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Qualitatively, the research conducted an in-depth review of various aspects of project management involving integration, scope, time, cost, quality, human resources, communication, risk, procurement, and project stakeholders. This qualitative approach allowed for a comprehensive understanding of the strategies, processes, and challenges faced in managing the project of transforming jute waste into quality goods.

In addition, quantitatively, data analysis and numerical calculations such as cost estimation, time planning, and risk analysis were conducted to provide a solid basis for project decision-making. Furthermore, this research method also involved analysing documentation and interviewing stakeholders related to the TasGon project. Documentation from various sources such as project reports, meeting notes, and planning documents were used to deeply understand the steps that have been taken in managing this project.

Interviews with the project team, project manager and other stakeholders provided first-hand insights into the challenges, strategies and lessons learnt associated with the TasGon project. This approach made it possible to gain more in-depth and contextualised information about the implementation of the project and the factors that influenced its outcome. Finally, the research method also involved analysing literature related to project management, waste innovation and sustainable practices. Through a comprehensive literature review, the research was able to identify conceptual frameworks, theories and best practices relevant to the TasGon project.

This literature analysis provided a strong and supportive theoretical foundation in understanding the context and implications of this jute waste transformation project in the realm of project management and sustainability. Using a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches, documentation analysis, interviews and literature review, this research aims to provide a holistic and in-depth understanding of the TasGon project implementation and its implications in the context of project management and sustainable development.

4. Result and Discussion

4.1 Project Integration

Regarding jute waste into quality bags, it involves combining various aspects in a project that aims to produce high quality bags from jute waste. The integration of this project involves several stages such as collecting jute waste, processing jute waste, making bags, and marketing the product. The following is a more detailed explanation regarding the project integration of jute waste into quality bags:

a. Collection of jute waste

The first phase of the project is to collect jute waste from the source. Jute waste can be obtained from farmers who produce jute raw materials. The collection of jute waste must be done carefully and must ensure that the material taken is truly waste and does not disturb the surrounding environment.

b. Processing of jute waste

After the jute waste is collected, the next step is to process it into jute fiber which can be used to make bags. This processing process includes sorting, separating fiber from stalks, washing, drying, cutting and packaging.

c. Bag making

After the jute waste is processed into jute fiber, the next stage is to make bags from the jute fiber. The bag making process includes design, cutting, sewing, finishing and quality checking.

d. Product marketing

After the bag has been made, the final step is to market the product to the market. To increase sales, products can be marketed online or through retail stores.

4.2 Project Scope Management

Aiming to produce quality bags from jute bag waste that are environmentally friendly and can be sold commercially, the Work Breakdown Structure aims to organize the tasks required in the project

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and evaluate progress, a work breakdown structure or WBS is needed. With WBS, each activity can be broken down into smaller, more manageable tasks. Apart from that, it can clarify the responsibilities and objectives of each activity in the project. Scope management and WBS are very important for determining and controlling work in the project. With scope management and WBS, projects can be carried out effectively and efficiently so that they can produce quality products that are beneficial for the environment and society. The following is an example of project scope management and WBS for a quality bag production project from jute bag waste:

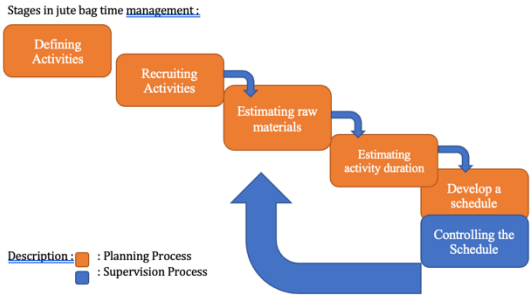
1. Selection and processing of jute bag waste
   a. Gunny bag waste collection
   b. Separation of suitable and unsuitable jute bag waste
   c. Cleaning of jute bag waste
   d. Cutting jute bag waste
2. Bag production
   a. Designing the bag design
   b. Fabric cutting
   c. Combining and stitching fabric
   d. Installation of buttons and zippers
   e. Finishing the bag
3. Packaging
   a. Counting and packing bags
   b. Addition of product labels and other important information
4. Marketing
   a. Determination of product prices
   b. Creation of advertising materials
   c. Launching the product to the market
   d. Increased marketing and sales

4.3 Time Management Project

Before carrying out an activity, the author carries out careful planning first. According to Yahya, in 2013 in Dahlan et al. (2019), Project time management is the process of planning, determining schedules, and organizing project activities, which provides specific guidelines for scheduling project activities so that they can be completed more quickly and efficiently. If the activity to be carried out is simple and involves few people or agencies, a simple plan on paper or memorized in mind is sufficient. However, if the activity is complex, such as planning the construction of a factory or preparing licensing documents, detailed and detailed planning is very necessary. One of the tools used in project management is network planning.

Various definitions of network planning from various sources state that network planning is a management tool that allows extensive and complete project planning and monitoring. Network planning is also a model used in project implementation (Jute Bag) by providing information about the activities in the project network diagram. Network planning deals with dependencies between parts of work depicted in a network diagram. So the question is, what are the benefits of using network planning in implementing Jute Bags? In general, network planning is used to organize activities. Here are some detailed benefits of this project management tool:

- Provides overall planning, scheduling, and control of activities.
- Can estimate time, costs and resources required.
- Serves as a project document.
- Identify critical activities.
- Serves as a communication tool for data, issues, and project goals.



The Jute Bag project network diagram is a tool that can usually be used in

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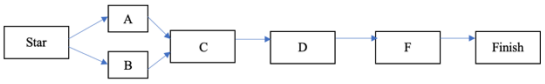
arranging the sequence of activities in the process of making jute bags. The benefits you will get are as follows:

- Develop a sequence of project activities consisting of many components that are interrelated with complex relationships.
- Make estimates of the most economically efficient project schedule.
- Reduce fluctuations in resource usage so that usage becomes more stable.
- There are several methods that are often used in project time management, including:
- Critical path method (CPM) A technique used to analyze the relationship between activities in a project with the aim of estimating the length of time needed to complete all of these activities.
- Project evaluation and review technique (PERT) A technique that aims to project the length of time required in a project and calculate the probability of the expected time occurring.
- Preliminary Diagram Method (PDM) Working network which includes AON (activity on node) clarification

Activity on node in implementing the Jute Bag project:



Information :

- A & B burlap and lining are cut according to a predetermined pattern in the shape of a bag and this activity can be done simultaneously.
- C put the burlap and furing patterns together then sew
- D add zipper then sew
- F provide a special rope for bag hanging and sewing

Lagging indicators are indicators that assess the success of achieving targets by considering past performance, while leading indicators are indicators that assess success by considering key factors that influence future performance. These two indicators are used to manage efforts to achieve strategic targets, so that they can be achieved. By conducting several interviews with consumers or making gfroms and distributing them to the public, the author will or whether jute bag products are products that the public wants or not, and vice versa the author can find out about the quality of jute bags and can influence the future of the jute bag business. R itical Path Method (CPM) is a modeling technique used by project managers to set priorities for activities or events in a project.

CPM helps them find important deadlines so that tasks can be completed on time. According to project managers, the critical path is the longest distance between the start and end points of a project, which includes all tasks and the duration of their completion. In project management, CPM is an important guide to completing projects efficiently, on time and without problems. By continuing to carry out the activities that must be done, of course the first step is important so that everyone involved can do whatever needs to be done and prioritize the main things first.

Next, there is a crucial stage in the critical path method so that the process runs smoothly and does not overlap or confuse the sequence, namely applying the sequence of activities in making Jute Bags. In the critical path method, determining the completion time of activities is something that must not be forgotten. The author must determine how long the process of making jute bags is required for an activity or task to be completed. By using the critical path method, there are advantages that the author will get in the Jute Bag project, namely:

The CPM technique helps authors know what activities should be prioritized to achieve project success by considering the relationship between one activity and

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other activities. Apart from that, CPM also helps organize large and complex projects so that they can be carried out efficiently. In the case of activity delays, this technique allows calculating delay tolerance limits to keep the project schedule under control. In resource allocation, CPM can also help reduce overall costs. In dealing with scheduling changes, this technique helps authors understand the impact of those changes on the project. Lastly, CPM can help reduce project duration by optimizing the critical path.

4.4 Project cost management

Project Cost Management is a method that uses technology to measure costs or budgets and productivity throughout the project life cycle at the company level. Project Cost Management includes the processes necessary to ensure that the project can be completed within the approved budget, cost resources include people, materials and equipment. According to Frimansyah in 2018, the Cost Budget Plan (RAB) is an estimate of the costs required for materials, wages and other related costs in running a business or project. The RAB functions as a basic guide for controlling the costs and cash flow of the business or project to be implemented. RAB planning is very important to know and direct appropriate financial expenditure. Without detailed budget planning, a business or project will experience cost overruns due to procurement of tools and materials as well as operations that are not well controlled. Business or project failure also often occurs as a result of a lack of good budget planning. The following is the budget plan for *TasGon's* business/business development plan

Design Activity	***Type Budget***	***Volume***	***Cost per Unit (Rp)***	***Total price (Rp)***
Fixed cost	transportation fuel	3	10,000	30,000
	Electricity, water, telephone	1	150,000	150,000
Variable Costs	Pen	4	3,000	12,000
	Ruler	4	9,000	36,000
	Needle	4	3,000	12,000
	Thread	4	3,000	12,000
	Gunny sack	10	4,000	40,000
	Scissors	4	7,000	28,000
	Patterned fabric	10	2,000	20,000
Total Cost Budget				**340,000**

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$$\text{BEP} = \frac{Fixed\ Cost}{Price\ per\ Unit - Variable\ Cost\ per\ Unit}$$

$$\text{BEP} = \frac{Rp180.000,00}{Rp22.000,00 - Rp16.000,00} = 30 \text{ units.}$$

$$\text{Payback Period} = \frac{Rp340.000,00}{Rp186.000,00}$$

$$\text{Payback Period} = 1{,}8 \text{ year}$$

4.5 Project Quality Management

It is a process of determining whether a product or service resulting from a project meets predetermined quality standards. In this case, the project is to convert jute waste into quality bags. There are seven quality analysis tools that can be used in this project, and here I will explain three that can be used:

a. Pareto Chart
   The Pareto diagram is applied to identify the main problems or main causes of quality problems. In this project, the Pareto diagram can be used to identify the types of bag defects or damage that most frequently occur, so that improvements can be made to the main causes.
b. Ishikawa (Fishbone) Diagram
   The Ishikawa diagram, also known as the Fishbone Diagram, is applied to identify the causes of problems by dividing the problem into several different factors and determining what causes each factor. In this project, the Ishikawa Diagram can be used to identify factors that influence bag quality, such as material, design, production techniques, and others.
c. Control Chart
   Control charts are used to monitor the production process and identify whether the process is under control or not. In this project, a Control Chart can be used to monitor bag production and determine whether there are significant changes in bag quality. If applicable, corrective action can be taken to ensure that bag quality remains under control.

By using these three quality analysis tools, the Project Quality Management process can be carried out more effectively and efficiently, so that the final results can meet the quality standards that have been set.

4.6 Project Human Resource Management

Processing jute waste into quality bags involves planning, recruitment, selection, development, direction, performance management, conflict management and rewards. These steps aim to ensure the availability of appropriate labor, provide direction and guidance, improve skills, manage performance, handle conflicts, and reward workers who perform well. By involving Project Human Resource Management, the jute waste processing project into quality bags is expected to run efficiently, maximize workforce potential, and produce high quality products from jute waste.

4.7 Project Communication Management

Processing jute waste into quality bags involves communication planning, information delivery, team meetings, communication with suppliers and customers, crisis communication, and communication evaluation. By ensuring effective and timely communication, projects can run smoothly and facilitate clear understanding between the stakeholders involved. It also allows identification and resolution of problems that may arise as well as strengthening cooperation in achieving project goals.

4.8 Project Risk Management

Processing jute waste into quality bags involves identification, analysis, evaluation and handling of risks associated with the project. Risks that may arise include human resources, raw material quality, product quality, finance, timeliness and the environment. In dealing with these risks,

steps that need to be taken include risk identification, impact and probability analysis, development of risk management strategies, implementation of preventive actions, and regular evaluation of risk plans. By involving Project Risk Management, it is hoped that the jute waste processing project into quality bags can reduce risks and increase the chances of project success.

4.9 Project Procurement Management

Processing jute waste into quality bags involves steps such as procurement planning, determining supplier sources, submitting and evaluating bids, contracts and negotiations, supervision and control, and closing contracts. In procurement planning, the needs for jute waste, raw materials, and project services are identified, while supplier sources are evaluated to select appropriate ones. Supplier bids are evaluated and contracts are signed, followed by supplier performance monitoring and contract closure once all procurement is complete. By managing Project Procurement Management well, the jute waste processing project into quality bags can ensure the availability of the right materials and suppliers who can meet project requirements, maintain a smooth production process, and achieve the expected results.

4.10 Project Stakeholder Management

Processing jute waste into quality bags involves identification, analysis and management of various stakeholders involved in the project. These stakeholders include jute waste suppliers, additional raw material suppliers, customers, project teams, project management, government and regulators, as well as society and the environment. In stakeholder management, it is important to understand the interests, needs and expectations of each related party. This involves effective communication, active engagement, and efforts to meet diverse interests. By involving and managing stakeholders well, jute waste processing projects into quality bags can build strong relationships, reduce conflict, and increase overall project success.

5. Conclusion

Concluding the study on project management underscores its vital role and complexity in project execution. Throughout the course, learners have gained a comprehensive understanding of various concepts, techniques, and tools crucial for achieving project objectives effectively and efficiently. Notably, it is emphasized that every project presents unique challenges, necessitating tailored approaches for success. Planning emerges as a cornerstone, encompassing resource organization, goal assignment, and meticulous risk and cost estimation. Effective risk management is highlighted as integral to project success, requiring proactive identification and mitigation of potential issues.

Clear communication among project stakeholders is deemed essential, facilitating collaboration and alignment toward common goals. Furthermore, continuous monitoring and periodic surveillance of project implementation ensure adherence to plans, with prompt corrective actions taken as needed. To enhance skills in project management, engagement in real or simulated projects is encouraged to gain practical experience. Additionally, improving communication skills, staying updated on industry trends, leveraging technology for project management, and collaborating with peers and experts are recommended strategies. By following these suggestions, individuals can become more effective project managers, better equipped to handle the complexities of future projects.

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