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Creating Alternative Fiber: Redesigning cleaning operating consideration and principles

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Abstract

Each artist reflects what he observes and is conscious of his societal environment. Waste from human activities pollute the environment extensively, resulting in odour pollution for the surrounding population. The main purpose of this study is to introduce and educate the residents of Felda Besout 5, Sungkai Perak on broiler rabbits hide tanning process. Consequently, rabbit hide scraps can be made into handicrafts which generates secondary income. This project was conducted with a group of 100 settlers using experimental and exploratory methods. These handicrafts can be fully commercialised nationally and internationally.

Keywords: Waste Material, Alternative Fiber, Cleaning Operating, Entrepreneurs

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1.0 Introduction

The collection and processing of items that would otherwise be discarded as refuse in order to generate new goods is known as recycling. Recycling has the ability to benefit the community as well as the environment. Malaysian municipal solid waste (MSW) generation grew by more than 91 percent between 2003 and 2013. The most wasteful are the country's city dwellers (65 percent of the entire population). Malaysia has a lot of waste to manage, especially with an urban culture that loves to purchase and discard – not to mention a notoriously low public understanding of resource conservation and recycling. Rabbits are raised for sale by FELDA Besout and then sold to rabbit meat consumers. They are, in fact, oil palm entrepreneurs, with this being their primary source of income. The rabbit breeding initiative is a side project for the villagers. Rabbits for meat are available for purchase and are edible in this situation.

Rabbit meat is sold while the skin is discarded as they are of no commercial value. The removal of the rabbit skins is relatively expensive because a rented excavator and its driver have to be engaged in burying unused rabbit skins. The total rental payment for the excavator, which contributes as additional encumbrance, has to be borne by the settlers. The more rabbits slaughtered the more expensive and time-consuming it is to dispose the skins. If rabbit skin is not disposed of properly, it decomposes, causing repulsive odour which will distress the settlers. This is a waste of rabbit skin, which can be used to make any product if handled correctly and according to the guidelines. They can benefit from the rabbit's side project by incorporating the rabbit's skin's recycling and up-cycling concepts into craft, design, and valuable items.

Both Bell (1914/2014) and Fry (1920/2011) value aesthetics, with "important form" serving as the soul of visual art forms. It is thought that significant form can be used to evaluate art because it can clarify the peculiar nature of an aesthetic experience while also representing the autonomy of a piece of art (as cited in Braembussche, 2009). Braembussche also emphasised that Bell and Fry's concept of meaningful

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form is similar to the contemporary concept of visual art, which is commonly associated with formalism, technical, and aesthetic properties of works of art. Both art critics believe that features such as lines, forms, and colours govern the formal quality of works of art.

Formalism is principally essential for dictating the aesthetic features, attributes, or characteristics of things that contain elements and concepts from art. The term "aesthetic" refers to a method of describing aesthetic qualities such as beauty, hideous, elegance, habitus, and grace, among others. In the formalist theory, the meaning inherent in the formal aspects of a work of art is emphasised.

Bell (1914/2014) emphasises the importance of connecting to our past experiences, knowledge, and emotion when appreciating works of art. Forms (components and principles of art) rather than content are the only internal or intrinsic criteria that matter for formalists. This is because the formal qualities of a work of art can be used to evaluate it (as cited in Braembussche, 2009).

This study began in Felda Besout 5, Perak, a settlers' settlement where oil palm cultivation is the main source of income. Their second venture involves raising broiler rabbits. However, as a source of additional income, these settlers rear New Zealand white rabbits for food. The rabbit breeding project is a secondary project for the locals. This rabbit lives for one and a half to two years. Since the early 1980s, Malaysians have been interested in commercial rabbit rearing. According to an April 1992 survey, Malaysia had 47100 broiler rabbits and 27300 local rabbits. The vast majority of rabbits on the market are produced in Australia, Belgium, West Germany, the Netherlands, Indonesia, France, Thailand, the United States, China, Singapore, and the United Kingdom.

The relatively high cost of the rabbit skin disposal process, according to Mr Najman, an officer at Felda Besout 5, is due to the fact that they must dig the soil and use excavators that must be rented, as well as rent excavating machines, to bury rabbit skins. The expenditure of disposing rabbit skins increase in accordance to the number of rabbits slaughtered. If the skins are not properly disposed, their decomposing process will cause foul odour which the settlers will find distressing.

As a result, discarding rabbit skin is considered wasteful, whilst rabbit skin can be reused. Existing studies in Europe, the United States, Spain, and other countries have proven that rabbit skins can be developed into new products. They can capitalise the rabbit downstream project by incorporating the concept of recycling and upcycling that can be developed through the use of rabbit skin in design, and so on.

2.0 Theoretical Framework: Purpose and Function

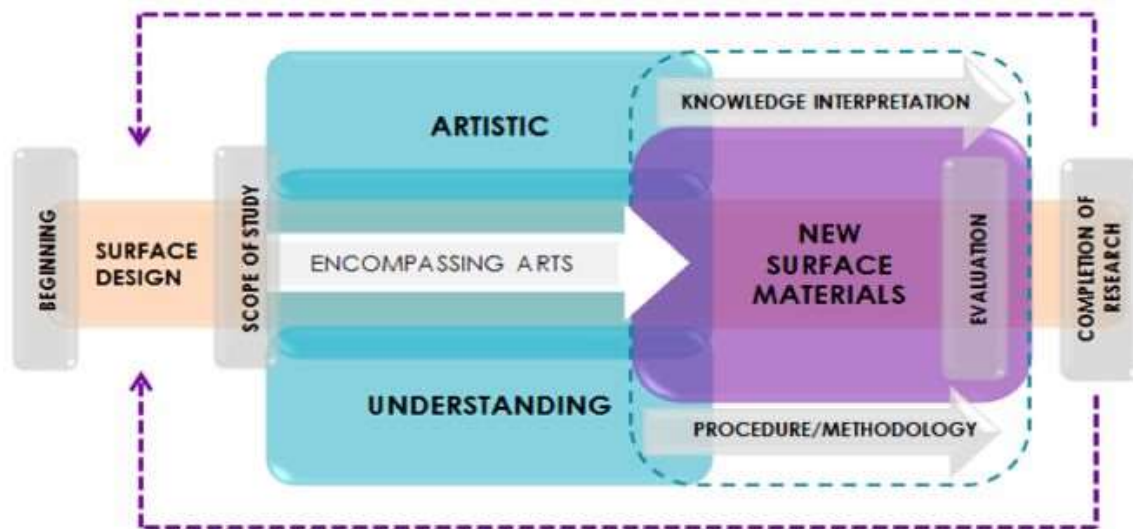


Figure 1: Aesthetics appreciation theoretical framework.

The study will centre on the use of rabbit skin refuse in craft products (see Figure 1). Educators, practitioners, and trainers involved in design explorations will be prioritised in the selection process. In terms of research progressions, four groups have been considered for each proposed major. There are a total of 100 proposed respondents (trainees) who will be considered for the acquired research regulation. The proposed respondent must complete the entire module in the manner specified by the researcher. The permissions will be considered as part of the consent procedure for the research methodology.

2.1 Aesthetics appreciation theoretical framework.

Beginning - Collection of rabbit refuse from each slaughtering process. Surface design - Seeking the benefits/uniqueness of discarded rabbit skins for recycling into products. Understanding/encompassing arts/ artistic - Knowledge transfer from researchers to the settler community for the cleaning, softening, dyeing, and production of craft products. Knowledge Interpretation – The discovery of new materials from rabbit skin refuse that has been treated based on weather conditions in Malaysia. New Surface Materials – Experimentation and exploration of alternative materials for textile fibre. Evaluation - The settler community's understanding of the researchers' training can now be used. Complete of research – Production of craft items made from recycled rabbit skin. This demonstrates the intuitive notion that formal qualities are aesthetic properties that are either immediately observable or are influenced by directly observable properties. Nick Zangwill recognises that formal features are frequently taken to be arrangements of lines, forms, and colours, as opposed to non-formal

properties, which are defined in part by the artwork's history of production or environment of creation (he includes "shininess" and "glossiness" as colour properties). The most basic explanation is that formal features are aesthetic properties determined solely by sensory or physical properties—as long as those physical properties are unrelated to other objects or times. Utilization of rabbit fur in the production of craft items. Rabbits are domesticated mammal that also exists in the wild. Breeders can profit from raising rabbits. Rabbit breeders can sell bunnies and set up a mini zoo where visitors, particularly children, can interact with and feed the rabbits.

This is possible with a variety of beautiful and appealing species for example the Teddy Bear, Holland Lop, Rex, Woody Toy, Chinchilla, New Zealand White, English Anggora, and a wide choice of other varieties. Visitors may be fascinated by the uniqueness of each species. Facial skin refers to the skin of animals raised for human consumption. The term "hide" is derived from the German word "Haut," which loosely translates to "skin." Fur is sometimes referred to as "skin" because it is harvested from various species. Apart from the mentioned activities, several rabbit species are bred for meat, skin, internal organs, and fur. Meat rabbits were first commercially produced in Europe in the early 1960s as a protein source that could be used to replace beef, poultry, and other meats. The purpose of this study is to determine how to examine rabbit skin cleaning standards. Consequently, the Felda community or anyone else who requires them can adopt the researcher's guidelines. This study has a lot of promise, but it is not without flaws. First and foremost, there is a time constraint. As we all know, the corona virus is causing Pandemic 19 in the United States, making cross-state research impossible. This is the situation for the Perak state research area. Numerous procedures must be adhered to, such as obtaining permission from the police station to visit the research site. Next, it is related to the Malaysian unpredictable weather; which could rain all day one day or hot and dry the next. As a result, researchers face difficulty drying rabbit skins.

2.2 Commercial Value for rabbit skin crafts

The purpose of this study was to create awareness about how some refuse can be reused and turned into goods if they are effectively handled. Consider handcrafted items as an example. Businesses that discard rabbit skins may use them to create crafts. Residents of Felda Besout, university students, and community members will all be able to learn how to quickly and effectively clean rabbit skin as a result of this study. In our country, cleaning rabbit skin is a rare occurrence; the only people who do it are rabbit entrepreneurs. In addition, by creating handcrafted goods from rabbit skin, this study might be able to assist the rabbit industry in Felda Besout 5 in increasing their profits. They can also assist individuals in collaborating to create crafts using rabbit skin. This study attempts to increase public awareness of the fact that not all refuse needs to be discarded and that some waste materials can be repurposed and used. Additionally, this research is conducted to support the residents of Felda Besout 5 increase their income by producing handcrafted goods from rabbit skins. This study may be able to help solve a situation that has afflicted rabbit farmers in Felda Besout 5 for years: rabbit skin disposal. Rabbit skin need not necessarily be discarded. By following the right procedures and conducting research, they might learn from this study on how to correctly clean rabbit skin. The innovative idea of repurposing discarded components to create a new product with a distinct appearance and purpose serves as an example of recycling's inventiveness in this study. It has the capacity to lessen resource and waste. Ideas that might spark someone's curiosity or motivate them to put unutilized resources to greater use.

The final product will undoubtedly be intriguing and unique if we are creative in repurposing a discarded object and imaginatively transforming it into something fresh with many functions. Even while not, everyone is talented or creative enough to achieve the benefits of recycling creativity, do not throw away all old, broken, or abandoned items. Recycling is defined under the Solid Waste Management and Public Cleansing Act of 2007 as the collection and separation of solid waste with the intention of producing new goods (Act 672). Recycling involves processing resources to produce the same outcome. Recycling turns objects into useful resources that would otherwise be disposed. Along with providing economic and social advantages, it is an essential environmental resource. Materials for recycling will be gathered, segregated, and delivered to a processing plant where they will be transformed into new goods or materials.

3.0 Methodology

The development of an appropriate study design model based on previous research, followed by the translation of research methods is illustrated in Figure 2. The understanding of methodological choice is based on a broad applicability for exploratory purposes in a variety of research disciplines that is adequately specified. The academic community is familiar with the design study method, which has shown to be quite flexible. A particular point of view would be included based on the study topic, and the methodology would be conventional. The foundation of the study will consist of various crucial phases, as stated in the research frame. In order to review important elements of the pertinent study design process as well as exploratory materials, the necessary strategy will be constructed. This study improved the cleaning procedure for rabbit fur, as shown in the manner below, in order to assess the potential of rabbit skin refuse as a substitute material for craft products. This broad approach would cover the study's design and strategy, including certain theories, paradigms, procedures for establishing processes, tasks, and other specific features in order to provide systemic problems, data gathering, and analytic methodologies.

A qualitative study methodology will be used in the enclosed new material surface design to examine the integration. To produce the research impact, the study will employ a single research design that is thought to be encapsulated in research exploration. The investigation's sole purpose is to determine how specific theoretical capacities can be produced by going through the rabbit skin refuse material investigation in its entirety. The exploratory phase requests the training target group (Felda Besout 5 settlers) for feedback on how the cleaning process might help them improve their aesthetic appreciation skills while also generating income in an indirect manner. The correct way to clean will be demonstrated at the Felda Besout 5 workstation (sponsored by Yayasan Inovasi Malaysia). The management of Felda Besout 5 will decide on a particular target audience for collaboration. In order to provide consistent findings, the empirical focus will be broad in terms of discovering particular and suitable cleaning procedures. Emerging issues and potential concerns

will be looked into throughout the preliminary data analysis. The study's findings will be used to draw attention to issues that require in-depth analysis. A study procedure which contains a comprehensive cleaning process and method will be implemented after the evaluation. The researcher will then investigate particular trends or circumstances that emerged as a result of the occurrence in an effort to clarify a less obvious scenario. Grbich (2007) emphasised the significance of thematic data analysis in developing themes addressing the role of material in the creation of rabbit skin waste cleaning techniques.

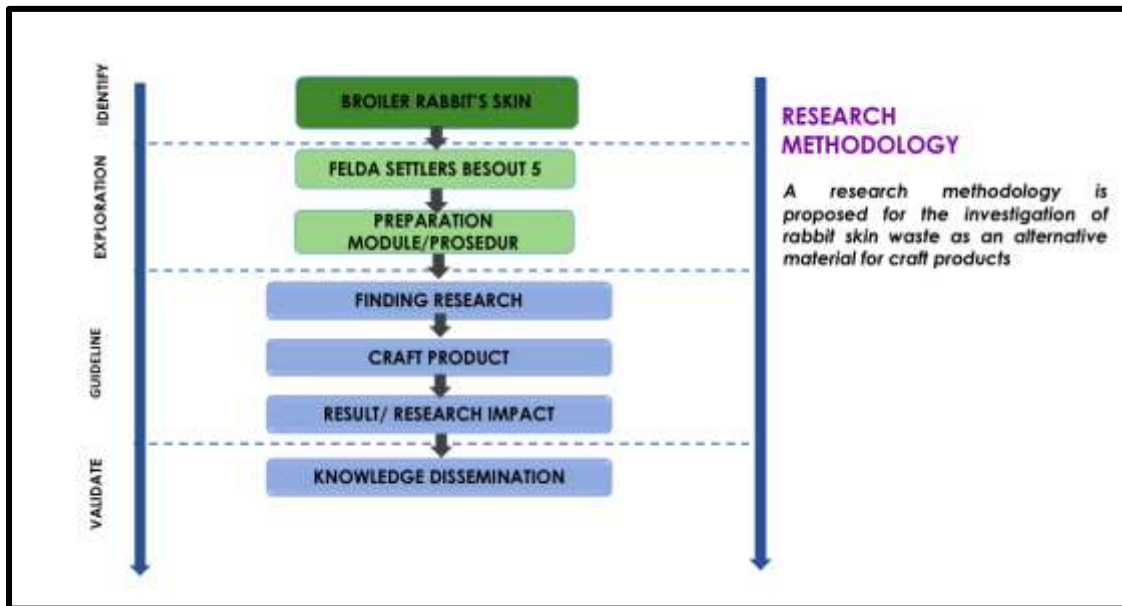


Figure 2: Research Methodology proposed in the aesthetic appreciation of utilising rabbit skin refuse as an alternative material for craft products.

4.0 Discussion

Aesthetic appraisal of how the entire design section and phase behaves beneath the proposed design surface is necessary for design major submissions. In addition to the subject, the researcher needs to speak about a potential connection between dependable encounters and how concepts in design innovation are perceived. After reading the explanation, respondents will be better able to understand the likely rabbit skin waste craft proposal. When it comes to deciding designs, composition obligation will require aesthetic understanding. The provision about innovation adaptability affects affordances and interacts with aesthetics in terms of how an object or product design is viewed. Based on a review of the element and principle needs that drive effective interactions, cleaning procedures and interactions from aesthetic functions will provide the optimal mechanism. An acceptable design-representation will emerge as study participants evaluate interaction possibilities through aesthetics experience. To achieve confident expectations and moderate design principles, artefacts will be integrated with interactive potentialities that meet interactive affordances. Respondents will be able to assign principles to the potentialities included in design aspects based on their personal artistic experiences. As a result, improving aptitude increases interactive attributes while lowering design risk. Participants in the interaction aesthetics study contribute to the overall process of detecting interactive affordances being improved. Explicit explorations, on the other hand, will begin and end with attitudes and sequential form relationships. In order to, emphasize data, the researcher could consider waste material and other materials from an aesthetic standpoint. The proposed innovation programmed will devote significantly more resources to the future issue of artistic media integration. As a result, there will be a growing body of work in areas such as technology-driven development. The application of artistic drive to waste material will provide solutions to an enigma.

5.0 Conclusion

The use of waste materials in handmade objects has long conflicted with outcome consciousness, resulting in incorrect aesthetic decisions. Rabbit skin fur will be investigated as a possible alternative media material in this project. Design manipulation is an essential component of attentive progression for appropriate sensitivity growth in creative appearances. In this technique, surface design development should include a convincing and artistically sensitive end. Unwanted chemicals will emerge at some point, causing problems. The desired outcome should include a variety of suitable patterns derived from aesthetic element productions. To improve textile aesthetics, the surface can be ornamented in a variety of ways with expected design patterns. Surface embellishments, as a result, have become critical for determining specific values and contributing to design appreciation. Furthermore, the identification of unique media in design that can be used as an alternate surface prospect will be investigated using design theories to understand the theoretical framework. The meaning will be

communicated through surface ornamental patterns that respond to creative projected and contextual evaluation. As a result, encouraging valuable evolution will help to expand artistic identity, artisan goods, and development recognition.

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