

Aromatic Candle-Making Training For Students Of State Senior High School 2 Sarmi In Tamar Sari, Bonggo Timur District, Sarmi Regency

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ABSTRACT

The natural resource processing industry in Bonggo District, Sarmi Regency, has begun to show results, particularly in the form of food products. A locally sourced industrial product that has not yet been tapped by industry players in Bonggo is the aromatherapy candles, made from essential oil extracts from Bonggo plants. Aromatherapy candles are generally used for aromatherapy, with their refreshing scent, and some even repel mosquitoes, depending on the essential oils mixed into the candles. Making an aromatherapy candle is simple, time-consuming, and requires inexpensive raw materials, with a high selling value compared to the raw materials. The training was conducted in collaboration with SMA Negeri 2 Sarmi, located in Tamar Sari Village, East Bonggo District, Sarmi Regency, Papua Province. The training aimed to train students, particularly 12th-grade students who were about to complete their high school studies. The knowledge gained from the training is expected to be developed into a business opportunity for those unable to pursue higher education. The training was conducted by providing material, and then continued with a trial of making aromatherapy candles carried out by the training participants. Evaluation was carried out by organoleptic testing of the level of preference for the resulting product in terms of aroma, smell, texture, and color, appearance using a Likert scale with a scale of 5, namely (1) Dislike, (2) Less like (3), Somewhat like, (4) Like, and Very like (5). The aromatherapy used was eucalyptus, citronella oil, tyme oil, coffee, and mosquito repellent aroma (soffel). The results achieved, most students were able to mix ingredients and make aromatherapy candles well and correctly. The organoleptic results stated that, in general, respondents showed their preference for the five aromatherapies in terms of aroma, texture, color, and smell.

Keywords: Aromatherapy, Candle,

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INTRODUCTION

Sarmi 2 State Senior High School, located in Tamar Sari village, East Bonggo district, Sarmi Regency, has students with the potential for training as entrepreneurs in various fields. The school's accreditation is still B, so very few students can continue

with higher education. Furthermore, its relatively remote location, approximately 150 km from the provincial capital Jayapura, where various higher education institutions such as Cenderawasih University and others are located, makes students consider the situation. Judging by the occupation of the students' parents, most of them were farmers. This is because Tamar Sari Village was developed as placement unit 5 for former transmigrants from Java and Madura, known as SP5. Farmers' income is insufficient to support their children's higher education

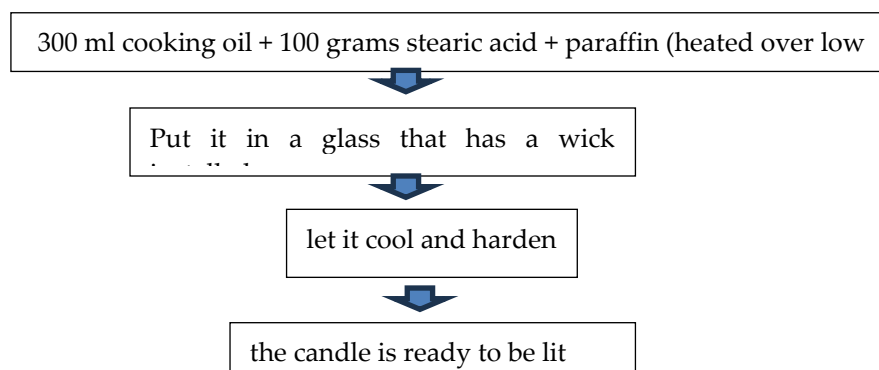
Products introduced at Sarimi 2 State Senior High School are generally food products, while secondary products such as supplements, traditional medicines, and aromatherapy candles have not been implemented because of a lack of equipment, materials, and skilled personnel. Training aimed at enhancing knowledge in trade and new products has been limited because of limited communication between sources of knowledge and technology. Community service programs, including those in the process of making aromatherapy candles, are expected to foster stronger communication and knowledge application between higher and secondary education institutions in the region.

This community service program aims to train students of Sarimi 2 State Senior High School in Tamarsari Village, East Bonggo District, Sarimi Regency, to make aromatic candles using various aromatic oils. Meanwhile, the benefits of community services provide students with experience in making aromatic candles as a provision after graduating from high school.

METOHHD

The training method was conducted through a lecture format, covering the science and technology of the aromatherapy candle-making process. This is followed by a demonstration of the creation of an aromatherapy candle by the community service provider, assisted by students. After the sample aromatherapy candle was made, a demonstration was followed by a representative of the student participants and students from Sarimi 2 State Senior High School.

Flowchart for making an aromatherapy candle:



The evaluation was conducted by conducting an organoleptic test of the aromatherapy candle and comparing it to existing aromatherapy candles on a Likert scale of 1-5, with

category 1 being dislike, 2 being somewhat dislike, 3 being somewhat like, 4 being like, and 5 being very like, based on the criteria of texture, color, and aroma.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

The training activity on the process of making aromatherapy candles from Papuan essential oils is expected to be attended by 30 participants, consisting of students from the East Bonggo district, Tamar Sari village, Sarimi Regency, Papua Province. Students came from representatives of grades 12, 11, and 10. The students were able to make aromatherapy candles well after going through the directions on how to make them and being guided by the instructor and students, as well as teachers who participated in the activity.



Fig.1 Aromatic Candle Making Training at Sarimi 2 State Senior High School in Tamarsari village, East Bonggo district, Sarimi Regency began with a reception by the principal, teaching staff, followed by the provision of materials to 30 student representatives, the students were guided by instructors to make aromatherapy candles and conduct organoleptic tests of the products that have been made with various aromatherapy aromas. The handover of materials and tools for making aromatherapy candles was received by the science teacher and continued with the closing ceremony, ending with a group photo.



Fig.2 Aromatherapy candles, training products for students of Sarimi 2 State Senior High School

The candle product resulting from the activity of various aromatherapeutic ingredients, including lemongrass (A), eucalyptus (B), Telon Oil + Orange (C), coffee (D), and sofell (E), was subjected to organoleptic testing with student participants in the training. The results of organoleptic tests are shown in Figure 3.

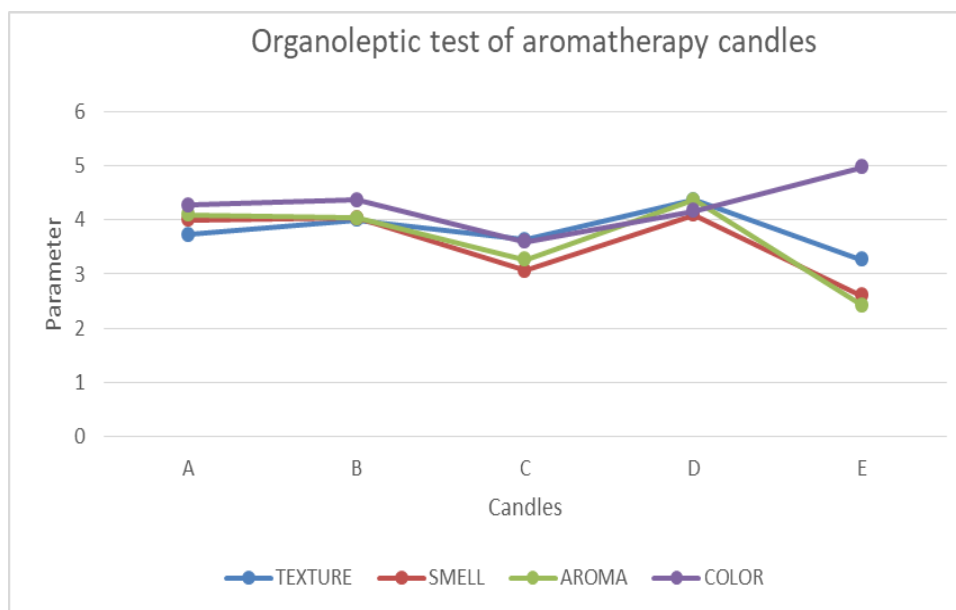


FIG.2 ORGANOLEPTIC TEST OF AROMATHERAPY CANDLES AS A TRAINING PRODUCT FOR STUDENTS OF SARMI 2 STATE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Thirty students from Sarimi 2 State Senior High School in Tamarsari, East Bonggo, Sarimi Regency successfully created aromatherapy candles. The candles created during training featured aromas of lemongrass, eucalyptus, telon oil, coffee, and lavender in the form of soffels. Organoleptic testing showed that the respondents generally preferred aromatherapy candles.

CONCLUSION

Training in aromatherapy candles using Papuan essential oils involved 30 students from SMA Negeri 2 Sarimi in Tamarsari Village, East Bonggo District, Sarimi Regency,

Papua Province. The students successfully produced aromatherapeutic candles with various scents. The aromatherapy candles used included eucalyptus, thyme, lemongrass, and coffee oils. Organoleptic tests of the aromatherapy candles obtained from the training indicated that respondents generally liked texture, odor, flavor, and color. Aromatherapy candles are relatively easy to make and can be recommended as an industrial commodity for the development of the region, especially as Papua is known for its rich diversity of plants from which essential oils can be extracted.

It is easy to make aromatherapy candles, both on a household and industrial scale, if the necessary materials are readily available. Materials such as paraffin and stearic acid are not readily available in Papua. These two ingredients are essential for making aromatherapeutic wicks and candlebra. Chemical companies are needed to import these ingredients from Papua in large quantities to ensure affordable prices. The conclusion part is the answer to the hypothesis, research objectives and research findings as well as suggestions regarding further ideas from the research.

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Conflict of Interest declaration

The authors declare that they have no affiliations with or involvement in any organization or entity with any financial interest in the subject matter or materials discussed in this manuscript.

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