

Batik Training, an Effort to Increase the Income of Papring Kampoeng Batara Neighborhood Community in Kalipuro District, Banyuwangi Regency

Rahmawati ¹, Ratna Wijayanti Daniar Paramita ², Siti Nurlaela ³, Bambang Pujiasmanto ⁴, Sarah Rum Handayani ⁵, Rudianto ⁶, Edy Supriyono ⁷, Siti Arifah ⁸

Faculty of Economic & Business, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Central Java, Indonesia^{1,4,5,6,7}

Department of Accounting, Institut Teknologi dan Bisnis Widya Gama Lumajang, East Java, Indonesia²

Faculty of Economic & Business, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Indonesia³

Faculty of Economic, Universitas Tidar Magelang, Indonesia⁸

Corresponding Author: rahmawati_fe@staff.uns.ac.id

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ABSTRACT

This community service activity aims to provide knowledge and experience to the Papring Village community regarding innovation and natural coloring of papring batik. This activity was carried out with a counseling/lecture model about batik, design innovation, and the advantages of natural colors in batik. Furthermore, in this activity there was also practice in making batik designs and practice in making color mixtures as well as the coloring process. In this activity, the participants who took part in the activity were Papring Village community members who were members of Papring UMKM in Kampoeng Batara. Some of the universities involved in this activity are UNS Surakarta, ITB Widya Gama Lumajang, UNY, and UNUPI Tangerang. This activity was sponsored by BI Jember. This activity is expected to increase the income and economy of the Papring Village community through innovation in batik design and batik coloring, which makes Papring Batik products of higher quality. Thus, it can increase the sales turnover of Batik Papring and further improve the economy of the Papring Village community.

Keywords: Batik Coloring Innovation, Kampoeng Batara, Papring batik.



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INTRODUCTION

Taman Rimba Reading Village (Kampoeng Batara) is a village assisted by ITB Widya Gama Lumajang, in the form of a non-formal educational institution that has played a role in preserving traditional children's games and preserving culture through education. Kampoeng Batara was started by a Papring resident with the idea of learning and playing (Perhutani, 2021). The number of children who actively study together in Kampoeng Batara is 70 children (2022), the number continues to increase from 4 (2015), 20 (2016), 33 (2017-2019), 44 (2020) and 60 (2021). These children come

from various levels of education, starting from Kindergarten (TK), Elementary School (SD/MI) and Junior High School (SMP/MTs). Along with the times and technological developments, learning methods and availability of funds are needed to manage these non-formal educational institutions.

Community awareness in the Papring Village environment regarding the condition of children's education is still lacking. This causes children to receive less attention from their parents, including education. The existing conditions actually encourage children to help their parents more, including in gardening, so that many drop out of school and even marry young (Mujiati et al., 2018). The idea of forming the name Kampoeng Batara arose from various problems in Papring Village and even occurred in many other villages in Indonesia.

Efforts to increase children's interest in reading and the community around Kampoeng Batara are urgently needed. In addition, the adoption and preservation of traditional games is the starting point for efforts to increase children's capabilities (<https://infopublic.id/>, 2022). The location of the studio is on the edge of the forest, this aims to make children more able to love their environment. The hope is that in the future, children can enjoy the continuity of the school to get a proper education. This is the main goal of Kampoeng Batara in reducing early school dropout rates. The learning method that has been used for seven years has also shown a positive effect in reducing dropout rates and child marriage (Sudarsana, 2016). Nowadays, especially many girls continue their studies up to high school or the like, because parents' understanding of the importance of education is starting to open up (Daniel S, 2021)

Development of Natural Resources (SDA) and Human Resource Management (HR) still needs to be of great concern to academics (<https://www.kemenkopmk.go.id>, 2022). With this joint movement, UNS Surakarta, ITB Widya Gama Lumajang, UNY, and UNIPI Tangerang, carry out community service activities so that the golden generation in this village can recognize and develop the village 's potential . This right is intended so that children who lack confidence in their abilities and make most of them work outside the area to become laborers , can be reduced .

This community service activity is designed in such a way that it can contribute to all parties, especially those involved in this activity. For the people of Papring Village, it is hoped that this activity can be part of efforts to improve the current standard of living of the community and become an asset for community development in the future.

METHODS

Batik training provided to the Papring neighborhood community includes training and mentoring for written batik, stamped batik training and mentoring, natural coloring and archipelago batik motif designs to add to Papring batik motif designs. The benefits of batik training in the Papring neighborhood community can add new motif innovations to Papring SMEs as a superior product through Papring batik typical of Banyuwangi. Utilization of natural resources for the Papring community industry players is a creative social cultural diversity that can be a source of inspiration for local governments, especially Banyuwangi. The advantages of the batik training program for the Papring community as an effort to empower the community's economy through Papring MSME products in the form of batik. The batik training activities carried out through this training program are expected to be a solution to the problems that exist in partners, namely to improve people's welfare, especially in the Papring Banyuwangi community so that it can encourage an increase in the community's economy.

The training is provided by parties who are very competent in their fields, and in accordance with the problems faced by the surrounding community, namely the development and creativity of products produced in Kampoeng Batara. The products in question are mainly batik products, which later in this community service activity the presenters are given an overview of the making of long-

lasting batik patterns. This is intended to further improve the quality of batik produced in this region, so that it can be more attractive to consumers, which in turn can help improve people's living standards.

This community service activity involves various parties and academics from various universities, including: Sebelas Maret University Surakarta, Widya Gama Lumajang Institute of Technology and Business, Yogyakarta State University, and the Insan Pembangunan Indonesia University Tangerang. This activity is fully supported by funding from the Jember Branch of Bank Indonesia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

One of the potentials of the Papring environmental community is having MSMEs that develop through the innovation of the products they produce. MSMEs managed by local residents are named UMKM Papring, where these MSMEs produce products in the form of processed bamboo, most of which are besek, woven bamboo for house walls and a small portion of souvenirs (Alfian, 2022). Innovative products made from woven bamboo are growing rapidly after receiving funding for the 2021 Matching Fund program where woven bamboo products are combined with batik and produce products in the form of bags, lampshades, skullcaps, and other souvenirs.

In accordance with the development of needs in the community for batik cloth, the obstacles faced by UMKM Papring are innovation and availability of batik cloth. This is because not many people can make their own batik products and still need batik products from outside the paper. This condition is one of the reasons for carrying out community service activities.

The collaboration between the Widya Gama Lumajang Institute of Technology and Business and the Papring MSMEs, the Papring environmental community, continues to be carried out in an effort to increase the economic value of the Papring community. In 2022 the Widya Gama Lumajang Institute of Technology and Business won a Matching Fund program with an innovative output in the form of the "Batik Papring" product. Batik Papring is batik with a typical Papring (pring) motif, namely motifs of woven bamboo, leaves and bamboo stems. The Papring environmental community is increasingly confident in the existence of Batik Papring products.

The significant impact of Matching Fund 2022 is that the community through UMKM Papring can produce their own batik products. Batik Papring is not only used in combination with woven products, but the sales results have also increased the economy of the people of the Banyuwangi Papring environment. However, the development of batik motifs is still very much needed by UMKM Papring to increase the skills of the Papring community. One of the methods used is Batik training. The batik training given to the Papring neighborhood community aims to understand and get to know the natural colors of batik because natural colors are stronger, do not fade, and the longer the color, the better it looks, and is resistant to sunlight. In addition, batik training provides broad insight into batik motifs, especially the potential that exists in the environment around the Papring community.

The community service activities which were held in a collaboration format between UNS Surakarta, ITB Widya Gama Lumajang, UNY, and UNIPI Tangerang with sponsorship from BI Jember were carried out with the following agenda :

Preparation : January – early March 2023
Implementation : March 17, 2023
Evaluation : March 2023
Place : Kampong Batara Kalipuro Banyuwangi

Next, an overview of the community service activities that have been carried out at UMKM Papring is presented:



Figure 1. Presentation of Material from Resource Persons
Source: data processed in 2023

The presentation of the material began with remarks from the founder of Batara Village, Mr. Widhi Nurmahmudi, who described the development of Batara Village. Furthermore, remarks from the Chancellor of ITB Widya Gama Lumajang, Mrs. Ratna Wijayanti Daniar Paramita, who described the assistance activities for Kampong Batara that had been carried out by the team from ITB Widya Gama Lumajang (Safitri, 2022).

Material on increasing the empowerment and management of MSMEs was carried out by Mrs. Rahmawati, Mr. Soenarto, Mr. Bambang Pujiasmanto, and Mr. Edy Supriyono. Material regarding the batik training was delivered by Mrs. Sarah Rum Handayani and Mr Rudianto. In the practical process in this training activity the entire team helped accompany. The following is an overview of the practice in this training activity.



Figure 2. Batik Pattern Drawing Training
Source: data processed in 2023

Before making batik on cloth, in the first step the participants were first taught to draw batik patterns on pattern paper. The pattern image on this paper can later be used as a reference if you want to

make the same pattern on more than one cloth. After the process of tracing the pattern that has been drawn is applied to the cloth. If the image on the cloth is ready, the next step is to color the cloth with the picture.



Figure 3. Training on Making Color Mixes

Source: data processed in 2023

Making batik can be done with a tool in the form of a canting or stamp, with the colors that have been prepared. However, the canting method requires more time than stamping, so it is necessary to innovate so that the process can be more efficient (Purba, 2017). The wax or wax that is used is made from wax on a wasp or lanceng nest mixed with several ingredients such as gondorukem (pine sap), cat eye resin (meranti tree sap) and animal oil or coconut oil. The wax used must be hot so it can penetrate the fabric fibers.

Dyes (ZW) Naphtol are included in the pigment group, the quality is quite good and the way to use them is quite easy. Dyeing or coloring with ZW Naphtol goes through 2 levels of work, because this dye consists of 2 components. The first component is called Naphtol and the second component is called Diazo Salt. In general, the ratio between naphtol and diazo salts is 1: 2 or 1: 3. The general properties of naphtol are:

1. Insoluble in water or in a dilute solution of acids and bases, but soluble in concentrated caustic soda solution.
2. Generally very resistant to washing, but less resistant to rubbing.

The following table presents the types of naphtol and salt:

Table 1. Types of Naphtol and Salt

Naphtol type	Salt Type
1. US naphthol	1. GC Yellow Salt
2. Naphtol AS-D	2. GC Orange Salt
3. Naphtol AS-G	3. Red Salt R
4. Naphtol AS-LB	4. Red Salt GG
5. Naphtol AS-BO	5. Red Salt GL
6. Naphtol AS-BS	6. Red Salt 3GL
7. Naphtol AS-BG	7. Red Salt B
8. Naphtol AS-OL	8. Violet B Salt
9. NaphtolAS-GR	9. GP Bordo Salt
10. Naphtol AS-BR	10. BB Blue Salt

- 11. Blue Salt B
- 12. Black Salt B
- 13. Black Salt K

Source: PPT presenter.

Next, the following color images are presented according to the composition of the mixture of naphthol and salt:

Napthol Garam	AS-G	AS-LB	AS-	AS-D	AS-OL	AS-BS	AS-BO	AS-BR	AS-GR	Soga 91	Indigosol
Kuning											Yellow IGR
Orange GC											Yellow IGR
Scarlet R											Orange HR
Merah GG											Brown IRRD
Merah B											Blue 64E
Merah 3 GL											Grey IRL
Bordo GP											Violet 13L
Violet B											Rose IR
Biru BB											Green 11
Biru B											
Hitam B											

Figure 4. Color Types Based on Napthol and Salt Mixtures
Source: data processed in 2023

The way to dissolve naphthol is as follows:

- ~ Napthol is made into a paste with TRO water
- ~ Add hot (boiling) water and stir until smooth
- ~ Add Caustic Soda while stirring thoroughly until the solution becomes clear
- ~ Once clear, add cold water as needed while stirring evenly
- ~ Solution ready for immersion (A1 solution)

Meanwhile, how to dissolve Diazo salt is as follows:

- ~ Diazo salt is dissolved using a little water until it dissolves
- ~ Add cold water as needed while stirring evenly
- ~ The solution is ready to use (Solution B).

Batik coloring is done in two ways, namely dab and dip. Dabbling is done to color the more detailed parts of the image, which requires several colors. The part that is colored only according to what is desired. While dye is usually used to color most fabrics, for example backgrounds. One time dye can only be one color.

The coloring process is done when the wax is dry. This process can be done dozens of times depending on the strength and the number of color choices used. Of course, the more and the darker the color, the longer the process will be.



Figure 5. Fabric Dyeing Training
Source: data processed in 2023

The dyeing way is as follows:

- The cloth that has been batik (either stamped or written) is moistened first with water + TRO (10 g TRO dissolved in 10 It cold water) until completely blended, soaked for 15 minutes, then drained
- The cloth is placed in a naphtol solution (Solution A) under pressure. opened and turned back and forth by hand until completely flat, then drain
- Then put it in the Diazo Salt solution (Solution B) and press it, open it and turn it back and forth by hand until it is completely even, here a color will appear, then drain it.
- Next wash with clean water, don't rub it will damage the wax, as long as the remaining color is gone, then drain.
- Repeat immersion in solution A (Naphtol) until smooth and drain.
- Put it back in Solution B (Diazo Salt) until smooth and reach the desired color, then drain
- Washed thoroughly with cold water for further processing or drying.

The final process is to remove or break down the wax from the fabric. The cloth is soaked in boiling water mixed with soda ash. Soda ash or caustic soda supports the wax removal process. But be careful, if it comes into contact with the skin it can cause irritation. This process can be repeated several times as needed. After removing the wax, the cloth is washed with clean water and dried in the sun before it can be used.



Figure 6. Participants in the Papring MSME Community Service Activity
Source: data processed in 2023

Figure 6 shows the enthusiasm of community members who are members of UMKM Papring, both women (left side) and men (right side). This community service activity can really increase the knowledge and understanding of training participants regarding innovation batik. The results of applying appropriate technology and business actors can increase batik innovation, marketing, development, and Skills manager business which impact direct to enhancement well-being public Papring Village, Kalipuro District, Banyuwangi Regency.

CONCLUSION

By implementing it activity This expected to ensure continuity program, boost quality implementation activities next, find out constraint nor obstacle Which has faced so that to front can look for solution Which right, steer achievement objective Which has set so that can be achieved with more optimal. One of the outputs of management activities program in the form of monitoring and evaluation results as well report activity end, can used as base for various party related to establish policy furthermore.

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