Community Partnership Program to Increase Competitiveness of Batik Tulis in Kampoeng Jetis Sidoarjo

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Abstract
In this Community Partnership Program activity, we have 2 Partners, namely Batik Tulis artisans in the small industrial Kampoeng Batik Jetis Village Sidoklumpuk Jetis urban Village Head Lemah Putro, Sub District Sidoarjo District Sidoarjo. They are the owner of SME Batik Amri Jaya and owner of SME Batik Namiroh, which turned out to have the same problems, such as 1). Field Production, related to the use of some equipment in the current batik process that is not ergonomic, and 2). Field of Management; a. Daily production administration management, b. The absence of a product catalogue typical Kampoeng Batik Jetis c. Sales of conventional products, d. Not optimal supervision of production. In the field of production, the solution offered is the innovation of some equipment in the process of batik by applying the concept of ergonomics; a. the desk of the pattern for imitating the model, b. Chair of a batik maker, c. Modified LPG stove and candle filter. While in the field of management, conduct training and assistance with the material a) The importance of comfort and health in work (the concept of ergonomics), b). Production of daily production reports, c). Manufacture of product design and catalogue, d). E-commerce Marketing, and e). Optimization of production supervision function, business management, and production efficiency. Community Partnership Program activities are implemented so that all parties benefit as expected, among others: increased knowledge and insight of batik maker, sales turn over, the realization of effective and efficient management, which ultimately can increase the productivity, competitiveness, and independence of partners so as to contribute to the welfare of people in the area.

Keywords: Batik craftsman, Production, Management

Introduction
Kampoeng Batik Jetis is the name of a small batik industrial area in the village of Sidoklumpuk Jetis urban Village Head Lemah Putro, Sub District Sidoarjo District Sidoarjo this has been inaugurated by Sidoarjo Regent Win Hendrarso on May 3, 2008, which is marked with the establishment of a picture gate of Jetis batik Jetis (http://legenda-unik.blogspot.co.id/2014/08/kampoeng, 2014). From the inauguration, has grown into a Cooperative since December 31, 2008, and still survive until now with several showrooms owned to accommodate the creation of batik craftsmen (Anshori, 2011).

Figure 1. Billboards of the street sign, gate, and location of Kampoeng Batik Jetis
(Foto: Tjahjani, 2017)

From the picture above, see 3 parts of the image, that is 1). A billboard pictorial "gold canting" underneath it reads "Kampoeng Batik Jetis since 1675" located on the left of Jl. Diponegoro, 2). A gate across the street reads Kampoeng Batik Jetis, and 3). A corridor (road to the village) with coloured batik wall instead faded, as a guide for us when visiting, because the environment is quiet and looks like an old village.

Not many people know about Kampoeng Batik Jetis this impacted batik cannot be made as the main livelihood of society. Though the rapid development of information currently allows creating a media campaign to introduce the location and products generated to the public and package the environment into an exciting village
tour to improve the economic welfare of the surrounding community (Bahruddin, 2013).

The existing craftsmen are divided into two groups, namely: (1) The group that retains the authenticity of Jetis batik and considers the batik of the ancestral heritage to be treated and preserved correctly so as not to get out of the original grip, thus less aware of the benefits of promotion and less able contributing economically, and 2). The group that maintains Jetis batik in the context of its era develops the best design, promotion and customer service, considering that Jetis is a production village of Batik Tulis (Bahruddin, 2013). The group that maintains Jetis batik in the context of its era develops the best design, promotion and customer service, considering that Jetis is a production village of Batik Tulis (Bahruddin, 2013).

Table 1. Problems facing partner SMEs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Field Production</th>
<th>Problems encountered</th>
<th>Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Stove, Wok and Candle Filter</td>
<td>The use of some non-ergonomic batik equipment, among others:</td>
<td>Less comfortable batik maker position causing fatigue, trigger work disease (MSDs), even affect the output of production and productivity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The desk of the pattern for imitating the model</td>
<td>- The desk of the pattern for imitating the model on the mori before the start of the canting process. - Made of wood-framed glass with static buffer so that it is not suitable to the height of other users</td>
<td>Causes aches and pains in the back, shoulders, and legs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Chair of a batik maker,</td>
<td>- Chairs used by batik maker during the process of canting and colouring mori. - From round plastic with a short 4-foot pedestal with no backrest and seat pads.</td>
<td>It causes aches and discomfort in some parts of the body, i.e., shoulders, back, waist, thighs, buttocks, knees, and feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ordinary stove modified with LPG tube</td>
<td>- Ordinary stove modified with LPG tube - Wok with a candle filter from a can of bread</td>
<td>Causes the difficulty of increasing: 1). Effective, efficient and competitive management 2). Knowledge and insight of batik maker, 3). Sales turnover, and 4). The competitiveness of artisans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>Areas of Management, including:</td>
<td>Daily production administration management is still simple, so it has not been detailed and can only be understood by craftsmen (business owners)</td>
<td>Generate problem with: a. The total stock of each motive b. the amount of deposit of labour/day c. Business process planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>There is no catalogue of products typical of Kampung Batik Jetis, as a media to display products that have been produced, can be a book, magazine or table calendar.</td>
<td>Has impact on: a. Information for consumers b. Craftsman associated with the product that has been produced c. Promotional means introduce products</td>
<td>Cause limited: a. Regional marketing b. Sales turnover c. The competitiveness of a product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sales of products are still traditional, so it has not fully utilised the progress of information technology as a means of promotion.</td>
<td>Cause: a. Regional marketing b. Sales turnover c. The competitiveness of a product</td>
<td>Diffficult coordination between artisans and batik maker so it can disrupt the production process, inhibits the increase in productivity and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Not optimal supervision of the production, so that labourers outside the workshop mostly do the process of batik quality.</td>
<td>Cause: a. Regional marketing b. Sales turnover c. The competitiveness of a product</td>
<td>Diffficult coordination between artisans and batik maker so it can disrupt the production process, inhibits the increase in productivity and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although UNESCO has recognised batik as the Heritage of No Object since October 2, 2009 (Setiadi, 2013), so it has the potential to support the people’s economy. The recognition is not permanent and will end, if we as the heirs of batik artistic tradition of batik, unable to take care of its existence and preserve its sustainability (Pradito et al., 2010). Ironically, currently Indonesia as a country of origin batik even facing various serious problems (www.merdeka.com, 2012).

Partner Problem Priorities

After a survey by the author, it turns out various problems that are facing the craftsmen in Kampung Batik Jetis, as experienced by 2 partners of this Community Partnership Program, Mr. H.M. Zainal Arif owner of SME Batik Amri Jaya and Mrs. Ratna Tuty Mufida owner of SME Batik Namiroh divided into 2 fields, as we will explain in table 1, that is:
Method of Implementation

The method of execution of activities describes the steps or phase in implementing the solutions offered to overcome the problems faced by both partners. Therefore, in this Community Partnership Program activity, the team will:

1. The innovation of some equipment used in the batik process by applying ergonomic concept as a solution in the production field.
2. Training and assistance as a solution in the field of management, which will be implemented with different materials according to the purpose set, include a). The importance of comfort and health in work (the concept of ergonomics), b). Creating daily production reports, c). Manufacture of product design and catalogue, d). E-commerce/online marketing, and e). Optimization of production supervision function, business management, and production efficiency.

Results and Discussion

Refers to the priority of agreed issues, then set the solution and target outcomes to be achieved from all activities proposed, with the hope of affecting 1). Increased productivity after innovation applied some batik equipment 2). To realise effective, efficient and competitive business management, 3). Increasing the knowledge and insight of batik maker, 4). Increased sales turnover, and 5). Increasing competitiveness. All of which aims to realize the welfare of the surrounding community and the independence of partners.

Based on the objectives set out in the Community Partnership Program, up to the writing of this journal there are several results to be achieved. Community Partnership Program activities implemented in line with the solutions offered to help solve problems faced by Partners, as shown in table 2 below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Issues</th>
<th>Solution</th>
<th>Solution Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wood-framed glass (like architectural drawing table) with a permanent wooden stand (not adjustable up / down) so that it does not match the height of other users</td>
<td>polisher made of square wood-framed glass (like architectural drawing table) with a permanent wooden stand (not adjustable up / down) so that it does not match the height of other users</td>
<td>Ergonomic chair of a batik maker backrest and seat cushion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less comfortable batik seats that are without a backrest and no pads, made of plastic with 4 feet and the construction is somewhat fragile</td>
<td>Redesign: • Oil-fueled stoves modified with LPG • Candle filters from used bread cans with the small perforated screen at the bottom so that the melted wax is not mixed with dirt that will clog the canteen</td>
<td>Daily reports based on production activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too low the position of a one eye LPG stove with 3 kg tube and small skillet without a filter to melt the candle</td>
<td>Implementation of daily reports based on activities</td>
<td>Products Catalog Kampung Batik Jets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still simple daily administration management, not yet detailed and can only be understood by business owners (artisans) The absence of catalogue products typical of Kampung Jetis</td>
<td>The making of a catalogue typical of Kampung Jetis that can distinguish it from other similar products</td>
<td>An e-commerce site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales are still conventional and not the maximum use of information technology as a means of promotion</td>
<td>E-commerce marketing to facilitate transactions, increase sales and provide excellent service to consumers</td>
<td>Ability to implement optimal production supervision, business management &amp; production efficiency well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not optimal the production supervision function, because the process of batik writing is mostly done outside the workshop by the power of wholesale, so it is challenging to coordinate related to the motives ordered by</td>
<td>Training and accompaniment optimisation of production supervision, business management, and production efficiency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Priority Issues, Solutions and Solutions Results
Here is an innovation of some used batik equipment

**a. The desk of the pattern for imitating the model**

Table 3. Function and Specification the desk of the pattern for imitating the model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Is a table that is used as a means of imitating the model batik motifs on the mori fabric before the canting process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Dimension Size | 1. Glass = 1200 x 1200 x 5 mm  
2. Legs of hollow iron (box), consisting of long straight legs, short straight legs and cross-legs with the following sizes:  
a. long straight legs, there are 2 dimensions, that is  
   - Upper leg with size = 800 x 40 x 40 mm thick 1.6 mm  
   - Lower legs with size = 970 x 40 x 40 mm thick 1.8 mm  
b. Short straight legs = 200 x 40 x 40 mm thick 1.8 mm  
c. The leg transverse of short = 800 x 40 x 40 mm thick 1.8 mm  
d. The leg transverse of long = 1240 x 40 x 40 mm thick 1.8 mm  
3. Long jack = 340 mm with length of the player = 870 mm  
4. Cantilever of jack = 200 x 80 x 4 mm  
5. Arc = 180mm  
6. Hinge = 80 mm Ø = 2.8 mm  
7. LED lamp: 6 watts long 1000 mm |
| Materials and Product Specifications | A table of glass framed by a hollow iron and glued with a glue sealer. |
| Differences from other products | 1. The table can be moved up and down (flexible) according to the height of the user.  
2. Lamp mounted permanently. |

**b. Batik maker chairs**

Table 4. Specification of batik maker chairs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Is a seat that used to sit the batik makers during the canting process and give the primary colour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Dimension Size | 1. The height of a chair: 84.03 cm the height of a backrest: 46.57 cm  
2. The height of thigh: 37.25 cm width of backrest: 40.00 cm |
| Materials and Product Specifications | Stove: iron frame Ezer concrete and iron plate  
Candle Filter: aluminium |
| Differences from other products | 1. The stove height corresponds to the sitting position of batik maker during the canting process and giving the base colour  
2. Filter to separate other ingredients mixed in the candle so as not to clog the canting holes that slow down the canting process to decrease production. |

**c. Stove and Candle Filter**

Table 5. Specifications of Stoves and Candle Filter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Is a table that is used as a means of imitating the model batik motifs on the mori fabric before the canting process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Dimension Size | 1. The height of the stove : 45.51 cm  
2. The high of the filter: 16 cm  
3. The diameter of the stove: 34.82 cm  
4. The diameter of the filter: 15 cm |
| Materials and Product Specifications | Stove: iron frame Ezer concrete and iron plate  
Candle Filter: aluminium |
| Differences from other products | 1. The stove height corresponds to the sitting position of batik maker during the canting process and giving the base colour  
2. Filter to separate other ingredients mixed in the candle so as not to clog the canting holes that slow down the canting process to decrease production. |

**Documentation of Community Partnership Program Activities**

1. Workshop, Showroom and Production Process of *Batik Tulis* (Amri Jaya) owned by H.M. Zainal Arif

In figure 4 this is a workshop (place of production) as well as the house of Mr H.M. Zainal Arif owner *Batik Tulis* Amri Jaya which has several showrooms around Kampoeng Jetis as a means of selling as well as promoting products that have been produced.
Figure 4. Workshop, Showroom and Production Process of Batik Tulis "Amri Jaya" (Photo: Tjahjani, 2017)

2. Workshop, Showroom and Production Process of Batik Tulis (Namiroh) belonging to Ratna Tuty Mufida

Figure 5. Workshop, Showroom and Production Process of Batik Tulis “Namiroh” (Photo: Tjahjani, 2017)

The picture above is the workshop (production place) as well as the house of Ibu Ratna Tuty Mufida Namiroh Batik Tulis owner who has a showroom in Kampoeng Jetis area which is a means of selling as well as promoting the products that have been produced.

3. An Overview of Science and Technology Implemented at Partners

The description of Science and Technology that has been implemented by both partners is 1). In the Field of Production of innovation some batik equipment by applying the concept of Ergonomics (The desk of the pattern for imitating the model, chair of a batik maker, stove, pan and filter) and 2). In the Field of Management, through training and mentoring of several matters related to productivity improvement and competitiveness to achieve the independence of partners to contribute to the welfare of the surrounding community, as illustrated Figure 6.

Figure 6. The description of Science and Technology Implemented at Partners

Conclusion

From Community Partnership Program activities that have been implemented, can be drawn to a conclusion as follows:

1. After innovation of some equipment in batik process include; The desk of the pattern for imitating the model, chair of a batik maker, stove, pan and filter by applying the concept of
ergonomics, is expected to help both partners solve their problems in the field of production.

2. While the solution to overcome the problems in the field of management, following the established objectives is through training and assistance with the material: a) The importance of comfort and health in work (the concept of ergonomics), b) Create daily production reports, c) Manufacture of product design and catalogue, d) E-commerce Marketing, and e) Optimization of production supervision function, business management, and production efficiency


4. The event has been published in 2 media, namely Harian Surya (newspaper and online media Tribunnews) and Josstoday (online media and Youtube: https://youtu.be/p18ooE3zvOs) as one of the outcomes that have been promised by Grant Team of Community Partnership Program when submission proposal.

Acknowledgment

This thank you, we convey to some parties, among others: 1). Ristek Dikti, through the Grant of Community Service, especially the Community Partnership Program, 2). Lecturers at University 45 Surabaya, 3). The Students of Faculty of Engineering Industrial Engineering Department University 45 Surabaya, and 4). The SME Craftsmen in Kampoeng Jetis, especially Mr. H.M. Zainal Arif and Mrs. Ratna Tuty Mufida who have helped the implementation of community service activities.

References


www.merdeka.com, 2012