

## **Batik Making Training as an Effort to Develop Industry and Community Welfare**

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### **Abstract**

Pengabdian ini dilaksanakan di Desa Kungkai Kecamatan Bangko, Kabupaten Merangin Provinsi Jambi. Permasalahan yang dihadapi adalah adanya pusat industri batik yang cukup terkenal di Desa Kungkai, ternyata belum mampu untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat di Desa Kungkai. Masyarakat Desa Kungkai umumnya belum mengetahui jenis-jenis batik Kungkai dan juga belum mengetahui alat serta cara membuat batik. Permasalahan ini membuat industri batik yang ada di Desa Kungkai belum mampu berkembang, usaha batik di Desa Kungkai hanya terpaku pada satu usaha rumahan saja dengan tenaga kerja yang sangat minim. Adapun metode yang dilaksanakan dalam kegiatan pengabdian ini adalah berupa pendidikan, sosialisasi, pelatihan, serta pendampingan pembuatan kain batik tulis. Metode tersebut terlaksana dengan mitra ibu-ibu PKK yang berjumlah 20 orang. Setelah kegiatan pengabdian terlaksana diperoleh hasil (1) Mitra mendapatkan pengetahuan tentang budaya batik yang ada di Jambi dan Desa Kungkai pada khususnya, (2) Mitra telah mendapatkan alat dan bahan membuat batik berupa canting, kain mori, lilin dan pewarna. (3) Mitra telah memiliki pengetahuan dan keterampilan cara membuat batik tulis. (4) Mitra telah memiliki pengetahuan dan keterampilan manajemen usaha yaitu pembukuan keuangan, dan (5) Mitra telah memiliki pengetahuan dan keterampilan bidang Informasi dan Teknologi (IT) yaitu pemasaran secara online menggunakan akun toko online yang telah dimiliki (6) Mitra mempunyai kelompok kerja untuk mengembangkan industri batik di Kungkai.

**Keywords:** Desa Kungkai, Industri Batik.

### **Abstract**

This service was carried out in Kungkai Village, Bangko District, Merangin Regency, Jambi Province. The problem faced is that there is a fairly well-known batik industry center in Kungkai Village, which has not been able to improve the welfare of the people in Kungkai Village. The people of Kungkai Village generally do not know the types of Kungkai batik and also do not know the tools and methods for making batik. This problem means that the batik industry in Kungkai Village has not been able to develop, the batik business in Kungkai Village is only limited to one home business with a very minimal workforce. The methods implemented in this service activity are in the form of education, outreach, training, and assistance in making hand-written batik cloth. This method was carried out with 20 PKK women partners. After the service activities were carried out, the results were: (1) Partners gained knowledge about batik culture in Jambi and Kungkai Village in particular, (2) Partners received batik tools and materials in the form of canting, mori cloth, wax, and dye. (3) Partners received batik tools and materials in the form of canting, mori cloth, wax, and dye. have knowledge and skills in how to make hand-drawn batik. (4) Partners have knowledge and skills in business management, namely financial bookkeeping, and (5) Partners have knowledge and skills in the field of Information and Technology (IT), namely online marketing using an online shop account that they already have (6) Partners have a working group to develop the batik industry in Kungkai.

**Keywords:** Kungkai Village, Batik Industry

## INTRODUCTION

Jambi Batik is a traditional Indonesian textile art that is rich in historical value, beauty, and local wisdom. Batik is a cultural heritage in the form of objects (Yudi Aprianingrum & Hayati Nufus, 2021). As part of the archipelago's cultural heritage, Jambi batik is not only a creative product but also a reflection of the lives of the Jambi people, which are rich in cultural diversity and have a long history.

The history of Jambi batik can be traced back to the days of ancient kingdoms in the Sumatra region. Over time, Jambi batik techniques and motifs continue to develop, influenced by various environmental factors (Kemendikbud, 2013). Jambi Batik is not only part of everyday clothing but is also a symbol of identity and pride for the people of Jambi. Jambi Batik is characterized by motifs inspired by the natural surroundings and the daily life of the Jambi people. These motifs often depict local flora and fauna, such as flowers, leaves, birds, and other animals (Yuniarti, 2015). The colors used in Jambi batik tend to be soft and bright, reflecting the tropical natural beauty of Sumatra. The coloring process uses natural dyes extracted from local plants, making Jambi batik an environmentally friendly product. The batik industry has grown rapidly due to public awareness of using batik as a part of life (Poerwanto & Sukirno, 2012).

Several areas in Jambi that are famous for producing batik include The cities of Jambi, Batanghari, Sorolangun, Merangin, Tebo, and Bungo. In Merangin, precisely in Bangko District, there is a fairly well-known batik-producing village, the village is called Kungkai Village.

Kungkai Village is one of the villages in Bangko District, Merangin Regency. Kungkai village is located 11 Km from Bangko market. In Kungkai Village there is a batik industry. This batik industry is located where a batik craftsman/artist lives. This batik was produced by the hapsah mother so it is known as Batik hapsah Kungkai. Hapsah Kungkai batik is known for its distinctive and varied motifs. These motifs are often inspired by the natural environment, such as floral motifs, leaves, birds, and other animals. Apart from that, geometric and abstract motifs are also often used in Batik Hapsah Kungkai. The styles and motifs cannot be separated from the elements inherent in the area where they are made, both from a social and cultural perspective.

Hapsah batik is quite famous, and people from outside Kungkai Village often come to his house to buy Kungkai hapsah batik. Hapsah batik has also often been exhibited at exhibitions, both exhibitions held in Merangin Regency, Province and at the national level.

It turns out that the Kungkai Hapsah Batik is quite famous and has not had an impact on the people of Kungkai Village. The atmosphere as one of the villages that is quite well-known for producing batik has not been felt by the people of Kungkai Village. This has been proven by the people of Kungkai Village, in general, many people do not know the tools, materials, or even how to make batik. Many people in Kungkai Village also don't know the types of motifs or the philosophical meaning contained behind these motifs. The lack of knowledge and skills of the Kungkai Village community regarding batik, creating a batik industry in Kungkai Statif Village has not been able to bring about an increase in the welfare of the community in Kungkai Village. The Batik industry in Kungkai Village was founded in 1995. Since its founding until now, the batik industry in Kungkai Village has still focused on one place and only one manager, namely Mrs. Hapsyah. Hapsyah batik generally produces written batik. Written batik is a technique

for making batik by painting directly on a piece of white cloth (Saraswati & Pamungkas, 2016).

Based on the problems above, it is necessary to increase the knowledge and skills of the Kungkai Village community in making batik. This increase in knowledge and skills could be a way for the people of Kungkai Village to improve their welfare by developing the batik industry in Kungkai Village.

## IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

The implementation method implemented by partners to improve welfare and develop the batik industry is through education, socialization, training, and mentoring methods, including: 1. Solutions to the lack of public knowledge about batik culture, tools, methods, and types of batik motifs and their meanings, in particular, Kungkai, was introduced through socialization regarding batik. 2. The solution is to increase people's skills in making batik cloth, so they are given training in making batik cloth and how to design batik motifs. 3. The solution to developing a business is to provide online business management and marketing education. 4. The solution to develop the batik industry is to create a working group to produce batik.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Event organiser

The implementation of this service was carried out for three months starting from preparation, survey, and implementation of activities in the field (in Kungkai Village). Implementation of activities in Kungkai Village started with the introduction (socialization) of batik to PKK women in Kungkai Village, making hand-written batik, financial management education, and online marketing. The number of mothers who took part in this batik training was 20 people.

- a. The introduction (socialization) of batik to PKK women consists of an introduction to the types and motifs of Jambi batik and especially Kungkai, an introduction to batik tools and materials, and how to make written batik. The socialization was carried out for two days, the realization of the activities is shown in Figure 1.



**Figure 1.** Socialization regarding Kungkai Batik

An introduction to Kungkai batik includes:

1. The Elang Berantai motif is a motif that depicts the history of Kungkai Village 2 centuries ago. Which tells of a handsome, powerful, and brave warrior, who has an obedient eagle. The eagle had a gold chain around its ankle as a bond of affection with the warrior. The eagle will give a signal to the warrior if there is an

evil enemy. Therefore, the young man was nicknamed "chain eagle warrior". The shape of the elang beranta motif is shown in the Figure 2.



**Figure 2.** Elang Berantai Motif

2. The Burung Kuo motif contains the meaning of the teaching to always protect and preserve the richness of Merangin's wildlife found in the beauty of the bird kuo. Because it is said that pheasants used to thrive in Merangin, but are now rare and threatened with extinction due to the large amount of deforestation. The burung kuo motif is shown in Figure 3.



**Figure 3.** Burung Kuo Motif

3. Sadingin Motif contains the traditional meaning of the Merangin area, where old people used to smear it with a concoction when they got sick, broke a bone or fell cold. If today's society relies more on medical drugs, people in the past used more traditional medicine. Apart from being more economical, village people were not very familiar with medical treatment. The sadingin motif is shown in Figure 4.



**Figure 4.** Sadingin Motif

4. *Sitawa* is a motif taken from medicinal plants *Dlingoin* in common language. Traditional medicine using plants *sitawa* This has been passed down from generation to generation in Merangin. Therefore, this motif provides knowledge to the younger generation that apart from using medical drugs, natural medicinal plants can also be used for treatment. The sitawa motif is shown in Figure 5.



**Figure 5. Setawa Motif**

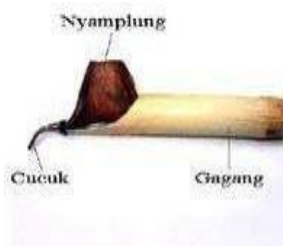
Apart from these four motifs, several motifs were also introduced in this batik training activity.

Introduction to batik tools and materials including:

1. Pencil for drawing Batik Motifs



2. Canting



Canting is a tool for painting or applying wax to mori cloth. Canting is used to make small motifs, while brushes are used to make large motifs. According to the number of prongs, canting is divided into several types, namely: canting cecekan (1 protruding), canting loron (2 protruding), canting talon (3 protruding), canting prapatan (4 protruding), canting Liman (5 protruding), canting book ( 7 prongs or more with an odd number) and joint canting (4 prongs or an even number, maximum 6 prongs arranged in a row).

3. Mori Cloth



Mori cloth is the cloth used to make batik. There are various kinds and qualities of mori cloth that will influence the goodness and badness of the batik cloth produced. Cloth is measured in 'kacu' or square-shaped handkerchiefs. The size of the kapu side is taken from the width of the mori cloth. The fabric used can have different widths, so the size of each fabric used is different.

4. Wok



A frying pan is a tool used to hold heated wax. The pan used for batik is small.

## 5. Stove



The stove functions to heat the wax. In the past, the stoves used were braziers or oil stoves. However, now many electric stoves are more practical.

## 6. Wax and Dye



Wax or wax is used to cover the fabric from the dyeing process so that the naturally covered fabric is not exposed to the color. Types of candles that can be used include Tawon candles, lancing candles, and manufactured candles (eastern candles, songkal candles, geplak candles, gandarukem candles, and yellow candles).



Dye functions to give color to the fabric. The dyes used come from natural ingredients (indigo, sugar, noni, mango leaves, turmeric) and synthetic.

## 7. Filter



The night filter is a tool for filtering hot nights where there is a lot of dirt. If the night is filtered, then the dirt can be thrown away so that it doesn't disturb the evening flow of the cucuk canting when it is used for making batik.

### b. Training and Assistance in Making Hand-written Batik

Training and mentoring for 20 helping training partners This activity was carried out for 30 days, located in the Kungkai Village office area. Training and mentoring activities are shown in Figure 6.



### **Figure 6. Training and Assistance for Making Batik Cloth**

There are several activities carried out in training and assistance in making hand-written batik cloth, namely:

1. Practice making batik motifs on HVS paper
2. Copying batik motifs on mori cloth
3. Waxing activities (writing on batik cloth) and dyeing batik cloth

During this batik-making training and mentoring activity, the number of participants present was 100% or 20 people according to the number of partners. After completing the training, partners are provided with batik tools and materials such as batik in the form of canting, mori cloth, wax, and dye. It is hoped that with the tools and materials provided, partners can develop their batik-making skills.

#### **c. Online business management and marketing education and training**

Education and training activities for business management and marketing systems through IT-based online shop applications. This training was carried out well, this is reflected in the increasing understanding of the training participants regarding good business management techniques, especially regarding financial reports (business financial bookkeeping) as well as strategies for expanding marketing, one of which is by utilizing IT. From this activity, an example of creating a Tokopedia online shop account was produced which can be used by partners for online marketing. The final activity of this training is that partners are divided into four groups who are expected to have the courage to implement and develop the batik industry in Kungkai.

#### **Evaluation of Activity Implementation**

In this service, three types of activities are carried out, namely, 1) Socialization activities regarding Batik 2) Training and assistance activities for making hand-written batik cloth, and 3) Educational activities and online business management and marketing training. The activity went well and was attended by 100% of activity partners. Assessments are carried out during socialization, training, and education by observing the number of group members present, testing understanding, observing how group members work with indicators of work plans, implementation of work processes, and efficient use of time and output produced. Socialization, training, and education activities take place openly and are accompanied by discussions questions and answers. This training was carried out well, and this is reflected in the increasing understanding of students' skills. In an assessment of 20 partners in batik training and mentoring, five people showed excellent skills in batik, especially making motifs and writing on batik cloth. In business and marketing management education and training, of the 20 partners who attended three people showed excellent abilities in understanding online business management and marketing

## **CONCLUSION**

Service activities have provided provisions for the Kungkai community, through PKK women, to be able to develop the batik industry and improve the welfare of the community in Kungkai Village. This service activity has been able to produce a group that can design and make hand-written batik. Apart from that, through this service

activity, we have been able to produce a group of members who can understand business management and can use technology to promote businesses online.

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