

# The Empowerment of Village Communities in Improving Family Welfare through Rattan Woven Training in Bag and Rattan Making

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## Abstract

*The results of research that have been carried out can be conveyed that 1. empowerment of village communities in an effort to improve family welfare through rattan weaving training in buntoi village, Kahayan sub-district downstream, knife home district namely by: involving various agencies related to community empowerment and family welfare, providing outreach to prospective students directing and fostering students. 2. Supporting factors as follows: enthusiastic students in participating in activities, support from the government in the village of buntoi and the instructors' commitment to fostering students. Inhibiting factors, namely: funds, time and transportation.*

## Keywords

community empowerment;  
improving family welfare; rattan  
weaving training



## I. Introduction

Poverty has long been a nation's problem in Indonesia, the impact on people at the lower economic level in meeting the demands of household needs is increasing, while in general people do not have reliable and useful skills for themselves and for others and cannot create jobs for people with low education.

At the time of entering the era of globalization and increasing awareness and equal distribution of business opportunities, the role or empowerment of women to have dignity with men continues to increase, so that initially as housewives, they began to change to participate directly and help meet the needs of family life. Increasing the productivity of women workers in rattan weaving training has a role and potential that supports the improvement of community empowerment as well as in creating a decent community life in obtaining a pattern of life that is ongoing in the community, this condition must be given a value and should never be changed by revamping it in order to improve family welfare and household income.

Rattan is a group palm from clan (tribus) Calameae who have habitus climb, especially Calamus, Daemonorops, and Oncocalamus. Rattan grows wild in the forest or is planted on purpose. Rattan can be harvested at any time, by paying attention to the bottom of the stem is not covered by the petals, the leaves have dried up, the thorns and leaf petals have fallen. Rattan harvests that result in trade in forest products, products derived from these powerful plants are called secondary forest products, for example: rattan, bamboo, coconut/oil palm, sago, nipah and so on. The basis for using the term "strength" plant product is emphasized on the utilization of the strength of the stem of this plant and not from other products that may also be produced such as fruit, leaves, flour, and so on. From the stems of this plant, various panels, furniture and handicrafts can be produced.

Based on this phenomenon, the authors are interested in studying further how Community Empowerment Through Rattan Weaving Training is to improve the welfare of the community and how the impact of community empowerment is for learning residents who take part in rattan weaving training in weaving skills. It is important to do so that the community in Buntoi Village is more efficient and can take advantage of their potential in processing existing resources to achieve a more prosperous life. center.

## **II. Research Methods**

According to Andi Prastowo (2011: 181) explains the research approach is a way of approaching the object of research. The approach presupposes the use of one point of view that is considered most relevant in accordance with the research objectives. This research approach uses a qualitative research approach.

According to Nana Syaodih Sukmadinata (2011: 60), "explains that qualitative research is research to describe and analyze phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, thoughts individually and in groups".

The definition of qualitative methods according to Bogdan and Taylor in Lexy J. Moleong (2011:4) defines qualitative methods as research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. The data are in the form of words, pictures and not numbers.

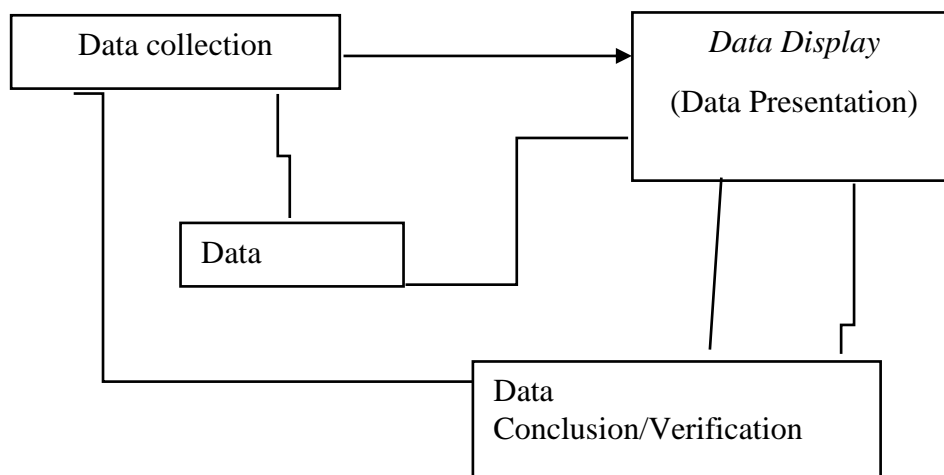
According to Azwar in Siregar (2020), descriptive research analyzes only at the level of description, namely analyzing and presenting facts systematically so that they are easier to understand and conclude. Based on the explanation Moleong in Amrizal (2018) qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the subject of research such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc., holistically, and by way of description in the form of words and language, in a special context that is natural and by utilizing various natural methods.

The research was conducted to describe the form of community empowerment implementation through Rattan Weaving Training in making Rattan Bags and Rattan Mats in Buntoi Village, Kahayan Hilir District, Pulang Pisau Regency.

The research method used is descriptive qualitative. According to Nazir in Andi Prastowo (2011: 186), "explains that descriptive method is a method used to examine the status of a group of people, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought, or a class of events in the present".

In this study using qualitative data analysis techniques. Lexy J. Moeleong (2001: 103) defines that data analysis is: "As a process of organizing and sorting data into patterns, categories, and basic descriptions so that themes can be found and working hypotheses can be formulated as suggested by the data."

Data analysis was carried out from the beginning until the research process took place. To analyze the qualitative data obtained from the field, this study used the data analysis process from Burhan Bungin (2001: 99), namely:



*Figure 1. Qualitative Data from Burhan Bungin*

## 2.1 Data Validity Check

In determining the validity of the data, inspection techniques are needed, such as the opinion of expert Lexy J. Moeloeng (2001: 173), "the implementation of inspection techniques is based on a number of certain criteria. The four criteria used are in accordance with: (1) the degree of confidence; (2) transferability; (3) dependence; (4) place certainty".

### a. Credibility

The degree of trust, which includes the concept of external validity from non-qualitative. This criterion serves to carry out the mind in such a way that the level of discovery can be achieved. Demonstrate the degree of confidence in the findings by way of proof of research on the reality being studied.

### b. Transferability

Transferability is different from the external validity of non-qualitative. The concept of validity states that the generalization of a meeting can be applied or applied to all contexts in the same population on the basis of findings obtained from a representative sample of informants.

### c. Dependability

Dependence is the substance of the term reliability in non-qualitative research. In the non-qualitative way, reliability is shown by way of reflection of the study.

### d. Confirmability

Certainty, which comes from the concept of objectivity according to non-qualitative. Non-qualitative establish objectivity in terms of agreement between objects.

## 2.2 Research Stages

The stages in this research are as follows:

### a. Pre Field

Prepare a research permit from the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Palangka Raya and then address it to the Social Forestry Business Group so that research can be carried out at that location.

## **b. Implementation**

Researchers went directly to the field to collect data through observation, interviews and documentation techniques, then the data was processed through a data reduction process, data display, then verified and concluded.

## **c. Reporting**

The results of data processing are reported in the form of a thesis. The research stage was carried out in accordance with the opinion of Lexy j. Moeleong (2001: 85) which determines several stages of research, namely: “(1) Pre-field; (2) field activities; (3) data analysis.” The results of data processing depend on the data collected while in the field. The more and more valid the data, the better the research results will be.

## **III. Discussion**

Implementation of Rattan Weaving Training for Making Rattan Bags and Mats done at Mrs. Susilawati's house as the owner and pioneer of the industry Rattan Bags and Mats. Election Rattan Weaving Training for Making Rattan Bags and Mats carried out by deliberation by taking into account the needs and abilities of the community in utilizing the available natural potential, the activities carried out in the manufacture of Rattan Bags and Mats are started from 08.00 to 16.00 then they are given a break at 12.00. Members of the learning community can also bring home industrial raw materials if they are able to make their own Rattan Bags and Mats and after they are finished making Rattan Bags and Mats, the Bags and Mats will be deposited to the manager of the Rattan Weaving Training for Making Rattan Bags and Mats.

At the beginning of the process of making bags and mats, the manager is assisted by the assistant manager in providing direction and practicing the procedures for making rattan from scratch, the procedures for making rattan bags and mats are as follows:

1. Cutting Rattan sticks using a large machete
2. Peel the rattan sticks using a large machete
3. Cut rattan
4. Dried Rattan
5. Cleaning Rattan sticks
6. Splitting Rattan sticks
7. Menjangat: future hides, hides back, middle hides and thin hides.
8. grate with a large machete
9. weave

The procedure for making patterned bags and mats:

1. Soaked 1 day in the mud
2. After soaking 1 day then taken
3. Boiled using tapanggang leaves
4. After boiling it is taken
5. Dried 2 hours
6. Just can weave

Kinds of bags and mats

- a. Nohas Woven Bags
- b. Kalawit Woven Bag
- c. Tuyang Kawit Woven Bag
- d. Sun Woven Bag
- e. Kalawit Trunk Woven Bag
- f. Henda Flower Woven Bag

- g. Sasirangan Bag
- h. Kalawit stem mat
- i. Sasirangan mat

Payments for the production of members of the learning community can be made daily, weekly or once a month, depending on the request of the members of the learning community themselves. The implementation of this manufacturing training has helped the welfare of the people of Buntoi Village, both in terms of education, skills and economy and the behavior of the agrarian community into an industrial society, this can be seen from the results of community opinions or responses after the Rattan Weaving Training was held to make Rattan Bags and Mats. Then Rattan Bags and Mats are marketed through agents to collector kiosks, marketing through blogs is also carried out. Orderers for bags and rattan mats come from outside the region and abroad, per bag is Rp. 300,000 with a size of 25cm, Rp. 350.000 with a size of 30 cm, Rp. 500,000 and the price per mat is Rp. 1,500. 000 with a length of 2 meters and an opening of 1 meter depending on the shape and material. For one production, it costs around Rp. 5,000,000 is used to purchase raw materials, if it has produced a net profit of around Rp. 10,000,000 per week, already deducted salary, vehicle and consumption money. Fund management is carried out transparently, funds are obtained from individuals and in cooperation with partners and the government.

Rattan is a group palm from clan (tribus) Calameae who have habitus climb, especially Calamus, Daemonorops, and Oncocalamus. Rattan grows wild in the forest or is planted on purpose. Rattan can be harvested at any time, by paying attention to the bottom of the stem is not covered by the petals, the leaves have dried up, the thorns and leaf petals have fallen. Rattan harvests that result in trade in forest products, products derived from these powerful plants are called secondary forest products, for example: rattan, bamboo, coconut/oil palm, sago, nipah and so on. The basis for using the term "strength" plant product is emphasized on the utilization of the strength of the stem of this plant and not from other products that may also be produced such as fruit, leaves, flour, and so on. From the stems of this plant, various panels, furniture and handicrafts can be produced.

The implementation of empowerment can be seen from the government's efforts to improve the welfare of the community by providing one of the training programs, The selection of this program was chosen because it saw the natural potential that could be used as raw material for production and the Rattan Weaving Training itself was considered quite effective and efficient in an effort to prosper the community. The poor are considered empowered according to Vidhyandika Moeljarto in Onny S. Prijono (1996: 132), namely if they are able to improve their socio-economic welfare through improving the quality of human resources, increasing capital capacity, developing business and developing joint business institutions by applying the principle of gotong royong, self-reliance and participation.

The results showed that community empowerment through the making of bags and mats in the village of Buntoi, was an activity carried out for the purpose of improving the welfare of the community in improving the economy of members or the community of Buntoi Village. This activity is in the form of providing skills to the community who are learning citizens that can be used to equip themselves to work independently in the entrepreneurial field of making bags and mats made from rattan.

According to Totok and Poerwoko (2012: 27) the term empowerment can also be interpreted as:

“Efforts to meet the needs desired by individuals, groups and the wider community so that they have the ability to make choices and control their environment in order to fulfill their desires, including their accessibility to resources related to their work, social activities. Empowerment means an effort or

strength carried out by individuals or communities so that people can be efficient in meeting their needs in a more prosperous direction.

Weaving training for making rattan mats and bags plays a very important role in community empowerment, with this activity the community can be empowered and can have the ability to process the natural surroundings into useful things. The role of the implementation of the Rattan Weaving training in the manufacture of Rattan Bags and Mats can be seen from the benefits felt by the community, according to the statement of Ms. "SLT" as the manager of the Rattan Weaving training for Rattan Bags and Mats:

"Praise and gratitude, there are benefits, Ms. I quite feel that I can participate in empowering the community because I see that the establishment of the Rattan Weaving Training in making Rattan Bags and Mats can provide a little extra in the economic field because of the salary that can increase my income, and so that the community is not far from family because of work, feel that they can live in prosperity, such as having enough food, clothing, and completing their daily needs with a little extra income from here, Ms.

The same thing was also expressed by Ms. "CWN" one of the members of the community learning the training:

"In my opinion, with the Training of Rattan Weaving for Making Rattan Bags and Mats, I was given many benefits, even though the salary was not too much, but we became aware of the benefits of nature that can be used as industrial raw materials that were previously unthinkable, and Buntoi Village can be famous for its manufacture. Bags and Rattan Mats, madam, I can use the money to buy side dishes, if you used to eat enough rice and vegetables, now you can buy side dishes and milk for children, the needs in the kitchen are also fulfilled, madam."

Another opinion from Mrs. ENH:

"I think the Rattan Weaving training has been quite useful and has made my family prosperous, I can help pay for your needs, to help pay for school children, sick children can buy medicine at the puskesmas. You're smart, madam, getting 100 thousand a day is big for me, sis."

And strengthened by one of the wives of members of the training community, namely Mrs. NN:

"There are many benefits, Madam, before participating in the training, my husband took care of the fish pond, what can I do with an elementary school graduate, especially since I'm just a housewife next door, not to mention there are many needs that must be met, for food, for the needs of the children, but after joining, make a broom there can there be income to pay for necessities, can eat with side dishes,

You can buy clothes, if you used to buy clothes once a year, it was just for Eid, Ms.

From the results of interviews conducted with the community as members of the learning community and managers of the training of Rattan Webbing and Rattan Mats, it can be concluded that the role of training is very important and influential in society, Rattan Weaving Training for Rattan Bags and Mats can provide jobs for the community as citizens. study. The benefits obtained from community empowerment through Rattan Weaving Training for making Rattan Bags and Mats include increasing welfare and income as seen from the sufficiency of clothing, food and school needs as well as health needs.

## IV. Conclusion

### 4.1 Conclusion

Based on the description of the results and discussions that have been carried out, the researchers can draw conclusions, that:

1. Empowerment of village communities through Rattan Weaving Training in Buntoi Village, making Rattan Bags and Mats has been carried out well, and can help improve the welfare of the community. The implementation of this empowerment is carried out through several stages. The first stage is planning which includes identifying needs by looking at the potential of nature as a provider of industrial raw materials and seeing the condition of the community which is far from prosperous and has a high level of unemployment. Next, determine the background for the establishment of the Training, determine the management structure and recruitment of the community as learning citizens through a process of deliberation and discussion at the village hall by managers and community leaders.
2. The driving and inhibiting factors of the implementation of the Aayaman Training for Making Rattan Bags and Mats are:
  - a. Positive response from enthusiastic community. This is proven by the participation and presence of the community in the implementation of the Training on Making Rattan Bags and Mats, the process of making Rattan Bags and Mats is relatively easy so that it is easily accepted by the community, besides that, cooperation in marketing is also a driving force for the production process;
  - b. there is support from the government and other partners, the government and other partners who work together to support the holding of Training on Webbing for making Rattan Bags and Mats as evidenced by the existence of promotion or marketing assistance and assistance in the form of production equipment;
  - c. adequate natural potential, the availability of easy-to-obtain sources of raw materials around the Buntoi Village area helps to get raw materials for production easily, so there is no need to doubt the problem of raw materials.

While the inhibiting factors for the Training of Webbing for Making Rattan Bags and Mats are:

- a. The government is not optimal in counseling the use of production equipment provided to industrial owners and the lack of production assistance provided to industrial owners and the lack of assistance in the activities of making Rattan Bags and Mats;
- b. Changes in weather will greatly affect the production process, considering that the production process relies heavily on sunlight to dry raw materials, the continuous rainy season will hinder the production process, people find it difficult to deal with erratic weather changes, the rainy season will continue to cause problems hindering the production process so that people find it difficult to deal with erratic weather changes.

### 4.2 Research Implication

Based on the results of the implications of this research can be put forward some suggestions as follows:

#### a. For the Institution Concerned

It should be further improved in providing counseling about the use of Rattan to the local community, attention to the health of the workers and the improvement of the place also need to be considered. In addition, new innovations are needed to cope with uncertain



weather changes such as the procurement of oven machines to help dry rattan during the rainy season, managers should also cooperate with the government to provide guidance on how to use production equipment, and complete facilities and infrastructure so that training can run better more and more and more.

#### **b. For Society**

There should be more activeness in community empowerment programs, because community participation is an important element of an empowerment implementation. The community should also create an independent business or create a new branch so that the empowerment goals are maximally achieved.

#### **4.3 Research Limitations**

It can be concluded that the inhibiting factors of the implementation of the Anyman Rattan Training program for Making Rattan Bags and Mats are:

- 1) Lack of knowledge about how to use the means of production from the government, and the lack of capital felt by small industry owners.
- 2) Lack of facilities in the form of infrastructure in the implementation of Anyman Rattan training for Making Rattan Bags and Mats
- 3) The weather changes erratically. Changes in weather will greatly affect the production process, considering that the production process relies heavily on sunlight to dry raw materials, the continuous rainy season will hinder the production process, people find it difficult to deal with erratic weather changes.

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