

## The Nationalism Attitude in the Philosophy of Batik *Gebleg Renteng* Value of Kulon Progo Regency

Andi Andoko<sup>1</sup>, Wardo<sup>2</sup>, Djono<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup> Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia

[andiandoko82@gmail.com](mailto:andiandoko82@gmail.com), [warto\\_file@yahoo.com](mailto:warto_file@yahoo.com), [djono\\_sk@yahoo.com](mailto:djono_sk@yahoo.com)

### Abstract

*This study aims to describe the philosophical values in Gebleg Renteng batik originating from Kulon Progo district, Special Region of Yogyakarta. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. Sources of data were taken from books, journals and interviews as well as supporting documents related to research. The main characteristics in the research come from natural/reality backgrounds in the community by observing, interviewing, and reviewing documents. After the data is collected, the researcher analyzes and concludes the results of the data that has been obtained. The result of the research is that Gebleg Renteng batik is a typical batik from Kulon Progo district. The motifs are gebleg like the number eight combined into one bond (jointly), kacer birds, mangos teen fruit, blooming flower bud, binangun symbol, Kulon Progo logo and up and down pattern. From these various motives, values can be drawn, namely the attitude of nationalism. Values are always associated with ethics, morals so that the philosophical values in Gebleg Renteng batik can be used to instill an attitude of nationalism to the younger generation of the nation's successors so that Indonesia is maintained, sovereign and not colonized by foreign nations.*

### Keywords

Gebleg Renteng batik; values; attitudes; nationalism



## I. Introduction

Indonesia consists of various ethnic groups, religions, languages, and races, and has a very wide area consisting of several islands stretching from Sabang to Merauke. This condition makes the Indonesian nation must have a binding power to strengthen unity and integrity, namely with an attitude of nationalism. The attitude of nationalism needs to be instilled for citizens or the younger generation to behave positively for the sake of the nation and state in accordance with Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. The attitude of nationalism so far has begun to fade, this can be seen from the various kinds of behavior felt by the community and among education. One example of the declining attitude of nationalism, for example the sense of fraternity of students is getting thinner where students are indifferent to other students,

The declining attitude of nationalism if left unchecked can threaten and destroy the sovereignty of the nation and state because the younger generation is the next generation of the nation who will continue to lead in the future. In addition, the state will become weak because the younger generation does not understand nationalism. Conditions like this will be very easy for foreigners to incorporate their culture into the Indonesian state. The entry of foreign cultures into Indonesia will affect acculturation, even the disappearance of national culture and personality which is the identity of the nation. Therefore, the attitude of nationalism must be instilled in the younger generation so that Indonesia is maintained as the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Nationalism is a political principle which claims that cultural diversity is the main relationship between people in society". Various principles of authority that may exist among civil society, this legitimacy leads to the fact that group members today have the same culture. The strongest integration of the process is the need for cultural equality which is a requirement and sufficient for legitimate affiliation in matters of nationalism (Eriksen in Pradana, D. et al. 2020).

One way to foster an attitude of nationalism is through education by knowing and understanding the philosophical values that exist in Gebleg Renteng batik in Kulon Progo. This batik is used as a way to foster an attitude of nationalism because the Gebleg Renteng batik motif has a value, namely nationalism. Gebleg Renteng batik is a typical batik originating from Kulon Progo Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region Province, the work of Ales Candra Wibawa who lives in Dlaban Rt 08 Rw 04, Sentolo, Sentolo, Kulon Progo.

## II. Research Methods

Attitudes are formed through repeated experiences; through imitation or imitation that occurs unintentionally and intentionally; through suggestion, namely a person forms an attitude towards an object without a clear reason and thought, but because of the influence that comes from someone or something who has authority in his view; through identification, namely someone imitating others based on an emotional attachment (Slameto, 2013:188-189). Attitude begins with feelings of like or dislike related to a person's tendency to respond to an object. Attitude as an expression of one's values or view of life which has three components, namely affective, cognitive, and conative (Hosnan, 2014: 419).

Nationalism comes from the word nation which means nation. The nation in anthropology and sociology is a community living community that stands alone and each member feels that they have a unity of race, language, religion, history, and customs (Yatim, 1999: 57). Nationalism is the spirit of love for the nation and love for the homeland (patriotism) which has various manifestations according to the demands of the era (Atmojo, 2006:1).

Values or values in the field of philosophical studies are used to designate abstract nouns which mean "worth" or goodness and verbs which mean a certain psychology in assessing or making judgments. Value in the Dictionary of Sosciology and Related Sciences is the belief in the ability of an object to satisfy humans. Value is essentially a trait or quality attached to an object, not the object itself. Something contains value, meaning that there are characteristics or qualities attached to that thing (Kaelan, 2010:87).

Etymologically batik comes from the Javanese language, "amba" which means wide, broad, cloth; and motifs (verbs to make dots) which developed into the term "batik". Batik is connecting the dots into a certain image on a wide and wide cloth. Another meaning is everything related to making certain points on the mori cloth. (Wulandari, 2011:4). The term batik comes from the Javanese vocabulary, namely amba and dots. Amba means cloth, and dots are a way of giving motifs to cloth using liquid wax by means of dots. The workings of making batik are basically covering the surface of the cloth with wax so that when the cloth is dipped in a liquid dye, the cloth covered by the wax will not be exposed to the night (Sa'du, 2013:11).

This research method uses descriptive qualitative. Sources of data obtained from books, journals, articles, interviews, and documents that support the research. The data types are text in the form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences and narratives. Collecting data using library

research, namely finding and classifying critical expressions and comments related to the research topic. Collecting data by looking for sources that can be accounted for because between sources one is not the same with another, Techniques in data collection are data triangulation, after the data is obtained then grouped in certain domains. The data were analyzed descriptively hermeneutic, this was done to find, find and describe the philosophical values of Gebleg Renteng batik and the attitude of nationalism because the batik values contained nationalism values.

### III. Result and Discussion

#### 3.1. *Gebleg Renteng Batik Motifs and Philosophy*

Gebleg Renteng batik is a typical batik owned by the Kulon Progo district. The Kulon Progo batik pattern was first conveyed by the Regent of Kulon Progo, dr. Hasto Wardoyo, Sp. OG (K) during the FORMI (Indonesian Community Recreational Sports Federation) Audience on December 8, 2011. This was followed up by holding a national level Kulon Progo batik design competition. The results of the competition were announced on Sunday 6 May 2012 with the best nominee being “Gebleg Renteng”. The Gebleg Rengteng batik is used as a distinctive motif in Kulon Progo which is the work of Ales Candra Wibawa who lives in Sentolo, Sentolo, Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta Special Region (Aditiya, 2019:133-134).

The Gebleg Renteng batik motif consists of gebleg which are grouped together, mangosteen fruit, binangun symbol, Kulon Progo logo, kacer bird, flower buds bloom, and up and down patterns. The gebleg motif is the main motif in the form of two yellow circles, while in the middle of the circle there is a dark brown circle hole that looks like the number eight. The philosophy of gebleg is a traditional food made from cassava/cassava mixed with tapioca flour. Gebleg is used as a new symbol in Kulon Progo batik which is ideologically a representation of the number of villages in Kulon Progo, which are 88 villages (Nawawi, 2018).

The joint motif is a tie to each other or a line (in Javanese) of gebleg which is given a variety of lines at the top and bottom like a yellow thorny plant. The meaning of jointly has the understanding that the bonds of various elements of society are united with the spirit of mutual cooperation, cohesiveness, mutual cooperation and mutual care for fellow human beings so as to create a unity and integrity.

The mangosteen fruit motif is made simpler than the original shape of the mangosteen fruit. The mangosteen fruit is depicted from the top side, round brown in shape with four yellow fruit petals in the middle. The mangosteen fruit motif is one of the flora originating from Kulon Progo. Mangosteen fruit is widely found in the highlands of the Kokap area, Kulon Progo district. Mangosteen fruit has a fairly high nutritional content both the flesh and the skin. The meat contains vitamin C, saccharose, dextrose, and levulose. The mangosteen peel contains xanthenes, which are bioflavonoids with antioxidant, antibacterial, anti-allergic, antitumor, antihistamine, and anti-inflammatory properties. The benefits of the mangosteen fruit are preventing the aging of organs, preventing heart disease,

The motif of the binangun symbol is the slogan of the Kulon Progo district. The binangun symbol is depicted almost resembling its original form. This motif is designed to be curved at the bottom, converging upwards like a mountain taken from wayang kulit. In the contents of the gunung there are 8 (eight) parallel flowers which symbolize the binangun's motto, namely Faith, Beauty, Nuhoni, Safe, Reasonable, Guyub, Tenacious, Comfortable. The binangun symbol is shaped like a mountain in a wayang depicting the contents of the universe, including humans, plants, animals and all their cultures, which are forms, creations,

tastes, intentions and human works. The image of 5 (five) leaf petals is a symbol of the five basic Pancasila states of the Republic of Indonesia (Wulandari, 2020:61).

The Kulon Progo logo motif is in the form of a yellow circle in the middle, then surrounded by a brown circle, at the edges of the brown circle there are five corners as a symbol of the shape of a star and closed with a yellow circle behind the star. The Kulon Progo logo motif is a symbol of the Kulon Progo district logo. This motif is made simpler than the original form. The meaning of the Kulon Progo logo is The shape of the five-pointed star is the ideal basis for the struggle, namely the Pancasila philosophy. The circle symbolizes that with the Pancasila philosophy all layers and schools and beliefs can be united. Kulon Progo has a variety of staple foods such as rice, cotton, coconut and cloves and the area is lowlands, mountainous areas and beaches. In addition, there are three major rivers, namely the Progo river, the Serang river and the Bogowonto river, the painting of the flame juplak (traditional lamp) means the soul and spirit of unyielding (<https://kulonprogokab.go.id/v31/detil/7687/identitas-area>).

The kacer bird motif is drawn much different from its original form. The kacer bird is depicted from the top side because the head, two wings and tail look symmetrical, and the head is visible above the body. The kacer bird is depicted facing up, yellow with a dark brown outline. Kacer bird is one of the unique fauna in Kulon Progo. The habitat of the kacer bird is in the mountainous area of the northern part of the Kulon Progo district. The kacer bird is a chirping bird that likes to eat insects. The characteristic of the kacer bird is that it has a small size, black feathers all over the body except for the wings, which are partly white and the chest is white (Aman, 2014: 89).

The blooming flower bud motif is depicted in a conical shape at the top and bottom, almost resembling the binangun symbol, there are yellow flower petals on the right and left. The blooming flower bud motif has the meaning that Kulon Progo is an area that is developing in all fields of development, whether in politics, social, economics, education and others.

Another motif is an up and down pattern depicted by rising and falling lines forming sharp black corners. There is a small black circle in the corner. The up and down direction motif has a meaning as a symbol of the natural beauty found in Kulon Progo. The natural beauty of Kulon Progo Regency consists of beaches such as Glagah, Trisik, Bugel, Bidara, Mlarangan, Congot and the northern part of the Menoreh mountain area which is used as a tourist attraction. The Kulon Progo region has a different topography which is divided into three areas, namely an altitude of 500-1000 meters above sea level in the northern area covering the districts of Kokap, Nanggulan, Girimulyo, Kalibawang and Samigaluh. The altitude of 100-500 meters above sea level covers Sentolo, Pengasih, and Kokap sub-districts. The southern part of the altitude 0-100 meters above sea level includes the districts of Wates, Temon, Panjatan, Lendah, and Galur (Maulana, 2016:56).

### **3.2. Nationalism Attitude f in Batik *Gbleg Renteng***

The attitude of nationalism is a person's behavior to love the nation and state. The attitude of nationalism can be formed through a certain event or event where a person will develop his intelligence through the experiences he has. Attitudes will be embedded in a person, both positive and negative. According to Bruno (2000), attitude is a relatively settled tendency to react in a good or bad way to certain people or things. In principle, attitude can be said to be a person's tendency to act in a certain way (Islamuddin, 2012:167). According to Sarlito W. Sarwono, attitudes are formed in various ways, such as: Adoption is an event that occurs repeatedly and continuously which is gradually absorbed into the individual. Differentiation is the development of intelligence, increasing experience, increasing age, so

that things that were originally similar are considered to be separate apart from their types. Integration is the formation of attitudes that occur gradually starting with various experiences related to a particular thing. Trauma is an experience that occurs suddenly that makes a person leave a deep impression on his soul (Suharni, 2015: 76).

The attitude of nationalism needs to be instilled in the younger generation, especially students so that Indonesia is no longer colonized by foreign nations, because to seize independence is not easy, it takes a big struggle in the form of material, energy, and even lives at stake. One way to instill an attitude of nationalism is to preserve Indonesian culture, such as batik. Batik is a cultural heritage from previous ancestors that must be preserved so as not to be claimed by foreign countries. Indonesia has various kinds of batik that spread throughout the archipelago, one of which is batik from Kulon Progo, namely Gebleg Renteng batik. The batik can be used as a medium to instill an attitude of nationalism because the batik motif has a value, namely nationalism.

The value contained in the philosophy of Gebleg Renteng batik is that nationalism can be applied or taught to the younger generation or students through education. Value is the essence that is attached to something that is very meaningful for human life, Value is something that is abstract, ideal, value is not a concrete object, not fact, not only a matter of right and wrong that requires empirical proof, but also social appreciation that is desired, liked, and not liked (Purwadaminta, 1999:677). Therefore, the values inherent in humans can be carried out and maintained, as God's creatures that have a distinctive character from other creatures.

The values that can be taken from Gebleg Renteng batik regarding the attitude of nationalism are as follows:

**Table 1.** Nationalism in Gebleg Renteng batik

No	Motive	Value contained
1.	<i>gebleg</i>	Proud of local food, care about local food
2.	<i>joint</i>	Unity and unity, togetherness, mutual cooperation, community care, affection, cooperation
3.	Flower buds bloom	Care about the development of science and technology
4.	kacer bird	Caring for local fauna, proud of local fauna, preserving animals
5.	Mangosteen	Caring for local flora, preserving plants, proud of local fruit
6.	Building symbol	Unity and unity, religious belief, peace, harmony, not despair, hard work, prosperity
7.	Kulon Progo Logo	Love for the homeland, unity and integrity, economy, community welfare, food security, never give up
8.	Up and down pattern	Caring about natural wealth, economy, tourism

(Source: Andi Andoko Document)

The table above shows that Gebleg Renteng batik has its own characteristics from its motifs, namely *gebleg*, *jointly*, blooming flower buds, mangosteen fruit, binagun symbol, Kulon Progo logo and up and down patterns. Each motif contains a philosophical value or meaning, namely the value of nationalism. These values can be implemented by students as the nation's next generation of young people in their daily lives, both in the family, school, and community environment.



## IV. Conclusion

The attitude of nationalism is a person's behavior to love the nation and state. The attitude of nationalism can be formed through a certain event or event where a person will develop his intelligence through his experiences, both positive and negative. The attitude of nationalism needs to be instilled in the younger generation, especially students, so that Indonesia is no longer colonized by foreign nations. One way to instill it is through education by introducing Gebleg Renteng batik from Kulon Progo district. In the batik motif has the values contained in it, namely nationalism. Thus, by introducing, studying and understanding the philosophical values of Gebleg Renteng batik, it will foster a nationalistic attitude of the younger generation towards the nation and state.

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