



Development of the Independence of The Community of People with Disabilities Based on Batik Ciprat Msmes at Rumah Harapan Karangpatihan Village

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ABSTRACT

Poverty that occurs in Karangpatihan is one of the special concerns for the village government, especially for the people of the Unable, there are several kinds of economic development that have been carried out, namely by means of goat farming programs, catfish farming, free-range chicken farming and others. In addition to raising livestock for Tunagrahita residents, they also develop mat crafts and make splash batik typical of the residents of Tunagrahita Balong Ponorogo, this splash batik is an income program for Tunagrahita residents. Splash batik crafts in Karangpatihan Village have been running for more than 7 years, this craft is carried out at the Rumah Harapan of Karangpatihan Village, Balong Ponorogo which is carried out by people with disabilities with disabilities. This splash batik has many models with various patterns produced, this splash batik can be bought or ordered at the Karangpatihan Village Hope house with various prices of Rp.160,000 per piece and so on splash batik that has been made by the disabled becomes the flagship product of Karangpatihan Balong village Ponorogo Finished splash batik is then collected at the Karangpatihan Balong village hope house to be displayed. Splash batik is the mainstay product of the Balong ponorogo homeless community which is managed by a team of volunteers from the Rumah Harapan volunteers.

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A. INTRODUCTION

Community empowerment is an effort to self-sufficiency the community through the realization of its potential. The empowerment process emphasizes the process by which a community becomes a culture and motivates or encourages individuals to gain the ability and strength to make life choices. Some of the concepts of empowerment, mostly have to do with how individuals, groups or communities can shape their future and direct their lives as they wish. (Hoerniasih, 2019) Empowerment can also help individuals identify ways to address the problems they face, so that everyone has enough power and awareness to shape their own future. The form of community empowerment in Indonesia consists of several aspects, namely education, economy, tourism, information systems, religion, health, agriculture and culture (Adiyanti, 2017)

The model of people's economic empowerment can be implemented by building people's economic awareness by highlighting areas that need to be empowered. (Jayadi, 2017) For example, to raise awareness among low-income people that they can be different and can be made if they have the ability to overcome poverty. One form of economic empowerment in Indonesia is the empowerment of SMEs and BUMDs. SME empowerment must be carried out based on an understanding of regional potential so that it can meet relevant needs. As for SMEs, if SMEs are businesses that invite all village communities or most of them as capital. (Kusnindar 2018)

One of the sub-districts in Ponorogo Regency that is classified as poor is Balong District, Based on data from the website of the Central Statistics Agency of Ponorogo Regency, Balong District has a poverty rate of 61.53 percent, making Balong District the second ranked poor in Ponorogo Regency. There is one village in Balong District that cannot be separated from poverty, namely Karangpatihan Village.(Anugrawati and Pradana, 2021) The relationship between poverty and the phenomenon of idiot or homeless villages makes Karangpatihan village interesting for further research. explained that one of the factors that led to the emergence of this idiot village was the poverty of its residents. (Anugrawati and Pradana 2021).

Karangpatihan Ciprat Batik is now one of the leading products of Karangpatihan Village, Balong District, Ponorogo Regency. More than just a work of art, this batik has high social value because it is made by people with disabilities who are members of the village creative community. Ciprat batik has its own uniqueness, both in terms of motifs and manufacturing techniques.(Nafisa 2021) The dyeing process is carried out by splashing so that each piece of batik fabric has a distinctive pattern and cannot be equated with each other. This technique is not only artistic, but also inclusive because it allows people with disabilities to create independently and expressively. The development of the latest splash batik model focuses on innovation in techniques, motifs, and combinations with modern styles to produce unique and contemporary products. In contrast to written batik or stamps whose motifs tend to be regular, splash batik produces expressive abstract patterns from splashes of wax or dyes.(Purnomo et al. 2024)

The government works for the welfare of all people, not only from all walks of life, but also for the welfare of the disabled. With the best strengthening of the community, regional economic development increases. Realizing community independence by realizing the potential of the community is empowerment. (Hadiyanti 2008) Community empowerment always involves two interrelated groups, namely the community as an empowering party. Community economic empowerment aims to improve people's financial capabilities, and not



only that, but the community becomes more dependent on various nearby assistance programs. Improving the standard of living of families is the ultimate goal of the community empowerment process. Based on data from the Statistics Finland website, the number of poor people in Indonesia in March 2020 was 26.42 million people or 9.78 percent. This number increased by 9.41% or 25.14 million people compared to the previous year. (<https://www.bps.go.id/id/pressrelease/2020/07/15/1744/persentase-penduduk-miskin-maret-2020-naik-menjadi-9-78-persen.html>). Like the poverty rate in several provinces in Indonesia, the poverty rate in East Java province has also increased. According to the Finnish Central Statistics Agency, in March 2020, the number of poor people in East Java was 4,419.10 thousand people (11.09%), while compared to September 2019 as many as 4,056.00 thousand people (10.20%), the number increased by 363.1 people. One of the administrative areas of East Java, Ponorogo Regency, is also relatively prone to poverty. (East Java Statistics Agency, 2020) According to the Ponorogo Regency government website, the population classified as poor amounted to 10.36% of the total population of Ponorogo Regency in March 2020.

The community is unable to meet their food needs due to the severe poverty experienced by the residents of Karangpatihan village. It peaked in 1960 when many pregnant women and a food crisis led to malnutrition. The lack of socialization of fetal health and brain development is disrupted because many people experience malnutrition. This problem causes pregnant women to give birth to babies with Down syndrome or intellectual disabilities. Based on information from the website of the Central Statistics Agency of East Java Province, the number of people with intellectual disabilities in Ponorogo Regency in 2018 was 238 people. Most of the residents of Karangpatihan village live as poor farm laborers. They remain unemployed after the harvest season and receive no income. This increases poverty in rural areas. (Anugrawati and Pradana 2021)

People with intellectual disabilities are also discriminated against because of their health or treated unfairly, when in fact they deserve a healthy life. (Anugrawati and Pradana 2021) This assumption makes it difficult for people with intellectual disabilities to participate broadly in society. People with disabilities can only rely on support programs from the Ponorogo Regency government and the help of donors who are exhausted. When they run out of the food they use and consume every day and don't get help, they go back to nature, which means they eat cassava and corn. The goal is that people with disabilities in Karangpatihan Village can get an independent livelihood and vocational training. (Fitriyah 2020)

Poverty that occurs in Karangpatihan is one of the special concerns for the village government, several kinds of economic development are making, breeding catfish, mat craft business to become a daily income program, free-range chicken farming becoming an income program, goat farming program. Splash batik crafts in Karangpatihan Village have been running for 5 years, this craft is carried out at the Rumah Harapan of Karangpatihan Village, Balong Ponorogo which is carried out by people with disabilities. (Muslich et al. 2021) This splash batik has many models with various patterns produced, this splash batik can be bought or ordered at the Karangpatihan Village Hope house with various prices of Rp.160,000 per piece and so on splash batik that has been made by the disabled becomes the flagship product of Karangpatihan Balong village Ponorogo Finished splash batik is then collected at the Karangpatihan Balong village hope house to be displayed. (Muslich et al. 2021) Splash batik is the mainstay product of the Balong ponorogo homeless community which is managed by a team of volunteers from the Rumah Harapan volunteers.

Figure 1. Pattern of Batik Ciprat Tunagrahita Karangpatihan Village Balong Ponorogo



Figure 2. Creating Squirrel Tattoos by Disabled People



Rumah Harapan houses all crafts made by people with disabilities, which are then marketed to various parties to help the sales process, which are then given to people with intellectual disabilities who make the crafts, so that they can be used for daily needs. Service focuses more on the second model, namely crafts, because with limited intellectual abilities through handicraft empowerment, it is hoped that people with disabilities will be able to make crafts to make a living. It is easier to feel comfortable in his life because he has skills and is more independent. With the background of the above problems, it focuses on service to people with intellectual disabilities in the village, especially in Karangpatihan village, in a work entitled "Development of Independence of Disabled Residents based on Batik Ciprat MSMEs in the Karangpatihan Village Hope House"

B. METHODS

The implementation methods used to solve priority problems of partners include: counseling, *Focus Group Discussion*, training, production practices, digital marketing. The use of methods in the problems of production and business management aspects is described in



the following table:

Table.1 Description of the Stages of PKM

NO	Stages of PKM Implementation	Description	Activities carried out
1	First Stage	Training and FGD	1.Splash batik training through socialization, training, and mentoring, as well as ensuring the sustainability of the program 2.Quality splash batik production training is in accordance with standards. 3.Assistance in marketing batik splash batik in Karangpatihan Balong Ponorogo village
2	Second stage	Training in making splash batik	1.Preparation of Tools and Materials: mori fabric, dyes, splash tools, body armor 2.Basic Spraying Technique: spray, drop, splash 3.Color Combination and Composition 4.Fixation and Staining Process 5.Batik drying with drying technology 6.Product Finishing and Marketing
3	Third Stage	Business Management Training	1.Planning marketing and promotions 2.Preparation of financial statements and projections of partners' businesses 3.Modern organizational management training in the Batik Splash business in Karangpatihan Village, Balong Ponorogo

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Tool Submission

a. Splash Batik Afternoon Heating Stove Made by PKM Team

To make a splash batik night heating stove tool, the PKM Team designed with modern technology by utilizing iron, heating elements and heat temperature regulation on the stove. This stove was made by the PKM Team of the University of Muhammadiyah Ponorogo to make it easier to heat Malem Batik Ciprat, so that in making splash batik it can be effective and evisien.

Figure 3. Heating Stove Made by PKM Team



Picture.4 Batik Night Stove Delivery



b. Splash Batik Dryer Made by TIM PKM

Splash Batik Dryer Made by TIM PKM With Modern Technology by utilizing iron and LPG Gas as materials for heating, after that the batik is put in the heater as a tool to accelerate the drying of splash batik fabric.

Fig.5 Submission of the Splash Batik Dryer



2. Tools for batik

Fig.6 Spray Batik Equipment



Tools and materials to make splash batik batik at the house of Harapan karangpatihan village

- a) Mori Fabric
It is a place to paint batik. The fabric that is commonly used for batik is usually a fabric that comes from natural fibers.
- b) Coloring Agents
Serves to dye batik. There are two types of batik dyes, namely natural dyes and artificial dyes (synthetic). Natural dyes come from plants, such as noni root, tingi wood, indigo/indigo leaves, and others. Synthetic dyes commonly used in batik are naphthol, indigosol, procion, and remazole.
- c) Tub/Bucket
Tubs or buckets are usually used as a place for the dyeing process.
- d) Night
Night is a special wax material for batik. Night serves as a barrier to the color of the fabric, so that the patterns made can be clearly seen. The night has a brown color, be it light brown or dark brown. Batik night consists of a mixture of paraffin, pine sap (gondorukem), and animal fat.
- e) Canting
Canting is shaped like a pen, used as a tool for drawing/carving night on fabric. The common canting used in batik is canting cecek, canting, klowong, and wall canting.
- f) Frying pan, stove, strainer and brush

3. Testing of Batik Sprays for Disabled Residents

Tunagrahita splash batik training in Kangpatihan Balong village was carried out by the PKM Team of the University of Muhammadiyah Ponorogo and the residents of Tunagrahita using modern stoves that have been made and dribbling batik cloth dryers that have been made by the PKM TEAM.

Figure 7. The Process of Batik for Disabled People



4. Splash batik products that have been produced

The splash batik products that have been produced include batik cloth itself with various unique motifs. The products that have been produced are as follows:



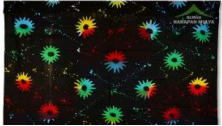
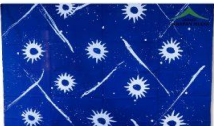
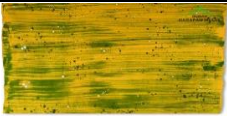


Figure 8. Splash Batik That Has Been Produced



5.Sprayed Batik Product Results

The result of the splash batik product is a unique batik fabric with abstract and spontaneous motifs made by splashing night liquid onto the fabric, often the work of people with disabilities. Each sheet is different because the process is done manually and expressively, resulting in irregular hues that exude beauty. The selling price varies depending on the material and the difficulty of the motif, with a price range ranging from around Rp. 175,000 to Rp. 180,000

Table 2. Motifs and Prices of Splash Batik Made by the Blind

NO	Batik Motif	Price	Picture
1	Green and white abstract motif	175.000	
2	Red abstrak motif	180.000	
3	Black abstract motif	175.000	
4	Blue abstract motif	175.000	
5	Yellow abstract motif	175.000	
6	Maroon abstract motif	175.000	
7	Red and black abstract motif	180.000	

6. Results of Improving the Level of Management and Production of Ciprat Batik in Karangpatihan Balong Village

Increasing the level of partner empowerment: Management aspects			
Increased partner empowerment level: Aspects	Enhanced Capabilities Management	Information	Achievement target status
1. Skill Enhancement Batik Production and Innovation Squirt Squirt 2.training and Mentoring in Batik Making Process splash, focus on mastery of basic techniques and	1. Marketing Utilization Digital Train partners Using the platform digital like social media and e-commerce for Expanding market reach and increase the brand awareness of their splash batik products.	Ability Business Management covers a wide range of skills that essential for Managing the business effectively, start	



development of creativity of new motifs and coloring in batik Cip 3. Encourage people with disabilities to produce a wide variety of motifs and use diverse coloring techniques to increase product attractiveness and adaptability to market trends.	2. Market Access and Control Help partners gain access to a wider market, including through collaboration with other parties or participating in exhibitions for increase sales. 3. Effective Marketing Strategies, Educate partners on competitive and engaging marketing strategies, including the use of influencers or relevant email marketing campaigns, 4. With the marketing management training, people with disabilities have created websites, Instagram, Facebook, Shopee to market finished products. 5. Digital marketing that has been taught to the disabled finally has a positive impact, sales turnover that was initially small is now a lot.	from planning, organizing, leadership, to controlling and solving problems that will Applied to the Ciprat batik business group the people of Karangpatihan Village, Balong Ponorogo Village	Increase
Increased level of partner empowerment: Production Aspects			
Increased level of partner empowerment: Production Aspects	Product Quality Improvement	Information	Achievement
1. Skills training production and Entrepreneurship for Citizens tunagrahita 2. Help partners become be more productive with develop ideas and their potential in entrepreneurial activities. 3. Empowerment and	1. Technical Training: Train craftsmen, especially people with disabilities, to master the splash batik technique better and efficiently 2. Use of Innovative Raw Materials: Developing sustainable fashion-based splash batik products, for example using coconut fibers as a basic material	quality Desired customer Quality improvement Essential Products for success long-term company community Batik Craftsman	Reached



<p>Self-Reliance: This Program to be a form of empowerment for people with disabilities, helping them develop skills, increase confidence, and generate income</p> <p>4. Creativity Development: Splash batik is a means for people with disabilities to express their feelings and creativity into interesting and unique works.</p> <p>5. Create new jobs and support the sustainable improvement of the village economy.</p>	<p>that also empowers the community.</p> <p>3. Variety Product: Developing splash batik products into a wide range of fashion products, not just fabrics, to increase economic value and marketability.</p>	<p>Sprinkles will be taught to make quality products that can be superior products</p>	
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D. CONCLUSION

This activity aims to, among others: 1). To improve the economy of people with disabilities in Karangpatihan Village, Balong Ponorogo, 2). Providing knowledge about making splash batik with good and high-quality motifs, 3). Improvement of knowledge, attitudes and skills of people with disabilities in utilizing the skills of making splash batik, 4). Adding knowledge about how to market splash batik at home and abroad. The stages of activities that have been carried out include the management of activity permits, spray batik training through socialization, training, and mentoring, as well as ensuring the sustainability of the program, assistance in marketing batik splash batik in Karangpatihan Balong Ponorogo village, handover of automatic heating stoves and splash batik fabric dryers that have been made by the PKM Team of the University of Muhammadiyah Ponorogo and donating batik equipment, namely: Mori cloth, bucket, clothes dye, night, canting, strainer pan and brush. Publication of ISBN Journals, IPR publications, making published videos on youtube channels, news publications on online mass media Suara Wengker, and have submitted to Journals (Sinta 2 accredited). The next stage of activity plan is to wait for the publication of the submitted article and the making of the final report.

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provides an opportunity for us to be able to hold service in the people of the Disabled in Karangpatihan.

F. AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

As explained in this article, all team members actively contribute in every stage of the program starting from socialization, training and handing over tools to the management of batik splash residents of Karangpatihan Balong. As the team leader, Adib Khusnul Rois supervises coordination with partners, activity planning, needs assessment, and practical demonstrations of making splash batik for disabled people in Ponorogo. Anip Dwi Saputro, Alip Sugianto, coordinated the implementation of activities with partners. This collaborative effort ensures the success of the program, from identifying needs to evaluating their impact, as described in detail in this article.

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