

# The Socio-Economic Influence of the Workers of the Batik Industry Center

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## Abstract

Industry is a form of economic activity that is widely developed in various regions. In Indonesia itself, the current industrial development has experienced such rapid development. Not only in cities, but also in rural areas, various industrial activities, especially small and medium industries have been explored. This study aims to describe the history of the batik industry center in Kampung Terih, describe the economic benefits of the batik industry center in Kampung Kunir Kidul for employees, and describe the social changes of the community. batik industry center worker community in Kampung Terih. This research method uses a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis. The results showed that the history of the batik industry center in Kampung Terih began with batik training to the community by the pioneers of the batik business. Batik industry centers are useful for the working class as job opportunities and tools to improve the economy. the majority of workers experience social changes, such as changes in livelihoods, loss of status as unemployed and productive behavior from other productive jobs. The change from an economic perspective is that workers experience an increase in the economy compared to before.

**Keywords**— Industry, Batik Center, Batik Village

## PRELIMINARY

Small and Medium Industry (IKM), has a position as the most important part in the national economic system. Small industrial activities contribute a lot to advancing the economic growth of a country, opening up new business and business opportunities that can be filled by local residents and other workers who want to work in the industry.

One of the Small and Medium Industry sectors that is developing in rural areas is the Creative Industry or Handicraft Industry. The creative industry is one of the fields that has a strategic position in development, namely because the activities of the craft industry are not capital intensive but labor intensive.

This means that businesses in the handicraft industry use more labor than machine power which requires a lot of capital to carry out industrial activities. The Deputy for Access to Capital at the Creative Economy Agency stated that the creative industry is the fourth largest sector that absorbs workers.

The center of the batik industry in Kampung Kunir is a small and medium industry in the countryside. The existence of a batik industry center in Kampung Kunir is not only a job opportunity for the residents of Kampung Kunir and outside the village, but also as a form of empowering the economically weak community.

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## RESEARCH METHODS

The approach used in this research is a qualitative descriptive analysis approach. The term qualitative research according to Kirk and Muller in Kaelan was initially based on qualitative observations with an emphasis on quantum or quantity, then put more emphasis on quality in nature because it involved understanding, concepts, values in the object to be studied. While descriptive analysis is a method used to describe or analyze a research result but is not used to draw broader conclusions. The nature and relationship between the phenomena being investigated. In this case, the researcher conducts research by describing or describing the socio-economic changes of workers in the Batik Industry Center of Kampung Kunir.

### Data source

Data is an absolute thing used in organizing information. The type of data collected and used in this research is qualitative data. Qualitative data is data that is not in the form of numbers and how to read the data by describing it in detail and clearly so that conclusions are easier to draw. Data sources can be divided into two, namely:

- Primary data

The primary data source is the object of research that is observed directly with the research subject, namely the informant. The data obtained from the informants are in the form of words and actions of the informants. The sampling technique used is a purposive technique, meaning that the main informants are 30 batik industry workers.

- Secondary Data

Secondary data sources are data obtained indirectly in the field, but the results of literature studies and documentation studies from various references and data archives that support the topic of discussion in this research can be understood. more deeply about the problem that is the object of study. The archive is in the form of development, the owner is also a supporting informant who can enrich the data.

- Observation

Observation is the systematic observation and recording of a phenomenon that has been investigated. Observations were made to obtain data and a more in-depth picture of the aspects studied. According to Patilima (2005). Observation techniques are used to extract data from data sources in the form of events, places or locations, and recorded objects and images. Observations can be made directly or indirectly. The data obtained from observations include historical data on the batik industry center in Kunir Kidul, economic benefits and typology of the working community.

### Interview

The interview technique in this study used a structured interview technique. Structured interview is a method used as a data collection technique. When using structured interviews, researchers have prepared research instruments in the form of written questions. With this structured interview, each informant is asked the same question, and data collectors record it, moreover data collectors can use several interviewers by providing training beforehand so that they have the same perception (Sugiyono, 2015). Data obtained from interviews include the history of the batik industry center in Kunir Kidul, the economic benefits and typology of the working community.

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## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **The Economic Benefits of the Batik Industry Center in Kampung Kunir for Workers**

The existence of the batik industry center as an IKM is beneficial for the community. The first benefit is job creation. Widodo, 2011 said that employment is the basis of job opportunities that can absorb workers. This labor absorption is useful for carrying out productivity activities in the labor sector. This opportunity can be utilized by the community, so that the community gets the expected income.

as a tool to improve the family economy. Batik industry centers provide opportunities for women to work. This gives them the opportunity to become workers, then they have the opportunity to improve the family economy. They try to improve the family economy to manage the family's economic needs. Women's efforts to improve the family economy, according to Aswiyati, 2016 are an active role and contribution in the development and support of the family economy. The factor that makes women able to work and improve the family economy is the flexibility of working in the batik industry. The batik industry center provides comfortable working hours for them, so they can participate. Explain that the company's work flexibility policy refers to flexible working hours for individuals so that they can adapt in contributing their labor.

### **Socio-Economic Changes in the Working Community of the Batik Industry Center in Kampung Kunir**

Social changes in society According to Soekanto, 2012 occur because of changes in elements that maintain the balance of society such as changes in economic and cultural elements. The people of Kunir Kidul Village and its surroundings have undergone changes after the establishment of the batik industry center. first, the loss of status as unemployed. This is because the unemployed are able to take advantage of the job opportunities offered by the batik industry center.

Many people experience changes in their lives. Changes in livelihoods apply from several jobs to choosing to become workers in the center of the batik industry. The factor for this change in sustenance is based on individual behavior to do other, more profitable work alternatives.

Changes in productive behavior by the community. The influence of work flexibility by the batik industry center causes female workers to do productive work among other productive jobs. These are the two roles they play. According to Salaa, 2015 that a woman or housewife who works outside the home means carrying out two roles as a wife and mother, but also as a breadwinner to help improve the family economy.

Changes made by society have an impact on economic growth. People's economic income increased. This occurs through changes in employment and productive behavior to improve the economy. They earn a higher income than their previous job and get additional income for women from other productive activities, namely in the center of the batik industry. Thus, the batik industry center in Kunir Kidul Village has carried out its role and function as an IKM that is beneficial for community economic empowerment.

## **CONCLUSION**

The economic benefit of the batik industry center in Kampung Kunir for workers is to provide job opportunities for workers. The working community takes advantage of this opportunity to find work and income. Another benefit is as a tool to improve the economy of working families. Increasing the family economy is mostly done by women who hold the title of housewives.

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The socio-economic changes of the working community in the batik industry centers, based on social impacts, there were changes, namely the first loss of status as unemployed, secondly changes in livelihoods and, thirdly, changes in productive behavior by women working communities. Meanwhile, from an economic perspective, workers experienced an increase in the economy.

### SUGGESTION

From the summary of the problem and the results of the research, researchers can provide suggestions so that the batik industry center in Kampung Kunir continues to be developed into a large-scale batik business. Because of that, many people will be absorbed.

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