

The Icon of Local Culture: Downstream of Tamarind Waste as a Superior Motif Barrier in Indonesia

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Abstract

The Covid-19 outbreak had caused serious damages for business and tourism in most regions in Indonesia. To overcome the loss, the government of Indonesia came up with Super Priority Tourism Development Program and Special Economic Zones (SEZs) of tourism in Indonesia. The government synergizes with each other to make this program. This program was focused on 2 tourist area; Likupang and Labuan Bajo. The aim of this workshop was to train and prepare young and new entrepreneurs in making Wastra to best support the local tourism. The training utilized tamarind gutta as the main material that acted as cold wax in the making of Batik. Tamarind gutta is made of dried tamarind seeds powder mixed with vegetable fat. It acted as barrier to separate one color to another during the coloring of Batik. It can be used on silk, polyester and cotton. The technique used to apply tamarind gutta is putting it into a piping bag and securing it by tying the bag. Cut the tip of the bag and start placing the tamarind gutta on the cloth. This workshop was expected to expand the production of local crafts. To achieve success in the implementation of this workshop, participants were provided with assistance through the Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) approach which prioritized the utilization of local assets and potentials owned by the local community. There were 30 attendees attending this workshop in total. And through this workshop, attendees had successfully made shawls with their own local motifs such as the sea panorama, palm trees, flowers, etc.

Keywords: Culture, Downstream, Motif, Superior

1. Introduction

The region of East Nusa Tenggara is the biggest tamarind producer in Indonesia (Mengkaka 2013). We can easily find lush tamarind trees everywhere along the streets. Tamarind produces pods filled with sweet and sour paste-like pulp. Every part of the tamarind tree of the tamarind tree can be used, from the fruit, leaves, seeds, to the flowers (Khan et al. 2017; Putri 2017; Rao, Saideswara Y. & Mathew 2005). Even tamarind plants can also function to make a garden beautiful, as a shade for roads, greening, and also prevent erosion (Setiawan 2018). This natural potential has not been touched by related parties, including the community. The function of this tamarind tree has not been widely known by the public, so far it has only been used as a cooking spice or raw material for making herbal medicine. In the seeds, sometimes it is part of the game of congklak, a traditional game that was liked by children in ancient times. This matter arose the urge for the government to play its role to start creating new business opportunities by utilizing the local potentials in Likupang and Labuan Bajo.

One of the government's attempts in creating new business opportunities was to involve as many craft industries as possible to give trainings and workshops to young generations that would allow them to improve their skill, mentality and knowledge to utilize the local potentials as new entrepreneurs.

Through DEKRANAS in the association with 5 ministries, the government had successfully held Program Pendidikan Kecakapan Usaha (PKW) in the 5 super prioritized tourist destinations; Borobudur, Toba, Likupang, Mandalika and Labuan Bajo.

The purposes of Program Pendidikan Kecakapan Usaha (PKW):

1. To give knowledge, skill, manner and mind set of entrepreneurs through courses and trainings to the attendees
2. To motivate and create new start-up businesses in the art craft industry and to empower them to partner up with the Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

The Program Pendidikan Kecakapan Usaha (PKW) initiated by the government had proposed various art craft trainings, such as making Batik from processed tamarind seeds, making art craft from coconut shells, making art print, etc. The training of making Batik from processed tamarind seeds in Likupang and Labuan Bajo were initiated by Ariesa Pandanwangi, Cama Juli Rianingrum, Niken Apriani and Nuning Damayanti, teachers and lecturers from across institutions, who were tasked by the local DEKRANAS, the ministry of transportation, the ministry of education & culture and Telkom.

The trainers utilized East Nusa Tenggara's local potential, tamarind seeds, and proceeded it into a cold wax to make Wastra that could be sold as merchandises to the tourists. Batik is one of Indonesia's precious cultural heritages and it is our duty to conserve it in the best way possible way (Sumarsono, Hartono; Ishwara, Helen; Yahya, L.R. Supriyanto; Moeis 2013; Sunarya 2015). One of the efforts to conserve Batik is to introduce the making of Batik to the society through training or workshop. The method of making Batik using hot wax and Canting (a tool to draw motif on Batik) has been known widely through such a long process (Krisnawati et al. 2019; Septiana and Kurniawan 2016; Soedarwanto, Muthi'ah, and Maftukha 2018; Sutiyati 2016; Wibawanto and Nugrahani 2018). As time goes by and technology keeps developing, a new method and material of making Batik are found. An eco-friendly material made of the mixture of tamarind seeds and margarine, known as tamarind gutta (Anwar Siswadi 2018). This material is expected to be an alternative in the batik making process. This method is considered easier, faster and safer compared to the traditional method of using the hot wax.

Local potentials and Business Opportunities

Likupang and Labuan Bajo are two top tier tourist destinations with the most mesmerizing islands and beaches in Indonesia (Choirisa, Purnamaningsih, and Yoanita 2021). Likupang is located at the end of North Sulawesi province. Its scenery is dominated by beautiful beaches and blue oceans. Among all the beautiful beaches in Likupang, Lihaga island and Pulisan beach stand up the most for being the most beautiful and have a lot of local potentials. The fine white sands, clear blue sea water, beautiful coral reefs and ocean fishes are their strongest attractions (Moniaga, Saerang, and Gedoan 2017). Labuan Bajo is one of the 9 villages located in Komodo district. The famous tourist destinations in Labuan Bajo are Komodo, Padar, Rinca, Kelor and Kanawa islands. Not only they have very beautiful beaches, coral reefs, ocean fishes and scenic hills, they also have beautiful mangrove forests that attract many tourists from all over the world (H. Idris, Va, and Destari 2019; Widiyanto and Mubasyira 2020).

The beauty and natural potentials of Likupang and Labuan Bajo were the inspirations that could be made into motifs on top of the cloth. By utilizing tamarind gutta to make wastra inspired by the nature beauty, it is highly expected to create new business opportunities through the local art crafts.

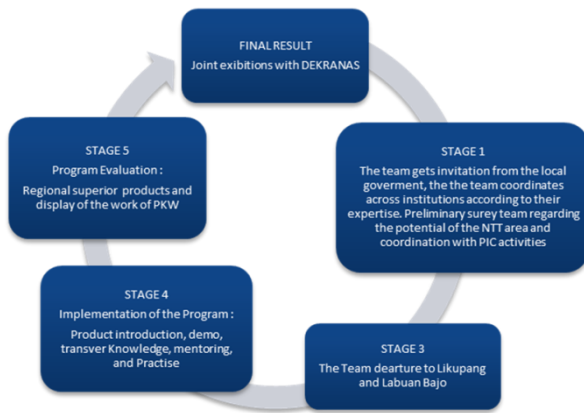


Figure 1. The activity implementation stage

2. Methods

The method used were mixtures of the following steps; 1) Demo 2) Mentoring the new entrepreneur communities 3) Practicing and introducing hot wax batik and traditional batik making method. There were 30 attadees in Likupang and 75 attadees in Labuan Bajo, all devided into a few groups and mentored by 4 trainers.

Both workshops in Likupang and Labuan Bajo were focused on the making of wastra using tamarind gutta made of processed tamarind seeds. The Likupang workshop took place in SMK Negeri I Likupang Barat on 19-20 October 2020 at 9.00 A.M – 4 P.M. There were 30 attendees, consisted of dropout students and teachers, attending the workshop. The Labuan Bajo workshop took place in SMK Negeri I Manggarai Barat on 31 October – 4 November 2020 and was attended by students of SMKN 1 Labuan Bajo, SMKN Kuwus, SMKN 1 Kupang, SMKN 3 Kupang and SMKN 6 Kupang.

Mentoring Method

This method is known as mentoring through approach of Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) (Fitrianto et al. 2020). This approach prioritizes the use of assets and potentials owned by the local people. The “people” here refers to the 30 attadees that consisted of dropout students and teachers. Apart from using assets and local potentials, it is just as important to train the people, as they are the most important assets for their village. The workshop spent 2 days, each started at 9 A.M and finished at 4 P.M local time.

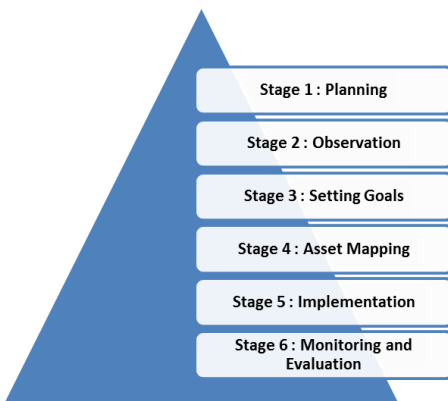


Figure 2. Mentoring Session

Based on picture 2, it can be explained:

- Stage 1: Planning, learning, setting the scenario of the workshop and determining the 1) Location 2) Attendees 3) Program 4) Background informations of the attendees
- Stage 2: Observation & Discovery. At this stage, the strength of both community itself and its local potentials were observed by listening through the stories they told
- Stage 3: Dreaming of the future goals. At this stage, the attendees were encouraged to set their mindset on their future goals through a “Visioning” session that had strong impact on the attendees. This stage encouraged them to use their creativities to make something positive that would improve their living standards. This stage seemed to spark the inner positivity of the trainees
- Stage 4: Asset mapping. The purpose of asset mapping was to bring the attendees into realization that they did have great competences in them. The way to find it out was through exchanging ideas, what they could do through the skills they learnt during this training and what natural resources in Likupang they could visually express into batik motifs
- Stage 5: Implementing the ideas. The goal was to pave the way to achieve their visions and future goals. The results of this stage were based on the planning that has been coordinated with many parties, including the government as the funder
- Stage 6: Asset based monitoring and evaluation. This stage required the study baseline, monitoring the development and the performance outcome. This asset-based approach would be focused on the community so that they could elevate their identity and productively mobilize their assets aimed to achieve the initial goals that had been set and mutually agreed upon.

3. Community service Implementation

The community service was held in SMK Negeri I Likupang Barat attended by the students and graduates from 4 vocational high schools in Likupang and the surrounding area. The attendees consisted of 3 teachers and 27 unemployed vocational high school graduates. The training took 2 days. Everyone participated the training seriously and with much enthusiasm from the beginning until the very end. Some of the art crafts made during this training were even sold to 2 local hotels for guests souvenirs.



Figure 3. Workshops in Likupang and Labuan Bajo. The equipment used on this workshop: Tool kits, cloth, tamarind gutta, dye, paintbrush, cloth frame / holder.

Documentation: Tamarind gutta workshop team 2020



Figure 4. Work evaluation

Explanation from the instructor, cloth application onto the cloth frame, application of tamarind gutta, Cloth dyeing, cloth drying and cloth ironing.

Documentation: Tamarind gutta workshop team 2020



Figure 5. Final project. Photo sessions at the end of the workshop

Documentation: Tamarind gutta workshop team 2020



Visual study of leading motifs based on local potentials



This community service, when evaluating the final project undertaken by the participants, uses a qualitative descriptive method in which the work is discussed and narrated qualitatively by the trainer, complemented by using a visual study approach. Reference for the development of regional superior motives, using a lot of data from the existing environment, such as beaches, marine life, flora and fauna, etc. This data is then transformed into interesting motives. The visual study was obtained from the local assets and potentials that was expected to create the iconic Likupang motif characteristics. Other than the visual study, literature and creation studies were also used during the data collection (Sumartono 2017; Yusuf 2017).

Most people in Likupang made a living from fishing (Lengkong, Mandey, and Ngangi 2018). However, a lot of problems were caused by the high rate of unemployed dropout students who lacked knowledge and skill to make a living. In this stage, dropout student was given trainings by the trainers and teachers about the local potentials that could be utilized to create motifs and developed towards the tourism sector. The local potentials in Likupang include the beach and the sand conditions, the water and wave conditions, the coral reefs and the stone conditions, also the flora and fauna conditions (Budianto, Susilo, and Indrayani 2013). All of these were the main ideas in the visual study which were poured into the creation of leading local motifs. The process of the visual study will be described in the Table 1.

Table 1. The process of visual study in creating leading motifs in Indonesia

Source: Tamarind gutta workshop team 2020

Visual Study	Description
 <p>Fig. 8 Beach in Likupang</p> <p>Resource: shorturl.at/dntuI accessed April 10 2021</p>	<p>The beach is an area that is very popular with tourists who come, this area is located by the sea and there are many artifacts such as small rocks or marine life thrown into the sea (Mulyabakti, Jasin, and Mamoto 2016). The coastline is the boundary line where land and sea water meet. The beach with fine white sand becomes a favourite tourist destination in Likupang. The clear sea water enhances its beauty.</p>
 <p>Fig. 9 Coconut Tree</p> <p>Resource: shorturl.at/dgyL0 accessed April 10 2021</p>	<p>Palm trees (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>) are plantation crops that are widely distributed in tropical regions. Palm trees are often found along the coast in Likupang, which are used by tourists to rest after traveling around the coast.</p>

 <p>Fig. 10</p> <p>Resource: shorturl.at/krCNO accessed April 10 2021</p>	<p>The boats used to transport the tourists are water vehicles (usually not decked) which are sharp at both ends and wide in the middle, many are found on the beaches in Likupang which are very well-known for their clean water.</p>
 <p>Fig. 11</p> <p>Resource: https://wisatakita.com/wisata/sulawesi.utara accessed April 10 2021</p>	<p>Coral reefs and fish under the sea in Bunaken National Park is an idea to reveal visually into batik designs.</p>

4. Discussion

One of community services that had been done by the previous trainers (Pandanwangi, Catherina, and Merry 2019) was a workshop about utilizing some plants that could be proceeded into materials to make Batik. One of them is tamarind that so little knew about. Tamarind seeds could be made into a cold wax to make Batik, unlike the traditional hot wax. The attendees of this workshop were foreign students and local people. The agenda of the workshop was giving lecture about how to make Batik, live demonstration of Batik making and allowing the attendees to practice making Batik. To test out the attendee’s knowledge and success rate in making Batik, the trainers used both pre-test and post-test samples. According to the analysis, it could be inferred that there were knowledge differences between the before and after the attendees taking part in the workshop. It can be concluded that the objectives of this workshop were achieved well, as evidenced by the results of the evaluation delivered through a questionnaire that the trainer had good mastery of the material, had clarity in the delivery of the material, and was on time.


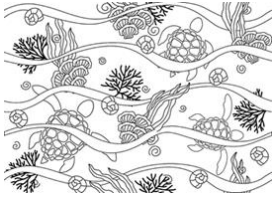


(Mahardika, Fitra A, and Dewi K 2020) carried out a community service for kindergarten teachers who play a major role in developing the kids’ creativity from a young age through their talents and interests. Take a drawing or painting skill as an example. Drawing and painting classes in the kindergarten are certainly not a new thing. Papers and crayons are the most common item used in the drawing class, whereas drawing or painting can be done using many other media, for example, the kids can be encouraged to draw on a piece of cloth. Through drawing or painting class, teachers could start introducing our local heritage, Batik. However, it could be very risky and dangerous for the kids to make Batik using the traditional tools. Unfortunately, the teachers had no knowledge about the tamarind seeds that could be an alternative media to make Batik. That fact gave the trainers the urge to make this training for the kindergarten teachers. The first agenda of on the training was giving material knowledge. In this session, the teachers were taught about knowledge of making Batik, the tools used, how tamarind seeds were turned

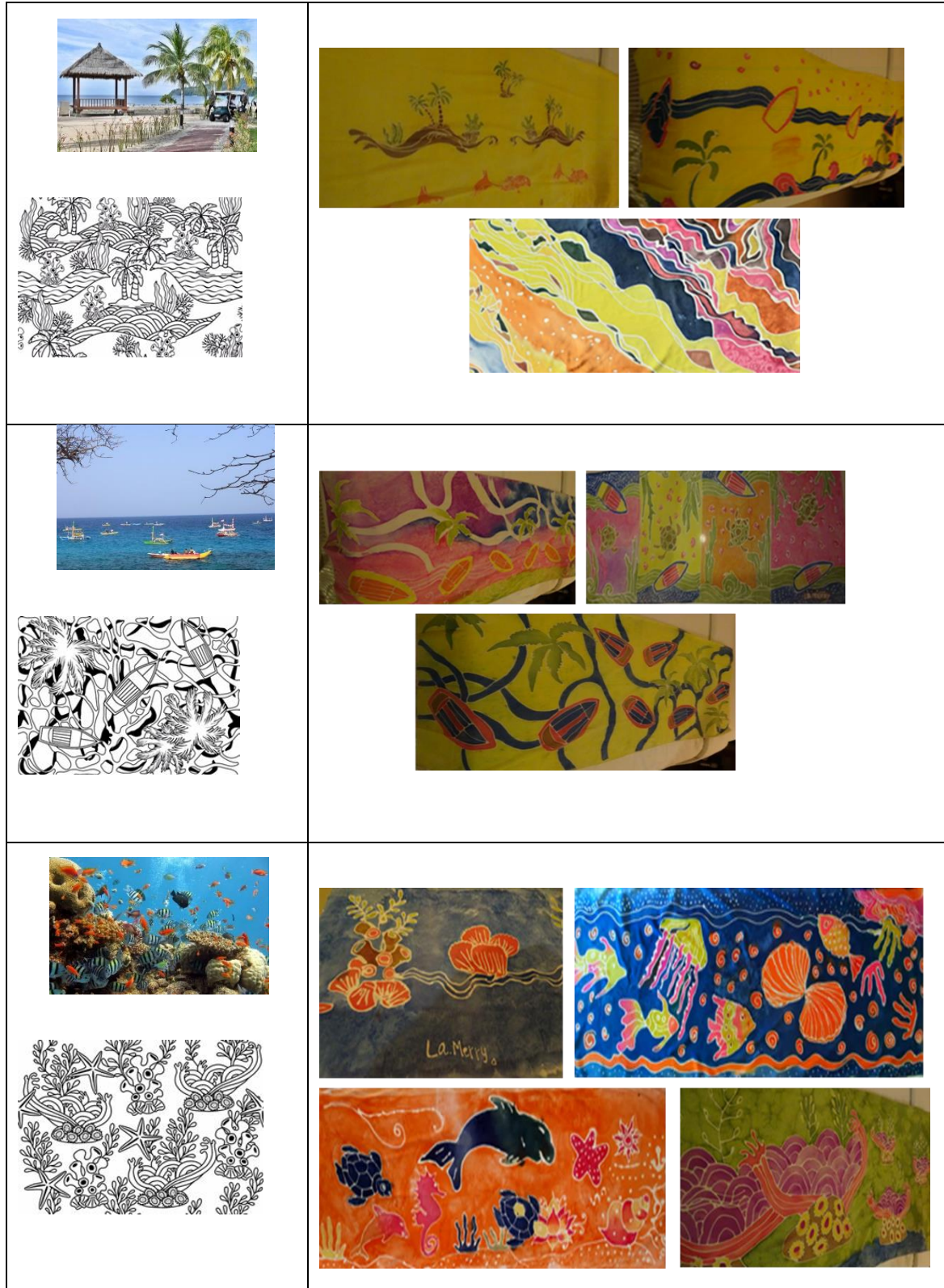
into cold wax, how the Batik would be dyed and the final application of Batik Lukis. In the next session, the teachers would be taught how to prepare and sketch the Batik motif, how to utilize the tamarind gutta as the outline and colour separators, how to dry down the tamarind gutta, how to dye the cloth and how to proceed the colour fixation to make it more vibrant and wear-resistant.

(Primayanti and Lestari 2019) carried out a workshop in Fukuoka, Japan about cold wax Batik in an art festival called “InteGREAT” that was held by Tiempo Ibero Americano Gallery and NPO Flaming Elephant Fukuoka Japan. This workshop was meant to promote arts and cultural exchange between Japan and some other countries such as Spain, Portugal, Hawaii, Israel and Indonesia. This workshop of Tamarid Gutta Batik was held for 3 days in a row. The application of tamarind gutta was a form of technique development in making Batik that utilized the mixtures of tamarind seeds powder and vegetable fat as a replacement of the traditional hot wax, that was why this material was known as cold wax. This written report will explain about the tamarind gutta Batik training during the art and cultural festival “InteGREAT” that was held in Fukuoka Japan and the social and cultural interactions among different cultures using qualitative method through ethnography approach.

From the above explanations, we could tell that there was a different purpose between the previous community service carried by the other team whose focus was to explore the local cultural icon into an idea to make motifs that could be taught to the dropout teens. This matter was becoming very crucial as Likupang was proposed as one of Indonesia’s top tier tourist destinations (Lengkong et al. 2018). However, there was a similarity in term of the material used, which was processed tamarind seeds as the basic material to make batik. The design transformation process in the first stage involves creating patterns from Likupang icons which are arranged into a master design, taking into account the aesthetic elements which include visual composition in the form of colors, motifs, lines and shapes; and finally the technical matters which include providing a barrier between the objects using tamarind powder and the coloring process (Pandanwangi 2021). The themes developed by each attendee was a story of Labuan Bajo’s local potentials such as boats, seas, floras, faunas and sea creatures.

Table 2. The transformation of visual study to Likupang and Labuan Bajo’s Batik motifs
Source: Tamarind gutta workshop team 2020

Visual Study and Batik Patterns	Batik Motifs on Scarf Products
 	 



In table 2 is shown the process of outline placement carried by the attendees. The outline was the barrier made of the mixtures of tamarind seeds and vegetable fat and turned into thick paste used as the barriers between one colour to

another, one shape to another, on top of the cloth in the making of Batik. This training was very crucial as there were principals adopted from the local uniqueness that became the baseline of the making of new Batik motif designs that told the story of Labuan Bajo (Manun 2018). The pandemic period turned out to have a positive impact, participants gained knowledge about waste materials from the kitchen which can be used as candles to make motifs on cloth. The candle serves as a barrier between objects made on the cloth. The final project results from the participants are expected to help revive the people's economy and encourage new businesses.

This activity attracted the attention of government officials, he was interested in knowing the implementation of the processed tamarind seeds that are commonly found in NTT. He believes that this will become a new reference for new entrepreneurs, so that it is hoped that it can drive the creative industry. The projects created by the participants are of good quality, so that at the end of the meeting the products will be exhibited in the city of Yogyakarta, which carries a grand exhibition that will be held by the local government. During the pandemic, the training was done virtually from home. After they finished each task, they would share the results through their social media or Whatsapp group chat. Fortunately, all of the dropout teens learnt very quickly. They had shown very significant results through each task given to them. People also showed a very positive response by making product orders, even though new scale was still rather small. Still, it showed that this training was making progress that was directly responded positively by the people.

5. Conclusion

Program Pendidikan Kecakapan Usaha (PKW) is implemented as an effort to overcome the problem of dropout students. The government through vocational education has provided them with alternative options through courses and training to help them build the knowledge, skill and mentality of entrepreneurs to best make use of their self-potentials and their surroundings to create entrepreneurship. With the help of PKW, It is expected to motivate and create new business start-ups that can partner up with the Small and Middle Enterprises (SMEs) or other business opportunities.

Activities initiated by the government by involving partners from universities as trainers are a great synergy. This can accelerate the realization of new entrepreneurship programs that help young job seekers. They are expected to open up these creative opportunities.

The products that have been produced during the training are expected to become excellent icons in the world of tourism which are being favored by the government. These products are like scarves with regional motifs with Likupang and Labuan Bajo motifs such as panoramic views of the sea, beaches, palm trees, flowers, fish stars, coral reefs, etc. Participants who are enthusiastic and happy to participate in this activity have proven that the use of processed tamarind seeds is more affordable and very efficient in terms of time when producing products. This was evidenced by the fact that within two days of participating in the workshop, participants were able to make products that were sold as merchandise for tourists.

The continuity of this mentoring for the new entrepreneur community can be done through Whatsapp group chat. The use of cold wax can prevent the waste of time and energy from the complexity of the traditional Batik making process. Therefore more time and money can be saved. Batik or Wastra from Likupang and Labuan Bajo were expected to escalate the local potentials, as Batik is one of Indonesia's precious cultural heritage that has been recognized in the world. Therefore, by promoting Batik and introducing the way to make it, we can cultivate it to our younger generations.

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