

PKM: Assistance for “TAPIS” Fabric Production Businesses (UMKM) Negeri Katon Village, Pesawaran Regency, Lampung

^{1*}Arnes Yuli Vandika

¹Universitas Bandar Lampung

ARTICLE INFO

Article History

Received: 15 Januari 2024

Accepted: 03 Februari 2024

Published: 09 Februari 2024

Corresponding author:

Email: arnes@ubl.ac.id

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.61220/sipakatau>

Copyright © 2024 The Authors



This is an open access article under the
CC BY-SA license

ABSTRACT

However, business players have not utilized it to its full potential despite the fact that the regional government of the Pesawaran area has provided the raw ingredients and equipment necessary to manufacture filter cloth. As a result of their lack of innovation, the items that they manufacture do not meet the requirements of the market share. The purpose of this study is to provide an explanation and analysis of the empowerment of micro- and small-scale enterprises (MSMEs) that produce filter cloth “TAPIS” in Negeri Katon Village, where there exist factors that impede their growth, as well as the efforts that have been taken to overcome these factors. A method known as inductive analysis is utilized in this qualitative descriptive study. In order to conduct an analysis of the empowerment of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs/ UMKM) in the filter cloth industry, In times of economic turmoil, micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises ((MSMEs) play a crucial part in the Indonesian economy. MSMEs were able to survive the financial crisis that occurred in 1998 as well as the pandemic that was caused by the COVID-19 virus. According to the three roles that micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs/ UMKM) play in the Indonesian economy, which include a means of alleviating poverty, a means of equalizing the economic level of small people, and a means of earning foreign exchange for the country, micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) are a part of the independent Indonesian economy and have a great potential to improve the welfare of the people. Reducing the amount of data, presenting it, and making conclusions are all steps in the process of data analysis. According to research, the Pesawaran Regency Cooperative Industry and Trade Service has provided support to micro-screen cloth “Tapis” industry makers in Negeri Katon Village who are considered to be micro- or small-scale enterprises.

Keywords: MSMEs, Medium-sized enterprises, Manufacture, Tapis

1. INTRODUCTION

The Tapis fabric production businesses in Negeri Katon Village, Pesawaran Regency, Lampung, can benefit from various research findings and practices related to fabric production, sustainability, and distributed manufacturing. The production of Tapis fabric can be enhanced by considering factors such as product quality, price perception, and social value, as these aspects significantly influence purchase decisions (Septiyana et al., 2022). Additionally, the integration of temperature and humidity sensors within the fabric through conventional weaving machines can enhance the functionality and appeal of Tapis fabric (Mattana et al., 2013). Furthermore, the use of digital fabrication tools and distributed manufacturing practices can contribute to sustainable design and rapid prototype development, thereby improving the overall production process (Soomro et al., 2021; Kohtala & Hyysalo, 2015).

Moreover, the sustainability of Tapis fabric production can be further improved by considering the environmental impact of the materials used in the fabrication process. For instance, the energy consumption-based life cycle assessment of additive-manufactured products with different types of materials can provide insights into the environmental sustainability of the production process (Ulkir, 2023; Isma et al., 2023). Additionally, the use of environmentally sustainable biogenic fabrication methods can enhance the overall sustainability of the production process (Khan et al., 2018; Eliana et al., 2023).

Furthermore, the Maker Movement and Fab Labs can contribute to sustainability in small-scale fabrication spaces, offering open access to technologies and tools for production, which can be beneficial for Tapis fabric production (Fleischmann et al., 2016; Millard et al., 2018). However, it is essential to critically evaluate the sustainability of

such practices and ideologies, as there may be challenges in sourcing equipment and components from global sources, which may not align with local production principles (Kohtala, 2016). The Tapis fabric production businesses in Negeri Katon Village can benefit from integrating research findings and practices related to fabric production, sustainability, and distributed manufacturing. By considering factors such as product quality, price perception, social value, and environmental impact, the businesses can enhance the production process and contribute to the sustainability of Tapis fabric production.

The state of the people living in the vicinity of Negeri Katon Village is that some of them do not have occupations that are permanent. This is due to the fact that they formerly made their living through agriculture and animal husbandry. As a result, the government of Lampung Province launched a program known as the Kampung Tapis Tourism Village in Negeri Katon Village with the purpose of preserving tapis fabric as a cultural heritage and a source of local wisdom. Located in rural settings, tourist villages are characterized by a number of characteristics that are purposefully created to entice tourists. These features are provided with the intention of attracting the interest of the visitors themselves. The implementation of community empowerment, also known as empowerment, as a development paradigm that takes into account people's roots is one way that efforts are being made to improve the dignity and worth of some of our people who are still stuck in circumstances of poverty and underdevelopment.

The tourist village of Kampung Tapis is an example of the possibilities that may be derived from culture that is born in a society. As a result of the Pesawaran Regency Government's decision to identify Negeri Katon Village as the Kampung Tapis Tourism Village, it is hoped that the community will experience an improvement in its economic situation. At the end of the day, Negeri Katon Village will be wealthy and prosperous to a greater extent. When Negeri Katon Village is designated as the Kampung Tapis Tourism Village, a multiplier effect takes place. This effect is the expansion of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), which enables the village to become an independent village.

The majority of people who live in Negeri Katon Village are involved in tapis crafts, which are a cultural heritage that has been passed down from one generation to the next. Craftsmen create these items in order to fulfil the requirements of existence. There is a lack of knowledge among people on how to create filter cloth "Tapis", which prevents craftsmen from competing for more decent jobs. So, this inherited job is the only employment opportunity available to them. Currently, there are six filter cloth "Tapis" micro groups operating in Negeri Katon Village, which is located in the Pesawaran Regency. These micro groups have from one to four staff and approximately eighty craftsmen.

The people of Negeri Katon Village are being empowered by the government of the Pesawaran Regency Cooperative Industry and Trade Service. This is being accomplished by providing assistance in the form of materials for making filter cloth "Tapis", assistance in the form of efforts to improve and how to make filter cloth, assistance, and socialization of filter cloth in order to better understand and know what it means. inexpensive filter cloth has a significant economic value. There are, nevertheless, some individuals who do not fully comprehend the fact that filter cloth "Tapis" has the potential to offer great selling worth if it is managed effectively. Consequently, this empowerment has not yet reached the level that would be considered desirable. In light of the information presented above, the author is interested in conducting research on PKM.

Objectives of the Activity In order to accomplish the following goals, it is necessary to carry out this assistance and training activity:

- a. Improve one's understanding of the production process in business.
Increasing the amount of exposure that micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSME / UMKM) actors in Negeri Katon Village receive with regard to the concept and the computation of the cost produced. The purpose of this is to enable them to more effectively manage production costs and to decide selling prices that are more competitive.
- b. Raise the level of manufacturing efficiency.
Educating micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) on how to improve their manufacturing processes in order to boost their productivity and cut down on waste. If they do this, they will be able to produce things at cheaper costs of production.
- c. Improve the competitiveness of products that are domestically produced.
By gaining a better grasp of the costs of production, micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in Negeri Katon Village are anticipated to be able to manufacture items of superior quality at prices that are competitive. Consequently, this has the potential to enhance the competitiveness of local products in the global market.
- d. Encourage creative thinking throughout the manufacturing process.

2. METHOD

The steps or sequence of activities that were utilized during the research process are discussed in the following research technique. There is an effort made by the author to make it brief, clear, and concise. This part includes the data collection and analysis methodologies, as well as the research methodology, the subject of the study, the simple research protocols, the usage of materials and simple tools, and the simple research procedures. It is possible to provide an explanation of criteria that researchers utilize in the process of collecting and analysing research data. These criteria include the quality of tools, research materials, and techniques for collecting data.



Figure 1. Step of Method



Figure 2. The Traditional Industry UMKM “Tapis”

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Cities, districts, and villages make up the territory that is known as Lampung. Every single hamlet possesses its own unique potential. From the agricultural sector, plantations, and the handicraft industry, we continue. Negeri Katon hamlet, which is located in the district, is one of them. Pesawaran possesses a wide range of possibilities, including potential that is always growing. Craftsmen who work with traditional Tapis cloth are expanding and becoming more dominant. The settlement of Negeri Katon is one of a kind due to the fact that virtually everything stands out. From one end of his hamlet to the other, the tapis cloth is made by the people. There are still communities in Lampung that produce handicrafts.

This is in contrast to the village of Negeri Katon, where tapis cloth is the predominant fabric. With regard to the numerous districts that make up Lampung, the author discovered that the bulk of the population makes use of traditional instruments in order to engage in the activities of creating Tapis cloth. Typically, activities involving the production of Tapis fabric are only found in a small number of families in each and every village and district, and they even become a program that is exclusively offered by the regional government. Because of this, the sector of manufacturing The Tapis fabric grown in the village of Negeri Katon is one of a kind. Manufacturing of fabrics is another important factor.

The tapis in the village of Negeri Katon are made with standard instruments that are quite straightforward. The Tapis Woven fabric is a type of art product that is defined as belonging to the textile crafts category. It can be used as apparel or as shape fabric. There are numerous different textile crafts that are prevalent in different places as a kind of local identity. In tandem with the progression of technology, the development of themes and processes for the production of textiles is also accelerating. Historically, textile crafts have been practiced in Indonesia from the time of the forefathers of the Indonesian people. These crafts have been passed down from one generation to the next. The younger generations in Indonesia are aware of the existence of textile crafts, which must be preserved in order to ensure their continued existence.

Naturally, we will always discuss textile crafts alongside craftsmen. This is something that will never change. Textile artisans are individuals who are responsible for the production of textile crafts and who play a part in the development and expansion of these crafts. This is an accomplishment for traditional artisans who continue to labour in this period of globalization. Even if their products are made with simple tools, this indicates that they are contributing to the preservation of cultural legacy, which is in danger of being lost and destroyed by the current development. Traditional craftsmen such as this one may still be found in the village of Negeri Katon, where they are involved in the production of Tapis cloth crafts using traditional tools.

Traditional textiles are used in the production of many different types of regional or regional textiles at the present day. However, the manufacturing process has been shifted to include the use of machines for reasons that include the acceleration of the production process and the improvement of production quality. In spite of this, the existence of artisans who use traditional tools contributes to the preservation of the culture of a region since they continue to uphold the practices that have been passed down from generation to generation and are expected to have a high artistic value. Due to this particular reason, the author is eager to learn more about the artistic endeavours that are taking place in Negeri Katon Village.

Making it possible for business actors to sell their products through online stores that we have set up specifically for them in order to eliminate any potential barriers to the production of filter cloth and ensure that there are no sales barriers. In order to allow those who are interested to purchase or order cloth filters can be obtained by visiting the filter gallery located in Negeri Katon Village or by using the internet. The Department offers coaching and training to micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs / UMKM) in order to increase their knowledge and abilities in the process of developing MSMEs / UMKM. Additionally, in order to enhance the quality of the production, it is necessary to provide actors with training and coaching in order for them to acquire knowledge of technology, management, information, and market prices.

It is important to provide training on how to sell products to online shops like Shopee and Tokopedia. Starting with the creation of an account, then uploading product photographs, and finally figuring out how to collect orders and deliver the proper things to the appropriate addresses using the courier services that are already in place.

The Advantages of Participating in Activities:

- a. Among the Craftsmen,
Mentors have the opportunity to acquire a deeper comprehension of the significance of calculating the cost of production in their own businesses. This helps them comprehend the various cost components that should be taken into consideration when determining the price at which a product is sold.

- b. **More Accurate Calculation Capabilities Micro,**
The small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs / UMKM) have the potential to enhance their ability to calculate the cost of production by utilizing ways of support that are both interactive and practical. Because of this, they are able to make decisions regarding selling pricing that are more realistic.
- c. **Optimising Strategic Decisions,**
Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprise (MSME / UMKM) players that have a comprehensive awareness of the cost of production are able to make more effective strategic decisions regarding pricing. During the process of modifying product selling prices, they have the ability to take into consideration both manufacturing costs and desired profits.
- d. **Micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs / UMKM) that take part in mentoring programs tend to be more efficient in their day-to-day operations. By accurately determining the cost of the things that are made, they are able to improve efficiency in areas such as the management of stock and the control of production expenses.**
- e. **Enhanced management of the company's finances,**
Participants in the mentoring program will acquire further knowledge on financial recording, including the ability to record transactions in a journal and to generate profit and loss reports. The total financial management of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSME) will be improved as a result of this.
- f. **Education in Environmental Stewardship,**
Maintaining a continuous learning environment can be facilitated by establishing a WhatsApp group for post-mentoring contact. Those who take part in the activity have the opportunity to continue talking, to share knowledge, and to receive advice on how to behave in real-life scenarios.
- g. **Increasing the levels of competitiveness,**
Handloom weavers and artisans It is anticipated that micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in Negeri Katon Village will be able to enhance their competitiveness in both the local and regional markets by acquiring the knowledge and skills necessary to calculate the cost of production. It is possible to increase the product's appeal to customers by setting the appropriate selling price.
- h. **Profitability is positively impacted.**
The use of the knowledge gained from this mentoring program has the potential to have a beneficial effect on the earnings of micro, small, and medium-sized businesses (MSMEs). In order to achieve healthy profit margins, it is helpful to alter selling prices so that they correspond to manufacturing expenses.
- i. **Local Economic Empowerment.**
This aid helps micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in Negeri Katon Village by providing them with new skills, which in turn encourages their local economic empowerment. More skilled micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) can contribute to the expansion of the local economy.

4. CONCLUSION

As a conclusion, the author expresses the anticipation that the availability of this assistance will make it possible for participants in micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSME) to acquire a deeper comprehension of the financial components and pricing strategies that are involved in the running of their firms. Through the provision of training on the cost of production, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in Negeri Katon Village, which is situated in the Pesawaran Regency, are effectively encouraged to grow and remain sustainable. This is accomplished through the supply of an educational program.

As a result of the large number of micro, little, and medium-sized firms (MSMEs / UMKM) and the country's ability to absorb manpower, Indonesia has the potential to establish a strong foundation for its national economy. The percentage of micro, small, and medium-sized firms (MSMEs / UMKM) continue to expand on an annual basis, which means that the number of people in Indonesia who are without jobs will continue to decline in the coming years. This is because micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs / UMKM) have made significant contributions to the gross domestic product (GDP), have taken on a significant amount of labour, are a potential market for the financial services industry, have rapidly discovered prospective export markets, and have taken on the largest amount of credit. All of these factors have contributed to the fact that MSMEs have taken on the most credit.

In order for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs / UMKM) to grow and thrive, the laws and regulations that are imposed by the government need to be balanced with an understanding of the relevance of

MSMEs / UMKM in terms of managing and improving their function. One of the strategic initiatives that the government has put into effect is the Proudly Made in Indonesia program. Other measures include the execution of the Job Creation Law and other relevant laws, as well as the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN).

5. THANK-YOU NOTE

During the process of working on this document, a number of different parties participated to working on it until it was finished. This thank you page was prepared as a means of conveying gratitude and the utmost appreciation to each and every individual who made assistance available. I would want to dedicate it in particular to my cherished father and mother, who have never failed to shower me with love, inspiration, and prayers at every single stage of my journey. I pray that Allah would always protect you and your mother and grant you and your mother health, nourishment, and happiness in this world as well as in the coming world.

REFERENCES

- Eliana, Isma, A., Astuti, I. N., Ivana, F., Kesuma, I., & Mediyanti, S. (2023). Pengenalan Pembuatan Laporan Keuangan pada Pekerja Migran Indonesia (PMI) Berbasis Digital. *TEKNOVOKASI: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 1(3), 195-204.. <https://doi.org/10.59562/teknovokasi.v1i3.523>
- Fleischmann, K., Hielscher, S., & Merritt, T. (2016). Making things in fab labs: a case study on sustainability and co-creation. *Digital Creativity*, 27(2), 113-131. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14626268.2015.1135809>
- Isma, A., Azis, F., & Alisyahbana, A. N. Q. A. (2023). Membangun Kemandirian Ekonomi Keluarga Berbasis Mompreneurs Melalui Inovasi Ubi Jalar Menjadi Kripik Siap Jual. *Community Development Journal: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 4(3), 5512-5518. <https://doi.org/10.31004/cdj.v4i3.17169>
- Khan, M., Khan, M., & Cho, M. (2018). Environmentally sustainable biogenic fabrication of aump decorated-graphitic g-c3n4 nanostructures towards improved photoelectrochemical performances. *RSC Advances*, 8(25), 13898-13909. <https://doi.org/10.1039/c8ra00690c>
- Kohtala, C. (2016). Making “making” critical: how sustainability is constituted in fab lab ideology. *The Design Journal*, 20(3), 375-394. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14606925.2016.1261504>
- Kohtala, C. and Hyysalo, S. (2015). Anticipated environmental sustainability of personal fabrication. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 99, 333-344. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2015.02.093>
- Mattana, G., Kinkeldei, T., Leuenberger, D., Ataman, C., Ruan, J., Molina-Lopez, F., ... & Rooij, N. (2013). Woven temperature and humidity sensors on flexible plastic substrates for e-textile applications. *Ieee Sensors Journal*, 13(10), 3901-3909. <https://doi.org/10.1109/jsen.2013.2257167>
- Millard, J., Sorivelle, M., Deljanin, S., Unterfrauner, E., & Voigt, C. (2018). Is the maker movement contributing to sustainability?. *Sustainability*, 10(7), 2212. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su10072212>
- Septiyana, F., Shihab, M., Kusumah, H., & Apriliasari, D. (2022). Analysis of the effect of product quality, price perception and social value on purchase decisions for lampung tapis fabrics. *Aptisi Transactions on Management (Atm)*, 7(1), 54-59. <https://doi.org/10.33050/atm.v7i1.1744>
- Soomro, S., Casakin, H., & Georgiev, G. (2021). Sustainable design and prototyping using digital fabrication tools for education. *Sustainability*, 13(3), 1196. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13031196>
- Ulkir, O. (2023). Energy-consumption-based life cycle assessment of additive-manufactured product with different types of materials. *Polymers*, 15(6), 1466. <https://doi.org/10.3390/polym15061466>