

Development of Patchwork Industry in Sukamulya Village, Pringsewu Regency

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Abstract – Industry is one of the community's efforts to improve the quality of life with the aim of increasing community income and welfare. This study aims to determine the development of technology in the patchwork industry as well as the impact of the patchwork industry on the life of the patchwork craftsmen in Sukamulya Village, Pringsewu Regency. This research uses descriptive qualitative research with primary and secondary data sources. The informant selection technique used the snowball sampling technique with the informant of the Head of Sukamulya Village and the patchwork industrial owner of Sukamulya Village. The results of this study, regarding technological developments in the patchwork industry and the impact of the patchwork industry on the lives of the people of Sukamulya Village, Pringsewu Regency, is the development of industrial technology which initially uses simple equipment to more modern equipment so that there is an increase in patchwork production in the community, so that the community can make ends meet. With the development of the patchwork industry in Sukamulya Village, it has an impact on the welfare of the patchwork craftsmen community in their socio-economic life.

Keywords – *Patchwork Industry, Technology, Impact.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Sukamulya Village is one of the villages located in a sub-district in Pringsewu district, Lampung Province, to be precise in Banyumas sub-district with the majority of the population of Javanese and Sundanese ethnicity. Geographically, Pekon Sukamulya is quite productive and has natural resources that have not been explored much, especially agriculture and plantations. Over time, Sukamulya Village has grown into a center of growing population settlements. Migrants from various regions also continue to come to Sukamulya Village to look for agricultural land as a source of livelihood (Monography Sukamulya Village, 2019).

The people of Sukamulya Village, who almost all of their people depend on nature, namely agriculture and plantations, are part of the community who have begun to switch to the handicraft sector, this is due to several factors they face, including: a) The condition of the land is not too large to be used as agricultural and plantation activities for each community. , b) Income from the agricultural and plantation sector is not sufficient to fulfil their daily life, c) Some people who do not have a permanent job choose to work outside the Lampung area, d) The condition of soil fertility and there is no water irrigation which is no longer adequate. can be used for agriculture and plantations (interview with Mr. Supriyadi, 06 November 2019).

Innovation in the socio-economic life in Sukamulya occurred around the 2000s, namely by the shift in the livelihoods of some of the Pekon Sukamulya community from agriculture and plantations to the industrial sector. This is reinforced by expert opinion,

namely Mubyarto (1988: 47). Industry is one of the community's efforts to improve the quality of life, one of the goals of the existence of an industry is to expand employment, support equitable development, increase income and community welfare.

The industry was chosen by the people of Sukamulya Village as one of the ways to prosper the socio-economy, namely the patchwork industry. Patchwork is the remaining cut in the process of cutting clothes, both in the manufacture of clothes carried out by home industries, small industries and large industries (Hamidah Suryani, 2017: 12). The choice of patchwork as a support for the socio-economic life of the people of Sukamulya Village is based on the abundance of factory waste, so that this creates an opportunity for the people of Sukamulya Village to start an industry to meet their socio-economic needs.

The existence of the patchwork industry in Sukamulya Village is increasingly developing, this can be seen from the existence of small and medium-scale industries owned by the people of Sukamulya Village, besides that the results of the patchwork industry are in great demand by market needs which have made the patchwork industry increasingly famous until now. this. Based on the above background, the author intends to conduct research to determine the Patchwork Industry in Sukamulya Village, Pringsewu Regency.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative descriptive research is research that is described in words according to the respondent's opinion, what it is in accordance with the statement of the researcher, then also analyzed with the words behind the respondent's behavior, (thinking , feeling and acting), reduced, triangulated , concluded (given meaning by researchers), and verified (re-consulted with respondents and colleagues) Usman Husnaini and Purnomo Setiadi Akbar (2009: 130).

The research location chosen was in the Village of Sukamulya, Pringsewu Regency. There are two sources of data used, namely primary data sources and secondary data sources. Primary data in this study were obtained through direct interviews regarding. technological developments in the patchwork industry and the impact of the patchwork industry on the lives of the people of Sukamulya Village, Pringsewu Regency. The data presented are in accordance with data obtained from the field. Secondary data sources were obtained from literature review, through articles related to this research.

For informant selection techniques using snowball sampling technique, early identification starting from a person or case that is included in the research criteria, then based on a direct or indirect relationship in a network, the next respondent or the next sample unit can be found. And so on, this sampling process runs until enough information is obtained and an adequate and accurate sample size can be analyzed in order to draw conclusions on research (Nina Nurdiana, 2014: 1114). Based on this explanation, the informants who are in accordance with this research are the Village Head of Sukamulya, and the patchwork craftsmen of Sukamulya Village.

Analysis of the data used begins with providing a detailed and detailed description. how the development of technology in the patchwork industry and the impact of the patchwork industry on the life of the patchwork craftsmen in Sukamulya Village, Pringsewu Regency. Based on all the data obtained, then it can be arranged systematically by sorting out the important points and concluding them. data preparation, data reduction, data presentation and finally drawing conclusions, after the data is categorized and analyzed, it is then concluded so that it can be understood by the reader.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The patchwork industry in Sukamulya Village, Pringsewu Regency, is inseparable from the community's efforts to improve their socio-economic life as well as opportunities to allow industrial activities to occur in the village. The problem of socio-economic life in Sukamulya Village, Pringsewu Regency regarding the main livelihoods before the patchwork industry, namely agriculture which is not profitable then switching industries which are expected to provide more welfare for the community. The development of the industrial sector is one of the activities to improve welfare, meaning that the level of life will be more advanced and more quality. Industrialization is certainly inseparable from efforts to increase labor productivity accompanied by efforts to expand the scope of human activities themselves (Arsyad, 2001 in Ni Putu Sri Suniarti, 2013: 95).

The existence of a patchwork industry in Sukamulya Village was pioneered by Mr. Suherman from Lampung, precisely living in Sukamulya Village, Pringsewu Regency, who migrated to Tangerang. When overseas you see how much waste Suherman clothing in the form of remnants of pieces of cloth (rag), which later emerged the inspiration to take advantage of the cloth waste into a form of economically valuable goods. In 2000, Mr. Suherman returned to Lampung with patchwork waste, to look

for opportunities to process and create patchwork waste into items needed in the daily life of the people of Sukamulya Village. The results of the creation of tangible patchwork waste, such as pillowcases, floor mats, tablecloths and others that are ready to be marketed around the Sukamulya Village market.

After the patchwork waste is created into goods of economic value, then it is sold on the market in Sukamulya Village, it turns out that the results of these crafts are in great demand by the community, so that little by little the production continues to grow to be bigger as it is today. The development of the patchwork industry in 2019 has now grown rapidly so that almost all residents of Sukamulya village sew patchwork. When market needs are increasing, the patchwork industry is also developed by the people of Sukamulya Village and as an income that meets the daily socio-economic needs of the community which is very supportive.

According to Winardi (1998: 118) there are several factors that influence the industrial development of a region, including: capital, labor, raw materials for facilities / machines and marketing. The development of the patchwork industry in Sukamulya Village, Pringsewu Regency, took place from 2000-2019, where the year 2000 was the beginning of the patchwork industry in Sukamulya Village and has survived until now. Based on the year limitation, here the researcher divides two categories, namely the development of the patchwork industry in 2000-2005 and the development of the patchwork industry in 2006-2019 in Sukamulya Village, as follows:

Patchwork Industry in Sukamulya Village 2000-2005

Patchwork industrial technology from 2000 to 2005, using the manual sewing machine is a sewing machine used by the people of Sukamulya Village to produce crafts from patchwork when the beginning of this industry was running precisely in 2000, this is because at that time more technology both manual sewing machines are still considered expensive and are still difficult to reach by ordinary people, besides that, people's knowledge at that time was considered insufficient about the technology of an industry, and at that time the community's ability to sew was still lacking. At this time, the manual sewing machine was considered an advanced technology, where in ancient times, the community before starting the patchwork industry when sewing clothes still used threads and needles that were sewn by hand, but after the existence of the sewing machine, machine manual sewing is considered to make sewing easier, so that after the patchwork industry it accelerates the manufacturing process.

Manual sewing machine is a sewing machine that uses feet to move the machine. This sewing machine consists of a hand crank sewing machine and a manual sewing machine that uses foot movements. Hand crank sewing machines are rarely used. Manual sewing machines with foot movements are still widely used (Consul Team, Faculty of Engineering, State University of Malang, 2004; 7).

Making crafts from patchwork in Sukamulya Village using a sewing machine, in a day can produce as many as three to six forms of handicrafts. In the use of a sewing machine (manual sewing machine) that relies on the strength of the legs to move it, so that it exerts a lot of energy, it has an impact on the resulting handicraft results.

Production technology for the patchwork industry in Sukamulya Village, Pringsewu Regency in 2000-2005 using a sewing machine (manual sewing machine). This is due to several reasons, namely a). The capital to start a business is not too big to use a sewing machine other than a sewing machine, b). Lack of public knowledge of technological developments, c). At that time technology was still considered an expensive item and could only be owned by the middle to upper class, with 3 to 6 handicrafts made using a sewing machine (manual sewing machine) a day.

Workers are residents who are of working age. According to Law no. 13 of 2003. Chapter 1 paragraph 2 states that labor is anyone who is able to do work to produce goods or services both to meet their own needs and for the community. Broadly speaking, the population of a country is divided into two groups, namely, workers and nonworkers. The population is classified as a workforce if the population enters the working age, the applicable working age limit in Indonesia is 15 to 64 years old (Singgih, 1991: 6). The patchwork industry in Sukamulya Village has a positive impact on employment for the community. The patchwork industry in Sukamulya Village in the period 2000-2005 still used the work of family members, this was because the patchwork industry was still starting as a business and there were not many profits to pay for other workers, so this business was still a craftsman yet. reach to the industrial stage.

According to Lawrence J. Gitman (2006: 11) raw materials are those that are used in making a product, where the material as a whole appears on the finished product or is part of the form of goods. In 2000-2005, the raw materials used for patchwork production in Sukamulya Village, Pringsewu Regency came from textile factories in the Tangerang area, with the type of raw material being

plain white lacy with a large quantity of raw materials of 2 to 5 sacks. The handicraft item that produces is only in the form of pillowcases.

Marketing or distribution is an activity or activity to buy or sell, and includes activities that distribute goods and services from producers to consumers. Patchwork industry in Sukamulya Village, Pringsewu Regency 2000-2005, where this industry is still an individual craftsman so that marketing is only local in the Pringsewu area.

Patchwork Industry in Sukamulya Village, 2006-2019

The development of the patchwork industry in Sukamulya Village, Pringsewu Regency has survived until now with a fairly rapid development that has resulted in the prosperity of the socio-economic life of the people of Sukamulya Village. The development of the patchwork industry in Sukamulya Village cannot be separated from the development of industrial technology, which is used to produce the patchwork industry. The first technological development occurred in 2000-2005 with the production technology of the manual sewing machine that the researcher explained above and the second technological development occurred in 2006-2019 with production technology using an electric sewing machine.

The next development of manual sewing machines or conventional sewing machines is no longer cranked or driven by feet, but driven by electric power, namely by installing a motor / dynamo with a pedal that functions to move the manual sewing machine, we press it with a footrest. The development of science and technology is increasingly capable of producing equipment or money machines that have a high speed of movement which is called high speed (Sri Prihatin 2013: 54). The patchwork industrial production technology in Sukamulya Village, Pringsewu Regency, from a manual sewing machine to an electric sewing machine is due to the development of technology that is better than the previous technology in order to accelerate the patchwork industrial production process itself in order to meet market needs.

The patchwork industry has grown rapidly from a home industry to a small industry. According to Basuki Poujalwanto (2014: 215) Small industries, namely industries whose workforce is around 5-19 people. The characteristic of a small industry is that it has relatively small capital, the workforce comes from the surrounding environment or is related to relatives. Based on the expert's opinion, it is in accordance with the condition of the patchwork industry in Sukamulya Village, where workers come from the environment around Sukamulya Village itself.

The patchwork industry in Sukamulya Village, Pringsewu Regency in the 2006-2019 period has grown rapidly, so that to compensate for the demand for patchwork on the market, it requires more manpower than before. Industrial development fabric patchwork in the village Sukamulya also spark a village community and the community itself Sukamulya to get a job closer to home than people should migrate out of the area Pringsewu Lampung even to get a job.

The patchwork industrial business owner is not looking for workers, but the workers themselves come to find work. The 2000-2005 period in which the patchwork industry was done by the business owner himself because the business owner had the ability to sew, while in the 2006-2019 period many of the people lacked the ability to sew but wanted to become one of the workers in the fabric industry. patchwork so that the community before working is given basic sewing training so that they can become workers in the patchwork industry in Sukamulya Village.

The patchwork industry in Sukamulya Village, Pringsewu Regency has an impact on the community by making it a permanent job and there is also a side job by the people of Sukamulya Village, such as housewives who have a side job sewing patchwork to meet the socio-economic needs of the family so as not to depend on their income. agriculture alone which is deemed insufficient for the socio-economic needs of the community.

The patchwork industry in Sukamulya Village, Pringsewu Regency has developed from time to time, this comes from consumers where consumer demand for patchwork crafts continues to increase from time to time, besides that consumer needs for handicrafts ranging from material motifs right down to the various types of crafts that are produced. In the year 2006-2019 industrial patchwork Sukamulya Village District Pringsewu take the raw material for making patchwork derived from plant textile in Bandung because raw materials have diverse motives, whereas for goods produced in the form of industrial patchwork gloves pillows, mattresses, tablecloths tables, doormats and so on.

In 2006-2019 the development of the patchwork industry in Sukamulya Village grew rapidly, the demand for patchwork did not only come from the Pringsewu area but all areas in Lampung, even outside consumers from the Lampung area were interested

in these patchworks. patchwork is sold at affordable prices by all levels of society from the lower class to the upper-class making patchwork crafts in Sukamulya Village, Pringsewu Regency more and more interested, in addition to the Lampung area only exists in Sukamulya Village as the center of the patchwork industry in Lampung. Marketing of patchwork products, which was only for the area around Pringsewu, then to the entire Lampung area to one Sumatra and even Aceh, indicates that even the patchwork industry in Sukamulya Village, Pringsewu Regency has expanded widely.

The patchwork industry in Sukamulya Village is inseparable from the development of technology to support production to be more optimal. The technology used in the production of industrial cloth rag in the village Sukamulya existing changing times, although not as modern as the technology in the textile factories of other large, industrial due Sukamulya patchwork in an industry that is home-based.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the above discussion, it can be concluded that the patchwork industrial technology in Sukamulya in 2000-2005 used a manual sewing machine and in 2006-2019 it used an electric sewing machine. The raw materials for the development of the patchwork industry with the manual machine in Sukamulya come from Tangerang with plain material motifs with industrial products in the form of pillowcases, while the raw materials come from Bandung with patterned material motifs with industrial products in the form of pillowcases, doormats, mattress covers, tablecloths. The table is used in the development of the patchwork industry that uses an electric machine. In the period 2000-2005, the patchwork industry marketing in Sukamulya was still around Pringsewu and Lampung, while in 2006-2019 it expanded throughout Sumatra to Aceh. It is hoped that readers can get to know more about the Patchwork Industry in Sukamulya Village, Pringsewu District 2000-2019, as a local industrial product in the Lampung area and can introduce local products outside the Lampung area itself.

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