

Mapping Skill and Workplace Human Resources Leading Innovative Products Natural Fiber Vocational Village in Tuksono, Sentolo, Kulon Progo

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ABSTRACT

Natural fiber is one of the natural resources that has a lot of potential to be utilized in Indonesia. Many local product craftsmen in Indonesia are currently actively developing the potential of natural fiber crafts. One of the craftsmen of local products made from natural fibers located in Kalisoko Hamlet, Tuksono Village, Sentolo District, Kulon Progo Regency. The potential in Tuksono Village is the presence of water hyacinth, agel, and banana midrib plants which can be used as basic ingredients in the manufacture of natural fiber crafts. In addition, the people of the Tuksono Village area have interests and skills in making handicrafts from natural fibers. This is evidenced by the number of people who become natural fiber craftsmen in the village. Tuksono village basically has sufficient potential. However, the local community does not yet have new innovations to create the development of local products made from natural fibers based on digitalization and there is no forum to develop various ideas from the local community. In addition, there is no forum to help solve the problems faced by craftsmen in Tuksono Village. This is a problem that must be resolved immediately, so that the potential for local handicrafts made from natural fibers can develop to the fullest. A qualitative approach will be implemented in order to generate data and analyze the phenomenon of vocationalization of the Kulon Progo community. In-depth investigations using ethnographic methods are very suitable for the context of vocationalization based on cultural potential and natural resources. The qualitative approach will be carried out with *interviews semi-structured purposive sampling*). This study aims to map the potential for vocational village vocationalization in the Tuksono cultural village. As cultural village activities are a model for implementing community economic empowerment. Where the village of Tuksono is in line with the implementation of the *Sustainable Development Goals* which include aspects of *quality education, gender equality, sustainable cities and communities, climate action and life on land*. The model is included in the category of non-formal TVET.

Keywords: *Fiber, mapping, vocational, village, Tuksono, Kulon Progo*

1. INTRODUCTION

Kulon Progo Regency is one of the regencies in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province. Kulon Progo Regency consists of 12 sub-districts which are divided into 88 villages/sub-districts. One of the villages in Kulon Progo Regency is Tuksono Village. Astronomically, Tuksono Village is located at 7°38'4" - 7°59'3" South Latitude and 110°16'26" East Longitude with an area of 1,110 Ha. Tuksono Village is a village that is rich in potential natural resources such as water hyacinth, agel, and banana midrib. These natural resources are used by the local community as raw materials for making natural fiber crafts, namely in the form of craft bags, baskets, lamp holders, table mats, and many other more varied crafts according to the demands and needs of the community. Natural fiber crafts have their own charms and advantages, so many people are interested in buying these handicraft products, both local and foreign people. With the potential possessed by Tuksono Village, the manufacture of handicrafts from natural fibers can be used as a business opportunity for the local community in the industrial sector.

Based on the results of surveys and interviews in Tuksono Village, Sentolo District, Kulon Progo Regency, there are many craftsmen for products made from natural fibers. However, the existing potential is

still not optimally developed. According to one craftsman, the level of knowledge and skills in using science and technology is still low. In addition, the administrative management and marketing of natural fiber products in this village has not been well managed. The results of the survey researchers obtained information that the lack of empowerment innovation in developing local handicraft products made from natural fibers and the absence of supporting facilities.

In accordance with the description of the problem above, an institutional innovation is needed by utilizing digitalization as a forum to empower and develop various innovative ideas from local natural fiber craftsmen in Tuksono Village. One form of innovative products as a derivative of the concept of sustainable digitization is realizing an innovation house. The above problems can be overcome by creating an innovation house for natural fiber craftsmen. The innovation house is a center or place for the development of creative and innovative ideas of the community in various fields that can be used for the advancement of the region independently. The physical form of the innovation house can be a house or a building that can be used as a gathering post for students and village innovators to discuss types of technological and social innovations that can be used to improve community welfare.

2. METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach that refers to research procedures to produce qualitative data in the form of expressions or notes or observer behavior and leads to holistic (Bogdan & Taylor, 1993). Further explained the understanding of qualitative methods where researchers understand personally and view the research subjects as they themselves in expressing their world view. In qualitative research, the researcher feels that he "does not know what he will know", so the research design developed is always an open possibility, for various changes needed, but flexible to conditions in the field.

This type of research from this point of view uses an ethnographic approach. Its main goal is to "clarify situations experienced in one's daily life" the phrase (Giorgi & Giorgi, 2008). Ethnography attempts to describe the symptoms as they appear to the observer or participant. Divided into two symptoms, namely external symptoms and internal symptoms. External symptoms are symptoms that are directly observed with the senses, while internal symptoms that arise can be experienced, felt, imagined or thought by the observer. The characteristic of phenomenology is that the symptom or behavior to be observed is a pure symptom and what it is. To understand certain symptoms is not easy, it is necessary to have a procedure, namely reduction or einklamierung (storage in brackets). Things that lack essential properties during the observation process are ignored.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The community in Tuksono Village, Sentolo Subdistrict, Kulon Progo Regency is known as the Cultural Village with a strong mutual cooperation and simple community culture. The community profession in Tuksono Village consists of 50% farmers, 30% food processors and craftsmen, 10% breeders, and 5% of employees and 5% of the rest work as non-permanent.

The structure of mapping the skills of the population in Tuksono Village varies from the skills to process the earth into food from rice, corn and vegetables who work as farmers. The majority of the population in the village of Tuksono 50% are farmers, who have agricultural skills ranging from seeds, planting, maintenance (fertilizing and cleaning weeds), harvesting and selling processes. These farmer skills include; 1) persistence, 2) simplicity, 3) all activities aimed at worship, 4) patience and tenacity, 4) creativity in using technology, 5) processing, and 6) able to communicate interactively with buyers.

The second skill is the majority as food processors and craftsmen from natural fibers by 30% which are dominated by women. Foods that are well known to Central Java are processed products in the form of tofu and tempeh. Meanwhile, craftsmen and workers 70% are women and 30% are men. This natural fiber craft is processed from gebang leaves and banana tree midribs. Crafts produced in the form of bags, decorations, a place for various home utensils. There is something unique and still ongoing, namely the woven bamboo craft which is partly to maintain the culture, namely the jaran braid culture which is a performing art by the residents.



Figure 1. Female craftsmen weaving natural agel fibers into bags



Figure 2. Craftsmen from bamboo fiber into crafts “jaran kepang”



Figure 3. Craftsmen who have implemented payment QRIS digitization in Nayla Craft

Some of the community activities above that aspects of abilities and natural resources have the potential and continue to foster creativity through mutual cooperation involving the government of the Tukosono district, community elements ranging from youth to parents together to create an independent cultural village that is self-sufficient. So that the welfare of the community continues to increase with a strong culture. The synergy of skills in using technology has also been carried out by some of the youth of the Tukosono Village. The educational structure from elementary school to undergraduate level is as follows.

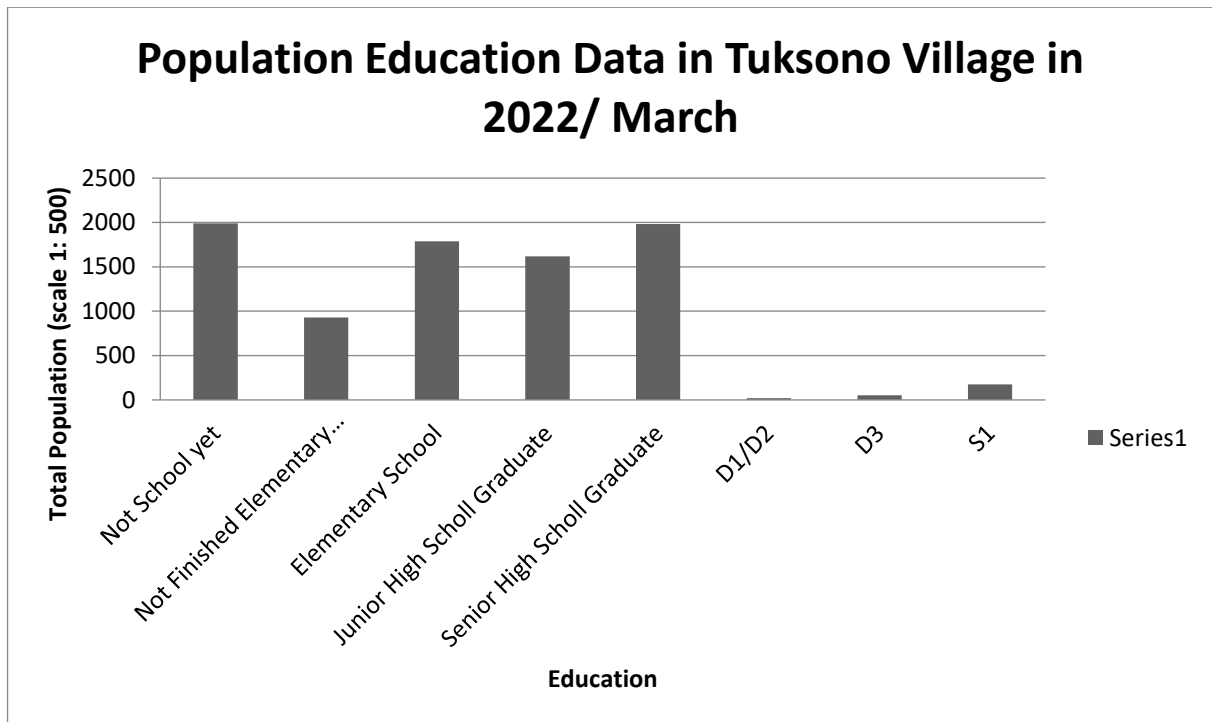


Figure 4. Mapping of Population Education in Tukosono Village March 2022
(Source: DP3AP2 DIY)

4. CONCLUSION

Various structures of community economic empowerment in the village of Hargotirto, both as professions of penderes farmers, craftsmen and tourism actors, breeders and casual workers, in essence they have a fighting spirit to earn a living in improving the standard and quality of family life with the philosophy of "buying and selling" their processed earth without leave the family. The strong thing is also a sense of simplicity and gratitude to the creator for what he has given.

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