

The Distribution of Rattan Industry to The Craftsmen's Income in Trangsan Village Gatak District Sukoharjo District in 2020

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine: 1) Distribution Map of the Rattan Industry in Trangsan Village, Gatak District, Sukoharjo Regency. (2) Region of Origin of Rattan Raw Materials in Trangsan Village, Gatak District, Sukoharjo Regency. (3) Socio-Economic Characteristics of Rattan Industry Craftsmen in Trangsan Village, Gatak District, Sukoharjo Regency. This research uses descriptive qualitative research methodology is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. This study describes the Distribution Map of the Rattan Industry in Trangsan Village, Gatak District, Sukoharjo Regency, the Area of Origin of Rattan Raw Materials in Trangsan Village, Gatak District, Sukoharjo Regency, and the socio-economic characteristics of rattan industry craftsmen in Trangsan Village, Gatak District, Sukoharjo Regency. The data collection technique used is through direct field observation, interviews, questionnaires and documentation Based on the research that has been done, the results of this study are: (1) The results of the distribution of the rattan industry are 101 industries. (2) Regions of origin of rattan raw materials from Sulawesi and Kalimantan. (3) The socio-economic characteristics of rattan craftsmen whose industrial owners are aged 15-64 are 22 people aged > 65, there are 2 people, the highest education level is Bachelor degree, the income level is around 3,000,000 to over 9,000,000. Meanwhile, there are 48 people in the workforce aged 15-64, the highest level of education is SMA, the level of income per week is around 300,000 to 900,000.

KEYWORDS

Distribution
Income
rattan industry

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1. Introduction

In Indonesia, the industrial sector is used as the focus of economic development because the industrial sector is the driving force for the growth of other economic sectors that play a role in improving the national economy. Now the industrial sector is one of the main components in social economic development. The development in this industrial sector is expected to be able to increase employment and reduce unemployment. The objective of industrial development is to expand employment and employment so that income will be better.

Industry is a business or activity of processing raw materials or semi-finished goods into finished goods. Industrial products are not only in the form of goods but also in the form of services. Industry can open up opportunities to create and expand employment, which means increasing welfare and reducing unemployment in society. The small industry which is mostly managed by the community in the form of a home industry is said to be the industry that is most able to withstand the impact of economic business in the world.

Home industry can be said to be a small-scale home business. According to Law No. 9 of 1995 home industry / small business is a small scale economic activity of the people and meets the criteria for net worth or annual sales and ownership as regulated in this Law. The home industry has taken a place in labor issues and job opportunities. This is because the home industry is labor intensive or labor intensive, because absorbing requires a lot of labor, both adults and adolescents who have special skills.

The workforce usually comes from the environment around the area. Home industry also affects the socio-economy of the community. Apart from being an additional income in the community, it is also used as a daily livelihood.

One of the home industries is the rattan industry which is located in Trangsan Village, Gatak District, Sukoharjo Regency, so far it is known as a center for furniture and various rattan handicraft products. Rattan is a very large source of foreign exchange for the country because Indonesia is one of the largest rattan producing countries. Various products are produced such as guest tables, dining tables, lounge chairs, wall hangings, flower vases, lanterns, baskets and others.

The condition of the rattan industry continues to experience growth and development. The existence of the rattan industry in Trangsan Village is not only able to support the economy and local income of the Gatak Subdistrict as well as a source of livelihood for some residents because it provides low income in rural areas. Likewise, from the spatial aspect, it is also necessary to know about the spatial distribution, so that industries in rural areas can be developed and are beneficial for the welfare of rural communities. Therefore, the existence of the rattan industry in Trangsan Village needs to be described.

This research contributes to the development of home-based industry of rattan product in Sukoharjo. The development is based on the aspect of socio-economics of people living within the study area. Furthermore, the analysis of the distribution of Rattan Industry will give contribution to local government since it can give information about the factual condition of rattan industry that can help them to design the best program to help local craftsmen in developing their industries to a bigger scale.

2. Method

Sugiyono (2017: 2) states that the research method is a scientific way to obtain data with specific purposes and uses. This research uses descriptive qualitative methods. According to Bogd and Taylor's opinion in Moleong (2012: 4) qualitative descriptive methodology is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. This approach is directed at the setting and the individual holistically (intact). So in this case it is not permissible to isolate an individual or an organization into a variable or hypothesis, but it is necessary to view it as part of something wholeness.

Population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by the researcher for study and conclusions to be drawn. (Sugiyono 2017: 80). The population in this study were craftsmen of the rattan home industry in Trangsan Village, Gatak District, Sukoharjo Regency. Data in the form of names of rattan industry craftsmen. According to Sugiyono (2017: 85) the sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by this population. The type of sampling used in this study is Simple Random Sampling because the sampling of members of the population is done randomly without paying attention to the strata in the population.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Distribution of Rattan Home Industry

The rattan industry is located in Trangsan Village, located in Gatak District. In this area, many people work in the rattan home industry. Trangsan Village is famous for its rattan industry. Not all of the rattan home industries in this village have workers, there are home industries that are done by their own families. The rattan home industry is spread across Trangsan Village, Gatak District, Sukoharjo Regency, 101. The rattan home industry is scattered in the hamlets of Trangsan, Kramat, Mushroom, Tembungan, Sudan, Kwangen, Terik, Tegal Watu, Dani, and Dukuh. The location of the rattan industry owners is close to each other so that visitors or buyers who come directly to the rattan industry place to choose or buy the rattan. For more details, see Figure 1:

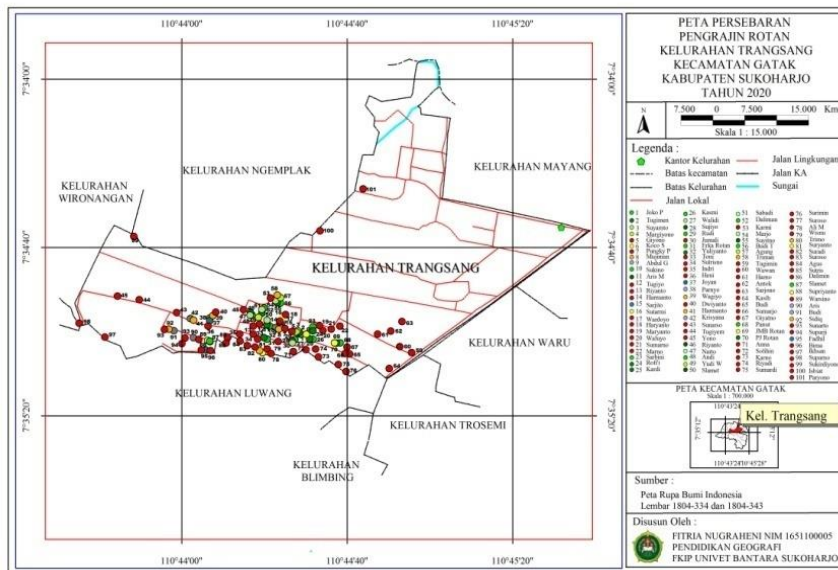


Fig. 1. Distribution Map of Rattan Craftsmen in Trangsan Village

3.2 Region of Origin of Raw Materials

The raw material for rattan in Trangsan Village, on average, when buying rattan raw materials, comes from Sulawesi and Kalimantan. Transportation from Sulawesi and Kalimantan will be taken to Surabaya then taken to Trangsan by collectors who are then taken by agents. So that the craftsmen will buy the raw materials from the agent. The price of rattan raw material in each region varies, this is due to the distance from the distance to the location of the rattan originating from. Within 1 month for industry in Trangsan to buy rattan raw material as much as 350 tons / per month. For the Trangsan area, the current price of rattan ranges from 12,500 / kg to 30,000 / kg depending on the quality. Strong rattan with quality C 12,500 / kg, semi (stem) 16,000 / kg, mandola rattan with quality B 17,000, quality A 20,000 / kg and cort rattan 30,000 / kg. For more details, see Figure 2.

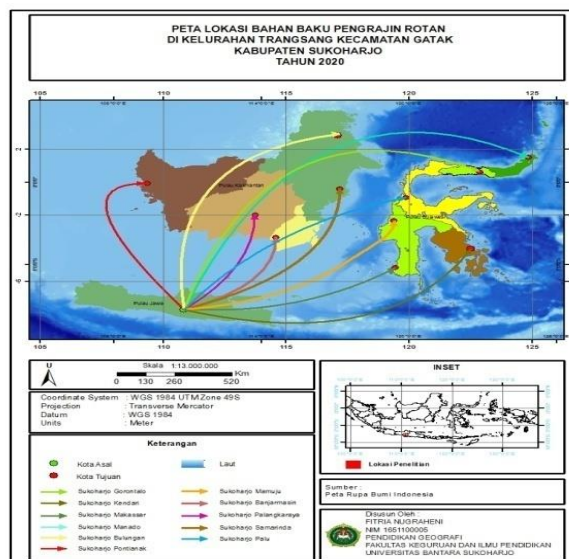


Fig. 2. Map of Raw Material Location for Rattan Craftsmen in Trangsan Village

3.3 Socio-Economic Characteristics

a. Social Characteristics of Rattan Industry Owners

Data on social characteristics in this study were obtained from predetermined questionnaires / questionnaires. Respondents who were sampled in this study were the owners of the rattan home industry. The data collected in this study included gender, age and education level. The following is a more detailed explanation of the social life variables of the rattan home industry owner

1) Gender

From the data obtained, it shows that there are 23 male respondents and 1. This is because the status of the rattan home industry owner is the main source of livelihood in Trangsan Village.

2) Age

From the data obtained, it shows that the age of the rattan industry owner is the productive age, where the owner is 15-64 years old. The most dominant productive age in the rattan home industry is 22 people, aged 15-64 years, while 2 people aged > 65 years.

3) Education Level

The level of education shows the year of completion of education that the respondent has completed formally until obtaining the highest certificate. The division of the year after education for each respondent was divided into 6 groups, namely: not going to school, graduating from elementary school, completing junior high school, graduating from high school / vocational school, graduating Diploma and Bachelor degree. In detail, the education level of the respondents can be seen in the table 1:

Table 1 Education Level of Industry Owners

Level	Person
No School	-
Graduated from elementary school	4
Graduated from junior high school	6
Graduated from high school	9
Diploma	-
Bachelor	5
amount	24

From the table above, it can be seen that the owners of the rattan industry in Trangsan Village have 4 elementary school education, 6 junior high school students, 9 high school students, and 5 bachelors.

a. Economic Characteristics of Rattan Industry Owners

1) Income Level

Income is a source of income that can support a person's life and can meet family needs. The income of each rattan owner / craftsman in Trangsan Village varies greatly. Respondents' income levels are divided into five categories based on the highest to lowest income levels. The five categories are as follows:

- a) Low income level, namely IDR 1,000,000 - IDR 3,000,000
- b) Medium income level, namely IDR 3,000,000 - IDR 5,000,000
- c) Middle income level, namely IDR 5,000,000 - IDR 7,000,000
- d) High income level of IDR 7,000,000- IDR 9,000,000

e) Very high income levels of more than 9,000,000

Based on the results of the questionnaire that has been conducted, the respondent's income level can be seen in the table 2:

Table 2 Income Level of Rattan Industry Owners (Monthly)

Income Level	Person
Rp 1.000.000- Rp 3.000.000	-
Rp 3.000.000 – Rp 5.000.000	11
Rp 5.000.000- Rp 7.000.000	2
Rp 7.000.000- Rp 9.000.000	3
> Rp 9.000.000	8
Amount	24

Based on the table above, the income of each rattan industry owner is classified as moderate to high, namely between Rp. 3,000,000 - more than Rp. 9,000,000

2) Length of Business

The length of business for each rattan industry owner is different. The owner with the longest business, which is more than 30 years, has 3 people, 1-10 years there are 4 people, 11-20 years there are 10 people, and 21-30 years there are 7 people.

a. Social Characteristics of the Rattan Industry Workforce

1) Gender

From the data obtained, it shows that the respondents are predominantly male. There are 39 men and 9 women.

2) Age

From the data obtained, it shows that the age of the rattan industry workers is the productive age, where the owner is 15-64 years old. The most dominant productive age in the rattan home industry is 48 people, aged 15-64 years.

3) Education Level

The level of education shows the year of completion of education that the respondent has completed formally until obtaining the highest certificate. The division of the year after education for each respondent was divided into 6 groups, namely: not going to school, graduating from elementary school, completing junior high school, graduating from high school / vocational school, graduating Diploma and Bachelor degree (Table 3).

Table 3 Workforce Education Level

Level	Person
No school	1
Graduated from elementary school	8
Graduated from junior high school	23
Graduated from high school	15
Diploma	-
Bachelor	1
Amount	48

From the table above, it can be seen that there are 8 workers in the rattan industry in Trangsan Village, there are 8 people with elementary school education, 23 junior high school students, 15 high school students, and 1 bachelor degree.

a. Economic Characteristics of the Rattan Industry Workforce

1) Income Level

Income is a source of income that can support a person's life and can meet family needs. The income of each rattan industry worker in Trangsan Village varies greatly. Respondents' income levels are divided into four categories based on the highest to lowest income levels. The four categories are as follows:

- a) Low income level, namely IDR 300,000 - IDR 500,000
- b) Medium income level, namely IDR 500,000 - IDR 700,000
- c) Middle income level IDR 700,000 - IDR 900,000
- d) High income level of more than IDR 900,000

Based on the results of the questionnaire / questionnaire that has been carried out, the level of income of the respondents can be seen in the table 4:

Table 4 Labor Income Level (per week)

Income level	Person
Rp 300.000- Rp 500.000	31
Rp 500.000 – Rp 700.000	11
Rp 700.000- Rp 900.000	4
More than Rp 900.000	2
Amount	48

Based on the table above, the income of each rattan industry worker is classified as medium to high, namely between Rp. 300,000 - Rp. 900,000

2) Length of Work

The length of work for each rattan industry worker is different. There are 13 people who have worked for 1-5 years, 6-10 years there are 5 people, 11-15 years there are 10 people and more than 15 years there are 19 people.

4. Conclusion

Based on the research results, the distribution of the rattan industry in Trangsan Village, Gatak Subdistrict, Sukoharjo Regency, there are 101 rattan industry craftsmen and the largest number of rattan craftsmen in Mushroom Village and the least in Tegal Watu Village. The area of origin of the rattan raw material comes from Sulawesi and Kalimantan. The socio-economic characteristics of rattan industry owners and rattan industry workers in Trangsan Village, in terms of age, include productive age, the majority of which are junior high and high school education, the level of income of rattan industry owners is around 3 million to 9 million more per month while the workforce earns around 300 thousand up to 900 thousand per week.

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