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Situbondo batik : natural resources in culture

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Abstract. Situbondo Regency is located in the province of East Java. It is located on the north coast. Apart from the amazing natural beauty, the city preserves the beauty of culture from Situbondo batik cloth. The motifs are mostly patterned with shells and seafood. The history of Batik Situbondo has been started for a long time. There are a number of versions of Batik in Situbondo in the ancient times. One of the well-known Batik is in Selowongo Village, Bungatan District, Situbondo City. The Batik has been available since the Dutch colonial era called as Batik Lente. The Batik actually has existed since 1970. This can be proven by the inheritance of Batik cloth in Peleyan Village. But along with several problems that occurred, it caused Batik in Situbondo to decline. However, along with the time, it made Batik hard to develop again due to the awareness of ancestral love of the culture.

1. Introduction

The Cultural System mentions the reciprocal relationship between society and culture. Human relations as members of society with culture are very close, because there is no society that does not have culture. And vice versa, there cannot be a culture that is not incarnated in a society. Culture is the whole pattern of behavior, both explicit and implicit, which is obtained and derived through symbols, which is finally able to form something distinctive and characteristic of a human group, including its manifestation in material things.

Batik is one of the cultural heritages which has been established by UNESCO as a Humanitarian Heritage for Oral Culture and Non-Bendawi (Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity) since October 2009.

Batik patterns in a region may vary. This shows a decorative art that has long existed. Batik art is an art on cloth to be used as clothing, which was originally only used by the royal family. Batik continues to grow and nowadays batik does not only belong to the royal family, batik has become populist with a variety of colors and colors.

Like Batik in Situbondo, which actually has existed since 1970 or earlier can be proven by the inheritance of batik cloth in Peleyan Village, Kapongan District, but better known as cotto'. Along with several problems that occurred, it caused batik in Situbondo with motives such as Madura motives to suspend. The development of Situbondo Batik began again in 1994 in the village of Selowogo, Situbondo.

Situbondo Batik is an original batik craft originating from Situbondo Regency. This batik motif mostly uses seashell motifs because the north of Situbondo Regency has a coast. The history of Situbondo batik has been around for a long time, many versions of the existence of batik in Situbondo in ancient times. Starting from batik in Selowogo Village, Bungatan Subdistrict, according to an explanation from one of the speakers that batik in Situbondo had been around since the Dutch colonial era.



The Situbondo community calls it batik lente because the beginning of their ancestors made this batik using a stick in Madurese language called lente. However, there is another version which states that the naming of batik which is quite unique is Bujuk Lente Batik taken from the founder of Selowogo Village.

The development of batik has so far experienced many ups and downs. This is due to the economic crisis, lack of capital, and natural disasters that have destroyed all batik assets in Selowogo. As time went on, sticks were replaced with batik canting to facilitate the batik process. Besides this, the center of Situbondo batik production is starting to stretch again, there is a strong desire from Batik Lente craftsmen to re-develop the potential that exists in the Selowogo region, as well as the opportunity to develop an art repertoire in Situbondo by creating a unique Situbondo motif featuring sea shells mangrove leaves as a characteristic of the batik.

2. Methods

This research includes the type of literature study by looking for references to relevant theories with batik that the researchers are discussing. Theoretical references obtained by means of literature study are used as the basic foundation and the main tools for research practice in the field.

This research was conducted starting from Bungatan sub-district, Panarukan sub-district and Kapongan sub-district, Situbondo, East Java. While this research was conducted from October 20, 2018 to November 5, 2018.

Types of collecting Data

The type of data used by the author in this study is primary data by conducting observations and secondary data, namely data obtained from journals, documentation books, and the internet.

2.1 Documentation

Documentation is a method for finding documents or data that are considered important through newspaper / magazine articles, journals, libraries, brochures, documentation books and through electronic media, namely the internet, which has to do with the implementation of this research.

2.2 Study of literature

Literature study is a method used to collect data or sources related to the topic raised in a study. Literature studies can be obtained from various sources, journals, documentation books, internet and libraries.

2.3 Observation

Collecting data by direct observation or by direct observation is a way of retrieving data by observing the city of Situbondo.

Data analysis method

The data that has been obtained is then analyzed by descriptive analysis method. Descriptive analysis method is done by describing the facts which are then followed by analysis, not merely outlining, but also providing sufficient understanding and explanation.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Situbondo special Batik

Situbondo Batik is an original Batik originating from Situbondo district. This batik motif is mostly patterned with shells because the north of Situbondo Regency has a coast. The history of batik has long been available. Many versions of Batik in situbondo was in the ancient times. According to one of the people in Situbondo, the batik in Selowongo has existed since the Dutch colonial era, namely in 1970. This can be proven by the inheritance of batik cloth in Peleyan Village, Situbondo (but better known as cotto'an). But along with several problems that occurred, it caused Batik in Situbondo (with motifs such as the Madura motif) to suspend. The development of Typical Situbondo Batik began with a new round since 1994 in the village of Selowogo, Bungatan District.

Figure 1. Situbondo Batik

3.2 *Lente Batik*

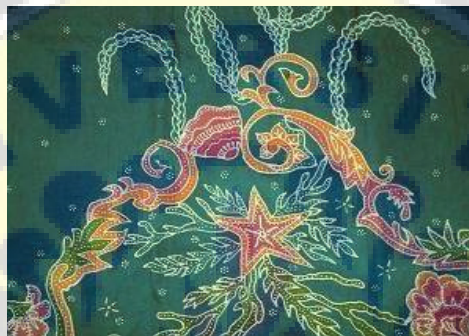
The making of batik art in Situbondo was initiated, designed and worked on by young people who were members of the TUNAS HARAPAN youth club in Selowogo Village, Bungatan Subdistrict, Situbondo Regency in the decade 1994 to 1999 which at that time was trained by the Situbondo Regency Training Center (BLK). The name Bujuk Lente was taken from the founder / founder of Selowogo Village. But in its development experienced ups and downs. This is due to the economic crisis, lack of capital, and natural disasters which have destroyed all the batik assets in Selowogo. Time continues to go hand in hand with the development of batik art, now there is a strong desire from Batik Lente craftsmen to redevelop the potential that exists in the Selowogo region, as well as the opportunity to develop an art repertoire in Situbondo by raising Situbondo typical motifs in Situbondo Regency. the history of the development of one of the horseshoe cities in East Java to look for identity and as a reflection of the development of Situbondo Regency must certainly have the characteristic of the Situbondo community as a cultural social symbol that must be preserved and developed in the community. Geographically, Situbondo Regency is located on the north coast of Java island, whose area from the west to east has 141 km of coastline, such Situbondo position has abundant marine wealth potential which can be used as an asset in self-image and wealth management potential in the sea and the beauty of the coastal panorama as a marine tourism area. As a tourist area, the Situbondo Regency Government has managed Pasir Putih beach as a well-known marine tourism object both at home and abroad. In addition to the beauty of the beach there are also some crafts which are made from shellfish. Shellfish is a wealth of the sea that can be developed and has a high enough artistic value in the hands of Situbondo community artists, this is evidenced by their craft which can be marketed both locally and abroad through the island of the Gods of Bali. Now the shells that have high artistic value we touch back and we make it as one of the symbols of regional wealth, therefore to express that wealth, shells are made as the basis of batik motifs which will later become the hallmark of Situbondo Batik which still has no characteristics typical. The selection of shells as the motif of Situbondo Batik is very appropriate because other regions still have not identified it as a regional characteristic. By having it to the repertoire, Situbondo Regency will be better known outside the region and is a cultural property that needs to be preserved.

Figure 2. Lente Batik

Batik Lente, this batik's characteristic features sea shells and mangrove leaves. The name of batik lente because the beginning of their ancestors made this batik using a stick that in the Madurese language was called lente. As time went on, sticks were replaced with batik canting. The center of lente batik craftsmen is in Selowogo Village, Bungatan District. The artisans use the clam motif, purportedly because their ancestors first made batik, saw the potential of Situbondo, which is almost part of its territory in the coastal area. The objects on the beach were used as batik motif ideas. For this reason, the Situbondo Batik motif is nuanced by marine biota such as shells, jellyfish, mangrove leaves, sand color motifs, sea blue motifs, and so on.

3.3 Cotto'an Batik

Figure 3. Cotto'an Batik



Cottoan Batik is one of the types of batik in Peleyan village, Kapongan Situbondo. Enjuk Bayan is the first person who has created a batik in the area. She has developed her skill in creating a Batik since the Dutch occupation. From 1950-1980s, Cottoan Batik could be obtained at Cermee Market, Prajekan Market, and Situbondo Market. The buyers are mothers who live in the surrounding area. The name Cottoan Batik is taken from the village name of the seller, the person who first peddled this batik cloth came from Cotto village, even though it was actually produced in Peleyan Village and had been for years. The people who bought at that time only knew that the seller of this batik cloth came from Cotto 'village, finally this batik cloth which had a very distinctive motif was better known as Cotto'an batik. The hallmark of Cotto'an Batik is using materials called ourpos, wasp night, and Japanese night. Most of these batik are brightly colored, with decorative animals such as butterflies and sea animals. This batik has experienced a period of ebb, due to lack of knowledge and limited access to suppliers of batik materials.

3.4 Kilen Batik

Figure 4. Kilen Batik



3.5 Motif of Shellfish and Bougenville

This batik can be found in Kilensari village which is a Perdesunan area and is the name of the Village in Panarukan District, Situbondo. Batik managed by several residents has a very different style and distinctiveness compared to the other batik produced in other areas, for example red bougenville motifs, shells and bougenville motifs, and others. This particularity is called because of its unique features of Situbondo, a wealth of its own works owned by a Regency in East Java. Batik Kilen is dominated by calm colors, with clam motifs, bougenville with water themes.

4. Conclusions

Indonesian Wayang, Indonesian Keris and Indonesian Batik. All three are included in "The Representative List of the Intangible Culture Heritage of Humanity". The world recognition is represented by UNESCO, as the world's highest organization in the field of culture under the auspices of the United Nations. This recognition is of course a success of the Indonesian nation in fulfilling the mandatory requirements for the nomination process of the cultural heritage. It cannot be explained exactly, since when batik art start coloring culture in Indonesia. Batik has been around since Majapahit times and was very popular in the seventeenth century or the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Batik patterns in this area may vary. This shows a decorative art. Batik art is an art on cloth to be used as clothing, which was originally only used by the royal family. Batik continues to grow and nowadays batik does not only belong to the royal family, batik has become populist with a variety of colors and colors.

Since it was established as a national batik day on October 2, 2009, this kind of Batik has attracted many users, including children, teenagers, to the elderly. Batik is also increasing in variety, from shoes, bags, accessories to helmets and other equipment. And the interest in batik is increasing, this can be seen from several places that provide more materials, equipment and batik training. Likewise, as in the Situbondo batik center, besides buying batik where they are made there, consumers can also learn how to make Batik.

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