



COLD WAX BATIK TRAINING IN IMPROVING STUDENTS' SKILLS

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Abstrak

Batik adalah desain dekoratif yang dibuat dengan menggunakan lilin sebagai bahan perintang warna sehingga pewarna tidak akan bersentuhan dengan bagian kain yang tertutup lilin pada saat pewarnaan. Pada umumnya, proses pembuatan batik menggunakan alat bantu berupa canting. Dengan adanya inovasi batik baru, malam dingin dapat digunakan sebagai alternatif untuk membuat proses pembuatan batik menjadi lebih mudah dan cepat. Dalam mata kuliah ilmu tekstil, mahasiswa mempelajari bagaimana cara mewarnai kain. Salah satu cara untuk memahami proses pewarnaan adalah dengan melakukan pelatihan membatik malam dingin. Hasil dari pelatihan batik malam dingin ini adalah agar mahasiswa dapat meningkatkan keterampilan membatik.

Kata kunci : *Pelatihan, Batik Lilin Dingin, Keterampilan Siswa*

Abstract

Batik is a decorative design made using wax as a color blocking material, so that the dye will not come into contact with the part of the fabric covered in wax during dyeing. In general, the process of making batik uses a tool in the form of a canting. With the new batik innovation, cold nights can be used as an alternative to make the batik making process easier and faster. In the textile science course, students learn how to dye fabric. One way to understand the coloring process is to do cold night batik training. The results of the cold night batik training are so that students can improve their batik skills.

Keywords: *Training, Cool Wax Batik, Student Skills.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Education is one of the important elements that has a role in forming and developing the potential of students to become human beings who believe and are devoted to God Almighty, have noble morals, are healthy, knowledgeable, creative, independent and become democratic and responsible citizens. (Indonesia, 2003). The educational pathways organized by the government consist of formal, informal, and non-formal educational pathways that can complement each other and enrich a person's knowledge and skills. The implementation of education can be organized with an open system through face-to-face and/or distance learning (Indonesia, 2003).

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process is carried out in a planned and directed manner to create a good learning atmosphere and achieve learning objectives. Education is not merely to achieve learning outcomes, but how the learning process of students is felt during learning. Good learning must be balanced between the learning process and learning outcomes so that it can form a fully developed human being. One way to improve knowledge and skills in understanding a science in the learning process, there needs to be learning with a direct learning model. Direct learning can be defined as a learning model in which teachers transform information or skills directly to students, learning is goal-oriented and structured by the teacher (El Khuluqo, 2017) . One way of learning methods using direct learning models is by providing guided exercises so that knowledge or skills can be understood easily.

The Vocational Education Fashion Design study program is one of the higher education institutions in Bogor City that provides various knowledge and skills in the field of fashion. Batik skills are one of the materials given in the Textile Science course in the textile dyeing process. One of the outputs of the textile science course is that students can be skilled at creating a design with a dyeing process that produces a product that is worthy of sale. The implementation of this cold night batik training is carried out with one meeting from the design process to the batik completion process with a duration of 6 hours. Guided training in batik skills is expected to improve skills both technically and theoretically, increase quantity, quality, foster cooperation, and help training participants in increasing their potential development. With training, it will save efficiency of time, energy, raw materials, and reduce errors, accidents, improve better service so that competitiveness will increase and productivity will increase (Rachmawati, 2018).

Batik is a fabric whose decorative motifs are made using wax as a color barrier, so that the dye will not touch the part of the fabric covered with wax during dyeing (Kusrianto, 2024). The wax is applied to the fabric using a canting, a small tool in the form of a bowl (nyamplungan) with a spout or pipe with a curved end (spout/cucuk) made of copper and given a wooden or bamboo handle (Wulandari, 2022). Batik not only has an expression of artistic value that provides inner satisfaction, but in accordance with the passage of time, batik has become one of the most popular trading commodities to date. When batik became part of everyday life that was mass-produced as clothing. Batik still provides images that provide symbols related to philosophical aspects related to various aspects of life (Kusrianto, 2024).

Cold wax is a new way in batik art which is used as a new alternative to create painted batik works using glutinous rice flour as the basic material. Glutinous rice flour is chosen because it is easily found in various regions at an affordable price and has characteristics that are smooth and sticky. Cold wax aims to produce good outline quality, the use of glutinous rice flour can produce flexible outlines , does not clump, and is not easily broken. Cold wax is used as an alternative to making batik with a more economical comparison of the materials used, the use of simple tools. Painted batik only requires one type of material and one tool, no need for color dyeing, walling, and wax drooping. Cold wax is made from glutinous rice flour which is processed into a porridge dough used in making painted batik. Another term for cold wax is called coolwax which means "barrier" to prevent color from coming out of the desired area (WATI & Kusumastuti, 2022).

The process of learning to make batik with cold wax that is followed properly and seriously will provide positive values and have an impact on behavior that can be measured from cognitive, affective, and psychomotor abilities (Hanafy, 2018). The results of this cold wax batik training process will provide increased skills for students. Student skills in making batik are a form of process in gaining knowledge obtained through the process of practice, training or through experience. (Indrawati et al., 2015). The results of cold wax batik training in the form of knowledge, attitudes and skills can provide benefits to students to improve student skills.

II. METHODOLOGY

The method used by explaining the learning process in the form of cold night batik training to improve the skills of students . the implementation of cold night batik training activities involves students who are taking textile science courses. the number of students in the cold night batik training is 22 students. The stages of cold night batik activities go through the stages of providing materials, preparation, implementation, and completion of making cold night batik.

Stages of providing cold wax batik material with how to make it, the weaknesses and advantages of cold wax batik. stages of preparation in making cold wax batik by preparing tools and materials in making batik. stages of implementing cold wax batik by carrying out the batik making process which begins with drawing the batik motif. stages of finishing by removing the cold wax which ends with drying the cloth.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The process of cold night batik training activities begins with the preparation, implementation and completion process. The series of manufacturing processes are traced through several stages, as in the table below:

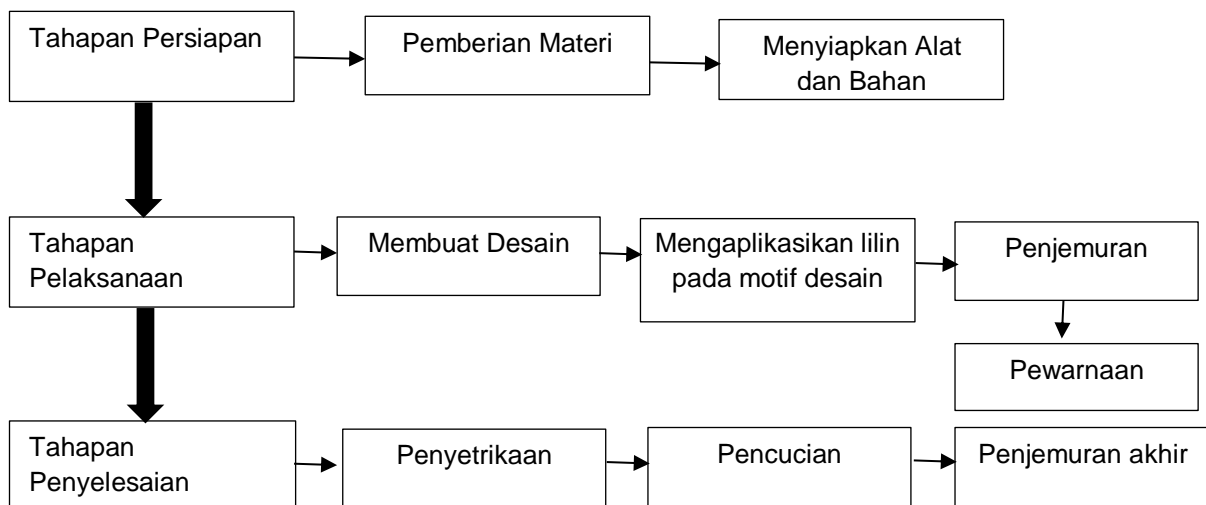


Diagram 1. Flow Making night batik cold

a. Provision of Materials

Students are given material regarding the definition of cold night batik. how to make or mix cold wax to get a good texture so that it is easy to apply to the motif. next, how to make a good and beautiful batik motif and what are the characteristics of good cold wax so that it is easy to apply to the motif.



Figure 1. Granting Process Material

b. Prepare Tool and Material

Every student prepare tool And materials used in making night batik cold . Tools And materials needed in making night batik cold is a pigment paint For get better, night canting bottle cold , paper For make motif, carbon For move the motif to cloth, cloth For decorated, framed, pencil And paintbrush.



Figure 2. Cold Night

2. Implementation Process

a. Make Design

On stage this student make batik motif design according to with creative ideas each. Making design done on A4 paper. Next, the motif that has been made in transfer with use carbon to the cloth that has been provided.



Figure 3. Process of Designing Batik Motifs

b. Applying candle on design motif

After the motif is transferred to cloth, student apply candle Evening cold on the motif on the cloth with be careful and careful.



Figure 4. Application Process Candle On Motive

c. Sun drying

After finished apply candle on motive, do sun drying First with the goal is for the night cold become dry And to seep in into the pores cloth so that can the next process is carried out.



Figure 5. Drying Process First

d. Coloring

Next process is coloring , students give matching color with draft and creative ideas . Coloring on the fabric can be applied using a brush or using a sponge dipped in a glass of color and then applied directly to the fabric.



Figure 6. Coloring Process

3. Process Completion

a. Ironing

After the motif is colored, the next stage is to iron the dried cloth. Objective from ironing that is For color to color No go out or fade.



Figure 7. Ironing Process

b. Washing

The washing stage is carried out to remove the wax attached to the fabric. Washing is done by rubbing the wax in water.



Figure 8. Washing Process

c. Sun drying end

After Evening cold removed And cloth Already clean , next cloth sun dried return For to dry results so the batik . The batik results can be made into For product in accordance with objective And desire.



Figure 9. Results End of Cold Night Batik

IV. CONCLUSION

cold wax batik training activities for students of the vocational education study program in fashion design in the textile science course are very helpful in understanding and improving students' skills in mastering how to make batik with cold wax. training that is followed seriously will provide experience and understanding in mastering the cold wax batik process.

Suggestions after participating in the cold night training, in addition to improving students' skills, can motivate students to further explore their abilities and creativity in designing various motifs that have been given so that they can become productive students who produce fashion products that have high selling value.

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