

HISTORY OF GINTANGAN BAMBOO WEAVING IN 1990 (HISTORY OF GINTANGAN BAMBOO WAVING IN 1990)

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Abstract

Bamboo is one of the non-timber forest products that are widely used by people both in rural and urban areas, conventional use of bamboo includes agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, household appliances, simple house construction, bridges in rural areas, to handicrafts. In Banyuwangi, especially in Gintangan village, woven crafts are often found, especially from bamboo raw materials, the people in this village have studied bamboo weaving activities from generation to generation since the time of their ancestors which are also used as a way to earn a living, besides being famous for weaving, Gintangan is also known as a bamboo tourism village, the formulation of the problem in this study is about the history of Gintangan bamboo weaving craftsmen. The purpose of this study is to find out the history and development and challenges faced by bamboo craftsmen in the 1990s. The results obtained from this study, Gintangan village has become a place for the woven craft industry since the 1970s and the reason Gintangan village was named a bamboo tourism village is none other than because of the abundance of woven crafts that are able to amaze and educate the general public. The research method used by the researcher is the historical method or historical method. In general, the researcher concluded that weaving is a culture that has been applied in Gintangan village, the majority of the population works as bamboo weaving craftsmen with red thread. Gintangan is the largest bamboo craft industry in Banyuwangi, this makes Gintangan village worthy and worthy of being called a bamboo tourism village.

Keywords: Bamboo, Weaving, Gintangan

INTRODUCTION

Bamboo is one of the products that is widely used by people both in rural and urban areas (Widjaja and Karsono 2004:95). The general use of bamboo includes agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, household appliances, simple house construction, bridges in rural areas, and handicrafts. Meanwhile, for modern use, bamboo is used as raw material for paper, toothpicks, satay skewers, chopsticks, laminated bamboo, particle board, and charcoal. According to the research results of Iqbal et al. 2014, bamboo is known as a non-timber forest product whose use has been going on for a long time and has been used from time to time. The price of bamboo can be said to be relatively cheap compared to other building materials because it is widely found around rural areas and even in urban areas. Bamboo plants in Indonesia are found from lowlands to mountains. In general, bamboo is found in places that are free from stagnant water. Bamboo itself can be classified in the grass family, also called Giant Grass, in clumps and consisting of a number of stems (reeds) that grow in stages, from bamboo shoots, young stems and mature bamboo that is 4-5 years old. Bamboo stems are cylindrical in shape, have nodes, have hollow segments, have hard walls, each node has shoots or branches.

Bamboo trees have various benefits for certain areas, especially as a livelihood for people who use bamboo as a craft (Andayani et al., 2017:14). Bamboo trees in rural areas are abundant natural resources that can be used as building materials, bamboo has high structural strength and is lightweight so it is suitable for use as a building material. Bamboo trees are also often used as industrial and craft materials, bamboo is also used as a raw material in industry and crafts (Malihah and Achiria, 2019:72).

In Indonesia, bamboo crafts are no longer foreign, there are many objects around us made of bamboo (Joko, 2023:8). Most people also use bamboo trees as one of the materials for making crafts so that they have a selling value, to become an advanced and developing area requires human resources who are skilled in all fields, have creative and innovative powers and are able to develop themselves as a whole. Bamboo can be used as a future material, because bamboo can be used as a variety of products ranging from handicrafts, food, building materials to household appliances (Cristiana and Yunaningsih, 2020).

Handicraft products using natural materials have various advantages as handicraft products, namely to make handicrafts, bamboo is very easy to obtain from the surrounding environment. Second, natural materials are also relatively inexpensive. If processed, the selling price of handicrafts from natural materials can be more expensive among foreign tourists (Domino, 2017:50). The art of woven crafts continues to develop until now. These developments include the use of materials, shapes, motifs, and manufacturing techniques. Therefore, artists and the community, especially young people, need to hone their skills so that bamboo crafts in Gintangan village can continue to compete domestically and abroad.

In Banyuwangi, especially in Gintangan village, we can find bamboo weaving in Gintangan village, the people in this village have learned bamboo weaving activities from generation to generation since the time of their ancestors which are also used as a way to earn a living. Woven crafts also enrich the existence of crafts in the Banyuwangi area, especially in Gintangan village (Kusuma Ayu Harimurti, 2018:07).

Gintangan Village is located about 20 km from Banyuwangi City. This village has been a center for bamboo crafts since the 1980s. This village is able to supply bamboo crafts for national needs. In fact, these bamboo craft products have been exported to several neighboring countries, namely Germany, Australia, America, India, Japan, Brunei Darussalam, and Thailand (Kusuma ayu harimurti, 2018:18).

The researcher's consideration in conducting this research is one of the efforts to be able to explain " *The history of Gintangan bamboo weaving craftsmen in 1990*".

METHOD

In this research section, the research method that will be used by the researcher to test the main problem in the scientific work entitled "*History of Gintangan bamboo weaving craftsmen in 1990*" will be explained. The research method used by the researcher is the *historical method* or historical method.

According to Gottschalk, the historical method is "The process of critically examining and analyzing records and relics of the past". Which includes the process of exploring sources, providing assessments, and explaining that the historical method is a set of systematic rules or principles used to collect historical sources effectively, assess them critically and propose a synthesis of the results achieved in written form.

The steps taken by researchers in compiling a thesis using the historical method include: heuristic, critical, interpretation and historiographic stages.

DISCUSSION

a. History of Gintangan Bamboo Weaving Craftsmen in 1990

Weaving is an example of a work of art created from the creativity of the community, which becomes a habit and is then pursued by the community for years so that it becomes a culture and is attached to the community itself (Kurnia Eka and Lisa, 2022: 194). No exception for the weaving activity that has been pursued by the Gintangan community since ancient times, and bamboo weaving crafts in Gintangan village have been the identity of the village since the time of their ancestors.

Based on the results of an interview with Sapi'i on May 30, 2024, he explained that bamboo weaving activities in Gintangan village already existed and were carried out by their ancestors, he explained that the reason their ancestors weaved was that in ancient times in Gintangan village there was an abundance of bamboo, but it was not the type of bamboo used for weaving today, but rather ampel bamboo (Interview with Sapi'i, May 30, 2024).

Then, in the 1990s, Gintangan bamboo weaving crafts grew due to the intervention of one of its people named Mad Rawuh, Mad Rawuh has been involved in the world of weaving since the 1970s, he was a farmer who was also involved in the world of art, Mad Rawuh died in May 1999 at the age of 71, he learned the skills of innovative weaving techniques from a bamboo craftsman from Giri Banyuwangi sub-district, now his artistic soul and also his family's industry are in the hands of his fourth child, Amanto, with a different studio name and place, from what was originally called Karya Cipta now named Karya Nyata. In the 1980s, bamboo weaving crafts in Gintangan village were polished and developed by the late Mad Rawuh, and around 1989 Mad Rawuh was nominated for creative weaving crafts by making mangosteen-shaped key chains that were successfully glanced at by foreign tourists. He exported the hangers to the Netherlands and Arabia, of course Mad Rawuh did not achieve this achievement alone, but with the help of his fourth and fifth children, Mr. Amanto and the late Mr. Hamid. Because of the increasing number of orders, Mad Rawuh embraced the Gintangan community by employing them and created his Karya Cipta weaving studio in 1990-1999 (Interview with Amanto, May 31, 2024).

After Mad Rawuh left, no one took care of his weaving studio because his two children each had a weaving studio, in the end the weaving studio fell into the hands of someone else and was renovated into a regular residence, while Mad Rawuh's workers since 1999 or since Mad Rawuh left, one by one, have been able to produce their own woven crafts individually so that the woven craft industry in Gintangan village has become more widespread (Interview with Amanto, May 31, 2024).

Now, after the Gintangan bamboo weaving craft industry has grown rapidly, most studio owners employ housewives and the elderly and middle-aged men to make basic weaving, the basic weaving that is purchased is priced at eight thousand per piece and depends on where the worker gets the bamboo, if the bamboo is privately owned then the price is a whole eight thousand, if the bamboo is from the studio owner then the total weaving and frame obtained is reduced by the price of the raw materials, this action is an effort to empower the people of Gintangan village so that the skills they have can be channeled without any capital constraints, which is expected that the craftsmen of Gintangan village can progress together, both small craftsmen and studio craftsmen (Interview with Sunaryo, June 4, 2024).

As the largest bamboo weaving craft industry center in Banyuwangi, of course, most of the local community's income comes from weaving activities. However, some of the community also make this activity a side job in between their leisure time, they do not expect more from the results of marketing the weaving but, because weaving is closely associated with their village, weaving has also become a part of their lives. Most of the Gintangan community hopes that Gintangan crafts can continue to exist and be preserved, but in fact their families and even their descendants are reluctant to continue what has been preserved by their ancestors (Interview with Untung, May 20, 2024).

Based on an interview with Bambang Sumitro, June 5, 2024, he explained that in the past, in Gintangan village, even small children could weave, because in the 1990s, junior high and high schools in Gintangan village made weaving activities one of their extracurricular activities, but over time, young people rarely had the desire to weave, so weaving activities just flowed (Interview with Bambang Sumitro, June 5, 2024).

CONCLUSION

In the section end thesis this , researcher will to expose a number of the conclusion that can be drawn taken and suggestions based on the findings results research . In general researcher conclude that Life of the Gintangan Community As Craftsman Weaving Bamboo of course Already pursued and carried out since grandma's time ancestors they , now generation millennials Gintangan his job that is preserve and develop what has been stick and become characteristics typical village The obstacle .

Researcher mean to For give some advice hopefully can beneficial for researchers and readers . As has been explained that moment This village Gintangan lack power craftsman wicker especially for young people , suggestions that can be researcher show that is , how the good thing is For generation millennials local For more Spirit in to preserve difficult culture poorly developed by grandmother ancestors and as we know with physical and spiritual which is still fit possibility can create creations that are capable more jack up popularity village Gintangan as craftsman bamboo .

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- Interview with Sapi'i 71 Years Old, On May 30, 2024 at 11.25 WIB Located in Gintangan village.
- Interview with Untung 45 Years, On May 20, 2024 at 09.39 WIB Located in Gintangan village.