

IMPROVING CITIZEN'S LIFE SKILL LEARNING BY TENUN TRAINING

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ABSTRACT

The decrease of agricultural and plantation land in the East Penfui area because of many lands have been converted into residential areas, It makes most people who work as farmers reduce their income and even cause unemployment. This research was made to overcome this issue, as alternative to local society to obtain and developing human resources by training them in life skill especially in tenun training. The training process shows the occurrence of the learning process to participants so that they can improve their abilities and performance individually to overcome their problems that are being faced. Tenun ikat are expected can be able to maintain the cultural heritage of their ancestors and good prospects for increasing income. This research was conducted at Rindu Sejahtera PKBM, Kupang in 2018. The research type of this study is qualitative research with a case study method. The subject or informant in this study determined by a purposive technique, that is, the researcher has a tendency to choose informants who are considered to know information and problems deeply and can be trusted to be a valid source of data. The subjects of this research process consisted of 5 peoples; they are one manager and four trainees. The result of this research shows : (1) the results of the training program were successfully obtained by residents learning most of the skills about weaving, most residents learned after participating in activities involving small groups and men who then independently marketed them, so they could increase funding and increase learning time, (2) the supporting factors in organizing this training are supporters in the village in the form of funds from village managers who are able to bring in facilitators who are experts in the field of weaving and the availability of appropriate facilities and infrastructure, interest in research high learning also helps support the course of training, (3)the strategic location of the training site, PKBM Rindu Sejahtera is in the middle of residential areas so it is easy for the trainees to go to during the training. The results also showed that there were several factors which became obstacles during the implementation of the training activities including, (1) relatively short training time, the training participants hoped that the implementation time could be longer so that they could know more about weaving both making patterns, modifying until the final process weaving, (2) limited tutors, tutors invited to provide guidance to the training participants are only one person, so sometimes it is difficult to divide time especially when practice is done.

Keywords: life skill, training, PKBM, weaves, trainees

INTRODUCTION

The geographical location of East Penfui village which directly adjacent to Kupang city, causes this area become more crowded and it's agricultural and plantation land more

fewer than before. This is due to the fact that many lands have been converted into residential areas and other facilities. The effect of this phenomenon are most of people who work as farmers reduce their income and even creates new unemployment. Therefore, the villagers made various efforts to overcome this issue, including through the provision of life skills training as an alternative for the local society to obtain and even create new jobs. The effort that can be done by the villagers to developing human resources is tenun training for the local society.

Training is a type of learning program that focuses on improving individual skills in carrying out their duties at this time (Nadler, 1992: 7). According to Robinson in (Marzuki, 2010) training is teaching or giving experience to someone to develop their behavior (knowledge, skills, attitudes) in order to achieve something desired. The training shows the occurrence of the learning process to participants so that they can improve their abilities and performance individually to overcome the problems in their assignments that are being faced. In the past people thought that the most important thing was work skills with the assumption that if the skills were improved, their performance would also be better, and then the performance of the organization would also be good so that the organization would be effective.

Tenun training is considered as an alternative to overcoming the problems and creating a society that is able to be ready to face the various challenges that exist. East Nusa Tenggara is a province in eastern Indonesia that has many motifs of tenun that need to be developed. For example is tenun ikat that grows and develops for generations. This effort is generally carried out for women who are expected to be able to maintain the cultural heritage of their ancestors and good prospects for increasing income. Tenun ikat has a high level of complexity so that the result of this tenun can be sold with high prices.

Based on the background above, this research focuses on examining efforts to improve the life skills of learning citizens through tenun training at Rindu Sejahtera PKBM, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, which was conducted in 2018.

METHODS

The research type of this study is qualitative research with a case study method. This research was conducted at Rindu Sejahtera PKBM, Kupang, which had been conducted tenun training collaboration with society in East Penfui Village in Kupang. The subject or informant in this study determined by a purposive technique, that is, the researcher has a tendency to choose informants who are considered to know information and problems deeply and can be trusted to be a valid source of data. The subjects of this research process consisted of 5 peoples; they are one manager and four trainees.

The process of collecting data it is very dependent on the process of observation made by the researchers themselves and the findings in qualitative research were not obtained from statistical procedures. Data sources used by researchers in conducting this research include primary and secondary data sources. In primary data collection, researchers used several data collection techniques including observation, interviews and documentation studies. Secondary data collection, researcher can get information not only from the informants but can also be obtained from a collection of literature relevant to the problem

under study and the opinions of the informants. But can also be obtained from related books with information, village officials, people in the village of East Penfui, Kupang.

Data analysis techniques have the principle that is to process data and analyze data collected into data that is systematic, orderly, structured, and has meaning. (Miles, M.B, Huberman, A.M, dan Saldana, 2014) suggested that the activities in qualitative data analysis were carried out interactively and continued continuously until they were completed, so that the data was saturated. Activities in data analysis, namely: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Increased Life Skills

The results of interviews conducted with PKBM managers about the results obtained during computer training, the manager explained that the trainees gained a lot of knowledge during the training activities. Educational success is measured by the results of the four pillars of learning experience (four for joints or pillars of education in the context of implementing education for the present and future) which are oriented towards the achievement of cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains, namely learning to know, learning to do, learning to be and learning to live together (Sindhunata, 2000).

Trainees are able to learn to know about weaving through material that has been arranged in modules and other learning media. The training material that was compiled was then presented using power points making it easier for trainees to remember and understand it, the learning process carried out improved cognitive abilities for trainees. Learning to do, the selected training material is expected to be able to provide alternative work to the weaving training participants. What is expected by the manager of the computer training learning process is that the trainees are able to make patterns, modify patterns to make woven fabrics, so that when they have finished carrying out the training participants are expected to be able to work using weaving skills that have been learned during the training. This was revealed from the results of interviews with managers and participants of weaving training at PKBM Rindu Sejahtera (Anwar, 2004). In the learning process, tutors use lecture and demonstration methods, when theory is taught directly practiced so that trainees can make patterns, modify patterns and weave.

Learning to be is a personal skill possessed by someone to be aware of their potential. Based on the results of interviews with training participants, they showed that after attending the training they learned about their strengths and weaknesses, strengths and weaknesses. With self-awareness potential, participants can live life without feeling depressed while at the same time being able to solve problems and be useful for themselves, their families and others. After attending the training weave skills that are useful for him to get a job even opening new jobs. Learning to be able to live together with other people, the learning phase is not enough just to gain knowledge and skills, but learning is expected to be able to shape the trainees to be able to live together with people. Based on the results of interviews conducted with trainees, it shows that tutors provide motivation, views and also useful experience to trainees to be able to live together with others. True human beings are social beings who cannot live alone, but need the role of others to be able to maintain their lives. The trainees are directed to collaborate with other trainees by forming small groups during the training, the trainees are also taught so as not to be ashamed to ask unknown

material by asking the tutor directly. This is considered important in the world of work, namely the courage to ask questions, adapt to collaborate with other parties (Arifin, 2011).

Competition to get a job at this time increasingly difficult, the comparison of the number of job seekers with available jobs is not comparable. Humans are required to have skills that are useful for themselves to get a job even to create jobs. (Hamalik, 2003), "learning outcomes are changes in behavior in a person that can be observed and measured forms of knowledge, attitudes and skills". These changes can be interpreted as an increase and development that does not know to know. (Sudjana, 2003) also suggested that learning outcomes are changes in behavior that includes the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor fields that students have after receiving a learning experience. This was (Hidayat, 2017), that the results of the training indicated changes or the ability of citizens to learn from the aspects of knowledge, skills and attitudes of independent business development.

More skills are needed than mastering knowledge. Mastery of knowledge and skills makes humans more needed and useful to other communities. Based on the results of tests conducted by the manager showed an increase in knowledge of training participants about weaving. Based on the results of interviews with the manager shows the change in attitude of trainees for example by collecting assignments on time, also respecting the opinions of others.

Based on the results of interviews with the training participants, they showed that after they finished participating in the training activities, they learned about weaving both in theory and practice. Some of the trainees experienced a direct change by opening a weaving business by forming small groups and then marketing the weavings to partners who have souvenir shops typical of East Nusa Tenggara (Sudjana, 2004). With the results of nonwovens can increase their income while filling their free time as housewives. The results of the training also opened up employment opportunities for the community in Penfui Timur Village, Kupang Regency and felt the benefits for the wider community.

Supporting and Inhibiting Factors

The results showed that there were several supporting factors in the implementation of the weaving training program at PKBM Rindu Sejahtera, East Penfui Village, Kupang Regency, namely (1) support from the government, especially the East Penfui Village apparatus who allocated village funds as part of community empowerment so that managers could invite tutors who are experts in the field of weaving, (2) high motivation of trainees to participate in the activity, as evidenced by the high level of attendance of trainees, the enthusiasm to gain new knowledge and skills to support the success of weaving training activities carried out well, (3) the location of the place Strategic training, PKBM Rindu Sejahtera is in the middle of residential areas so that it is easy for the trainees to reach during training.

The results also show that there are several factors that become obstacles during the implementation of training activities including, (1) relatively short training time, training participants expect the implementation time can be longer so that they can know more about weaving both making patterns, modifying until the final process weaving, (2) limited tutors, tutors who are invited to provide guidance to the training participants are only one person, so sometimes it is difficult to divide time especially when practice is done.

CONCLUSIONS

The Various efforts that have been made by managers and tutors to improve the life skills of trainees through weaving training have been very good. Providing knowledge through theories about weaving to achieve the ability of trainees which includes learning to know, learning to do, learning to be, and learning to live together. The results of the weaving training program make the trainees have knowledge and are able to practice properly making patterns, modifying until weaving is finished. Most trainees can have jobs and increase income through weaving. The use of various learning methods results in trainees not being bored during the training process

Government support, especially the village apparatus in terms of financing, is felt to be very helpful in the smooth training of weaving. Managers are able to bring in tutors who are experts in the field of weaving because of financial support from village officials. High motivation of the trainees is also a factor that strongly supports the smooth weaving training program. The spirit to improve the quality of life makes learning intentions high and makes it easy for tutors to deliver training materials. The training location is in the middle of the residential area so that it is easily accessible by the trainees. In addition to the supporting factors, several inhibiting factors were also found including the relatively short training time and the limited number of tutors which resulted in the difficulty of the tutors to divide their time, especially when practicing.

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