



# The Ups and Downs of Rattan Handicraft Industrial Centers in Tegalwangi Village 1973-2017

Vina Agustine Islamy , Dewi Yuliati  
*Universitas Diponegoro*,  [vinaagstne@gmail.com](mailto:vinaagstne@gmail.com)

## Article history

Received : 2020-02-06  
Accepted : 2021-03-02  
Published : 2021-03-31

## Keywords

Rattan handicraft  
Rattan industry centers  
The excellent commodity

**Abstract:** This article discusses the ups and downs of the rattan handicraft industrial centers in Tegalwangi Village in 1973-2017. This study outlines matters related to the rattan handicraft industry and the influence of the existence of the rattan handicraft industry on the socio-economic life of the residents of Tegalwangi Village. The writing of this study used a historical method consisting of four methods; which is: heuristic (source collection), which consist of primary and secondary sources, critical source, interpretation source, and historiography. Rattan handicraft products in Tegalwangi Village are the excellent commodity of Cirebon Regency. The ups and downs of the rattan handicraft industry can be seen from the ups and downs of the number of business units and laborers. Rattan handicraft industry has existed in Tegalwangi Village since the 1930s, which was first established by one of its residents named Semaun. The new rattan handicraft industry began to develop in the 1970s, marked by the establishment of the Tegalwangi rattan handicraft coop in 1973, which also influenced the development of rattan handicraft industry centers in this village.

**Abstrak:** Artikel ini mengkaji tentang pasang surut sentra industri kerajinan rotan di Desa Tegalwangi tahun 1973-2017. Penelitian ini menguraikan hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan industri kerajinan rotan dan pengaruh keberadaan industri kerajinan rotan bagi kehidupan social ekonomi penduduk Desa Tegalwangi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode sejarah kritis yang mencakup empat langkah, heuristik (pengumpulan sumber) yang terdiri dari sumber primer dan sekunder, kritik sumber, dan historiografi. Produk industri kerajinan rotan di Desa Tegalwangi merupakan komoditi unggulan Kabupaten Cirebon. Pasang surut industri kerajinan rotan dapat dilihat dari naik-turunnya jumlah unit usaha dan tenaga kerja. Industri kerajinan rotan sudah ada di Desa Tegalwangi sejak tahun 1930-an yang didirikan pertama kali oleh salah satu penduduknya yang bernama Semaun. Industri kerajinan rotan baru mulai berkembang sejak tahun 1970-an ditandai dengan berdirinya Koperasi kerajinan rotan Tegalwangi pada tahun 1973 yang turut mempengaruhi perkembangan sentra industri kerajinan rotan di desa ini.

**Cite this article:** Islamy, V.A. & Yuliati, D. (2021). The Ups and Downs of Rattan Handicraft Industrial Centers in Tegalwangi Village 1973-2017. *Paramita: Historical Studies Journal*, 31 (1), 56-63. <http://dx.doi.org/10.15294/paramita.v31i1.23327>

## INTRODUCTION

Rattan is a non-timber forest product which is very important for Indonesia since Indonesia is the largest rattan producing country in the world. About 80% of the world's raw rattan exists in Indonesia. The rattan handicraft industry in Cirebon is classified as the largest rattan handicraft industrial center in Indonesia (Nangoy, 2011, p. 12-14). One of the famous rattan handicraft industrial centers is Tegalwangi Village, Weru District, Cirebon Regency. In Tegalwangi Village, rattan raw materials are processed into finished products which are rattan handicrafts.

Rattan handicraft industrial centers in Tegalwangi Village have penetrated into the international market since decades ago. Rattan handicrafts in Tegalwangi Village have been existed since 1930, but it began to develop in the 1970s. This was



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marked by the establishment of the Rattan Handicrafts Cooperative (*Koperasi Kerajinan Rotan*) in Tegalwangi Village, which was established in 1973 and influenced the ups and downs of the life of the rattan handicraft industrial center in Tegalwangi Village.

During its glory, the rattan handicraft industrial center in Cirebon was able to export around 3,000 containers in a month. The rattan handicraft industry showed its strength in survival, particularly when Indonesia experienced an economic crisis in 1998 which weakened the big businesses in Indonesia. At the crisis time, many large companies were unable to deal with the crisis, even became collapse. Otherwise, small businesses could try to grow to become the driving force of the Indonesian economy.

In the middle of the development, in 2005, the rattan business was weakening again. The weakening of the rattan industry occurred on a national scale and in the rattan handicraft industrial center in Tegalwangi Village since 2005 was caused by the enactment of the Decree of the Minister of Trade No. 12/M-DAG/PER/6/2005 concerning Provisions for the Export of Rattan, which allowed the export of deglazed rattan and semi-finished rattan.

After making various policies, the government finally legalized the Decree of Trade Minister No.35/MDAG/PER/11/2011 on November 30, 2011. Since January 1, 2012 the types of raw rattan, deglazed rattan, W/S rattan, and semi-finished rattan were prohibited from returning for export. It aims to revive domestic companies both which were about to die and which still existed and tried to increase their capacity.

Various policies that have been made by the government have greatly impacted the ups and downs of the rattan handicraft industry, especially in Tegalwangi Village. The policy of opening and closing of export is implemented because there is dispute between the upstream industry (rattan farmers) and the downstream industry (rattan handicraft industry). Policies that are frequently changed indicated that the government is not able to make a trade policy that can accommodate all the interests of *stakeholders* of rattan in Indonesia.

In the use of rattan products, it is quite likely to increase export revenues. After fulfilling the export needs, marketing the rattan products is applied in the form of shop houses and several *showrooms* that are located along the Tegalwangi - Cirebon road. However, the problem is that the ups and downs of the rattan handicraft industry is affected by government regulations. Rattan grows

in the tropical location and is best at the equator, and it means that it grows well only in Indonesia. However, the government allows the export of raw materials which has caused the rattan handicraft industrial centers in Cirebon District, especially in Tegalwangi Village, Weru District bankrupt because of difficulties in obtaining raw materials and cannot compete with foreign products.

Previously, the research written by Verdi Yusuf focused on the development of the rattan industry in Tegalwangi village when the rattan industry experienced a surge in demand from the world market after a government policy was banned from exporting raw and semi-finished rattan in 1987. The research is as a result of the Non Sector Research Project Rural Agriculture of West Java. The study only focused on the year when the rattan industry in Tegalwangi village experienced a surge in demand, so this study discussed about how the tides began in the rattan handicraft industry of Tegalwangi.

## METHOD

The research method used in this study is the historical method. The historical method is the process of critically testing and analyzing records and relics of the past. The historical method includes four steps, heuristics (gathering resources), testing sources (criticism), synthesis, and writing (historiography). Heuristic is a process for searching and gathering historical sources, in this study, historical sources used are categorized into two types, namely primary sources and secondary sources. The primary sources are written in the form of monographic and demographic data of Tegalwangi village. The data on the rattan handicraft industry were obtained from the Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia, West Java Provincial Industry and Trade Office, Cirebon Regency Industry and Trade Office, Cirebon Regency Cooperatives and SMEs, and the Central Agency Statistics of Cirebon Regency. In addition, the primary sources used are photo documentation and contemporary newspapers. Oral primary sources were obtained through direct interviews with competent people. Meanwhile, secondary sources were obtained through literature review from relevant books written by scholars and experts- as well as articles published in magazines. Criticism is the process of testing the authenticity and credibility of the source. Source criticism is divided into two. First, external criticism is applied to determine the authenticity of the source, and the second one is internal criticism which is to find out the credibility

or the truth of the source's content. The third method is interpretation, which is the activity of looking for interrelationships between facts that are found based on chronological relations and causation by doing imagination and analysis. The last stage is historiography. At this stage, the synthesized facts are presented in the form of historical writing using good and correct Indonesian language, and hence it can be understood well by the readers. History is arranged chronologically, logically and scientifically.

**OVERVIEW OF TEGALWANGI VILLAGE**

Tegalwangi Village is one of the villages in the Weru District, Cirebon Regency. According to BPS data in 2011 Tegalwangi Village is one of the villages with the largest population in Weru District, which is 9,447 people, with a population density of 7,558 people/km<sup>2</sup>.

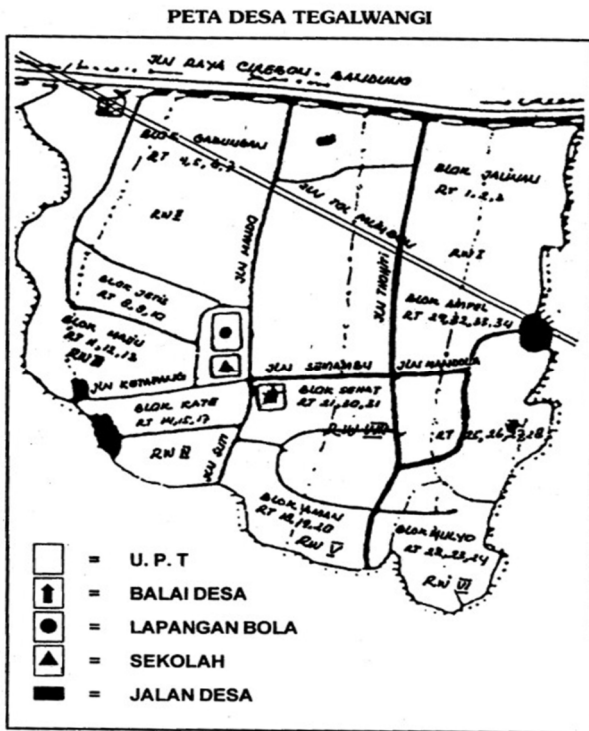


Figure 1. Map of Tegalwangi Village in 1997 (Source: Sri Guritno and BinsarManullang, *Budaya Masyarakat Di Lingkungan Kawasan Industri*, page 94.)

Tegalwangi Village has been famous for rattan handicrafts since ancient times. During its glory, this village was classified as a prosperous village and was well-known as a *dollar village* (Guritno & Manullang, 1998, p. 12). The handicrafts produced by Tegalwangi Village which are sold to the international market make the village produce *dollars* after selling their handicrafts. However,

the history of the origin of rattan craftsmen in Tegalwangi Village has two versions which are believed by the society.

The first version explained that in Tegalwangi Village, there lives Ki GedeBuyutSasmita who has a beautiful daughter named Nyi Mas Semantra. At that time, a contest was held in order to choose a husband for Nyi Mas Semantra. The contest was attended by the PrinceKejaksan.

In the contest, it was said that, "Anyone who can make a mat (mat from rattan) to cover the Bale Gede trial, within one night then he will be the husband of Semantra." However, the effort of Prince Kejaksanwas thwarted by Nyi Mas Semantra. After he found out that he had failed, he said, "Let my dreams of marrying Nyi Mas Semantra go, but the woman here will marry the mat weaver". The words of the Prince Kejaksanbecome true. Tegalwangi area or also called Tegalmantra (taken from the last name of Nyi Mas Se"mantra") is known as a rattan handicraftsman or weaver that has been marketed to the international market.

Another version comes from the Dutch colonial era in 1938. At that time the rattan handicraft industry was pioneered by two people, The A Hock and Shobari who ran their businesses in Cirebon. One of the employees working for the businessman is a Tegalwangi villager named Sema'un (Guritno & Manullang, 1998, p. 12).

Rattan handicraft industry continued to increase from year to year. It influenced Sema'un to build a rattan handicraft business in his village. Since then, rattan handicraft has developed widely in Tegalwangi Village and has even spread out to the surrounding villages.

**THE GROWTH OF THE RATTAN HANDICRAFT INDUSTRY**

At first, the skills in making rattan handicrafts were not born from Tegalwangi Village. Rattan handicraft workshops were established by traders from China who came and lived in Cirebon. The skill of making rattan handicrafts was brought to Tegalwangi Village by its villager, Semaun. Rattan handicraft at that time became a kind of exclusive skill for the villagers of Tegalwangi Village. The demand for rattan handicrafts came from Europeans or indigenous elite who worked for Dutch estates, and Chinese people who lived in Cirebon.

In the middle of 1930s in Tegalwangi Village, Semaun began to build his own rattan industrial center and left the industrial center where he worked in Cirebon. This industrial center became the first industrial center in Tegalwangi. However,

this industrial center was weakened.

By the end of 1940, Semaun's business was not developed. The companies that eventually grew up in Tegalwangi Village did not come from families who were the first pioneers in the rattan handicraft business. It was dominated by four companies owned by a fairly wealthy people in Tegalwangi Village, namely CV. Ali, CV. Senta, Bumi Rotan, dan Cahaya Rotan. The four companies were owned by two families, the Barhim family and the Bustan Family, who became an elite in Tegalwangi Village. There are also other two families that had a large enough rattan handicraft business, even though they have not exported their products like Barhim and Bustan family. The two families are the Isma family and the Wisnu Family. These four families became the elite in Tegalwangi Village (Yusuf, 1992, p. 16).

At the end of 1940 until 1950, the rattan handicraft business was dominated by the four families. The four families were families from a fairly wealthy population in Tegalwangi Village long before the rattan handicraft industry developed fantastically in 1970.

#### **THE DEVELOPMENT OF RATTAN HANDICRAFT INDUSTRIAL CENTERS**

The rattan handicraft industry in Tegalwangi Village began to develop in the 1970s. In 1973 until 1975, the government through the Ministry of Industry conducted a study of the potential existence of rattan handicraft industrial centers in Tegalwangi Village. It resulted that the prospect of the rattan handicraft industry in Tegalwangi Village was quite good prospects.

In early 1970s the rattan handicraft industry business in Tegalwangi Village received attention from various institutions, which are the Directorate General of Cooperatives, Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI), PT. Askrido (Indonesian Credit Association), two non-governmental organizations namely LPPM (Institute for Research and Community Development or Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengembangan Masyarakat) and LP3ES (Institute of Research, Education, and Information of Economy and Social or Lembaga Penelitian, Pendidikan dan Penerangan Ekonomi dan Sosial), Department of Arts ITB and an institution from West Germany, FNS (Frederick Nauman Stiftung). The pilot projects were carried out by these institutions, and a research began to be developed on the rattan handicraft industry in Tegalwangi Village.

In Tegalwangi Village, there is a rattan handicraft industry cooperative established in 1973

which also influenced the development of the rattan handicraft industry. The cooperative, along with the government, held a workshop for rattan handicraftsmen and entrepreneurs. They agreed to form a joint marketing platform under the name Tegalwangi Rattan Handicrafts Cooperative or Koperasi Kerajinan Rotan Tegalwangiin March 23, 1974.

Before the trade system was applied in the rattan trade, rattan exports were still enforced freely. However, in 1979 the government legalized a policy on the trade of rattan. This policy is also referred to as a protection for the Indonesian rattan industry. In that year the government imposed a ban on the export of round rattan in the form of deglazed rattan through the Minister of Trade and Cooperatives No.492./KP/VII/79 in July 23, 1979. Since the decree was enacted, the rattan processing business began to be developed.

In 1986, the government issued SK Minister of Commerce 274/Kp/X/1986 regarding the ban on exports of all forms of round rattan and semi-finished rattan. Although the ban on the export of raw materials of deglazed rattan was only issued by the government in 1986, actually handicraftsmen who make handicrafts in the rattan handicraft industry in Tegalwangi Village have started making handicrafts since the beginning of the 15th century. At that time, rattan was not yet used as raw material for furniture. The handicraftsmen were still weaving to make mats (*Kompas*, 2005).

In 1987, there was a surge in demand for rattan handicrafts in Tegalwangi Village from the world market as a result of government policies to ban the export of raw and semi-finished materials. Many factory workers in the village of Tegalwangi become artisans or small employers with a sub-contractor pattern. The majority of villagers of Tegalwangi Village act as sub-contractors. One of the main factors driving the emergence of hundreds of small business units or handicraftsmen is rattan handicraft orders from large companies through the sub-contract pattern to small handicraftsmen in Tegalwangi Village had overflowed.

In 1998, amid the widespread termination of employment (layoffs) in various types of industries, rattan handicrafts in Tegalwangi Village require a lot of workers because of the surge in demand for rattan handicraft exports. The selling price of rattan handicrafts for export averages 9,000 US dollars per container when the dollar exchange rate is still Rp. 3,400. Nevertheless, the selling price has dropped to 8000 dollars per container. However, if it is priced in rupiah, the handicraftsmen still make a profit (*Kompas*, 1998).

**Table 1.** Main Commodity of Cirebon Regency in 2014.

No.	Commodity Type	Business Unit	Labor	Investment Value (IDR,000)
1	Rattan Furniture/ Handicrafts	1,331	57,102	215,110,199
2	Wooden Furniture	1,245	7,351	51,311,013
3	Gnetum Crackers	132	1,194	632,965
4	Bread & Snacks	417	5,029	7,586,165
5	Natural stone	344	2010	11,209,311
6	Rubber Slippers	20	225	1,182.156
7	Batik	521	4,288	12,111,280

Source: Adapted from Data Commodity Cirebon District, the Department of Industry and Trade of Cirebon (Dinas Perindustrian Dan Perdagangan Kabupaten Cirebon), 2014.

As a result of the decline in handicraft prices, the demand for handicrafts from the export market has increased. If usually the number of containers exported is around 1200 containers, then it has risen to 1300-1400 containers per month. This increase was caused by European and American countries turning to Indonesia due to lower prices. The workforce absorbed in the Tegalwangi rattan handicraft in a month in 1998 increased from 40,000 to 45,000 workers (*Kompas*, 1998).

However, in the middle of the development of rattan production, the government issued by Minister of Trade Decree No. 12/M-DAG/PER/6/2005 concerning Provisions of Export of Rattan, which allows the export of raw materials for rattan and semi-finished rattan. The decree was assumed as the cause of the decrease in the rattan handicraft industry both in national scale and in Tegalwangi Village. In addition, illegal export of rattan raw materials also spread widely.

Finally, the government issued the Decree of Trade Minister No.35/M-DAG/PER/11/2011 on 30 November 2011. In January 1st, 2012, raw rattan, deglazed rattan, W/S rattan, and semi-finished rattan were prohibited again to be exported. Since export was prohibited again, Tegalwangi Village's rattan handicrafts have begun to increase their productivity. In 2014 the rattan handicraft industry was listed as a superior product in Cirebon.

Seeing this condition, the rattan stakeholders began to increase production by boosting the local market. After that, Galmantro Rattan Tourism Village (Kawasan Perdesaan Kampung Wisata Rotan Galmantro) was formed on January 24, 2017 along with the support of the government. The center of the tourism area is located in Tegalwangi Village.

#### SUPPORTING AND INHIBITING FACTORS

The development of the rattan handicraft industry is supported by several factors, including support-

ing factors and inhibiting factors in the development of the rattan handicraft industry. The supporting factors are social relations and government support. The development of the rattan handicraft industry in Tegalwangi Village is supported by harmonious relations, both between employers and workers and between each rattan *stakeholder*. This relationship is also established between the owner of the company, the sub-contractor and the seller of raw materials. This is a trust relationship which gives beneficial to each other. Besides, the relationship with the *stakeholder* and the government should also be maintained to make sure that the marketing of rattan handicrafts can progress well.

Government support is also done through the exhibitions held by the government in cooperation with the *stakeholder*. The exhibition held on both an international scale and a local scale held in Tegalwangi Village was an effort to encourage people to get to know the products of this rattan handicraft. Since Tegalwangi Village was included as a Galmantro Rattan Tourism Village in 2017, the government as an institution which has an active role in developing the rattan handicraft industry in Tegalwangi Village has begun to hold events held in Tegalwangi Village. For example, in 2017 a carnival festival and Galmantro rattan exhibition were included in the CIFEX (Cirebon *International Furniture Expo*) event which was held at the field of Garuda Tegalwangi Football School (Sekolah Sepak Bola or SSB). The CIFEX event was held in collaboration with Dekranasda and the Cirebon Regency Trade Agency.

The inhibiting factors for the development of the rattan handicraft industry are the limitation of capital, poor management, low quality of labor, and scarcity and rising prices of raw materials. The majority of rattan industries in Tegalwangi Village are home industries which are sub-contractors of large

companies. Hence, that capital is still limited and cannot compete with large scale companies. To overcome limitation of capital, sub-contractors borrowed capital from banks with collateral such as house certificates. Nevertheless, borrowing from banks requires long and convoluted requirements, and it encouraged sub-contractors borrowed from loan sharks with substantial interest but easy loan terms.

The limitation of internal capacity in management often becomes significant reason that small entrepreneurs cannot grow its business. In addition, the inability of small businesses to make a balance sheet and business development plans in the long and short term becomes a barrier of the handicraft industry in Tegalwangi Village. To deal with management process, since 1970 a workshop program has been held from the *pilot project* in Tegalwangi Village. One of its programs is management that includes administration. Therefore, these sub-contractors were taught to manage their businesses well.

The low quality of the workforce results in low productivity of industry which makes it difficult for the industry to develop. To improve the quality of the workforce, rattan stakeholders held a pilot project in 1970 in Tegalwangi Village. In this activity, there are training and workshop of production for to improve the skills of craftsmen in the production techniques and rattan handicraft designs. It also can improve the quality of the workforce. In addition, technical guidance (*bimbingan teknis* or *Bimtek*) of Rattan Production Techniques is also done by UPT Rattan Tegalwangi in 2017.

The scarcity of raw materials that occur in Tegalwangi Village is not caused by the low rattan raw material stock, but the high export of raw materials that have good quality. The effect is that the rattan handicraft industry in Tegalwangi Village obtains raw materials with poor quality. Besides, when the rattan handicraft industry in Tegalwangi village developed again after experiencing bankrupt, in 2011, the craftsmen faced the high price of rattan raw materials. It is because the increase in raw material prices was not matched by an increase in the price of rattan handicraft products. The instability of prices and the scarcity of raw materials for rattan handicrafts have pushed craftsmen have to innovate. Then, they also used materials of rattan synthetic (plastic) and combine it with the real rattan. It can be easily obtained, and the selling price of handicrafts is also as high as the original rattan.

## THE INFLUENCE OF RATTAN HANDICRAFT INDUSTRIAL CENTERS

The presence of industry in a region can bring a variety of influences. Rattan handicraft industry in Tegalwangi Village has an influence on the socio-economic life of the society. Some influences of economy are the employment opportunities, the increase of income, and the increase of the standard of living. In the social field, the effect can be seen in the changing role of women.

Rattan handicraft industry in Tegalwangi Village has an influence in the economic field. The surge in demand for rattan handicrafts from the international market made the presence of the rattan handicraft industry provide a lot of progress of economy.

In Tegalwangi Village, there are many home-based rattan handicraft industries which are sub-contractors. It results in the need of labor to produce the handicrafts. Rattan handicraft industry which has begun to develop since 1970 is a labor-intensive industry. The development of the rattan handicraft industry in Tegalwangi Village was followed by an increase in the number of workers. The presence of the rattan handicraft industry in Tegalwangi Village has opened new jobs, especially for villagers from Tegalwangi Village. The jobs that are related to the rattan handicraft industry such as rattan craftsmen, subcontractors, or raw material sellers cause the majority of the population of Tegalwangi Village to be rattan entrepreneurs. Growth of rattan handicraft units/businesses in Tegalwangi Village can be seen in the table below.

**Table 2.** Total of Units/Businesses and Total of Workers in the Rattan Handicraft Industry in Tegalwangi Village during 1973-2016.

No	Year	Business unit	Labor
1	1973	60	205
2	1984	372	3261
3	1989	399	6840
4	2013	178	890
5	2016	283	1359

Source: Sumiati (1992). *Tinjauan Pelaksanaan Sistem Kerjasama Sub - Kontrak dan Industri Rumah Tangga Pengrajin Rattan*, pp. 27 & Data of Potensi Desa Tegalwangi (Tegalwangi Village Potential) 2013, 2016.

The data above shows that there is a fluctuation of total of rattan handicraft business units and the total of workers in the rattan handicraft industry in Tegalwangi Village between 1973 and 2016. The highest number of business units and employment is in 1989 which was the glory of the

**Table 3.** Comparison of Rattan Handicraftsmen Workers' Wages for One Month in Tegalwangi Village and UMK and KHL in Cirebon Regency in 2010-2017

Year	UMK Regency Cirebon	KHL Cirebon	Rattan Handicraftsmen Workers' Wages in a Month
2010	Rp. 825,000.00	Rp. 875,000.00	Rp. 1,200,000.00
2017	Rp. 1,723,578,15	Rp. 2,373,578.00	Rp. 2,400,000.00

Source: Processed from Data UMK in West Java in 2010-2017, KHL Data in Cirebon Regency in Year 2010-2017 and Processed from Interviews with Jakaria and Kustiwa on November 19<sup>th</sup>, 2019

rattan handicraft industry in Tegalwangi Village.

Not only absorbing labor, the presence of the rattan handicraft industry also increases the income of the population. This rattan handicraft brings prosperity for the villagers of Tegalwangi Village. When compared with the Regency Minimum Wage (*Upah Minimum Kabupaten* UMK) and the Decent Living Needs (*Kebutuhan Hidup Layak* or KHL) set in Cirebon District, rattan handicraftsmen can earn more. This is a comparison table of the wages of rattan handicraftsmen workers with the UMK and KHL in Cirebon Regency, which will be presented in the table 3.

The table above shows that the wages of rattan handicraftsmen workers are greater when compared to the UMK and KHL in 2010 and 2017. The income of rattan handicraft workers continues to increase from year to year. With the increase in income, they can use it for their livelihood by completing their basic needs, sending their children to school, owning a decent home and buying electronic equipment to support their lives.

In the social sphere, the effects that emerge can be seen in the changing role of women. Not only being a housewife, but women can also get a role in making a living for the family. The role of women in the rattan handicraft industry is done to increase family income by becoming a handicraftsman. In the process of making rattan handicrafts is still dominated by male workers. Women workers in the rattan handicraft industry only have jobs to do sanding, weaving, and binding. Based on the discussion above it can be seen that there is a change in the role of women in Tegalwangi Village. Women who usually played a role in managing the household started to play role in earning money in 1970 when the rattan handicraft industry began to develop in Tegalwangi Village.

## CONCLUSION

Since the beginning of the growth of the rattan handicraft industry in Tegalwangi Village in 1930, rattan handicrafts have become an exclusive skill for the villagers. The rattan handicraft industry in this village began to develop in the 1970s, which

was marked by the establishment of the Tegalwangi Rattan Handicrafts Cooperative or *Koperasi Kerajinan Rotan Tegalwangi* and the research conducted by the government through the Ministry of Industry on the potential existence of rattan handicraft industrial centers in Tegalwangi Village. The development of the rattan handicraft industry is influenced by supporting factors and inhibiting factors. Supporting factors in the industry are the social relations between rattan entrepreneurs and government support by organizing various rattan handicraft exhibitions. Inhibiting factors in the industry are limitation of capital, limitation of management capacity, low quality of labor, scarcity and rising prices of rattan raw materials, and government policies that do not support the sustainability of the handicraft industry.

The existence of rattan handicraft industrial centers in Tegalwangi Village influence the socio-economic life of the society. Impacts in the economic field are the increase of employment opportunities, income, and the standard of living of the population. The availability of jobs can be seen from the increase in the number of rattan handicraft business units that are able to absorb a lot of workforce in the rattan handicraft industry in Tegalwangi Village. The absorption of labor into the rattan handicraft industry increase the society income which can be used for the welfare of the population by meeting their basic needs, sending their children to school, owning a decent home and buying electronic equipment to support their lives. In the social sphere, the effects can be seen in the changing role of women. In terms of the role of women, the presence of the rattan handicraft industry is very influential. Not only being housewife, but women can also play a role in making a living for the family. Many women work in the rattan handicraft industry in the village. Thus, the presence of the rattan handicraft industry in the village of Tegalwangi gives an increase in income especially to entrepreneurs and handicraftsmen directly and significantly. Therefore, in the economic context, the rattan handicraft industry can be a driving force for the economy in order to increase income as well as the

welfare of the population. Despite the ups and downs in the rattan handicraft industry, in its development, this industry is able to return to increase its productivity.

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