DOI: doi.org/10.21009/ISLLAE.01129

Received: 5 June 2018 Revised: 10 June 2018 Accepted: 14 August 2018 Published: 31 January 2019

Bamboo Root Crafts in Penglumbaran Village Kayuambua Bangli

I Ketut Sudita^{1,a)} Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha¹⁾ ketut.sudita@undiksha.ac.id^{a)}

Abstract

Bamboo root craftsman named I Kadek Sudanco is a self-taught craftsman from the village of Penida Tembuku Bangli. He is now living in Penglumbaran Village which is located in a route between Tampaksiring and Kintamani Bangli tourism objects. He got his artistic talent from his perseverance to learn. With his tenacity and determination to develop his potential, Kadek Sudanco found an idea to process the root of bamboo into works of art that have aesthetic value. Bamboo roots were usually just thrown away or often used as firewood by the people where he used to live; therefore an idea arose to process the roots of bamboo into high-value artwork. In his hand the roots of the bamboo is processed into various forms of craft such as: mask, primitive style sculpture, ashtrays, owls, puppets and many other artistic products. Kadek Sudanco has successfully made unique artistic crafts that have sale value from the material which was seen as useless before. The purpose of this study is to reveal the techniques and ways in which Kadek Sudanco processes the roots of bamboo into works of art, while the benefits that can be obtained from this study are; first, as an in-depth presentation of the existence of works of art based on bamboo which are made in a relatively new ways and techniques, second, this study will as well promote this types of art to the newer and wider audiences. This study can also contribute to give inspiration of innovation and creativity for art students in creating artwork. This research was conducted using qualitative methods. In collecting data, several ways were used, namely interviews, documentation and literature. I Kadek Sudancos works has often been participated in exhibitions and marketed at his own country and abroad. This bamboo-based artwork is very popular with both domestic and foreign tourists. Many of his works decorate hotels, restaurants and others. This bamboo-based artwork is very unique in its shape and artistic, this work is finished with mowilek and varnish. The bamboo root material used for this type of craft is petung and santong bamboo (a reed bamboo or a bamboo with large hole), so it is easy to process. Regarding in getting the raw materials to make his crafts, Kadek Sudanco did not experience any difficulty. It was only that before he can easily obtained the bamboo roots for free now he have to buy them, because the process of finding good material requires a lot of effort.

Keywords: Craft of Bamboo Base

Abstrak

Pengrajin akar bambu bernama I Kadek Sudanco adalah pengrajin otodidak dari desa Penida Tembuku Bangli. Dia sekarang tinggal di Desa Penglumbaran yang terletak di rute antara Tampaksiring dan objek wisata Kintamani Bangli. Dia mendapat bakat artistik dari ketekunannya untuk belajar. Dengan keuletan dan tekadnya untuk mengembangkan potensinya, Kadek Sudanco menemukan ide untuk mengolah akar bambu menjadi karya seni yang memiliki nilai estetika. Akar bambu biasanya hanya dibuang atau sering digunakan sebagai kayu bakar oleh orang-orang di mana ia tinggal; karena itu muncul ide untuk mengolah akar bambu menjadi karya seni bernilai tinggi. Di tangannya akar bambu diolah menjadi berbagai bentuk kerajinan seperti: topeng, patung gaya primitif, asbak, burung hantu, boneka dan banyak produk artistik lainnya. Kadek Sudanco telah berhasil membuat kerajinan artistik unik yang memiliki nilai jual dari bahan yang sebelumnya dianggap tidak berguna. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengungkap teknik dan cara di mana Kadek Sudanco mengolah akar bambu menjadi karya seni, sedangkan manfaat yang dapat diperoleh dari penelitian ini adalah; pertama, sebagai presentasi mendalam tentang keberadaan karya seni berbasis bambu yang dibuat dengan cara dan teknik yang relatif baru, kedua, penelitian ini juga akan mempromosikan jenis seni ini ke khalayak yang lebih baru dan lebih luas. Studi ini juga dapat berkontribusi untuk memberikan inspirasi inovasi dan kreativitas bagi siswa seni dalam menciptakan karya seni. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif. Dalam mengumpulkan data, beberapa cara digunakan, yaitu wawancara, dokumentasi dan literatur. Karya-karya I Kadek Sudanco sering berpartisipasi dalam pameran dan dipasarkan di negaranya sendiri dan di luar negeri. Karya seni berbasis bambu ini sangat populer di kalangan wisatawan domestik dan asing. Banyak karyanya menghiasi hotel, restoran, dan lainnya. Karya seni berbasis bambu ini sangat unik dalam bentuk dan artistiknya, karya ini selesai dengan mowilek dan pernis. Bahan akar bambu yang digunakan untuk kerajinan jenis ini adalah bambu petung dan santong (bambu buluh atau bambu berlubang besar), sehingga mudah untuk diproses. Mengenai mendapatkan bahan baku untuk membuat kerajinannya, Kadek Sudanco tidak mengalami kesulitan. Hanya saja sebelum ia dapat dengan mudah memperoleh akar bambu secara gratis sekarang ia harus membelinya, karena proses mencari bahan yang baik membutuhkan banyak usaha.

Kata Kunci: Kerajinan dari Bambu

INTRODUCTION

Bamboo Roots Craftsman Profile

The Bamboo roots crafts workshop is located in Penglumbaran village, Kayuambua sub-district, Bangli district. This location is located approximately 15 km south of Kintamani tourism object, 15 km from Tampaksiring tourism object, 10 km to the north from Penglipuran tourism objects and 20 km from Bangli city. This bamboo roots crafts is made by a man named I Kadek Sudanco which, by the people who loves and supports his art, he was called Kadek Sudanco. Kadek Sudanco who was born in Banjar Penida, Tembuku village, Tembuku Bangli sub-district, nowhas moved to live in a new place where he can easierto find raw materials and marketing his work. His current place where

he run his art business is very promising. His place is easy to find bycostumersbecause it is located in a quite crowded tourism route. Now Kadek Sudanco is well known among craftsmen because he is often participate in exhibitions and his work is very unique, as evidenced by the many orders from around the country and abroad. Orders are dominated by foreign countries from Europe. Kadek Sudanco is a self-taught artist and because of his perseverance and never give up attitude, now he has employed as many as 6 people to meet up his orders. When an artist or other craftsman experience down, instead he is flooded with orders, and even the buyer is willing to wait long enough (Sudita, 1917, p. 1).

Materials and Tools used

Materials used

Kadek Sudanco has no difficulty in getting raw material for his crafts because Bangli is a centre of bamboo plants. The roots of the bamboo that heuses is petung and santong bamboo (a reed bamboo or a bamboo with large hole). To get the best quality of bamboo roots, he usually pulls out the roots of the bamboo that already cut down. Then he will left the roots just like that for awhile. In the end, he will get good quality bamboo for woven materials and others. This technique also will create roots that are easier to straighten, more fertile as well as grow big and long faster (interview with the craftsmen on August 15, 2017 in his workshop). Other materials used for finishing his product are wood glue, lacquer, mowilex (a kind of mixing varnish with water), as well as bamboo preservatives.

This young man is able to create unique crafts with high artistic and sale value out of material that was seen as useless before. He is also getting ideas from researchers who usually provide designs for his arts, this helps him to make his work more diverse and made by Kadek Sudanco is increasingly known among craft lovers.

Kadek Sudanco often takes part in exhibitions both locally, nationally and internationally. Made Sudanco founded a business named Akah Bali which means Balinese Root because he uses bamboo root, especially the roots of bamboo as the raw material for his craft.

Tools used

To process the bamboo root to become crafts, Kadek Sudanco used some tools, from manual tools to modern equipment (machines). The tools used include:

- 1. Traditional or manual tools such as hoes, crowbars, carving tools, scooters, slugs, axes, saws, cleaver, sandpaper, and brushes
- 2. Machine such as sendsouc, grinder, grafir, electric sandpaper, circle, compressor, spite etc.
- 3. The process of making a statue

The process of making sculptures from bamboo root is very unique and long. First the raw material are broken apart and then sorted which can be used as a sculpture, mask, bird and others and which cannot be used. The bamboo root that can be used then transported to a place to clean the soil, which is done in the river or sprayed with pump water. Whereas those that cannot be used are transported and dried for firewood, as a fuel for drying out the products to be properly dry. This is done by making an oven traditionally. Like a shelf and the burner is placed under it.

After the bamboo material is really clean, the roots are maintained to be intact because this makes the craft more attractive and artistic. Then the drying process is done until dry properly. After that, the process of modelling is formed by looking at the base of the bamboo, looking for models or shapes that can be formed, depending on the shape of the roots of the bamboo.

4. The shape that is produced

The bamboo root can also be made into art such as statues that tell stories with techniques and processes by combining its shapes such as the Arjuna Wiwaha puppet story made from bamboo root. The technique is the object or the character is made one by one like Arjuna, Horseman, horse, umbrella, wheel, train, kober, lelontek and others. Then all of these shapes are assembled and combined using glue and nails. There are also those which were made like old man, supernatural beings who have a very artistic form because they are supported by the appearance of the bamboo. The form of a statue of a primitive person and an astral creature made form bamboo root. There are also motifs which were made from bamboo root such as cigarette ashtrays in a shape of human face complete with moustache and beard and hair.

Bamboo with a short base is made for poultry objects such as owls or rocky ashtrays with mask faces. Masks are also made by splitting bamboo into two using a sensor device and the root is not cut off, so the person who takes care of spliting the bamboo is a professional that understands what can be seen from the appearance of the bamboo base. The items made from small pieces are owls and human head masks as shown below

5. Finishing Processes

The finishing process is the last process that is carried out in several stages, namely the first stage of sanding or refining and then cleaned and then given a layer of mowilek, a kind of preservative and makes shine which mixes with water, there is also a use of lacquer.

REFERENCES

- Achyadi, Y. (1974). Indonesia Art and Crafts. Departement of Information Republic of Indonesia
- Agus, S., Yan Yan, S. (2002). Sejarah dan Perkembangan Desain & Dunia Kesenirupaan di Indonesia. Bandung: ITB
- Apri, N., Penny, R., Sutopo, P. (2010). Peningkatan Produksi Kelompok Pengrajin Kipas di Jipangan Melalui Konsep Proses Produksi Terpadu.

Badan Pusat Statistik. (2010). Bali Dalam Angka 2010.

Bangun, S.C. (2000). Kritik Seni Rupa. Bandung: ITB

- Dharsono, S. (2007). Kritik Seni. Bandung: Rekayasa Sains.
- Dharsono, S. (2017). Seni Rupa Modern Edisi Revisi. Bandung: Rekayasa Sains.
- Deddy, I. (2017). Paradigma pendidikan Seni. Bantul, Yogyakarta: Thafa Media.
- Departemen Pendidikan Nasional. (2008). Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia Pusat Bahasa Edisi Keempat. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama
- Departemen Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Republik Indonesia. (2009). Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia No. 10 Tahun 2009 tentang Kepariwisataan.
- Departemen Perdagangan Republik Indonesia. (2008). Pengembangan Ekonomi Kreatif Indonesia 2025: Rencana Pengembangan Ekonomi Kreatif Indonesia 2009 2025.
- Departement of Information Republik of Indonesia. (1974). Art and Crafts in Indonesia.
- Departement of Information Republik Indonesia.
- Direktorat Pembinaan Pendidikan Masyarakat Dirtjen Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini, Non formal dan Informal Kemdiknas. (2011). Keaksaraan dasar dan Keaksaraan Usaha Mandiri. Jakarta: Kemdiknas.
- Djelantik, A.A.M. (1999). Estetika Sebuah Pengantar Masyrakat Seni Pertunjukan Indonesia. Bandung: Masyarakat Seni Pertunjukan Indonesia.
- Faisal, N. (1995). Format-format Penelitian Sosial Dasar-dasar dan Aplikasi. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Heny, P. (2009). Perkembangan Desain dan Proses Produksi Kerajinan Kayu di Desa Batokan Kasiman Bojonegoro. Jurusan Seni Rupa, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Semarang.
- Huberman, A.B., Miles M.B. (1992). Analisis Data Kualitatif (Terjemahan). Jakarta: UI Press.
- Jim, S. (2001). Nyoman Nuarta. Jakarta: Jayakarta Agung Offset.
- Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian. (2011). Pokok-Pokok Masterplan Percepatan dan Perluasan Pembangunan Ekonomi Indonesia tahun 2011-2025 disampaikan dalam Rakernas Kementerian KUKM tanggal 14 Mei 2011 di Jakarta.
- Marianto, D.M. (2017). Art & Live Force in a Quantum Perspective. Yogyakarta: Institut Seni Indonesia.
- Nooryam, B. (2008). Kritik Seni Wacana Apresiasi dan Kreasi. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Soemarjadi, dkk. (1991/1992). Pendidikan Ketrampilan. Departemen Pendidikandan Kebudayaan Direktorat Jendral Pendidikan Tinggi Proyek Pembinaan Tenaga Kependidikan 1991/1992.
- Sudita, I. K. dkk. (1917). Ekonomi Kreatif Berbasis Warga Belajar dalam Bentuk Seni Kerajinan Bali dengan Pendekatan One Village One Product (OVOP). Singaraja: Pelangi Printing.
- Sugiharto B. (2013). Untuk Apa Seni. Bandung: Matahari.
- Susanto, M. (2011). Diksi Rupa Kumpulan Istilah dan Gerakan Seni Rupa. Yogyakarta, Bali: Dicti Art Lab & Djagad Art House.
- Suparwoko. (2010). Pengembangan Ekonomi Kreatif Sebagai Penggrak Industri Pariwisata, Simposium Nasional 2010: Menu Purworejo Dinamis dan Kreatif. UNDP. 2008. Creative Economy Report 2008.
- Umar, K. (1981). Seni Tradisi Masyarakat Dokumentasi Sinematik Pusat Kesenian Jakarta Seri Esnike 3. Jakarta: Senar Harapan.

Pangestu, M. E. (2008). Pengembangan Ekonomi Kreatif Indonesia 2025, disampaikan dalam Konvensi Pengembangan Ekonomi Kreatif 2009-2015 yang diselenggarakan pada Pekan Produk Budaya Indonesia 2008, JCC, 4-8 Juni 2008.

Wesnawa, A., dkk. (2011). Pengembangan Potensi Pariwisata Berkelanjutan Bagi Peningkatan Kehidupan Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat pada Koridor Bali sebagai Pintu Gerbang Pariwisata Nasional. Laporan Penelitian MP3EI.