

SOCIALISATION OF TABLECLOTHS PRODUCTION WITH ECOPRINT BATIK IN SDN 2 BATUAJI, RINGINREJO, KEDIRI

Waqiddatul Sholikhah^{1*}, Vika Faiza Rahma¹, Wildan Aip Ridhallah¹, Lia Kusumaning Tyas¹, Hana Alisa²

¹ UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta,

² IAIN Kediri

* waqiddatulsholikhah@gmail.com

Abstract - *Batuaji Village is one of the areas included in the green zone, where 70 percent of the existing land is in the form of plantations or agriculture. Thus the majority of people have income by relying on their agricultural products. but with the potential that exists, the community has not been able to utilize its potential properly. The making of tablecloths with ecoprint batik carried out by students and teachers at SDN 2 Batuaji which was initiated by Collaboration KKN students at UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta and IAIN Kediri is one of the breakthroughs to increase creativity and ability in the art of batik among schools, especially at SDN 2 Batuaji. The output of implementing the practice of making ecoprint batik is creating student creativity from an early age and being able to make good use of the potential around them. while this implementation can make people, especially at the education level, more literate about their artistic creativity and be able to make the best use of the potential of natural resources while maintaining the preservation of a green environment, which is basically SDN 2 Batuaji which has an adiwiyata concern program. The results of the first socialization of making ecoprint batik Adding insight for teachers and second students, training students' creativity from the third early age is the first step to be able to take advantage of the potential that exists, especially in Batuaji Village.*

Keywords : *Socialization, Ecoprint, SDN 2 Batuaji*

1. INTRODUCTION

The survival of the surrounding community is greatly benefited by the fertility of Batuaji village. This is evidenced by the number of farmers who dominate the employment sector of the community. In addition, the size of the agricultural land supports the community's ability to properly manage the land, which has a high utility value through the planting of various crops. Almost half of the area of Batuaji village is agricultural land. So it's no wonder that there are so many plants that colour the agricultural roads.

In addition, the Kediri District Administration has adopted a policy to encourage the younger generation to pay more attention to nature and the environment. This policy is particularly applied in educational institutions, namely in the form of the Adiwiyata School Movement, where every school, whether primary, junior high, vocational, high school and so on, is given socialisation on waste management and the environment (Achmad Saichu, 2022). The policy aims to shape the students' character by learning to care for the environment. SDN Batuaji 2, Kediri is an example of a school where students are taught the importance of preserving the environment. However, this institution only focuses on conservation, which is socialised to its students. They forget about creativity in using nature as a work of art.

The problem of the importance of knowing how to use natural resources (HR) at SDN Batuaji 2 Primary School has led Collaborative KKN students from UIN Sunan Kalijaga and IAIN Kediri to take the initiative to provide training in the form of making Ecoprint Batik using the main ingredients from local plants. Ecoprint (Hikmah, Retnasari, and Indonesia 2020) is an environmentally friendly batik artwork that uses natural dyes found in plants. The production of ecoprint batik has its own method of technical implementation. There are two methods that are generally used in the production of ecoprint batik, namely the technique of pounding (beating) and the technique of steaming (steaming) (Asmara and Meilani 2020). Since the objects of training conducted by this collaborative KKN group are children, the pounding technique is considered easier for the objects and empowerment agents to understand.

Related activities and empowerment are also being carried out on a large scale and written about by various groups in Indonesia. Some of the existing literature facts we focus on 3 trends. First, the focus of research studies is on digital marketing by using unique and authentic ecoprinting batik training as more bargaining power for the community (Isnaini 2019; Setyaningrum and Purwanti 2020). Second, the focus of this research has a trend in ecoprinting training only as a learning media practice, usually such activities conducted in educational institutions by teachers as a motor for the creativity of children (Istifadhoh, Wardah, and Stikoma 2022 ; Nurohim, Zazuli, and Hidayah 2020). Thirdly, there is a deeper trend towards the exploitation of the natural potential that is present in an area. This ecoprint training is carried out by empowerment groups as an effort to empower the community to see and develop the

village's potential (Harjito, Qurrat 'Aini, and Kulsum 2022) Source et al. 2022) (Imamah and Wijaya 2023) (Sifaunajah, Tulusiawati, and Af'idah 2020).

Of these three tendencies, the research and empowerment work carried out by the KKN Collaborative Group is only a complement to the existing focus of research. Our programme focuses on those studying at Adiwiyata institutions. In addition, the focus of this programme is also intended to be a catalyst for teachers to engage in the learning process. As an asset-based community development effort, the materials used are naturally the natural potential that exists in Batuaji Village. The aim is to raise awareness of the many natural assets that can be utilised.

This work programme for the training of ecoprinting was carried out at the SDN Batuaji 2 school, which is an Adiwiyata school. The programme carried out is socialising, which is then continued by practising how to make it. Socialisation is a process of initial understanding in relation to the understanding, advantages and disadvantages, materials used as well as the function or purpose of the ecoprint-making training. The next stage is the practice of making ecoprint batik with students and teachers at SDN Batuaji 2.

The implementation of this ecoprint training programme is certainly based on strong observations of the problems and potentials of the village. The observation process used as a method to observe the village provides data about the village's assets. This data can be used and developed by the cooperation of KKN UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta and IAIN Kediri. One of the empowerment programmes is the production of ecoprint batik. This is done in cooperation with the educational institution SDN Adiwiyata 2 Batuaji. This training programme is expected to trigger the children's creativity in understanding the village's potential and assets, which will be further developed in the future.

2. METHOD

The method used in this programme is the Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) method, which is an approach method by mapping existing assets as a process for implementing ecoprint batik making through in-depth observation followed by socialisation and support in implementing ecoprint batik making in SDN Batuaji 2 District, Ringinrejo, Kediri Regency. The ABCD method is used as an effort to understand and identify the strengths of the assets owned by the community. This is done to identify possible changes that can be made. The assets referred to in this method are of course not only personal, human or physical assets that are owned. Rather, it is an understanding of the existence of broader assets, namely social, environmental, natural and cultural assets.

There are five stages in the ABCD method as part of the student empowerment approach process. The five stages are, first, discovering, which is the process of finding and identifying the assets possessed by the students, both by observing and interviewing. Second, Dreaming, which is the process of setting goals to be achieved

from the results of identifying the assets found. Third, to design, which is a process of planning a programme from the assets that have been found and the objectives that have been formulated. Fourth is definition, which is the determination of the implementation of the programme that has been designed. Fifth, destiny, is implementing the programme at a predetermined time with technical assistance and evaluating the results of activities.

In the implementation of the five stages that will be carried out by collaborative KKN students at UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta and IAIN Kediri in the implementation of the ABCD method as follows, they are First, observation through the observation of conditions and environment and the identification of SDN Batuaji assets 2. Second, determination of performance targets with the assets of SDN Batuaji 2. Third, make a programme design of asset excellence that will become an opportunity. There are changes to Batuaji 2 Primary School students. Fourth, by holding a meeting with the parties involved to determine the implementation date of the existing programme design. Fifth, Technical and evaluation monitoring to see how far the program has progressed and to identify any significant changes from pre-program to post-program.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From a geographical point of view, Kediri Regency is directly bordered on the southern side by Blitar and Tulungagung Districts, one of which is Ringinrejo sub-district, which is located in the southernmost sub-district and borders on Blitar Regency. Ringinrejo sub-district is one of the areas in Kediri Regency that has a soil texture that is of the grey-brown regosol type. Mt. Kelud is located on the eastern side of Ringinrejo District (Rizkiyani and Lutfiyana 2017). Regosol soil is a type of fertile soil that comes from the weathering of volcanic ash from volcanoes (Haryono 2018). Batuaji is one of the villages in Ringinrejo subdistrict that also has a grey-brown soil structure, so the soil in Batuaji village is very fertile and suitable for all types of plants.



Source: BTC PACE

Given the existing fertility of the soil, the Batuaji are free to plant whatever they want without having to worry that the plants won't grow well. This is because in some areas it is necessary to plant at the same time to minimize the presence of pests, resulting in plants with lower fertility. Batuaji village also has a river that flows through it and is usually used by the residents to irrigate their agricultural land. Apart from the good soil fertility, Batuaji village is also part of the green zone, the green zone itself can be interpreted to mean that 70 per cent is used for open land, which is used for planting and agriculture. The land in the Green Zone is used to preserve the environment and is one of the efforts to preserve biodiversity and to maintain a healthy ecosystem. This existence should be used by the community in a way that does not destroy the existing natural resources. KKN students from UIN Sunan Kalijaga and IAIN Kediri worked together to make careful observations about environmental sustainability in Batuaji village. They also explored the potential that could be developed and then initiated the creation of ecoprint batik.

Ecoprinting is a way of processing fabrics through the use of different types of plants, such as flowers and leaves, which can be used to bring out natural colours. According to Saraswati and Sulandjari, ecoprinting is the activity of moving patterns of leaves and flowers onto the surface of fabrics which have been treated to remove layers of wax and microscopic dirt on the fabric, making it easier for the plant dyes to penetrate (Setyorini 2021). Meanwhile, according to Waluyo, ecoprinting is a technique that uses plant media in the form of flowers and leaves as the base material to impart colour and form motifs to fabric. According to Kharisma and Septiana, ecoprinting is a way of decorating cloth using different plants by using colors from natural plants. Based

on some of these descriptions, it can be concluded that ecoprinting is a technique in the production of batik that uses natural dyes from plants, which are then used to create unique motifs and patterns from these plants so as to produce works that are beautiful and of high artistic value.

The production of ecoprint batik is still something foreign to the Kediri community, especially in the Batuaji region. This is a breakthrough for the students to discover the potential that exists in Batuaji hamlet. Because basically in urban communities making ecoprint batik is often used to reduce existing waste and making ecoprint batik is an environmentally friendly alternative because it doesn't use synthetic or artificial dyes, the natural colouring in making ecoprint batik comes from leaves as well as plants and organic materials. other. The results of the observations and observations of the students who then initiated the making of ecoprint batik with tablecloth media using existing plants to train creativity and gross motor skills in children at an early age.

Implementation of Ecoprint Batik Making Service

SDN Batuaji 2 is one of the primary schools in Ringinrejo District that has an Adiwiyata programme. This programme is concerned with the implementation of environmental education in order to create an environmentally friendly school. There are four aspects of an environmentally friendly school at SDN Batuaji 2, namely the existence of a plan that creates school policies and regulations, the existence of adequate facilities and infrastructure that support all the activities that are carried out, the existence of environmental education subjects in the school curriculum, and the participation of all citizens. Schools in any activity that cares for the environment. Environmental school culture activities at SDN Batuaji 2 School take the form of routine and non-routine activities, non-physical and physical activities, in-school and out-of-school activities carried out by the school in the process of implementing environmental school culture. These activities are a reflection of the activities of the Adiwiyata school, which has environmental protection programmes in place as part of its daily activities.

An environmentally school culture is an important aspect, because this culture has been chosen by the school and gives the school unique characteristics that differentiate SDN Batuaji 2 from other schools. Therefore, it needs to be preserved so that it does not disappear and continues to function. Schools are the right place to develop children's environmental awareness from early childhood. The students of KKN, in cooperation with UIN Sunan Kalijaga and IAIN Kediri, have initiated the practice of making eco-print batik using table cloths at SDN 2 Batuaji. The following are the stages of the implementation of activities for the production of ecoprint batik.

| No | Activity | Explanation | Target |
|----|-----------------|--|---|
| 1. | Socialization | To provide material on the meaning of ecoprint batik and what techniques are used in the making of ecoprint batik as well as the tools and materials that are needed in the process of making ecoprint batik | Teacher |
| 2. | Planning | Preparation of materials and tools that will be used in the ecoprint batik process | Teachers and students |
| 3. | Implementati on | The Ecoprint batik making training was carried out in the company of teachers and students from the Collaborative KKN, UIN Sunan Kalijaga and IAIN Kediri | Students grade 4 ,5 and 6 |
| 4. | Evaluation | The Ecoprint batik making training was carried out in the company of teachers and students from the Collaborative KKN, UIN Sunan Kalijaga and IAIN Kediri. | Teachers, Collaborative KKN Students at UIN Sunan Kalijaga and IAIN Kediri and students |

Community service activities are carried out in several stages. These include the preparation, implementation and evaluation stages. In the preparation stage, the students of the Collaborative KKN determine the objectives, goals and methods of implementation to achieve the goals. These stages are, Preparation Stage, in this stage the Collaborative KKN students carry out a preliminary survey to find out the condition of the activity site by analysing the condition of the site that is going to be used, the condition of the students at the school that are going to be trained, and by preparing a plan of the activities that are going to be carried out. In this initial stage, the students of Collaborative KKN carried out a visit to SDN Batuaji 2, Ringinrejo District, Kediri Regency. They introduced themselves to the headmaster and the whole teachers' council and then discussed the socialisation activities and the implementation of the ecoprint batik activities.

Stages of material delivery in terms of understanding of ecoprint and introduction of what materials are needed, tools for ecoprint batik techniques. The content of the material presented on ecoprint batik with the hitting/pounding technique was explained by means of the lecture method and supported by the power point presentation. Afterwards, the tools and materials and the processes that will be performed in the production of ecoprint batik with the hitting/pounding technique will be introduced. Direct socialisation and presentation of the materials for the production of ecoprints. The activity of presentation of materials was carried out at the beginning,

before the implementation of the practice of ecoprint batik making. This activity was not carried out directly with the pupils, but with the teacher's council. The aim of this socialization activity is to provide teachers with new knowledge and insights, especially in the use of natural resources in the environment around the school, in line with the implementation of the school curriculum with an environmental culture, which is one of the goals of Adiwiyata School.

The practice of making ecoprint batik using the punch/pound technique begins with the distribution of cloth for each class, starting with class 5, then class 4, and finally the implementation of ecoprint batik practice by class 6, before the practical implementation begins with an explanation of how to differentiate and identify types of fabric. Fabric fibres that can give good results in making ecoprint batik, after selecting the fabric, proceed to soaking the fabric in alum solution to open the pores of the fabric so that the fabric can absorb the leaf dye optimally. This is followed by the process of drying the fabric that has been soaked in the alum solution.

Leaves are the main ingredient in the Ecoprint Batik technique. Leaves can be collected from the surroundings. At this stage, you should know which leaves have strong colors and can be used for making batik. The choice of the leaves also needs to be right so that the colour of the leaves can be transferred well to the fabric that you intend to use. There are a number of things to keep in mind during the selection of the leaves. Firstly, fresh leaves so that the leaves are sharper and the resulting colour is brighter (Maryuningsih et al. 2022). secondly, contains tannins to produce good colour because tannins act as natural dyes such as eucalyptus leaves, etc. thirdly, the thickness of the leaves, in this case the thickness of the thin or thick leaves is a consideration in the selection, too thin or too thick will affect the results.

Socialisation of making Ecoprint Batik

Socialisation material on the use of plants as natural materials in the production of ecoprint batik was presented by a student from UIN Sunan Kalijaga. The event was held on the 9th of August 2023 in the classroom of the 4th grade of SDN 2 Batuaji at 09.45 - 10.30 am and was attended by the headmaster and the class teachers. They revealed that the production of ecoprint batik was the first thing that they had ever heard of and that they did not yet understand how it was made. This socialisation was only attended by SDN 2 Batuaji teachers to ensure that it remained conducive, so that later the teachers themselves would explain to the students according to their classes what equipment and materials are needed to make ecoprint batik. There are a number of printing techniques that are part of the Ecoprint process :

- a. Batik.Pounding is a technique for making ecoprint batik by hitting it with a hammer or a blunt object, which is then pounded on a piece of cloth that already has plastic and leaves or flowers on it.
- b. Steaming is a technique in which batik is made by steaming it with the use of a pan. The steaming technique requires a number of long and complicated

processes in order to produce the desired colour. In order for the resulting colour to blend with the desired fabric, this technique requires creativity and high skill. To ensure that the process is successful and the resulting colours do not fade easily, Ecoprint Batik activists usually have their own secrets.



Source: Field Documentation.

Implementing the socialisation on how to make ecoprint batik was warmly welcomed by the class teachers and headmasters, as it was basically something new for the institution. This can also train the creativity of the students. This can be seen from the enthusiasm of the students who were happy to listen to the training given by Collaborative KKN students from UIN Sunan Kalijaga and IAIN Kediri using tablecloths as a medium. The choice of tablecloth as a medium was due to its square shape with a size of 1x1, which allowed working together, which could promote cooperation between groups. After the socialisation, the teachers informed the students, especially grades 4,5,

The uniqueness of this ecoprinting technique is that the colours and patterns produced are based on the natural materials used. However, even though they use the same types of natural materials and the same techniques, a product with another product that has been produced using the same ecoprint technique also has a different uniqueness. This gives the ecoprinting technique a high artistic value. The motifs and colours of the cloth produced by making batik using the ecoprinting technique have unique characteristics and their own motifs, because the resulting motifs will be different and unpredictable, even though they use the same production technique and the same types of flowers and leaves. The type of fabric, dyeing and fixing processes also have an effect on the final result of ecoprint batik.

Training in the production of tablecloths using the beating technique

The production of ecoprint batik is dependent on the availability of the main raw materials, namely plants or leaves found around SDN 2 Batuaji. Previously, the teachers were socialised in selecting the leaves to be used for batik, which were later passed on by the class teachers and given to the students to bring to the ecoprint

batik training. Prior to the training, the KKN students had made observations of the environment around the primary school and the residents' houses with regard to the selection of leaves that were readily available.

On the 11th of August 2023, an exercise on making tablecloths using ecoprint batik was carried out in classes 4 and 5 at SDN 2 Batuaji. 64 students from grades 4, 5 and 6 participated. The production of ecoprint table cloths will be done in several batches. The first batch was started by the 4th grade and was followed by the 5th and 6th grades. The implementation of Ecoprint Batik at SDN 2 Batuaji was as follows: the teachers prepared tablecloths to be used by the students for practising, then the students were asked to bring a pestle or hammer and some leaves were used for batik.

The first step in practicing batik by the students is to prepare the materials that will be used, namely tablecloths, mortar/hammer, leaves and plastic. The students also brought leaves that they had modelled for their class teachers, such as cassava leaves, papaya leaves, mango leaves, nail leaves and various other plants that are easily found around. They will have to do some work with the leaves and other plant material. The process of the ecoprinting activity begins with the identification of the flowers and leaves that the students have brought with them. The students choose and identify the flowers and leaves, which are then placed on the cloth according to the students' creativity, after the leaves and flowers have been identified on the cloth and then covered with clear coloured plastic. The clear plastic covered leaves are then beaten with a hammer/press to create unique and beautiful colours and designs on the fabric.



Source: Field Documentation

Next, using a pestle or hammer prepared and accompanied by their KKN friends, the students beat the leaves on the prepared cloth. The beating is done with the blunt side of the pestle or hammer and in the same direction, starting with beating the leaves from the bottom to the top or vice versa. This is necessary to maintain the neatness of the leaf motifs that are transferred to the intended fabric. Besides, the force of the beating must also be stable so that the fabric used does not break. But this also depends on the medium or thickness of the fabric used.



Source: Field Documentation

The next stage is finishing when the desired motif has been made or the beating of the cloth is finished, followed by drying briefly to dry the cloth that has just finished making the motif with ecoprint batik, followed by preparing alum powder which is then mixed with water so that it dissolves. and finally dip the cloth in an alum solution to lock the colour of the cloth so that it doesn't fade easily when washed frequently.



Source: Field Documentation

The production of ecoprint batik using the pounding technique was completed to the final stage, although there were some obstacles at the end of the production, namely the result that some of the cloth had holes because the children were too excited when pounding, so the cloth had holes, but this did not change the smile on their faces. Making ecoprint batik using the punching technique has worked well. This is because the punching technique is very easy to do, especially for children. The types of plants that are used produce strong marks with colours and shapes that vary according to the

pigments that are contained in them. This is inextricably linked to the creativity of the pupils, who have arranged the flowers and leaves according to their own creations. Ecoprinting using the pounding technique is easy to do. However, the resulting marks are less durable if the fabric is washed too often. The steaming and boiling techniques produce a more durable mark. However, they require more tools and materials, which means higher costs and skills. This activity can be used to enhance the creativity of the students at Batuaji 2 Primary School as an alternative to working with wet leaf and flower waste, which has previously only been waste that can be turned into various useful items.

Indicators of programme performance the socialisation was carried out on 9th August 2023 in class 4 at SDN 2 Batuaji in the presence of the class teachers and lasted 45 minutes. this was followed by the practice of making ecoprint batik tablecloths using the pounding technique by students of SDN 2 Batuaji classes 4, 5 and 6 on 11th August 2023. Indicators of the program's success are the enthusiasm of the teachers and students, who are very enthusiastic about preparing the equipment and materials to be used, and the creativity of the children, who are free to imagine how to use the motifs on the sheets they each brought.

| No. | State Before | Condition After |
|-----|---|---|
| 1. | The existence of ecoprint Batik is still rarely found. | SDN 2 Batuaji is starting to get to know ecoprint batik making |
| 2. | The homeroom teacher who often teaches in class so that the students get bored. | The students were enthusiastic about carrying out the practice of making tablecloths. |
| 3. | Local resource potential that has not been utilized properly. | Institution of SDN 2 Batuaji which began to take advantage of local potential. |
| 4. | village communities who do not utilize the surrounding potential | 1. The community can take advantage of the potential starting by helping children with their work at school. |
| 5. | People are too indifferent to the existence of existing natural resources. | 2. People are starting to look at the potential of local resources by paying attention to the types of plants that can be used to make ecoprint batik |

The output of the socialisation to the practice of making tablecloths with ecoprint batik is to stimulate the creativity of the students from an early age, so that the children's gross motor skills develop well. A form of respect for nature, because the method used in making ecoprint batik uses organic materials. In addition, the awareness of the teachers and guardians of the students should be raised. They should be more sensitive to the potential of the environment so that it can be used in the best possible way and as an economic opportunity for future actors. UMKM will be able to utilise their potential to the fullest extent possible.

Sustainable Impact of The Program

The knowledge, experience and creativity of the teachers and students at SDN 2 Batuaji can be increased through socialisation and the practice of implementing ecoprint batik. The potential of SDN 2 Batuaji, which has the title of Adiwiyata Concern, can be used as much as possible, so that there is a balance. The village of Batuaji itself is one of the villages in the green zone, so the level of fertility of the soil is high and can be utilised in the best possible way without damage to the environment which is already in place.

The excellent work programme initiated by KKN students in collaboration with UIN Sunan Kalijaga and IAIN Kediri has a sustainable impact that can later be used to develop the curriculum of SDN 2 Batuaji in order to increase student creativity. Sustainable empowerment efforts for the Batuaji village community are all objectives of the activity programme. An understanding of the problems, assets and potential of the village that can be developed both institutionally and independently is the sustainable empowerment programme in question. With the socialisation and practice done at SDN 2 Batuaji, it can be used as a first step for the surrounding community and other educational institutions to follow or imitate existing ones that can train children's gross motor skills and creativity at an early age

4. CONCLUSION

The socialisation activities initiated by the students of the Collaborative KKN are based on the existence of a rich and diverse natural resource base.

This activity is aimed at maximising the benefits of the plants that are commonly found in the village of Batuaji, Kediri. The large amount of plant waste that is burnt and has no use value moves the hearts and minds of Collaborative KKN members to use it in a high use product. Therefore, the start of this activity was the mobilisation of teachers and students in SDN 2 Batuaji, Ringinrejo District, Kediri Regency.

The product results can be used as an example for the development of an entrepreneurship and arts and culture curriculum at SDN 2 Batuaji, in an effort to increase student creativity and keep pace with current developments. Both headmasters and teachers need to improve and update their knowledge and skills so that students at SDN 2 Batuaji do not feel left behind by the times and technology. This

is a form of effort to improve the quality of students. Students who are able to compete both locally and nationally with their academic and nonacademic achievements. The students of KKN hope that through this activity they will be able to increase the creativity of the students in utilising the potential around them.

REFERENCE

- Asmara, Anja Dwita, and Sarasati Meilani. 2020. "Penerapan Teknik Ecoprint Pada Dedaunan." *Jurnal Pengabdian Seni* 1, no. 2: 16–26. <https://journal.isi.ac.id/index.php/JPS/article/view/4706/1957>.
- Hariyono, Mochamad Irwan. 2018. "Kajian Pemanfaatan Toponim Untuk Peningkatan Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Daerah." *Seminar Nasional Geomatika* 2, no. September 2017: 463. <https://doi.org/10.24895/sng.2017.2-0.442>.
- Harjito, Bambang, Mefta Rizki Qurrat 'Aini, and Elvina Rahayu Umi Kulsum. 2022. "Pelatihan Ecoprint Dan TieDye Bagi Warga Berkebutuhan Khusus Desa Ngrecu Weru Sukoharjo." *Dinamisia : Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 6, no. 3: 678–84. <https://doi.org/10.31849/dinamisia.v6i3.10135>.
- Hikmah, Alima Rohmatul, Dian Retnasari, and Di Indonesia. 2020. "Ecoprint Sebagai Alternatif Peluang Usaha Fashion Yang Ramah Lingkungan."
- Imamah, Fauziyah, and Riko Setya Wijaya. 2023. "Digital Marketing Rajut Dan Ecoprint 'Yeera Collection' Kelurahan Surabaya Pendampingan Digital Marketing Terhadap UMKM Rajut Dan Ecoprint 'Yeera Collection' Kelurahan Wonorejo, Kecamatan Rungkut, Kota Surabaya Usaha Mikro, Kecil, Dan Menengah (U) 01: 75–84.
- Isnaini, Wildanul. 2019. "Pelatihan Pengutan Brand Serta Penggunaan Digital Marketing Bagi Kelompok Batik Sariwarni Kabupaten Madiun." *Jurnal Pengabdian Dan Pengembangan Masyarakat* 2, no. 2: 305. <https://doi.org/10.22146/jp2m.49046>.
- Istifadhoh, Nurul, Irdatul Wardah, and Triyas Stikoma. 2022. "Pemanfaatan Digital Marketing Pada Pelaku Usaha Batik." *Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 5, no. 2: 147–52.
- Jaryono, Ary Yunanto, Achmad Sujadi dan Dadang Iskandar. 2022. "Prosiding Seminar Nasional Dan Call for Papers Purwokerto Pelatihan Digital Marketing Guna Meningkatkan Kualitas Produk Dan Perluasan Pemasaran Pada Umkm 'C' Meymodiste' Produk Ecoprint Yang Ramah Lingkungan Prosiding Seminar Nasional Dan Call for Pape," 246–53.
- Maryuningsih, Yuyun, Novianti Muspiroh, Siti Sholeha, Annis Maemunah, and Rizki

- Sukma Wijaya. 2022. "Pelatihan Ecoprint Sebagai Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Kreatif Bagi Calon Pengusaha Dengan Pendekatan ABCD Models." *Jurnal Indonesia Mengabdi* 3, no. 2: 36–43. <https://doi.org/10.30599/jimi.v3i2.1317>.
- Nurohim, Agus Imam Zazuli, and Fitria Fatichatul Hidayah. 2020. "Membangun Desa Ekonomi Mandiri Melalui Batik Eco- Print Di Rejosari Kabupaten Kudus." *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Unimus* 3: 68–76.
- Rizkiyani, Fifit, and Faza Lutfiyana. 2017. "Darkness of Love as Portrayed in Ernest Hemingway's Hills Like White Elephant." *Journal of English Language Studies* 2, no. 2: 132–40. <https://doi.org/10.30870/jels.v2i2.2241>.
- Setyaningrum, Fery, and Siwi Purwanti. 2020. "Pelatihan Pembuatan Batik Ecoprint Sebagai Media Pembelajaran IPA Bagi Guru SD Di PCM Berbah." *Seminar Nasional Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 1, no. 2: 79–88. <https://ojs.unm.ac.id/semnaslpm/article/view/18284>.
- Setyorini, Endah. 2021. "Peningkatan Kemampuan Belajar Klasifikasi Makhluk Hidup Dengan Media Ecoprint." *Jurnal Jaringan Penelitian Pengembangan Penerapan Inovasi Pendidikan (Jarlitbang)*, 9–16. <https://doi.org/10.59344/jarlitbang.v7i1.75>.
- Sifaunajah, Agus, Chyntia Tulusiawati, and Lum'atul Af'idah. 2020. "Pengembangan Kerajinan Batik Dengan Teknik Ecoprint Bersama Organisasi Karang Taruna Dan IPNU-IPPNU Desa Barongsawahan." *Jumat Keagamaan: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat* 1, no. 1: 16–20. http://ejournal.unwaha.ac.id/index.php/abdimas_agama/article/view/1061. <https://www.kedirikota.go.id/p/dalamberita/14684/tiga-school-di-kota-kediriberpeluang-raih-predikat-adiwiyata-provinsi>