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Community Service Eco-Pounding Brajan Village, Brajan District,
Mojosongo District, Boyolali District

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Abstract

Eco Pounding is a fabric dyeing technique that uses natural materials such as leaves, flowers or twigs to create fabric designs. In this technique, natural materials are pounded onto the fabric with a hammer so that the color or design produced on the fabric matches the original texture or shape of the natural materials used. Eco-pounding is an eco-printing technique that uses natural materials to create designs on fabric, and this technique is very easy to do and uses materials that can be found nearby. The Shibori Arashi dyeing technique is a fabric dyeing technique that uses binding and dyeing to determine the motif on the fabric. In this technique, the fabric is patterned according to a pre-made pattern, then wrinkled according to the pattern, and then tied tightly with rope or rubber. The cloth is then dyed with indigo leaf dye. Shibori Arashi dyeing usually produces striped designs.

Keywords: eco pounding, natural materials, leaves

1. INTRODUCTION

The eco-print hammering technique is a fabric dyeing process that utilizes direct contact between colored, pigmented plant parts and certain fabric media (Fidiana et al., 2020). In this technique, leaves or flowers are pounded onto the fabric with a hammer and then covered with plastic to extract color pigments and adhere to the fabric. This hammering technique produces leaf-shaped designs. The hammer is used to strike the leaves, which are placed on a cloth covered with plastic to extract the pigment. The pounding technique starts from the edge of the leaf, then follows the groove, stem, leaf. The ecoprint technique provides an alternative textile production to reduce the impact of environmental pollution. This technique does not use machines or chemicals, but is more environmentally friendly. Therefore, the researchers consider the pounding technique to be very interesting, simple, safe and suitable for use in children's learning.

One of the activities that can enhance the creativity of young children is the Ecoprint Technique. The Ecoprint technique is a dyeing technique that uses natural raw materials, the dye absorbed will blend with the fibers in the fabric (Wirawan & Alvin, 2019). Any plant has the potential to be used as a fabric dye, including leaves and flowers. Many activities that encourage creativity in young children use experimental methods or use chemicals, but with this Ecoprint technique, which has several types, there is one that does not use chemicals, so it is safe for young children. The advantage of natural materials for children is that they can explore and improve all aspects of their abilities. Natural materials can be used in learning to stimulate aspects of children's development (Putri et al., 2023).

The use of natural materials is a characteristic of the Ecoprint technique. Ecoprint has 3 types, namely; (1) hammering technique, (2) boiling technique, (3) steaming technique. There are many kinds of activities that children can do to develop their thinking and imagination through experimentation, but with chemicals. Chemicals have become an inseparable part of our lives, part of our activities, and are also used to prevent and control diseases. The benefits are countless, but on the other hand, chemicals can also endanger our

lives and poison our environment. Therefore, early childhood learning activities that contain chemical elements are better supervised by teachers or other people (Siregar et al., 2019).

2. METHODOLOGY

The method of community service in Brajan Village, Brajan Village, Mojosongo District, Boyolali Regency is to gather TPA children to carry out eco-pounding training. This eco-pounding is done using 30x35 tote bag media. Eco-pounding uses types of plants: teak leaves, guava leaves, ornamental plants, kenikir, small papaya leaves and plants around the house. Previously, this TPA had never had a community service that motivated children to work and be creative using materials from the surrounding area. The level of achievement in our group service was quite high, although there were some problems with the children being fussy, but during the ongoing activities the TPA children were very enthusiastic to follow our instructions and carried them out well and happily.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Community service is an effort to disseminate science, technology, and the arts to society. These activities must be able to add value to society, both in terms of economic activities, policies, and behavioral (social) changes. Explain that service activities have been able to bring change to individuals or society and institutions, both in the short and long term. Community service activities in Brajan village, Brajan sub-district, Mojosongo sub-district, Boyolali Regency, in empowering and utilizing natural resources in the surrounding environment. This eco-pounding community service enhances the creativity of TPA students in applying floral motifs in learning the art of pounding techniques so that participants can improve their creativity and skills in dyeing eco-friendly fabrics. The phases of the activities conducted include preparation, implementation, monitoring, reporting, log books, and published articles.

This activity aims to stimulate children's interest and talents to be creative and use local wisdom in the area. From these activities, it can be concluded that the children were very interested in the activities carried out because for them it was the first activity carried out for creativity and innovation. The advantage of the community service activities carried out in Brajan Village is that the children are able to know that the natural resources around them can be used to make environmentally friendly crafts. In this way, it is hoped that the training activities can provide maximum benefit.

The results of this eco-pounding creativity are very useful and can be used as stationery for children's TPA activities. The results of this activity were very satisfying because their creativity was very visible in how they arranged the motifs of leaves for the eco-pounding process. The pounding method requires less time and uses simple equipment. On the occasion of the implementation of this community service program. This community service program provides training in the ecoprinting technique using the pounding or beating method. This technique was chosen because the process is not too long, the materials and equipment are easy to obtain, and it does not require special skills to learn. The weakness of this activity is that the conditions are not conducive because there are many children playing.

In this section, describe how the activities will be carried out to achieve the goal. Explain the indicators that will be used to measure the achievement of the goals and the benchmarks that will be used to declare the success of the service activities carried out. Identify the advantages and disadvantages of the outcome or focus of the activity as you consider it appropriate to the community conditions at the site of the activity. Also explain the

level of difficulty in carrying out the activities and producing goods, and opportunities for future development. Articles can be strengthened with relevant documentation regarding services or goods as outputs or the main focus of activities. Documentation can be in the form of pictures of the implementation or implementation process, pictures of product prototypes, tables, graphs, etc.

Table 1. Schedule activities

No	Activities	Participant	Time
1.	Presentation of Material on Ecopounding	All teams	15 minute
2.	Motif Arrangement	All teams	30 minute
3.	Ecopounding Process	All teams	90 minute
4.	Soaking in alum water	All teams	10 minute
5.	Drying Process	All teams	60 minute



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure 1. Socialization of ecoprinting directions (a); Production process (b); Production process 80% (c)



Figure 2. Result activities

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion from this description is that community service activities in Brajan Village, Brajan Village, Mojosongo District, Boyolali Regency have succeeded in providing

significant benefits to children in developing creativity and artistic skills. Eco-pounding activities in learning the art of pounding techniques have increased the creativity of TPA students in applying floral motifs to environmentally friendly fabric dyeing. The children are very interested in this activity because it is their first experience to be creative and innovative.

The benefit of this community service activity is that the children are able to learn about and use the natural resources around them to make environmentally friendly crafts. The hammering method used in this activity has the advantage of requiring a short time and simple equipment. However, this activity also has a weakness, which is that the conditions are not conducive because there are many children playing.

To achieve the objectives of the activity, the stages of preparation, implementation, monitoring, report writing, logbook writing and publication article writing will be carried out. Indicators of the achievement of the goal are the increase in creativity and skills of the participants in the art of hammering techniques, as well as the use of natural resources around them. The success of the activity will be measured by the level of participation and enthusiasm of the participants, as well as the results of creativity and finished products produced.

The level of difficulty in carrying out the activities and producing goods is relatively low because it uses a simple pounding method and does not require special skills. Opportunities for the future development of this activity lie in increasing the number of participants and diversifying the handicraft products produced. Articles can be strengthened with relevant documentation such as pictures of the implementation or implementation process, product pictures, tables, graphs, etc..

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