

Lampiran 1 Penelitian Relevan

Ketua Peneliti

Penelitian dan Pengadian yang Relevan Terhadap Penelitian

Tahun	Judul Penelitian	Jabatan	Sumber Dana
2013	Pembelajaran IPS dalam Upaya Menumbuhkan Nasionalisme Melalui Media Gambar untuk Siswa Tunarungu di SDLB Kabupaten Kudus	Anggota	APBU Universitas Muria Kudus
2013	Pembentukan Nilai-Nilai Karakter Anak Tunanetra Melalui Pembelajaran Tematik Menggunakan Media Tanah Liat (Studi Kasus: Pendidikan SDLB-A Negeri di Semarang)	Anggota	Hibah Dosen Pemula Dikti 2013
2014	Pelatihan Pembuatan Media Pembelajaran Berbasis Karakteristik Anak Berkebutuhan Khusus di SDLB Kabupaten Kudus	Anggota	Hibah Pengabdian Ipteks Bagi Masyarakat Dikti 2014

Anggota Peneliti 1

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2014	Artikel Jurnal Nasional Tidak Terakreditasi "Pengembangan perangkat Pembelajaran Tematik Dengan Media Tanah Liat Untuk Siswa SDLB-A Negeri di Semarang"	Penulis 2	Jurnal Teknodiaka Vol.XI No.2 ISSN. 1693-9107
2014	Pembentukan Nilai-Nilai Karakter Anak Tunanetra Dalam Pembelajaran Seni Rupa Melalui Media Tanah Liat	Penulis 1	Seminar dan Lokakarya Internasional Program Pascasarjana FBS Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Lampiran 2. Instrumen Penelitian

Interaksi Sosial berupa kontak sosial dalam pemaknaan pertunjukan wayang klitik siswa SD

No	Bentuk Kontak Sosial	
	Aspek Observasi	Deskripsi
1	Penganalan seni pertunjukan wayang klitik melalui pementasan “Adipati Minakjinggo Mengacaukan Kelestarian Alam Blambangan”	Siswa mengetahui, terlibat dalam kegiatan pementasan seni, dan mendapat kesempatan untuk menambah pengetahuan dari pementasan wayang klitik
2	Mempengaruhi siswa dalam memberikan dukungan eksistensi pertunjukan wayang klitik melalui pementasan “Adipati Minakjinggo Mengacaukan Kelestarian Alam Blambangan”	Siswa merasa tertantang untuk mengetahui makna dalam pertunjukan wayang klitik melalui pementasan “Adipati Minakjinggo Mengacaukan Kelestarian Alam Blambangan” berupa pelestarian lingkungan
3	Menerima, mengakui, dan memunculkan Gagasan berdasar pertunjukan wayang klitik melalui pementasan “Adipati Minakjinggo Mengacaukan Kelestarian Alam Blambangan”	Menerima, mengakui makna nilai pertunjukan wayang klitik melalui pementasan “Adipati Minakjinggo Mengacaukan Kelestarian Alam Blambangan” berupa kegiatan saling menyetujui dalam kelompok belajar siswa SD
4	Mengadopsi nilai dalam pertunjukan wayang klitik melalui pementasan “Adipati Minakjinggo Mengacaukan Kelestarian Alam Blambangan”	Menunjukkan secara lisan pengakuan makna pelestarian lingkungan pada pementasan “Adipati Minakjinggo Mengacaukan Kelestarian Alam Blambangan”

Sumber: Analisis Peneliti

Interaksi Sosial Berupa Kerjasama dalam Pemaknaan Pertunjukan Wayang Klitik

No	Aspek Observasi	Hasil Pengamatan		Keterangan
		Ada	Tidak	
1	Persiapan			
	d. Antusiasme	v		Siswa sangat antusiasme dalam mengenal dan memaknai ide cerita pertunjukan
	e. Pengakuan Ide	v		Siswa melihat makna dalam ide cerita pertunjukan
2	f. Motivasi Mengembangkan Pertunjukan		v	Siswa mampu menunjukkan minat untuk mengetahui keindahan pertunjukan wayang klitik
	Pelakasanaan			
	e. Menghargai Pertunjukan	v		Siswa mengikuti video dengan antusias
2	f. Menjaga perilaku	v		Siswa memanfaatkan indera dengan seksama
	g. Toleransi	v		Siswa mampu menerima adaptasi ide dan makna dalam pertunjukan
	h. Partisipasi	v		Siswa memberikan makna penyimpulan makna cerita
3	Pemaknaan			
	c. Adaptasi	v		Siswa mampu menarik makna cerita dan menyesuaikan dengan pengalaman siswa
	d. Internalisasi Nilai	v		Siswa mampu menyimpulkan makna dan melakukan internalisasi nilai.

Sumber : Observasi Peneliti

Lembar Wawancara Tidak Terstruktur

1. Narasumber : Setiyo Budi
Jabatan : Lurah Desa Wonosoco



Gambar 11. Wawancara Lurah Wonosoco

Sumber: Dokumentasi Peneliti

“Upacara bersih sendang dengan pementasan wayang klitik merupakan upaya pelestarian sumber mata air. Semua warga terlibat dalam kegiatan tersebut. Kegiatan itu dilaksanakan di bulan Juni atau Juli. Jatuh pada hari pasaran Kamis Pon diadakan kirab budaya di wilayah desa dan sendang. Dilanjutkan dengan penyembelihan satu ekor kambing kendit. Hari Sabtunya diadakan pementasan wayang klitik di Sendang Dhewot dan hari minggunya diadakan di Sendang Gading. Karena warga desa Wonosoco hanya terdiri dari 1 RW dan terbagi menjadi 4 RT, maka tiap warga memiliki peran tersendiri dalam mensukseskan kegiatan tahunan tersebut. Pagelaran wayang klitik dikelola oleh Paguyuban Ngesti Laras”

2. Narasumber : Sutikno
Jabatan : Dalang Wayang Klitik



Gambar 12. Wawancara Dalang Wayang Klitik

Sumber: Dokumentasi Peneliti

“Saya Sutikno generasi penerus dalang wayang klitik ayah saya Sumarwan. Saya bersedia meneruskan budaya dalang wayang klitik karena pernah mendapat mimpi dhalang di Masjid. Saya belajar wayang klitik secara otodidak di bawah bimbingan ayah saya. Belajar mengenai Babad Majapahit, cerita Dhamarwulan dan Menakjinggo. Kemudian mengembangkan dengan dongeng di sekitar desa Wonosoco. Konon Wonosoco adalah alas yang menjadi bagian kerajaan Mataram, kedatangan Raden Pekik Trunojoyo yang bergerilya diwilayah gunung Kendheng melihat dua buah sendang dan melakukan pertapa dan mengamanatkan pada Pangeran Kajoran, Mbah Ngariyah dan Mbah Sumi untuk membuat desa di wilayah Sendang tersebut. Tujuannya agar merawat sendang dan merawat hutan serta kayu hasil hutan. Kemakmuran desa dipercaya jika merawat sendang dengan mengadakan upacara menyembelih kambing kendhit satu ekor dan menggelar pementasan wayang klitik di Sabtu Kliwon dan Minggu Legi di bulan Juli. Dipilih bulan Juli karena masa libur sekolah sehingga generasi penerus dapat berpartisipasi dan melestarikan tradisi di desa Wonosoco. Cerita Wayang klitik ada banyak yang biasa dipentaskan sekitar 10 cerita : Dhamarwulan, Babad Kudus, Menakjinggo, Wayang Klitik, Kayu gunung Wonosoco, dsb. Wayang klitik kini disimpan di kelurahan dan dikelola oleh desa. Tokoh wayang klitik yang tersedia sebanyak 60 tokoh. “

3. Narasumber : Tino Muzaqi
Jabatan : Dalang Cilik Wayang Klitik



Gambar 13. Wawancara Dalang Cilik Wayang Klitik
Sumber: Dokumentasi Peneliti

“Saya Tino Muzaqi generasi penerus dalang wayang klitik ayah saya Sutikno. Saya bersedia meneruskan budaya dalang wayang klitik karena sejak usia 4 tahun saya sudah tertarik dengan pementasan wayang klitik. Saya sudah pernah melaksanakan pementasan di luar desa, di kota Kudus, dan di luar kota Kudus. Saya ingin teman-teman saya juga mengenal budaya wayang klitik tapi masih banyak yang kesulitan memahami wayang klitik karena menggunakan bahasa karma alus. Dan saya masih belajar untuk melakonkan wayang klitik karena untuk menggerakkan wayang klitik yang berbahan kayu lebih berat daripada wayang kulit.”

Lampiran. Foto-foto Penelitian



Gambar 14. Sendang Dhewot

Sumber: Dokumentasi Peneliti



Gambar 15. Sendang Gading

Sumber: Dokumentasi Peneliti



Gambar 16. Pertunjukan wayang klitik melalui video pembelajaran
Sumber: Dokumentasi Peneliti



Gambar 17. Pertunjukan wayang klitik
Sumber: Dokumentasi Peneliti

ADIPATI MINAKJINGGO MENGACAUKAN KELESTARIAN ALAM BLAMBANGAN

Di sebuah desa bernama Blambangan di Kerajaan Majapahit, tinggallah seorang pengacau bernama Menakjinggo yang sedang mengikuti sayembara (perlombaan) untuk menjadi pangeran Majapahit

“Aku lah orang paling kuat di desa ini, akan ku kalahkan Kerbau Marcuet supaya aku memenangkan sayembara berhadiah menjadi pangeran di Kerajaan Majapahit”ucap Menakjinggo dengan percaya diri

Menakjinggo memiliki seorang pengikut (abdi) yang setia menemani bernama Dayun

“Tuanku dengan kekuatan dan kelicikan kita akan pasti akan memenangkan sayembara berhadiah itu”kata abdi Dayun dengan bangganya.

“Haa...haa...haa, aku akan dengan mudah mengalahkan Kerbau Marcuet, karena memang akulah pangeran yang diinginkan oleh rakyat Majapahit”. Menakjinggo merasa mendapatkan dukungan penuh dari abdinya

Keesokan harinya kabar kekalahan Kerbau Marcuet dari wilayah Majapahit segera teresbar di pelosok Majapahit, Menakjinggo dan abdinya Dayun segera menemui raja Majapahit Prabu Bramatunjung dengan riang hati.

“Prabu, aku menagih janjimu untuk menjadikanku pangeran. Aku telah berhasil mengalahkan Kerbau Marcuet” Menakjinggo menagih janjinya dengan amarah

“Janji itu akan kami penuhi jika kau bersabar”ujar Prabu Bramatunjung

Menakjinggo dan Abdinya pulang dengan perasaan kecewa dan sepanjang perjalanan mereka menyusun rencana untuk mengacaukan Majapahit.

“Hmmm...kurang ajar!!!, aku akan mengacaukan Majapahit karena Prabu telah mengingkari janjinya” ucap Menakjinggo dengan geram dan berapi-api.

“Tuanku..., jika kau mengacaukan Majapahit maka hendaklah kau menggunakan taktik. Jangan gegabah karena mereka memiliki banyak prajurit” Dayun berusaha meyakinkan tuannya.

“Lalu kau punya ide apa?” Menakjinggo masih merasa kesal

“Begini tuanku, Bagaimana jika kita memporakporandakan sumber pangan dan sumber air yang dimiliki kerajaan Majapahit?” ucap Dayun menyampaikan idenya.

“Ha...ha...ide bagus dayun, dengan begitu mereka akan kesulitan pangan dan air, pasti kerajaan akan kacau dan aku akan muncul sebagai penyelamat kembali” ucap Menakjinggo menyetujui ide abdinya

“Salah satu wilayah Majapahit yang menjadi sumber kekayaan kerajaan Majapahit, Desa Paluombo”Dayun mengingatkan

“Iya, Desa Paluombo adalah sumber kekayaan Majapahit. Wilayahnya gemah ripah loh jinawi, rakyatnya tentram dan tanahnya subur.”Menakjinggo kembali mendukung ide abdinya.

“Begini tuanku wilayah Paluombo itu banyak hutan, sawah, ladang pertanian dan sumber air, jika tuanku mampu mempengaruhi warga sekitarnya untuk mengupayakan menjual hasil hutan dan pertanian untuk kesejahteraan mereka sendiri, maka Majapahit akan kehilangan sumber keuangan dan pajaknya.”Dayun sangat cerdas membaca situasi

“Baik aku akan mengutus Angkat Buto untuk menghasut warga Paluombo..haa.haa, kau memang cerdas Dayun”. Puji Menakjinggo

Menakjinggo mengutus Angkat Buto untuk membujuk masyarakat Paluombo yang masih lugu untuk memanfaatkan hutan dan hasil pertanian untuk dinikmati sendiri. Angkat Buto dengan tipu muslihatnya dengan mudah mengelabuhi dan mempengaruhi masyarakat Paluombo

“Wahai warga Paluombo...ayo berkumpul! Aku akan menyampaikan hal yang menguntungkan untuk kalian” bujuk Angkat Buto pada warga Paluombo

“eh.....baik Angkat Buto Buto” jawab para warga dengan perasaan bertanya-tanya.

“Hai...saudara-saudaraku! Apa yang kalian nikmati di desa Paluombo ini adalah peninggalan nenek moyang kita. Jadi semua hasil bumi dari desa Paluombo adalah milik kita, bukan milik raja Majapahit. Mengapa saudara harus menghaturkan upeti ke kerajaan Majapahit?” Angkat Buto berusaha meyakinkan warga Paluombo

“benar juga ya” warga saling berbisik

“Jangan mau dibodohi...aku yakin saudaraku semua pintar dan cerdas, kita manfaatkan hasil bumi untuk kesejahteraan warga Paluombo” Angkat buto kembali meyakinkan warga Paluombo.

“Benarkah?..bagaimana caranya kami bisa memanfaatkan hasil bumi untuk kesejahteraan kami warga Paluombo?”ujar warga Paluombo

“Kayu hasil hutan dapat kau jual untuk mendapatkan kekayaan, hasil pertanian dapat kalian gunakan untuk keperluan sehari-hari dan sisanya bisa kalian jual” Angkat Buto menjelaskan kepada warga Paluombo

Keesokan harinya Angkat Buto datang untuk melihat kondisi warga Paluombo dengan membawa segepok uang untuk mengelabuhi warga agar mau menjual hasil hutan dan hasil pertanian padanya.

“Siapa yang memiliki kayu jati yang telah berusia tua dan memiliki lebar diameter besar akan ku beli dengan harga yang cukup mahal” tawaran Angkat Buto

“Wahh...jika hasil hutan dibeli dengan harga mahal maka kami akan mendapatkan banyak uang” warga saling berbisik.

“Siapa yang memiliki panen padi melimpah, aku akan membeli dengan harga lebih mahal dari abdi Majapahit” Angkat Buto menunjukkan keseriusannya.

“lihat itu mereka membawa banyak uang, apalagi yang kita ragukan” warga saling meyakinkan

Keesokan harinya warga berbondong-bondong menebang kayu dan memanen hasil pertaniannya untuk dijual pada Angkat Buto.

“Wah...lumayan ya, kita bisa kaya mendadak ini” warga riang karena mendapat banyak uang
“uch..uch...senang melihat kalian bisa menikmati hasil bumi peninggalan nenek moyang kalian”
Angkat Buto meledek

“terimakasih tuanku, berkatmu kami bisa menikmati hasil pertanian dan hasil hutan dari daerah kami” warga merasa terbantu oleh Angkat Buto Buto

Angkat Buto melaporkan keberhasilannya pada Menakjinggo. Kondisi Majapahit kacau karena warga Paluombo tidak lagi berpihak pada pemerintah Majapahit

‘Tuanku, warga Paluombo sangat senang karena mendapat banyak uang dari hasil hutan dan pertanian mereka” dengan bangga Angkat Buto menyampaikan berita ini

“Whaa...haa...kau memang hebat Angkat Buto Buto, tugasmu berhasil dijalankan tapi kau harus selalu mengawasi masyarakat Paluombo dan melaporkannya padaku setiap waktu” Menakjinggo sangat senang dengan berita ini.

Kian hari kian banyak hasil hutan yang ditebang oleh warga. Kondisi alam sudah sangat kacau.

“Jika dibiarkan warga menebang hutan secara brutal, maka kelestarian lingkungan Paluombo akan rusak” Resi Maudoro berdiskusi dengan putranya Damarwulan dan Kudowaringin.

“Ayah...warga harus diberi pengertian mengenai kondisi hutan yang terus ditebang, alam akan tidak lagi bersahabat dengan mereka” Damarwulan menimpali ucapan ayahnya.

“Benar Ayah,...bagaimana mereka bisa berpikiran hanya akan memperoleh banyak uang tanpa memikirkan kelestarian alam”. Kudowaringin juga merasa prihatin.

“Warga telah dihasut oleh Angkat Buto, untuk menikmati hasil bumi dari peninggalan nenek moyang dan tidak mau menyerahkan upeti pada raja Majapahit” Resi Maudoro mencoba menguraikan kondisi warga Paluombo pada kedua putranya.

“Jika seperti itu kita juga harus menggunakan strategi untuk mengelabuhi warga dan mencegah hasutan Angkat Buto menguasai perilaku warga untuk terus menbang hutan” Damarwulan berpikir keras.

“Apa strateginya kak?” Tanya Kudowaringin.

“Bagaimana jika kita menantang Angkat Buto untuk diskusi bersama warga, namun disaksikan oleh juri peradilan dari kerajaan Majapahit” Damarwulan menyampaikan idenya.

“Nah ketika proses diskusi kita buktikan jika kayu itu tidak selalu dibutuhkan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan manusia” Damarwulan menambahkan

“Ayah menemui juri peradilan untuk membuat janji” Resi Maudoro segera menuju ke Kerajaan Majapahit.

Damarwulan dan Kuworingin membuat janji dengan Angkat Buto dan warga. Hingga tiba waktunya diskusi di gelar untuk menghentikan penduduk menebang kayu hasil hutan. Tanpa disadari warga tengah menghadapi bencana kekeringan dan tanah yang rusak di Desa Paluombo.

“Baik kita mulai diskusi mengenai pengelolaan hutan bagi warga Paluombo” ujar juri peradilan

“Baik, tuanku. Kali ini kami mulai dengan menjelaskan kawasan hutan Paluombo merupakan wilayah kerajaan Majapahit yang ditetapkan untuk dipertahankan keberadaannya untuk kelestarian ekosistem sumber daya alam di lingkungan Paluombo. Melihat kondisi hutan Paluombo yang di tebang secara liar tanpa izin dari pemerintah Majapahit sangat bertentangan dengan izin pengelolaan hutan karena memanfaatkan hasil hutan secara tidak sah (Undang-Undang No 18 Tahun 2013 Mengenai Pengelolaan Hutan)”. Resi Maudoro menyampaikan pendapatnya.

“Baca UU No 6 Tahun 2007 Pengelolaan dan Pemanfaatan Hutan. Hutan desa adalah hutan negara yang belum dibebani izin/hak, yang dikelola oleh desa dan dimanfaatkan untuk kesejahteraan desa.

Jadi warga berhak untuk memanfaatkan hasil hutan Paluombo untuk kesejahteraan warga desa” Angkat Buto menyampaikan pendapatnya.

“Tunggu, Masyarakat yang bertempat tinggal di dalam dan/atau di sekitar kawasan hutan yang melakukan penebangan kayu di luar kawasan hutan konservasi dan hutan lindung untuk keperluan sendiri dan tidak untuk tujuan komersial harus mendapat izin. Apakah kalian telah mendapatkan izin?” Damarwulan menanyakan ijin penebangan hutan.

“Pemanfaatan hasil hutan kayu adalah kegiatan untuk memanfaatkan dan mengusahakan hasil hutan berupa kayu dengan tidak merusak lingkungan dan tidak mengurangi fungsi pokoknya (UU No 6 Tahun 2007 Pengelolaan dan Pemanfaatan Hutan. Jadi tidak ada masalah” Angkat Buto masih berkelah

“Izin pemanfaatan hutan adalah izin yang diterbitkan oleh pejabat yang berwenang yaitu pejabat kerajaan Majapahit”. Kudowaringin menanyakan kembali pada Angkat Buto

“Pemanfaatan hasil hutan kayu adalah hak untuk warga Paluombo untuk menikmati hasil kerja kerasnya” Angkat Buto menegaskan kembali.

“ barang siapa melalukan penebangan hutan yang dilakukan oleh orang perseorangan yang bertempat tinggal di dalam dan/atau di sekitar kawasan hutan, pelaku dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling singkat 3 (tiga) bulan dan paling lama 2 (dua) tahun dan/atau pidana denda paling sedikit Rp500.000,00 (lima ratus ribu rupiah) dan paling banyak Rp500.000.000,00 (lima ratus juta rupiah).” Tegas juru peradilan.

Kesaksian warga memperkuat dampak penebangan hutan itu berbahaya dan Angkat Buto merasa malu karena kalah dalam diskusi.

“Tuanku, ini ada apa jika hujan turun maka desa menjadi tegengan air, namun jika musim kemarau sungai menjadi kering?”warga bertanya pada juru peradilan.

“Bagaimana ini jika tidak ada sumber air maka semua tanaman dan kayu kita tidak akan tumbuh dan menghasilkan uang untuk memenuhi kebutuhan kita” warga khawatir.

“Jika dibiarkan kita akan kesulitan sumber air, sumber pangan, dan semua tanaman di hutan tidak tumbuh” warga merasakan kerugian menebang hutan.

“Tuanku, dapatkah kau menjelaskan kenapa sumber air di sendang kami kini tidak ada airnya setelah hutan kami tebang?”warga mencoba mencari jawaban

“wahai, rakyatku ketahuilah jika kau menebang seluruh pohon di hutan maka tidak ada akar yang mampu menyerap air hujan dan air tanah mengalirkan sumber airnya ke sungai.”Damarwulan menjelaskan pada warga Paluombo

“Jika seperti itu berarti kami dibohongi oleh Angkat Buto!”warga marah

Semenjak saat itu warga menjaga kelestarian hutan agar sumber air di sendangnya tetap mengalir.

Jika lingkungan hutan dilestarikan maka alam akan terjaga kebutuhan ekonomi akan terpenuhi.

Jaga hutanmu, jaga sumber airmu, agar kelak masih bisa dimanfaatkan oleh generasi selanjutnya.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with three tabs open. The active tab is titled 'UPINCASE 2020 Payment Proof' and displays the UPINCASE website. The URL in the address bar is 'upincase.upy.ac.id/dashboard-login/?page=initialAbstract'. The page header includes the 'UPINCASE' logo and navigation links for HOME, PREVIOUS EVENT, INFORMATION, CONFERENCE FEE, SUBMISSION, DOWNLOADS, and MY ACCOUNT. Below the header, there are buttons for 'My Profile', 'Abstract', 'Full Paper' (which is selected), and 'Logout'. A search bar is also present. The main content area is titled 'Data Full Paper' and shows a table with one entry. The table columns are 'No.', 'Date Upload Abstract', 'File Abstract', 'Status', and 'Action'. The single entry shows '1', '05-10-2020', a file icon followed by '1_imaniarputusan_ARTIKEL UPINCASE UPY 2020 NUR FAJRIE_IMANAR_DEXA.docx', 'Processing Review', and a 'View' button. Below the table, it says 'Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries'. At the bottom of the page, there are links for 'Secretariat Office', 'P I C', 'Information', and 'Organizer'. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows other open tabs for 'Music | Ed Sheeran, Charlie' and 'Dashboard Login - UPI Internet'.

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Invoice

Billing #Imaniarpurbasari_085867499297

Billed To:
Imaniar
Jalan Ki Angkut 1 Rt.03 Rw.04 Rendeng Kudus
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Universitas Muina Kudus

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Analysis of the Wood Production Machine Process for the Application of Wayang Klitik Technology

N Fajrie¹⁾, I Purbasari²⁾, D Setiawan³⁾

¹Elementary School Department, Teacher Training Education
Universitas Muria Kudus, Central Java, Indonesia

²Elementary School Department, Teacher Training Education
Universitas Muria Kudus, Central Java, Indonesia

³Elementary School Department, Teacher Training Education
Universitas Muria Kudus, Central Java, Indonesia

nur.fajrie@umk.ac.id¹⁾, imaniar.purbasari@umk.ac.id²⁾,
deka.setiawan@umk.ac.id³⁾

Abstract. A review of basic research on wood commodities in the making of wayang *klitik* aims to analyze the characteristics of the flat material and characterization characters. The production process applies wood shaved and splits machine technology. The research stages used a study of the needs of craftsman, designing machine prototypes, product testing, and production implementation. The results of this research are to use the rubber roller against the shaved machine in the left position and split the wood in the right position. The machine's production capacity has a power of 6.5 meters/minute. Engine technology is driven by a 1 Phase 220VAC 2500 RPM 0.5 KW electric motor with chain transmission, gear, pulley, and v belt. The quality of the pieces of wood produces a length of 80-100 cm and a width of 5 cm with a quantity of 5 pieces/minute of wood that is ready for use. This review of findings has identified the creative industry product design from previous research. The follow-up to these results is possible as other economies, education, culture research.

Keywords: wood machine, wayang klitik, split, shaved

1. Introduction

The predominance of technology is predicted to have an impact on the end of traditional arts. Wayang klitik is a traditional art form Kudus, Central Java, Indonesia. Wayang klitik made of wood with design innovation and simple technology to sustain the existence of performances for the younger generation. Wayang klitik is one of the traditional arts that is threatened because the visualization that is displayed requires a reasonably large space and time. The complexity of language knowledge is difficult for the younger generation to understand, so it needs adjustments to today's needs. The role of technology offers an alternative to the aspects of visualization, communication, and discussion of knowledge without requiring limited space and time [1]–[3].

Wayang klitik is a cross-generational mediation tool as a form of interactive social communication on story activities. The effectiveness of stories is believed to be a process of moral and ethical formation. Determining themes, stories, characters and storytelling skills are a requirement for the successful interpretation of wayang stories [2], [4]–[6]. The message of knowledge contained in the play, the novelty of the narrative, the storyline that is familiar with today's life, the characters and situations created affect curiosity and are easily influenced by the

message conveyed [3], [7]. Wayang is based on logic, ethics, religiosity, and aesthetics to explain the role of knowledge in life [8], [9]. Wayang klitik is a complex study that must change in technological development. The process of cultural adaptation in wayang has changed the design concept, method, form and structure of dynamic wayang performances through storylines, characterizations and ways of communication that can become new appearances through the role of technology (Murtana, 2019; Rahmawanto & Rahyono, 2019).

This research helps the wayang klitik craftsmen regarding the production of the design of wayang klitik works in various figures and characters. Wooden wayang made of wood can be developed to inspire futuristic and imaginative works of art. The visual art of wayang-klitik transformed into various characters today is one way of adapting technology in traditional culture [10]–[12]. The development of animation, cosplay, online games in our culture modifies wayang products needed at this time [13], [14]. The transformed wayang klitik production method can be done in several stages—the stages of making a design sketch on a wooden board according to the desired design. Character design ideas can develop according to the imagination and character construction that is built. The stages of the wood pattern cutting are by the design construction to ensure that the composition of the parts is appropriate and does not cause a lot of wood waste.

This cutting technique for cutting the design was developed with a wood shaving and cutting machine. The cutting technique used is a cutting knife with a diameter of 10 inches, with a motor power of 1500 rpm. The propulsion uses an electric motor (1 Phase 220 VAC 1500 RPM 0.5 KW). The pieces of wood produced from the cutting technique will be assembled by assembling each component. The next stage is finishing, namely grinding the wood using a wood shavings machine and closing the wood pores. The next step is a natural colouring that is environmentally friendly. The final stage is finishing with a clear glossy paint with the desired dimensions of the wayang measuring 100x40x20 cm. Technology can create wayang klitik works that combine elements of culture, social values, folklore and symbols of Indonesian character. The emergence of shaved and wood cutting machines made it easier to make wayang klitik that were adapted to the needs of preserving the forest environment, preventing air pollution, and preserving water sources for the community of wayang klitik crafters.

2. Method

The research method uses experimental studies to analyze the performance of wood shaved and split machines in the production of the wayang Klitik material. Engine design using one tool for two functions with two sides. This research has an impact on environmental sustainability, low wood waste, and the design of modern wayang klitik products. This study is limited to, among other things, the type of machine being developed is a wood shaved and split machine to produce wood pieces with a length of \pm 80-100 cm and a width of \pm 40 cm and a thickness of \pm 20 mm. The machine is designed in one design with two sides working side by side. The machine is driven using an electric motor. The stages carried out in the study of the prototype design of wood cutting and shaving machines are as illustrated in the following figure

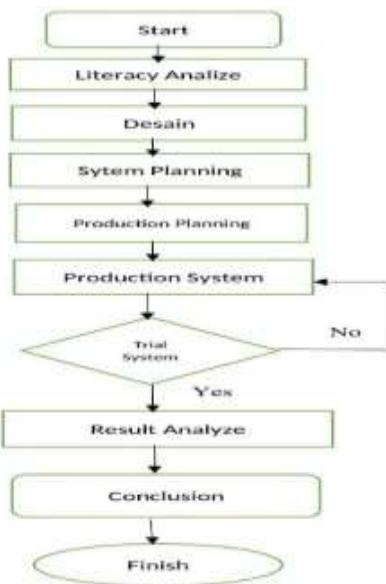


Figure 1. Research Step

Resource: Researcher document

The wood shaved and split machine prototype works with a two-sided mechanism driven by a rubber roller—the right side for the drawstring and the left side for the cleaver. Wood shaved capacity is 6.5 meters/minute, and slitting capacity is 6.5 meters/minute. The propulsion uses an electric motor (1 Phase 220 VAC 1500 RPM 0.5 KW). Transmission using chain, gear, pulley and V belt.

This machine is driven by an electromotor supplied with 220 VAC 0.5 KW of electricity. The power line enters when the button is turned on. The machine will rotate by the driving motor which is forwarded to the driving pulley with a ratio by the V-belt to get the appropriate rotation. Then, it is passed to the driving axles of the shaved rollers and the split rollers with chains and gears. The rubber rollers will rotate to be ready to pull the wooden slats that have been prepared. The slats of wood that have been prepared with pieces ± 80-100 cm long and ± 40 cm wide are inserted into the funnel. The input of the wood shavings is pulled with a pressing roller on the shaft and plug. The bearings on the product are pressed by a spring to press or press the wooden slats by pulling roller one and continued by pickup roller 2 to feed the drawstring knife to remove the edges of the wood.

After the shrinkage process or removing the skin is complete, the wood pieces are inserted into the split funnel on the left for the cleavage process to become ± 20 mm thick. The cleavage process is almost the same as the shrinkage process. The wood gap that enters the funnel will be pulled with roller press 2 to feed it to the separation knife. The wood separation process makes the diameter and number of pieces according to the size specified on the machine. The attached knife can then be replaced. After cleavage by the cutting knife, the material or wood will be pulled by roller press 2 for the cleavage process to be completed and forwarded to the space provided. This machine can also be run simultaneously, namely the shredding process as well as the wood splitting process. The capacity above is the capacity of alternating roads, 1-stage process with a capacity of 12.5 meters/minute.

3. Result and Discussion

Wayang klitik is a product of the community's economy in Wonosoco Village whose existence is threatened by the use of technology. Technology commitment to culture and traditional creative economy must support the development of Indonesian cultural products. Wayang klitik products are used by the community in the activities of cultural ceremony facilities, communication

facilities, entertainment, social interaction and intimacy[15]–[18]. The production of wayang klitik was developed with the help of technology to increase the productivity of wayang klitik works.



Figure 2. Wayang Klitik
Resource: Researcher document

The production technique for wayang klitik can be described in several stages: (1) sketching figures through paper drawings or directly on wood, (2) pieces of wooden planks adjusted to the sketches that have been made, (3) giving carving patterns to wayang sketches, (4) sandpaper until it is smooth on the sides of the wooden pieces, (5) give the primary color of the wayang with white, (6) give color to the sketch part of the image according to the character of the wayang characters, (7) assemble the structure of the wayang characters, (8) provides the primary color of the wayang with the application of white.

The design of wood shaved and split machine with two sides is a design that was first made according to the needs of the craftsmen. The selection of materials and the assembly process is carried out by trial and error method. The machine is designed by striving for parts that are easy to find in the market. With the hope, maintenance of the machine can be carried out without bothering the craftsmen. The wood cutting machine produces five pieces of wood with a length of ± 80-100 cm and a width of ± 40 cm and a thickness of ± 20 mm. Wood shavings help smooth wood chips. This machine can help performance, save time, save activity and maintain the health of craftsmen from dust and sawdust.

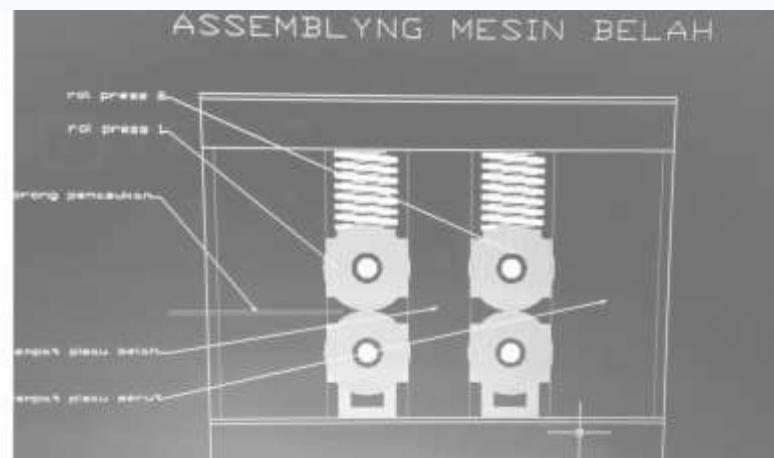


Figure 3. Shaved and Slitting Machine Assembling
Resource: Researcher document

The design of wood shaved, and split machines are identified from the need for a machine that enables safe, easy, and inexpensive machines that support the productivity of making wayang klitik. The criteria for material and technology required are as follows:

Table 1. Identification of the Need for Wood Splitting and Shaved Machines

No	Material Name	Technology Name	Danger	Substitute	Machine Need
1	Design	Figure	Design diversification	Computer Design	Application for Design
2	Wood	Knife	Sharp	Machine	Cut and Smoothing Woods
3	Color	Paint	Smells unpleasant	Paint Wood Natural Based	Natural Wood Paint

Resource: Researcher identification

Based on the results of observations and analyzes that have been carried out, the need for wood shavings and chopping machines is realized based on the needs and abilities of the craftsmen. The machine design process can be classified with the following material specifications:

Table 2. Specifications of Wood Shaved and Splitting Machines

Tools and Materials	Work system	How To Use
Plat stainless Rangka Size 428 x 428 mm Rubber roll Electric motor (1 Phase 220 VAC 1500 RPM 0,5 KW Chain, Gear, Pully and V belt	An electromotor from electricity drives the machine. The electrical network that enters the seminar will drive the motor to the driving pulley. The drive motor rotates and is conveyed to the driving axle of the draw roller and splitting roller. Chains and moving gear. the rubber roller moves and pulls the wooden slats that enter the machine	The wood is fed into the machine and pulled by a roller press, then pushed towards the slats to produce the desired thickness. The rolling machine divides the predetermined dimensions of the wood and passes it to the wood shavings input. The rollers move to push wood chips and smooth rough parts.

Resource: Researcher identification

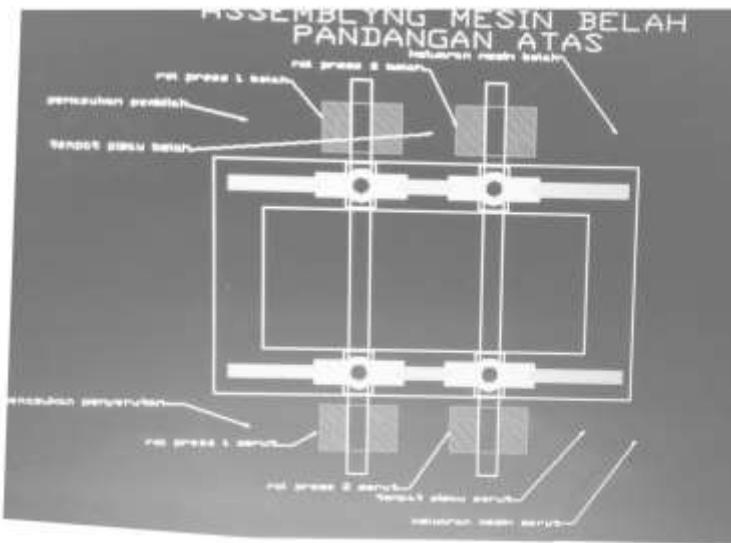


Figure 4. Shaved and Slitting Machine Assembling
Resource: Researcher document

The results of the design of wood shaved and split machines, tested the machine's performance to see the advantages and disadvantages of the machine. The strengths of this machine are: (1) the machine can carry out two types of work at one time, (2) the engine capacity if it is moved alternately is 12.5 meters/minute per process, (3) the quantity of wood produced is five pieces per minute and adjusts the size piece. While the weaknesses of this machine are: (1) the splitting knife must be set according to the desired thickness of the wood, (2) if the machine moves continuously without pausing, the machine jams often occur because it is hampered by the remaining pieces of wood, (3) stretching and setting the blade stifle machine performance and production.



Figure 5. Shaved and Slitting Machine
Resource: Researcher document

The performance of the wood shaved and chopping machine at the speed of the motor (1 Phase 220 VAC 1500 RPM 0.5 KW) and the shaved capacitance of 6.5 m / min and the cutting capacity of 6.5 m / min results in the following performance analysis:

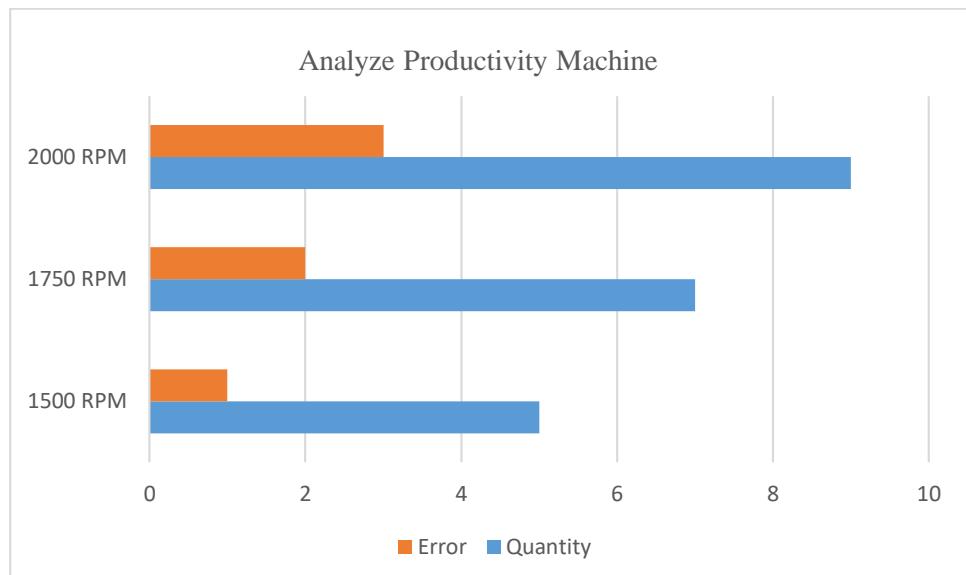


Figure 6. Machine Productivity Analysis
Resource: Researcher analyze

Based on the results of testing the productivity analysis of wood shaved and split machines, it is known that the effect of speed and material force on wood production results. The performance of the roller function is optimal if various sizes of wooden planks support it. The spring function minimizes slippage on the motor when the size of the wood is too large. The function of the cutting knife can be given the task of changing the size, so there is no need to dismantle the pairs in the machine. The economic impact of classical wayang klitik craftsmen on production can be seen from the effectiveness of the resulting production.

The development of shaved and wood cutting machines for the production of shadow wayang klitik in creative crafts can be seen with the concept of environmental ecology. This machine is made with the need for cutting the required wood design patterns, thereby minimizing wood scrap or waste. Wood shaved, and sandpaper machines are designed to minimize dust which has an impact on health and air pollution [6], [15], [19], [20]. The social interaction of the wayang klitik craftsmen with the natural environment of the timber forest prioritizes the sustainability of the forest ecosystem, which is the basis of life for the community of wayang klitik craftsmen.

Table 3. Identification of wood waste from wood shaving and splitting machine processing

No	Part of Design	Quantity Material	Rubbish	Percentage of Rubbish
1	Body	length ± 80-100 cm	length ± 5 cm	0.06%
		wide ± 40 cm	wide ± 3 cm	0.075%
		thick ± 20 mm	thick ± 2 mm	0.1%
2	Hand	Length ± 100 cm	Length ± 3 cm	0.03%
		thick ± 20 mm	thick ± 2 mm	0.1%
3	Hold	Length ± 125 cm	Length ± 5 cm	0.04%
		thick ± 20 mm	thick ± 2 mm	0.1%

Resource: Researcher identification

The impact of machine development is to support the fields of product design, technology and social values of wayang klitik products. Wayang klitik communication as a communication tool can be designed with symbols, colors and signs that can stimulate knowledge about the culture. [5], [17], [21]. The concept of harmony in the communication of the wayang klitik performance ensures that social relations are interwoven with various conflicts. The harmony of physical symbols, language style and behaviour in the form of wayang is a combination of social reality [1], [22]. The emotional intelligence that is formed in the harmony of the wayang klitik story can show the social dynamics of society which are manifested in the primary colors red, black and gold. Thus, the ability to read individual psychology can provide experiences from wayang klitik performances. The decision to socialize is observed in the unification of colors, designs, symbols and characters. Therefore, technology support for traditional culture is needed to adapt to global innovation.

4. Conclusion

The design and manufacture of wood shaved and split machine prototypes has been carried out in several steps and methods so that it can work properly. The engine test results show: (1) the machine can carry out two types of work at one time, (2) the engine capacity if it is moved alternately is 12.5 meters/minute per process, (3) the quantity of wood produced is five pieces per minute and adjusts cut size, (4) cutting wood design patterns can minimize woodcutting or waste, (5) minimize the dust that has an impact on health and air pollution. The test results show that there are still constraints in the size or level of wood flakes that require a wood tension control spring and a lever to adjust the wood cutting knife.

5. Acknowledgement

We would like to thank Muria Kudus University, Elementary School Teacher Education Program, all residents of Wonosoco Village, Kudus Regency, whose support is related to the development of wayang klitik products.

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