Proceedings of International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies Lampung University, Bandar Lampung, Indonesia

mpung University, Bandar Lampung, Indonesia 09-10 September 2018

STATE AND DIGITAL SOCIETY



STATE AND DIGITAL SOCIETY



Proceeding of

International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies Lampung University, Indonesia, 9 - 12 September 2018



2018

Reviewers Unang Mulkhan, PhD., Dr. Syarief Makhya, Dr. Ari Darmastuti, Dr. Hartoyo, Dr. Feni Rosalia, Dr. Bartoven Vivit Nurdin, and Dr Tina Kartika

Editor Moh. Nizar, .M.A

Design Cover Indra Jaya Wiranata, M.A

Layout Hidayat Purnama

First Edition, December 2018 ISBN 978-602-50756-2-9

Publisher LPPM University of Lampung (Unila) Email: lppm@kpa.unila.ac.id Website: http://lppm.unila.ac.id/ Prof. Dr. Soemantri Brojonegoro No. 1, Bandar Lampung, 35145 Telephone (0721)705173 Fax (0721)773798

In Cooperation with Pustaka Nusantara Perumahan Surya Griya Asri F-10 Dongkelan Bantul, Yogyakarta Phone: +62 8783 9292 108 Email: pustaka_nusantara@yahoo.co,

All rights reserved. Without limiting the rights under copyright reserved above, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in or introduced into a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means (electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise), without prior written permission of both the copyright owner and the above publisher of the book.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PR	EFACE
1.	LONG RUN ADVOCATION OF INCLUSIVE POLICY OF DISABILITY IN INDONESIA,
	Adrian Brahma Aditya 1
2.	INNOVATION VS COMPLIANCE ON INDONESIA GOVERNMENT, Adi Asmariadi
	Budi, Sherly Artadita, Ridwan Saifuddin, Yulianto Suharto, Wawan Dhewanto 5
3.	SURVIVAL OF PRINT MEDIA BUSINESS IN DIGITAL ERA (Management Strategy
	Analysis Of "Harian Jogja" In Media Industry Competition), Aen Istianah Afiati 15
4.	INDONESIA'S PUBLIC LIFE, POWER VISIBILITY AND MEDIA DEVELOPMENT FROM
	NEW ORDER ERA TO REFORMATION PERIOD, Andi Windah, S.I.Kom.,
	M.Comn&Mediast 20
5.	EXPERIENCE OF COMMUNICATION AND SELF-CONCEPT IN FOODSTAGRAMMER
	IN BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY IN PHENOMENOLOGY PERSPECTIVE, Andy Corry
	Wardhani, Annisa Widya Putri 30
6.	DIGITAL TOURISM IN MUSEUM ADAT KERATUAN SEMAKA LAMPUNG, Bartoven
	Vivit Nurdin and Damayanti 37
7.	POST-TRUTH POLITICS REALITY ON SOCIAL MEDIA IN INDONESIA, Budi
	Kurniawan 45
8.	CHILDREN'S RIGHT TO INTERNET DEVICES: A Social Approach On Indonesian
	Policy, Intan Fitri Meutia, Bayu Sujadmiko, Bismo Jiwo Agung 50
9.	ADVANCES TECHNOLOGY IN TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM TO SUPPORT PUBLIC
	SERVICE: An Analytical Environment of Organization Change In Lampung
	Transportation Department, Devi Yulianti, Devita Ershanty 56
10	EMPOWERMENT STRATEGY FOR BANDAR LAMPUNG TAPIS WOVEN CLOTH
	CRAFTSMEN IN CONVERGENCY ERA, Dewi Ayu Hidayati, S.Sos, M.SI, Dra. Yuni
	Ratnasari, M.Si, I Gde Sidemen, M.Si, DR. Benjamin, M.SI, And Asnani, S.Sos. M.A

_____ 61

11. THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN DISEMINATION RESEARCH RESULT	۲ S ,
Dewi Saraswati, Yoka Pramadi, Taufik Hidayat	
12.E-TOURISM GOVERNANCE POLICY FOR COSTAL VILLAGE IN PESAWARA	١N
REGENCY , Dian Kagungan, Intan Fitri Meutia	
13.FACTORS AFFECTING ELECTRONIC BASED GOVERNMENT SYSTEM	́Е-
Government) Readiness at Ministry Of Research, Technology and High	
Education of The Republic of Indonesia, Dimas Bagus Dwilaksono, Prof. Dr. E	ko
prasojo, MAg. Rer. Publ	86
14. ANALYSIS OF CONFLICT TENDENCIES MAPPING FACING THE UPCOMIN	
LEGISLATIVE MEMBERS ELECTION 2019 IN SOUTHEAST ACEH DISTRICT, Effer	ndi
Hasan, Ubaidullah And Ardiansyah	92
15. PREDICTING MILLENNIAL LEARNERS' BEHAVIOR ON TECHNOLOGY ADOPTIC	
AND THE IMPLICATIONS FOR MULTICULTURAL, SOCIAL AND BEHAVIO)R
ASPECTS AS 21ST CENTURY SKILLS, Fikri Yansyah	99
16.FACTORS THAT AFFECT REGIONAL COMPETITIVENESS TO IMPROVE EASE (ЭF
INVESTMENT IN DKI JAKARTA, Ismi Hidayanti, Prof. Dr. Chandra Wijaya, M.SI,. M.N	1
1	14
17. THE URGENCY OF PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) IN PUBLIC HEALTHCA	RE
SERVICES (Study of PPP between BPJS Kesehatan and Private Healthca	re
Providers Semarang City, Central Java, Indonesia), Maya Wulan Pramesti 1	
18.IMPLEMENTATION OF E-GOVERNMENT AS MEDIATRANSPARENCY OF LOCA	21
GOVERNMENT BUDGET MANAGEMENT IN RIAU PROVINCE, Dr. Muslim Afar	AL
M.Pd, Syed Agung Afandi 1	AL ndi 35
M.Pd, Syed Agung Afandi 1 19.SELF REPRESENTATION AND POLITIC IDENTITY OF WOMAN IN SOCIAL MED	AL ndi 35 IA
M.Pd, Syed Agung Afandi 11 19.SELF REPRESENTATION AND POLITIC IDENTITY OF WOMAN IN SOCIAL MED INSTAGRAM, Ninik Tri Ambarwati 14	AL 1di 35 IA 44
M.Pd, Syed Agung Afandi 11 19.SELF REPRESENTATION AND POLITIC IDENTITY OF WOMAN IN SOCIAL MED INSTAGRAM, Ninik Tri Ambarwati 14 20.VERBAL AND NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATIONS MIXED MARRIAGE IN PADAM	AL 1di 35 IA 44
M.Pd, Syed Agung Afandi 11 19.SELF REPRESENTATION AND POLITIC IDENTITY OF WOMAN IN SOCIAL MED INSTAGRAM, Ninik Tri Ambarwati 14 20.VERBAL AND NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATIONS MIXED MARRIAGE IN PADAN CITY, Novena Puji Astuti, Elva Ronaning Roem, Ernita Arif 14	AL 135 IA 44 IG 53
M.Pd, Syed Agung Afandi 1 19.SELF REPRESENTATION AND POLITIC IDENTITY OF WOMAN IN SOCIAL MED INSTAGRAM, Ninik Tri Ambarwati 1 20.VERBAL AND NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATIONS MIXED MARRIAGE IN PADAN CITY, Novena Puji Astuti, Elva Ronaning Roem, Ernita Arif 1 21.TRANSFORMATION OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM (Study on t	AL 135 IA 44 IG 53 he
M.Pd, Syed Agung Afandi 11 19.SELF REPRESENTATION AND POLITIC IDENTITY OF WOMAN IN SOCIAL MED INSTAGRAM, Ninik Tri Ambarwati 14 20.VERBAL AND NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATIONS MIXED MARRIAGE IN PADAN CITY, Novena Puji Astuti, Elva Ronaning Roem, Ernita Arif 11 21.TRANSFORMATION OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM (Study on the Implementation of Applications-Based Lease Transfers), Nur Muharany, De	AL 135 IA 44 IG 53 he
M.Pd, Syed Agung Afandi 11 19.SELF REPRESENTATION AND POLITIC IDENTITY OF WOMAN IN SOCIAL MED INSTAGRAM, Ninik Tri Ambarwati 14 20.VERBAL AND NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATIONS MIXED MARRIAGE IN PADAN CITY, Novena Puji Astuti, Elva Ronaning Roem, Ernita Arif 11 21.TRANSFORMATION OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM (Study on the Implementation of Applications-Based Lease Transfers), Nur Muharany, Des Brima Atika, Selvi Diana Meilinda 10	AL 1di 35 IA 44 1G 53 he wi 65
M.Pd, Syed Agung Afandi 1 19.SELF REPRESENTATION AND POLITIC IDENTITY OF WOMAN IN SOCIAL MED INSTAGRAM, Ninik Tri Ambarwati 1 20.VERBAL AND NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATIONS MIXED MARRIAGE IN PADAN CITY, Novena Puji Astuti, Elva Ronaning Roem, Ernita Arif 1 21.TRANSFORMATION OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM (Study on the Implementation of Applications-Based Lease Transfers), Nur Muharany, Des Brima Atika, Selvi Diana Meilinda 1 22.THE EXISTENCE OF JAVANESE TRADITIONAL KID SONGS AMONG JAVANE	AL 1di 35 1A 44 1G 53 he wi 65 SE
M.Pd, Syed Agung Afandi 1 19.SELF REPRESENTATION AND POLITIC IDENTITY OF WOMAN IN SOCIAL MED INSTAGRAM, Ninik Tri Ambarwati 1 20.VERBAL AND NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATIONS MIXED MARRIAGE IN PADAN CITY, Novena Puji Astuti, Elva Ronaning Roem, Ernita Arif 1 21.TRANSFORMATION OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM (Study on t Implementation of Applications-Based Lease Transfers), Nur Muharany, De Brima Atika, Selvi Diana Meilinda 1 22.THE EXISTENCE OF JAVANESE TRADITIONAL KID SONGS AMONG JAVANE PEOPLE IN THE DIGITAL ERA, Puthut Prehantoro 1	AL 135 14 14 16 165 165 52 76
 M.Pd, Syed Agung Afandi	AL 135 1A 44 1G 53 he wi 65 SE 76 ata
 M.Pd, Syed Agung Afandi	AL adi 35 1A 44 53 he wi 65 SE 76 ata 89
 M.Pd, Syed Agung Afandi	AL adi 35 1A 44 53 he wi 65 SE 76 ata 89

25. POLICY EVALUATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF DRINKING WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (SPAM) IN ACHIEVEMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN MERANTI ISLANDS

REGENCY, Riza Alrakhman, S.Pd, M.Pd Sukarman, S.IP, Baskoro Wicaksono, S.IP, M.IP 207 26.MULTIMEDIA COMMUNICATION IN INCREASING THE MOTIVATION OF MEMORIZING THE QUR'AN, DR. Sarmiati, M.SI, DR. Elva Ronaning Roem, M.SI, Yayuk Lestari, MA 216 27. MEASURING USER EXPERIENCE OF M-RECRUITMENT FOR LOWER-MIDDLE **CLASS USERS**, Saskia Putri Agustine, Intan Rizky Mutiaz, Chandra Tresnadi 223 28.THE CHALLENGE OF COMMUNITY TELEVISION IN CONVERGENCE ERA, Talitha Ardelia 229 29. SERVICE QUALITY OF FREEHOLD TITLE BASED ON DIGITALIZATION IN LAND 238 OFFICE OF BANDAR LAMPUNG, Feni Rosalia, Lilih Muflihah **30.EXISTENCE OF PEOPLE ORGANIZATION (ORMAS) IN POLITICAL PARTIES IN** WEST DENPASAR DISTRICT, DENPASAR CITY, I Made Wimas Candranegara, I Wayan Mirta 248 31.ISIS' IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION THROUGH "YOUTUBE" (Case Study in Indonesia), Gita Karisma Tety Rachmawati 256 32. THE CANIBALISM OF PUBLIC POLICY (The Controversy of Online Transportation on Policy Problems in Indonesia), DR. Bambang Utoyo, M.SI., Yuditya Wardhana, S.A.N., M.SI., Ari Gusnita, S.A.N., M.SI. 267 33.CHANGE DYNAMICS OF NATIONAL PETROLEUM POLICY: Indonesia experience, Syamsul Ma'arif, S.IP, M.Si _____ 276

PREFACE

According to its vision, Lampung University is going to be the best 10 (ten) Universities in Indonesia. It also becomes a World Class University.

Over the last two years, FISIP Unila has seriously developed global-minded atmosphere to improve its research and publications and also teaching and learning based on e-learning and virtual classes.

This International Conference is basically part of FISIP Unila's contribution to realize the university's vision. Therefore, our faculty has fully been trying to compete at both national and regional levels.

Related especially to the theme about State and Digital Society, in the perspective of social and political science, the use of IT or digitization is simply a tool to convey something, helping the implementation public service, business, political functions, and so on.

But, in Indonesia, there are still a number of weaknesses in utilizing IT or digitalization.

The attitude of public criticism in social networks can not yet become a real social movement, nor can change the substance of policies that are not in line with public aspirations.

Even though e-procurement, e-budgeting, e-planning, in governmental services have been officially implemented, but the implementation is still inconsistent. So that, it still opens up various opportunities for corruption and illegal taxes.

Besides that, the use of government's websites cannot be a source of information for the public, which are characterized by the strength of old government. Utilizing IT in the process of public policy and political communication tend to be influenced by the dynamics of the existing political environment.

Technology platform can be used to perpetuate existing power relations that are very paradoxical with the characteristics of the ICT which are inclusive and egalitarian. For example, although many politicians who have a twitter accounts, they generally just use the accounts as an advertising board rather than as a media of communication.

Hopefully, what we are doing today can be beneficial for Indonesia's progress in facing the era of digitalization.

10

EMPOWERMENT STRATEGY FOR BANDAR LAMPUNG TAPIS WOVEN CLOTH CRAFTSMEN IN CONVERGENCY ERA

DEWI AYU HIDAYATI, S.SOS, M.SI, DRA YUNI RATNASARI, M.SI, I GDE SIDEMEN, M.SI, DR. BENJAMIN, M.SI, AND ASNANI, S.SOS. M.A Sociology Departement of the Social and Political Studies Faculty, University of Lampung (Email:Dewiayuhidayati@gmail.com)

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to describe thoroughly the empowerment strategy for the craftsmen of tenun tapis (tapis woven cloth), the strategy of tapis craftsmen in increasing the production, and ways of marketing in the convergency era. The development of creative economy is currently becoming an opportunity for the regional areas to improve small and medium scale economy. One type of creative economy that is growing fast is tapis woven cloth or fabric (tenun kain tapis). Tapis cloth is a traditional woven cloth of Lampung, which in the past was only used during traditional ceremony. However, with the fast-growing modern day fashion, it lifts tapis so that it is not only being a traditionally used cloth but also a fashionable gizmo. Tapis is also being used to accessorize high value items such as bags and shoes. The demand for Tapis as such automatically increases the income of the maker thus develops the business.

Data used in this reserach comprised of primary and secondary data. The techniques of collecting data included observation, documentation, and in depth interview. Snowball sampling was applied to choose the samples. Data were analyzed qualitatively by using descriptive model.

The results showed that the empowerment strategy fortapis craftsmen in the convergenct era includes trainings on skill, busines management, and online marketing delivered by Dekranasda as the institution that facilitate tapis craftsmen. Additionally, in order to improve production, the tapis craftsmen also made applied tapis, giving new motives on the tapis cloth and using new type of threads. The craftsmen also did marketing efforts through digital facilities by using online business features or online marketing.

Keywords: Community Empowerment Strategy, Tapis Cloth Craftsmen, Convergency

INTRODUCTION

Economic development in the cities that involving community empowerment will improve the complex economic issues. As we all know community empowerment means the availability of capital and strength to empower. Empowerment: to give power to the weaks (Sobahi and Suhana, 2011). Based on that opinion, economic development at family level needs to be improved to be self sufficient and prosperous. The economic development can be done through the development of small and medium scale industries including the development of creative economy. Raharjo Adisasmita (2006) stated that to achieve community development goals there are at least four types of strategies: (1) growth strategy, (2) welfare strategy, (3) responsive strategy, and (4) integrated or holistic strategy.

The development of people economy is directed to provide priority to the empowerment of people's economy. Immediate strategic steps are directed towards the extension of community access and development resources accompanied by the creation of employment opportunities for the lower layer society. It is expected that the lower layer society can participate in the development process in resolving the gap and under-developed situation that characterize city's pictures. Efforts that can be done to increase community economic development is to improve small and medium scale business so that they can be more productive and have competitiveness and as wide opportunity as possible. This has to be supported by the government to achieve area development or city development according to plan.

The development of creative economy is currently becoming an opportunity to improve small and medium scale economy. One type of creative economy that is booming now is tapis woven cloth. Tapis woven cloth is Lampung traditional cloth, which in the past was only used in traditional celebration. However, recently with the booming of fashion industry the tapis woven cloth has become not only traditional cloth but also used for fashion apparel. Currently, tapis fabric was not only used for cloth, but also complementary accessories such as handbags and shoes that has high values. This gives the opportunity of increased profit for tapis craftsmen, especially when demand is high; the income will increase as well as the business itself. Current development has also caused improvement in technology, therefore the society especially the small scale business should not be technologically obsolete. In this convergency era, the integration of telecommunication facilities, information technology, and broadcast have caused the marketing mode and promotion of tapis woven clothes can reach a broader audience. The operation of telecommunications services is an activity of providing, or providing telecommunications services that enable the implementation of telecommunications through any media, including TV, broadcast, radio and multimedia.

The problem is when the tapis craftsmen or those who are involve in creative economy are not adapted to all digitalized modernization; this will make the development of tapis woven cloth – that is already awaken- delayed and going backwards. The development or innovation of motive, fabric and model of tapis cloth are also changed quickly because of the demand from the

consumer that --in this convergency era- are easily accessing the information on fashion development. Therefore, innovation is a must for the tapis craftsmen.

METHODOLOGY

Methodology used in this research is categorized as rationalistic, because data gathered are based on the knowledge of informant that will later were anlayzed thoroughly. The informants in this research were selected purposively using snowball technique based on their knowledge and understandings on the empowerment process to the Tapis craftsmen to date.

Types of data used in this research are primary and secondary data. Secondary data were gathered from several authorized institutions and are related to the empowerment program for the Tapis craftsmen, such as Dekranasda of Lampung Province, CentralAgency of Statistic, and other related sources. Whilst primary data was obtained directly through in depth interview with several informants from the tapis craftsmen who has the business in tapis production, and from Dekranasda.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Empowerment strategy is highly needed by those who work in creative business so that they can continuously exist in developing the local values in the world of easy information access but highly competitive for all. It is through empowerment strategy they can always innovate and exist in developing Tapis woven cloth in all aspects.

In line with the empowerment concept stated by Chambers (1995), community empowerment is a concept of an economic development with social values. This concept reflects a new paradigm in development, which is "people-centered, participatory, empowering, and sustainable". This concept is broader than just fulfilling basic needs or providing a mechanism to prevent the process of further impoverishment (safety net). In other words, in the world of craftsmen it is important to provide an institution that is willing to facilitate their activities motivates and empowers so that the production of tapis woven cloth will be sustainable in this Convergency Era because it is supported by the related institution. The empowerment strategy include, among others:

1. Effort in Empowerment of Tapis Craftsmen in Convergency Era

There are many efforts done by certain parties in order to maintain the existence of tapis craftsmen in Bandar Lampung City, one of them is by holding the trainings for craftsmen who are joining the Dekranasda, although not all the trainings are done by Dekranasda, but the inisiator is the Dekranasda. The training might be provided by Trade Agency, Industrial Agency, and Cooperation Agency, as the place for craftsmen. Among others is Training for Craftsmen form DEKRANASDA. This training is conducted within a certain period and hold by DEKRANASDA at the Provincial level for the craftsmen at the DEKRANASDA at City and District levels that are interested in improving their competence and are willing to develop their products. It is also explained that

this training is held at least once a year, but it will depend on th available budget. After digging up information from several informants in Dekranasda, the trainings are as follow:

a. Skill Training

This training is the training that aimed to improve the craftsmen to be able to have better skills. Usually this training is collective, gathering all craftsmen from every district and city in Lampung Province and is held in Dekranasda Lampung Province.

b. Training on Business Management

This training is the training that has objectives to build business characters within craftsmen who would like to start business in the field of Lampung handycrafts. Those who already have business in this commodity are also welcome to join the training, with the hope that their business will not going worse, then doing business will not be boring although it has been done for years, and of course to bring up new innovation in the world of tapis woven cloth.

c. Training on Online Marketing

This training is a training provided for all craftsmen, especially for those who are willing to extend their market. This training is conducted to prepare participants for global market. Usually, the training on online marketing utililizes social media as the market.

2. The Strategy of Tapis Craftsmen in Increasing the Production

With the fast growing development and the coming in of Asia global market that will provide a variety of products from abroad, including clothing nad fashinable accessories, added with the wave of more businessmen, more business players are making a variety of innovations to improve their products. No exceptions are the craftsmen; those craftsmena will have to innovate and compete with otrherproducts, including improrted products from abroad.

Tapis fabrics is undergoing a test and the tapis craftsmen are given athe challenge to market their product in Asean free market while still maintaining the sustainability of traditional fabric of Lampung people in the era of modernization While keeping in mind that the original function of tapis cloth as traditional female of Lampung. Although the origunal finction is as traditional cloth, the tapis craftsmen need to innovate in keeping the existence of tapis fabric in the era of convergency.

With the rapid development in science and the more sophisticated technology with the free Asean market the craftsmen have to be able to innovate and be adaptable in improving tapis cloth product in this digital era. Based on the facts gathered in the field there are several ways of craftsmen in adapting and making innovation according to the development, among others are:

a. Tapis Terapan (Tapis Application)

In the era of convergency and modernization the tapis product is in high demand in many regions, and even in every layer of society, without gender differentiation. Tapis that in the past was only used for female traditional cloth in Lampung, and only made and tailored by females, only used and exhibited during sacred events such as wedding, traditional ceremony etc., is currently used as application in various arts, such as batik, tissue holder, sandals, wallet, etc.

b. Addition of New Patterns

The tapis cloth that is a traditional Lampung cloth is also evolved with innovation of new patterns in any shape following market and current era. In the current development, fans for tapis cloth are not limited to ladies or elderly, but it is also in demand by millenial group. Nowadays, it is the youths that become the target of tapis craftsmen to increase their sale and to keep the existence of tapis in the era of modern market, especially with the availability of handful clothings from abroad that has latest design by designers.

Not only clothing from the designers that tried to improve the patterns, the tapis traditional cloth is also starting to develop and widen the new patterns to follow the time and taste of young generation in this millenial era; additionally tapisalso develop new patterns to fulfill the market demand in the era of globalization.

c. Use of up to date threads

In themaking of tapis woven cloth use of threads is the key that determine the quality of a tapis art. In its development in the current convergency era and modern market the use of threads is classified into two categories, those are imported threads or india threads, which is imported directly from India, and local threads that is produced domestically, and its market term is called "benang benang bandung" (bandung threads).

3. Marketing in the Era of Convergency

In the current market era, Ukm (small and medium scale enterprises) or umkm (micro, small and medium size enterprises) are starting to spread their wings in their marketing into digital world, by using available online business features or online trading. Those UKM and UMKM started to enter to make their business better, and worthy in the marketing. Innovation in marketing is not only done by the newcomers (business in new products), but also tapis woven cloth craftsmen who do not want to be left behind in utilizing current technology development.

The tapis craftsmen are starting to develop their business in digital world; they think that the online trading is a very suitable market because of its practicality, and cost and time effectiveness that make online business one of the choices by the tapis woven cloth craftsmen in the era of convergency.

CONCLUSION

Empowerment should be the first step for craftsmen to start their business, because, empowerment can be a useful thing for the craftsmen. In terms of empowerment, it should start from the institution where the craftsmen gather. It should start from, amongothers, Dekranasda, the cooperative agency, industrial agency, and trade agency because they are considered strong and have the authority to support weak craftsmen. However, based on the results of research conducted among craftsmen, there were those who attended training from relevant agencies, but this was not sustainable, especially the training held by Dekranasda. This means that according to certain craftsmen, empowerment, ideally, is how Dekranasda and various agencies related to this

craft fulfil their duties to empower craftsmen who are still lacking experience so that their business can develop.

Some of the empowerment carried out by Dekranasdatowardstapis cloth craftsmen in Bandar Lampung are: Conduct skills training, business management training, and online marketing training. In addition, efforts to increase the productivity oftapiscraftsmen in the convergence era are by creatingvarious applications of tapis, giving new patterns that are contemporary, and the useof up to date threads.Marketing of products is done by using digital technology, namely online marketing.

RECOMMENDATION

- 1. It is recommended that the craftsmen apply ways of creative and innovative efforts in producing and marketing the product of tapisso that their products can be sold not only in Bandar Lampung but also outside the region and abroad;
- It is recommended that Dekranasda as an institution that accommodates the craftsmenfacilitates the craftsmen continuously and in sustainable manner, such as conducting trainings to improve the skills of craftsmen, in accordance with the development of the fashion world;
- 3. It is recommended that the Dekranasda not only involve largetapis craft businesses but also facilitate those with small capital and lack of experience in order to give deas of how to develop and expand the business with the small capital.

REFERENCES

Adsasmita, Raharjo. 2006. Membangun Desa Partisipatif. Yogyakarta: Ghara Ilmu.

Budiharjo, Eko dan Djoko Sujarto. (2005) Kota Berkelanjutan. Bandung: Alumni

Chambers, R. 1995, Lembaga Penelitian, Pendidikan, Penerangan Ekonomi dan Sosial, Pembangunan Desa Mulai dari Belakang, Jakarta.

Fitriana ED, Supriono B, Nurani F. 2017. Jurnal Administrasi Publik (JAP), Vol.2, No. 2, Hal. 217-223.

Jenkins, Henry. 2004. The cultural logic of media convergence. International Journal Of Cultural Studies. SAGE Publications London, Thousand Oaks, CA and New Delhi. DOI: 10.1177/1367877904040603.

Kuncoro, Mudrajad. (2008). Tujuh Tantangan UKM di Tengah Krisis Global. Harian Bisnis Indonesia, 21 Oktober 2008.

Witjaksono, M. 2009. Pembangunan Ekonomi dan Ekonomi Pembangunan: Telaah Istilah dan Orientasi dalam Konteks Studi Pembangunan. JESP Vol. 1, No. 1.

Budiharjo, Eko & Sudanti Hardjohubojo. 1993. Kota Berwawasan Lingkungan. Alumni: Bandung.

Miles, M.B dan A.M Huberman. 1992. Qualitative data analysis: A sourcebook of new mehods. Diterjemahkan oleh Rohidi, Tjetjep Rohendi. Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia Press

- Moeljarto. Politik Pembangunan: Sebuah Analisis Konsep, Arah dan Strategi, Yogyakarta: Tiara Wacana, 1995, P. 32
- Moleong, L.J. 1996. Metode Penelitian Kualitatif. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya

Prihantoro, Satya. 2013. Strategi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat MiskinDalam Meningkatkan Pendapatan(Studi Empiris Di Kelurahan Bandung Kecamatan KutoarjoKabupaten Purworejo). Journal of Non Formal Education and Community Empowerment (NFECE) 2:2. ISSN 2252-6331

Relawan, IN. 2014. Model Pemberdayaan Kelembagaan Usaha Mikro & Kecil (Umk)Pada Unit Telkom Cdc Pt. Telekomunikasi Indonesia, Tbk.Sosiohumaniora, Volume 16 No. 2 Juli 2014: 156 - 164.

- Rustiadi E, Saefulhakim S, Panuju DR. 2009. Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Wilayah. Yayasan Pustaka Obaor Indonesia: Jakarta
- Sobahi, K dan Suhana, C. 2011. Pemberdayaan masyarakat dalam pendidikan di era otonomi daerah. Bandung: Cakra.

Sugiyono. 2013. Metode Penelitian Kombinasi (mixed methods) Bandung: Alfabeta.