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BATIK TRAINING ON NURSING HOUSE ‘WANITA UTAMA’ SURAKARTA

Asri Laksmi Riani¹, Sarah Rum Handayani², dan Rahmawati³

Abstrak: The purpose of this study is to be able to guide and direct the prostitutes (WTS) in Surakarta and it’s surrounding environment on the nursing house “Wanita Utama” Surakarta who want to change profession to have the insight and skills of entrepreneurial attitudes and skills of batik. Debriefing is done by providing counseling and training-related such as entrepreneurship training, providing knowledge about batik and batik business, as well as training with the kinds of batik: handmade writing batik, printed batik and combination batik. The implication of this activity is the opening insight into the participants on the batik activities and can be seen from the enthusiasm of participants to propose on batik courses in other kinds such as batik dyeing. Most of the participants wanted a follow-up of these training efforts as well as assistance and for giving a confidence to be responsible for their future.

Keywords: counseling, training soft skills & hard skills, mentoring

Introduction

Although described as 'the world's oldest profession', prostitution is considered a legitimate employment or activities that could be accepted by the public except by th customers of prostitution itself. The law enforcement arrest and punish the pimps are prostitution practices that disrupt public order, but they also sometimes protect and oversee the localization-official where thousands of young women working as prostitutes. The word prostitution itself is identical with the foreign word 'prostitution' in Greek and in Indonesia with the popular word 'Wanita Tuna Susila' (WTS) or PSK (commercial sex: worker), which means the woman that surrender herself to many men in sexual relation with a particular payment. Perpetrators of prostitution at the moment is often referred to (WTS) or prostitutes.

According Siagian in Silaban (2009), there are about 22 rehab women in various regions in Indonesia that are only able to accommodate about 940 people from approximately 65,000 prostitutes over (the amount is not comparable) and the government only budgeted for Rp.416.793, - allocated to stay in the dormitory during 6-12 months.

Koentjoro (2004) in Silaban (2009), says there are some factors of women get into prostitution, among of them is the low moral standards, poverty, low family income, low education, and the desire to gain social status.

Meanwhile, Ali Akbar in Silaban H. (2009), express 6 factors why women become prostitute, they are:
1. Economic pressures. Because there are no jobs, it’s forced them to live so they sell themselves by the easiest way.
2. Not satisfied with the recent position. Eventhough they’ve already have a job, but they can’t afford to pay their high life style.

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Achievement Motivation & Batik Training on Nursing House 'Wanita Utama' Surakarta

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The purpose of this study is to be able to guide and direct the prostitutes (WTS) in Surakarta and their surrounding environment on the nursing house "Wanita Utama" Surakarta who want to change profession to have the insight and skills of entrepreneurial attitudes and skills of batik, using coach-trainers who are competent in their field and supported by funding from DP2M DIKTI. The technical approach that was taken in providing treatment / supplies to the target group (WTS) is to approach individuals and groups to determine their potential in a related field. Debriefing is done by providing counseling and training-related such as entrepreneurship training, AMT's training and BMT's training, providing knowledge about batik and batik business, as well as training with the kinds of batik: handmade writing batik, printed batik and combination batik. The result is, the completion of the training program conducted in as many as 62 participants, and participants can carry out activities in a range of batik. Limitations of this activity are the number of participants and members of accommodation during training so that it should make retraining to newcomers, as well as the limited number of facilities provided, so need to add facilities and infrastructure, although only in small quantities. The results of this activity are the opening insight of the participants on the batik activities and it can be seen from the enthusiasm of participants who proposed batik courses in other kinds such as batik dyeing. Most of the participants wanted a follow-up of these training efforts as well as assistance for giving confidence to be responsible for their future.

Keywords: counseling, training softskills & hardskills, mentoring

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ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION & BATIK TRAINING on NURSING HOUSE ‘WANITA UTAMA’ SURAKARTA

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to be able to guide and direct the prostitutes (WTS) in Surakarta and its surrounding environment on the nursing house “Wanita Utama” Surakarta who want to change profession to have the insight and skills of entrepreneurial attitudes and skills of batik, using coach-trainers who are competent in their field and supported by funding from DP2M DIKTI.

Technical approach that was taken in providing treatment/supplies to the target (WTS) is to approach individuals and groups to determine their potential in a related field. Deterring is done by providing counseling and training-related, such as entrepreneurship training, AMT’s training and BMT’s training, providing knowledge about batik and batik business, as well as training with the kinds of batik: handmade writing batik, printed batik and combination batik.

The result is the completion of the training program considered in as many as 62 more participants, and participants can carry out activities in a range of batik limitations of this activity is the number of participants and members of commitment during training so that it should make retraining to newcomers, as well as the limited number of facilities provided so need to add facilities and infrastructure, although only in small quantities.

The implications of this activity is the opening insight into the participants on the batik activities and can be seen from the enthusiasm of participants to propose on batik courses in other kinds such as batik dying. Most of the participants wanted a follow-up of these training efforts as well as assistance and for giving a confidence to be responsible for their future.

Keywords: Counseling, training softskills & hardskills, empowerment.

A. INTRODUCTION

Although described as the world’s oldest profession, prostitution is considered not as a legitimate employment or activity that could be accepted by the public except by the customers of prostitution itself. The law enforcement arrest the pimps and prostitution practices that disrupt public order, but they also sometimes protect and oversee the localization-official where thousands of young women working as prostitutes. The word prostitution itself is identified with the foreign word ‘prostitution’ in Greek and in Indonesia with the popular word ‘Wanita Tuna Susila’ (WTS) or PW (commercial sex worker), which means the woman if surrender herself to many men in sexual relations with particular payment. Perpetrators of prostitution at the moment is often referred to (WTS) or prostitutes.

According to Gagnon in Silaban (2009), there are about 22,000 women in various regions in Indonesia that are only able to accommodate about 940 people from approximately 65,000 prostitutes ever (the amount is not comparable) and the government only budgeted for Rp 43.679.3 - allocated to stay in the dormitory during 6-12 months.

Koenjoro in Silaban (2009), says there are some factors of women get into prostitution, among them is the low moral standards, poverty, low family income, to education, and the desire to gain social status. Meanwhile, Ali Akbar in Silaban H. (2009), expresses 6 facts why women become prostitute, they are:

1. Economic pressures. Because there are no jobs, it’s force them to live so they sell themselves by the easiest way.
2. Not satisfied with the recent position. Even though they already have a job, but they can’t afford to pay their high style.
3. Lower education.
4. Mental defect.
5. Because of the hurt, abandoned by her husband or her boyfriend spotted abandoned.
6. Not satisfied with sexual life or hypersexual.

Social problems prostituting increasingly become intricacies, both from the causes and impacts, along with the change in values, social institutions, information flows, and the impact of a prolonged economic crisis. Realizing the problems mentioned above, the Central Java Provincial Government in this case through the Social Welfare Department especially for the nursing woman ‘Wanita Utama’ with the Social Work Profession foundation of social rehabilitation of former prostitutes so they can perform their social function and become a good member in society.

Nursing House “Wanita Utama” Solo is the Technica Implementation Unit Department of Social Welfare, Central Java Province which is responsible for providing social services and rehabilitation that includes physical, social behavioral development, skills training, soft skill and t