

Revitalizing Local Heritage: Government Empowerment Strategies for the Sustainable Development of the Batik Tulis Sendang Industry in Lamongan, East Java

*Ahmad Sholikin, Restu Syam Sariatulloh

Department Political and Government Studies,
Universitas Islam Darul Ulum, Lamongan.

*corresponding author: ahmad.sholikin@unisda.ac.id

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Abstract: *Small and Medium Industries (SMIs) serve as the backbone of the national economy and vital agents for preserving local cultural wisdom. This study aims to analyze the strategic role of the Lamongan Regency Government, specifically the Department of Industry and Trade (Disperindag), in empowering the Batik Tulis Sendang industry in Sendangagung and Sendangduwur Villages, Paciran District. Employing a qualitative research design with a descriptive approach, data were collected through in-depth interviews, participatory observation, and documentation, and subsequently analyzed using the interactive model of Miles, Huberman, and Saldana. The findings reveal that government empowerment efforts have been implemented comprehensively through human resource capacity building, financial capital facilitation (KUR), market expansion via exhibitions, and business legality formalization (SIUP/TDP). However, the effectiveness of these interventions is currently impeded by structural and cultural constraints, including low artisan educational backgrounds, traditionalist mindsets, and acute dependence on informal financing systems (ijon). The study concludes that while the government demonstrates strong political will, the prevailing top-down approach has not yet fostered sufficient community independence. Consequently, this research recommends an institutional strengthening strategy through the establishment of artisan cooperatives, cross-sectoral integration to develop the "Kampung Batik" educational tourism zone, and the implementation of proactive, evidence-based policy interventions to ensure the sustainability and competitiveness of this local heritage industry.*

Introduction

National economic development in developing countries, such as Indonesia, is heavily contingent upon the dynamics of the real sector, particularly Small and Medium Industries (SMIs). This sector has demonstrated high resilience against global economic shocks and possesses the capacity to absorb labor in significant numbers. Within the modern economic paradigm, SMIs are viewed not merely as pillars of a subsistence economy, but as engines of the creative industry grounded in local wisdom. The development of this culture-based industry is strategic, as it offers unique value-added propositions that are difficult for mass industries to replicate, thereby positioning them as competitive commodities in the global market.

Lamongan Regency, as a key economic buffer in East Java, possesses creative industry potential distributed across various regions, including the northern coastal area of Paciran District. Although this region is renowned for marine tourism and the religious tourism of Sunan Drajat, Paciran District also harbors legendary potential in the handicraft industry: Batik Tulis Sendang. The primary locus of this batik production is concentrated in two villages with strong historical and sociological ties: Sendangagung Village and Sendangduwur Village. These two villages have long served as centers of batik production, passed down through generations, forming a cultural identity deeply embedded in the local community.

Specifically, Sendangagung Village exhibits unique demographic and economic characteristics, where a significant portion of the population relies on the hand-drawn batik sector, in addition to agriculture and fisheries. Batik Tulis Sendang is characterized by detailed motifs with philosophies depicting flora, fauna, and coastal life. This uniqueness elevates Batik Sendang beyond mere fabric to a cultural artifact of high economic value. However, the immense potential of Sendangagung Village has not been fully converted into equitable economic welfare for its artisans due to various encompassing structural and cultural constraints.

Field realities indicate that the development of the batik industry in Sendangagung is experiencing stagnation or slow progress compared to other batik centers in East Java. A fundamental issue frequently encountered is the prevalence of highly traditional production patterns. Artisans in this village generally operate individually or on a very small household scale, lacking modern production management. Limitations in equipment, non-standardized coloring technology, and restricted production capacity hinder their ability to meet large-scale market demands or time-sensitive trade contracts.

Beyond technical production issues, a primary obstacle impeding SMI progress in Sendangagung is the quality of Human Resources (HR). The majority of artisans belong to the older generation with relatively low formal education levels, while regeneration to

the younger generation is sluggish as the profession is perceived as financially unpromising. This low quality of HR implies weak business management, an inability to innovate designs in accordance with contemporary market trends, and resistance to digital marketing technological shifts, which are now the backbone of modern trade.

Marketing aspects also represent a crucial weak point for artisans in Sendangagung. Thus far, the distribution chain of Batik Sendang remains dominated by intermediaries or middlemen, resulting in very thin profit margins for the artisans. Their market access is confined to the local scope or tourists incidentally visiting nearby religious sites. The lack of optimal branding and promotion strategies causes Batik Tulis Sendang to lose competitiveness against printed batik or batik from other regions with more aggressive and organized marketing management.

Conversely, financial and capital issues form a vicious circle that is difficult to break. Artisans in Sendangagung often lack sufficient working capital to purchase high-quality raw materials or maintain inventory. This capital limitation is exacerbated by their minimal access to formal financial institutions such as banks. Many artisans are "unbankable" due to a lack of collateral, absence of orderly business bookkeeping, and ignorance regarding the procedures for applying for People's Business Credit (KUR), which is actually provided by the government.

Issues of business legality further complicate the situation. Based on preliminary observations, many batik artisans in Sendangagung still lack a Trading Business License (SIUP) and Company Registration Certificate (TDP). This incompleteness of legal documents is not due to an intent to violate the law, but rather a lack of information and the perception that obtaining permits is complicated and costly. In reality, business legality is an absolute prerequisite for accessing government assistance facilities, banking capital, and establishing formal business collaborations.

Given the complexity of these problems, partial approaches or mere charity will not be effective in solving them. A holistic empowerment approach is required. Community empowerment is a process of providing power, opportunity, knowledge, and skills to the community so they can determine their own future. In the context of Sendangagung Village, empowerment means enabling artisans to be financially independent, managerially astute, and institutionally strong.

The Regional Government of Lamongan Regency, through the Department of Industry and Trade (Disperindag), holds a moral and constitutional responsibility to act as a facilitator and catalyst in this empowerment process. The government's role is not limited to that of a regulator, but also as an active companion in unraveling the tangled threads of SMI problems. Targeted policy interventions are necessary to transform Sendangagung from a mere traditional artisan center into an advanced and independent creative industry zone.

Empowerment efforts by the regional government have effectively been implemented through various programs, ranging from training and equipment assistance to exhibitions. However, the fundamental question arises: to what extent are these programs effective in addressing the root causes in Sendangagung Village? Have the interventions touched upon substantial aspects such as artisan mentality and business sustainability, or are they merely ceremonial? An evaluation of this empowerment strategy is crucial to re-map the supporting and inhibiting factors in the field.

Therefore, this study aims to describe and analyze in depth the empowerment strategy for Batik Tulis Sendang carried out by the Regional Government of Lamongan Regency in Sendangagung and Sendangduwur Villages. This research will highlight how efforts to improve financial capability, develop HR, expand market access, and organize business legality are executed. Through this study, it is hoped that more adaptive and solution-oriented policy recommendations can be formulated to establish Batik Tulis Sendang as a superior product capable of sustainably improving the welfare of its community.

Method

This study employs a qualitative research design with a descriptive approach to gain a holistic and profound understanding of the phenomenon of community empowerment. The qualitative approach was selected because this research aims to explore the meaning behind the social interactions between the local government as the empowering agent and the batik artisans as the beneficiaries, which cannot be measured merely by statistical figures. The descriptive nature of this research is directed at describing systematically, factually, and accurately the facts and relationships between the phenomena investigated, particularly regarding the dynamics, challenges, and strategies in the development of the Batik Tulis Sendang industry. The researcher acts as a key instrument plunging directly into the field to capture social reality naturally (naturalistic inquiry) without manipulating the existing situation.

The research locus is centered in two strategic areas of the batik industry center in Lamongan Regency: Sendangagung Village and Sendangduwur Village, Paciran District. The selection of this location is based on the consideration that both villages are historical and cultural bases of Batik Tulis Sendang production, possessing unique characteristics but facing complex development challenges. Subject determination was conducted using a purposive sampling technique, where informants were selected based on considerations of capacity and relevance to the research problem. Key informants included structural officials and technical staff from the Department of Industry and Trade (Disperindag) of Lamongan Regency who understand empowerment policies. Meanwhile, main informants consisted of batik artisans, SMI business owners, and local community figures to obtain perspectives from the business actors regarding the

effectiveness of the programs received.

To obtain valid and comprehensive data, data collection techniques were carried out through three main methods: observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Participatory observation was conducted by directly observing production activities in batik production houses, the physical condition of the business environment, and interactions in training activities or exhibitions organized by the relevant department. Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted to explore the aspirations, complaints, and expectations of the artisans, as well as policy strategies from the government side. Additionally, a documentation study was performed by examining official documents such as SMI quantity data, Disperindag annual reports, regulations related to licensing (SIUP/TDP), and archival photos of previous empowerment activities to complement primary data obtained from the field.

The data analysis technique in this study adopts the interactive model of Miles, Huberman, and Saldana, which proceeds circularly during and after data collection. The analysis process begins with data condensation, which is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, and abstracting raw data from field notes into information relevant to the focus of empowerment. The subsequent stage is data display in the form of systematic text narratives, tables, or matrices to facilitate understanding of relationship patterns between variables. The final stage is conclusion drawing and verification, where the researcher interprets the displayed data to answer the problem formulation regarding supporting and inhibiting factors of empowerment, and ensures the validity of findings through triangulation of sources and methods.

Result

1. Forms of Local Government Empowerment

The empowerment of the Small and Medium Industry (SMI) of Batik Tulis Sendang undertaken by the Lamongan Regency Government, through the Department of Industry and Trade (Disperindag), is a manifestation of state responsibility in stimulating the people's economy. Based on field findings, this empowerment strategy is not singular but comprehensive, covering upstream to downstream aspects. Government intervention is focused on breaking the chain of classic problems entangling artisans in Sendangagung and Sendangduwur Villages, namely capital limitations, low human resource quality, and narrow market access. Disperindag acts as the primary facilitator bridging the gap between the community's cultural potential and the demands of a competitive modern market.

The first fundamental effort undertaken is the strengthening of Human Resource (HR) capacity through a series of intensive training and technical assistance. Given that most artisans still use traditional methods passed down through

generations, the local government organizes training programs covering modern coloring techniques, motif diversification, and efficient production management. This training aims not only to improve batik skills but also to shift the artisan's mindset from merely a "laborer" to an "entrepreneur." This increase in professionalism is deemed crucial so that Batik Sendang products have consistent quality standards and can compete with batik from other regions such as Pekalongan or Solo.



Figure 1. Technical Guidance and Capacity Building Training for Batik Tulis Sendang Artisans Organized by the Department of Industry and Trade (Disperindag) of Lamongan Regency.

Furthermore, in the financial aspect, the local government attempts to overcome capital obstacles, which are often the main reason for business stagnation in Sendangagung. Intervention is carried out not only by providing charitable cash capital assistance but by opening access to formal financial institutions. Disperindag facilitates artisans to obtain People's Business Credit (KUR) with low interest through partnerships with regional banks. Additionally, the government encourages the strengthening of community-based capital structures through the initiation of village-level savings and loan cooperatives. This step is taken to release artisans' dependence on the *ijon* system or middlemen, who often provide loans with high interest and bind product selling prices to be very low.

On the marketing side, the local government realizes that quality products will not have high economic value without the support of reliable marketing strategies. Therefore, Disperindag routinely involves Batik Tulis Sendang artisans in various

trade exhibitions, both at the East Java regional level and national level. Participation in events such as the Jatim Fair or national craft exhibitions serves as an effective means to introduce Batik Sendang branding to a wider audience. Through these exhibitions, the government strives to open new distribution channels so that artisans can meet potential buyers directly without long intermediaries.

In addition to conventional marketing through exhibitions, the government has also begun introducing digital marketing concepts as a response to changes in consumer behavior in the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era. Although adoption is still gradual, socialization regarding the use of social media and marketplaces as product storefronts is being promoted. The goal is to expand the market reach of Batik Sendang beyond the geographical boundaries of Sendangduwur and Sendangagung Villages. This effort simultaneously serves as a regional branding strategy, positioning Batik Sendang as a cultural icon and superior product of Lamongan Regency with high philosophical value, distinct from mass-produced printed batik.

Aspects of legality and business formalization are also equally important empowerment focuses. The local government actively implements a "proactive outreach" (jemput bola) strategy to facilitate the processing of Trading Business Licenses (SIUP) and Company Registration Certificates (TDP) for home-based artisans. This step is a form of business control and protection, considering many artisans do not yet possess formal legality, making it difficult to access government assistance or official cooperation contracts. By possessing legality, these home industries in Paciran are encouraged to transform into business entities that are legal, accountable, and recognized by the state, thereby strengthening their bargaining position in the business world.

Finally, the local government also performs periodic supervision and evaluation functions on the development of this batik industry center. Routine data collection is conducted to map new problems arising in the field, such as raw material scarcity or market price fluctuations. Through this control function, Disperindag strives to create a conducive business climate, where competition among artisans remains healthy and product quality standards are maintained. The synergy between supervision, training, financing, and marketing forms an empowerment ecosystem expected to maintain the sustainability of the Batik Tulis Sendang industry amidst the onslaught of imported textiles.

Although various forms of empowerment have been implemented, field realities indicate that program success depends heavily on the response and active participation of the community itself. The synergy between the local government's political will and the artisans' spirit of independence is the key. Without internal awareness from the artisans to change and develop, the various facilities provided by the government will only be momentary assistance with no long-term impact on

improving the welfare of the Sendangagung and Sendangduwur communities.

2. Analysis of Supporting and Inhibiting Factors

The successful implementation of community empowerment programs does not occur in a vacuum but is influenced by the dialectic between enabling factors and inhibiting factors. In Sendangagung and Sendangduwur Villages, Paciran District, this dynamic is visibly intense. An in-depth analysis of these two factors is crucial to map why government intervention sometimes succeeds in triggering growth, yet at other times experiences stagnation. Supporting factors act as catalysts accelerating the empowerment process, while inhibiting factors become bottlenecks retarding the development rate of the local batik industry.

The primary supporting factor in this empowerment is the strong political will from the Lamongan Regency Government through the Department of Industry and Trade. The government's presence is not merely administrative but substantive through the allocation of regional budgets for sustainable coaching programs. This support manifests in the provision of exhibition facilities, production equipment assistance, and consistent technical mentoring. This active involvement of the regional government provides a sense of security and moral motivation for artisans, affirming that they are not struggling alone in facing global market uncertainty.

In addition to structural support from the government, internal supporting factors that are equally vital are the social and cultural capital possessed by the communities of Sendangagung and Sendangduwur themselves. The batik tradition in this region is not merely a new economic activity but a hereditary legacy that has formed strong tacit knowledge. The ingrained skill of batik making becomes a solid foundation for industrial development. The existence of this batik center proves that the community possesses resilience and adaptability to changing times, even if they require external stimulus to leap to a more advanced industrial level.

However, behind these supporting factors, field realities show a dominance of quite complex inhibiting factors, especially from the aspect of Human Resources (HR). The quality of artisan HR in both villages remains a fundamental constraint. The majority of artisans have relatively low formal education levels and are fixated on a traditional mindset (*status quo bias*). Resistance to design innovation and modern coloring technology is still quite high because they feel comfortable with old methods deemed easier, albeit less efficient and less competitive in the contemporary market.



Figure 2. "Proactive Outreach" (*Jemput Bola*) Socialization for Business Legality Management (SIUP and TDP) for Small and Medium Industry (SMI) Actors at the Sendangagung Village Hall.

This weakness in HR quality correlates linearly with low business managerial capabilities. Many artisans have not been able to separate household finances from business finances, making capital accumulation difficult. Production management is still conducted incidentally based on orders, without long-term planning or orderly bookkeeping. Consequently, when there is large-scale market demand, they are often overwhelmed or fail to meet requested quality standards, which ultimately lowers buyer trust.

The next crucial inhibiting factor is the limitation of financial capital. Although the government has opened access to People’s Business Credit (KUR), many artisans are reluctant or do not meet banking requirements ("unbankable"). Issues of collateral and fear of banking administrative procedures deemed complicated lead them to prefer borrowing capital from informal sources or moneylenders with high interest. This capital limitation makes it difficult for artisans to purchase high-quality raw materials and prevents them from having the endurance to hold inventory, often forcing them to sell products at low prices to obtain cash quickly.

On the marketing side, dependence on conventional distribution chains is also a significant inhibitor. Artisans in Sendangagung and Sendangduwur generally still rely heavily on middlemen or intermediaries who control market access outside the city. The artisans' bargaining position becomes very weak in determining selling

prices. A lack of knowledge regarding digital marketing causes their market reach to be geographically limited. In an era where e-commerce dominates, the massive absence of Batik Tulis Sendang on digital platforms is a major loss hampering market expansion.

Administrative barriers in the form of business legality are also a significant spotlight. Field findings confirm that artisan awareness regarding processing Trading Business Licenses (SIUP) and Company Registration Certificates (TDP) is still minimal. This is caused by a lack of comprehensive information regarding the benefits of such legality and the perception that licensing bureaucracy is convoluted and costly. The absence of legality automatically closes opportunities for artisans to access larger government assistance schemes, participate in uniform procurement tenders, or establish export cooperation contracts requiring official documents.

Overall, this analysis indicates an imbalance where internal inhibiting factors (HR, capital, management) are still more dominant than external supporting factors. Regional government intervention, although on the right track, often hits cultural and structural walls at the community level. Therefore, future empowerment strategies cannot rely solely on technocratic approaches but must touch upon aspects of social engineering to change artisan mentalities and build a more independent and sustainable economic institutional system.

3. Institutional Strengthening Strategies

Based on the analysis of structural and cultural constraints faced by Batik Tulis Sendang artisans, future empowerment strategies can no longer rely solely on partial or individual approaches. Social engineering in the form of robust and sustainable institutional strengthening is required. Institutions here are not merely formal organizational structures, but a set of rules, norms, and networks governing economic interactions between business actors. Without strong institutional vessels, artisans in Sendangagung and Sendangduwur Villages will remain trapped in weak bargaining positions against the global market and distribution chains controlled by middlemen. Therefore, Disperindag of Lamongan Regency needs to shift the empowerment paradigm from mere technical assistance to building an institutional ecosystem.

The first and most urgent strategic step is the initiation of the formation of a Savings and Loan Cooperative specifically for the batik artisan community. The existence of this cooperative is vital to break artisan dependence on choking informal financing sources (moneylenders) or the detrimental *ijon* system. This cooperative must be designed by, of, and for members, with initial management mentoring support from the local government. With a cooperative, capital access becomes more flexible, faster, and aligned with the batik production cycle which is indeed labor-intensive and time-consuming, unlike rigid conventional banking credit schemes.

The function of this cooperative is not limited to savings and loans but can be expanded into a Raw Material Procurement Cooperative. Thus far, price fluctuations of mori fabric, wax, and dyes often erode small artisans' profit margins because they purchase retail. Through cooperative institutions, raw material purchasing can be done collectively (wholesale) directly from factories or main distributors. This strategy will significantly reduce production costs (economies of scale), ensure the availability of quality raw material stock, and stabilize prices at the artisan level, thereby making the price competitiveness of Batik Sendang products in the market more competitive.

The next institutional strengthening strategy is cross-sectoral integration through the formation of the "Kampung Batik Tulis Sendang" zone. This concept demands collaborative synergy between the Department of Industry and Trade and the Department of Culture and Tourism of Lamongan Regency. Sendangagung and Sendangduwur Villages, which are geographically close to the religious tourism site of the Tomb of Sunan Drajat, have great potential to be developed into educational and cultural tourism destinations. This integration will transform the artisans' business model from merely selling fabric products (goods) to selling experiences and cultural values.

In this Kampung Batik concept, the tourism awareness group (Pokdarwis) institution must be synergized with artisan groups. Tourists arriving are not only presented with batik display galleries but are invited to see and be directly involved in the intricate and philosophical batik-making process. This will create a new market that comes directly to the production location (direct selling), cutting long distribution chains, and increasing artisan profit margins. Additionally, direct interaction with end consumers will provide rapid feedback for artisans regarding current market tastes.

To support this transformation, the Human Resource (HR) development strategy must be revitalized. Training must no longer be solely technical regarding batik making but must be enriched with Benchmarking Studies and Entrepreneurship Motivation. Artisans need to be invited to see advanced batik centers directly (such as Laweyan Solo or Trusmi Cirebon) to open their horizons (benchmarking) that the batik profession can be a promising modern business. Periodic motivation is also needed to awaken work ethos and change the "laborer" mentality into an "entrepreneur" mentality that dares to take risks and innovate.

Institutional strengthening must also touch upon the aspect of Product Quality Standardization. An association or guild of artisans needs to be formed to function as internal quality control. This institution is tasked with establishing minimum quality standards for Batik Tulis Sendang, ranging from fabric type, chanting neatness, to color durability. With mutually agreed quality standards, the "Batik Sendang"

branding will be protected from inferior products that damage prices and market image. This association can also serve as a collective voice in advocating artisan interests to the government.

Regarding business legality, the "Proactive Outreach" (Jemput Bola) strategy must be institutionalized into a standard procedure. The relevant department cannot merely wait for artisans to come to the service office in the district city. This strategy involves publishing SIUP/TDP guide brochures with language and visuals easily understood by the rural community, as well as providing mobile service vehicles or service desks at the village hall periodically. This administrative assistance must be viewed as a government investment to formalize the informal sector, which will ultimately increase Local Own-Source Revenue (PAD) and facilitate regional economic potential mapping.

The importance of data in decision-making also demands an institutionalized Routine Data Collection and Monitoring strategy. Disperindag needs to build a dynamic (real-time) SMI database system, not merely static annual data. This data collection covers production volume, turnover, raw material constraints, and labor absorption. Accurate data analysis will allow the government to design precise intervention policies (evidence-based policy), for example determining when to conduct market operations for raw materials or when to boost promotion.

Finally, all these institutional strengthening strategies must lead to Community Independence. The role of the local government, initially dominant as an initiator and facilitator, must be gradually reduced (phasing out) as local institutional capacity strengthens. The ultimate goal is the creation of an independent creative industry ecosystem in Sendangagung and Sendangduwur Villages, where cooperatives, business groups, and artisan associations are capable of running the economic wheel and solving their own problems autonomously, sustainably, and adaptively to changing times.

Conclusion

Based on the in-depth analysis regarding community empowerment strategies in the Batik Tulis Sendang industry in Sendangagung and Sendangduwur Villages, Paciran District, several strategic conclusions can be drawn. First, the Lamongan Regency Government, through the Department of Industry and Trade (Disperindag), has demonstrated a tangible state presence in efforts to maintain the existence of a creative industry based on cultural heritage. The policy interventions undertaken are comprehensive, covering the facilitation of capital access (KUR), technical capacity enhancement of Human Resources (HR), expansion of marketing networks through exhibitions, and the regularization of business legality (SIUP/TDP). These efforts indicate

that the local government possesses a strong political will to establish Batik Sendang as one of the pillars of the regional economy.

However, the effectiveness of these empowerment strategies has not been fully optimal in creating sustainable economic independence at the artisan level. Structural and cultural obstacles remain thick walls hindering the acceleration of this industry's growth. The quality of artisan HR, which remains largely traditional-oriented, low innovation in business management, and capital limitations exacerbated by acute dependence on the *ijon* system or middlemen, cause the artisans' bargaining position to remain weak. The empowerment pattern applied thus far tends to remain top-down and charitable, thereby failing to fully cultivate strong collective initiatives (bottom-up) from the artisans to solve supply chain and capital problems independently through local institutions.

Proceeding from the conclusions above, this research recommends a series of strategic and practical steps to improve the effectiveness of Batik Tulis Sendang empowerment in the future:

First, Strengthening Economic Institutions Through Cooperatives. *Disperindag* needs to facilitate the formation of Savings and Loan Cooperatives and Raw Material Procurement Cooperatives managed professionally by the artisan community. This institution is crucial to break the chain of dependence on moneylenders and stabilize raw material production prices. With cooperatives, artisans will have access to capital that is more flexible, affordable, and suited to the hand-drawn batik production cycle, while simultaneously strengthening their collective bargaining power in the market.

Second, Cross-Sectoral Synergy Towards "Kampung Batik". Concrete policy integration is required between the Department of Industry and Trade and the Department of Culture and Tourism of Lamongan Regency. The geographical potential of the batik center, which is close to the Sunan Drajat Religious Tourism site, must be optimized by developing the educational tourism concept of "Kampung Batik Tulis Sendang." This step will open a market niche and create a business ecosystem where tourists can interact directly with the production process, thereby increasing the product's value-added from a mere fabric commodity to a cultural product valuable for its experience.

Third, HR Paradigm Transformation and Proactive Legality Services. The HR development approach must shift from mere technical batik training to fostering an entrepreneurship mindset through benchmarking studies to advanced batik centers. On the other hand, licensing services (SIUP and TDP) must be conducted using a "proactive outreach" method to the villages. The government needs to be physically present to cut the perception of complicated bureaucracy, provide direct education, and facilitate legality access as an absolute requirement for artisans to scale up to the formal and export markets.

Fourth, Implementation of Evidence-Based Policy. Disperindag is advised to build a dynamic SMI database system and conduct periodic monitoring. Accurate data regarding production fluctuations, raw material constraints, and market absorption are highly necessary to formulate precise and targeted intervention policies, ensuring that empowerment programs are no longer sporadic but measurable and sustainable.

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