
Rattan Woven Craft Motifs as a Form of Local Wisdom of the Telo Island Village Community, Kapuas Regency

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Abstrak

Anyaman rotan merupakan warisan budaya yang mencerminkan kearifan lokal masyarakat, yang diturunkan melalui pengetahuan, nilai-nilai, dan praktik sosial. Namun, modernisasi, menurunnya minat generasi muda terhadap kegiatan anyaman, serta pemahaman yang terbatas mengenai makna filosofis motif anyaman dapat mengancam keberlanjutan nilai-nilai budaya yang terkandung di dalamnya. Kondisi ini menjadikan studi tentang motif anyaman rotan penting untuk mendokumentasikan dan melestarikan identitas budaya masyarakat setempat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis motif kerajinan anyaman rotan sebagai perwujudan kearifan lokal masyarakat Desa Pulau Telo, Kabupaten Kapuas. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif, dengan data yang dikumpulkan melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan model Miles dan Huberman, yang meliputi reduksi data, presentasi data, dan penarikan kesimpulan, sedangkan validitas data diuji melalui triangulasi, keterlibatan berkepanjangan, dan observasi yang diperpanjang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa motif kerajinan anyaman rotan merepresentasikan kearifan lokal masyarakat melalui lima aspek utama, yaitu pengetahuan local mengenai pemanfaatan rotan dan pewarisan motif, kegiatan Masyarakat dalam melestarikan tradisi anyaman, nilai-nilai filosofis yang terkandung dalam motif Bajakah Kalalawit, Tangkalaluk, Saluang Murik, Bata Bilis, dan Indang Manangis, strategi bertahan hidup melalui pengembangan kerajinan sebagai sumber mata pencaharian, serta dukungan kebijakan lokal dalam pelestarian kerajinan rotan.

Kata kunci: motif, kerajinan rotan, kearifan lokal, desa Pulau Telo

Abstract

Rattan weaving is a cultural heritage that embodies the community's local wisdom, passed down through knowledge, values, and social practices. However, modernization, the younger generation's declining interest in weaving activities, and limited understanding of the philosophical meaning of weaving motifs may undermine the sustainability of the cultural values they embody. This condition makes the study of rattan weaving motifs important for documenting and preserving the local community's cultural identity. This study aims to analyze the motifs of rattan weaving craft as manifestations of the local wisdom of the people of Pulau Telo Village, Kapuas Regency. The study

uses a descriptive qualitative approach, with data collected through observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis was carried out using the Miles and Huberman model, which includes data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions, while the data's validity was tested through triangulation, prolonged engagement, and extended observation. The results of the study show that rattan woven craft motifs represent the local wisdom of the community through five main aspects, namely local knowledge regarding the use of rattan and the inheritance of motifs, community activities in maintaining the weaving tradition, philosophical values contained in the Bajakah Kalalawit, Tangkalaluk, Saluang Murik, Bata Bilis, and Indang Manangis motifs, survival strategies through the development of crafts as a source of livelihood, and local policy support in the preservation of rattan crafts.

Keywords: motifs, rattan crafts, local wisdom, Telo Island village

PRELIMINARY

Crafts are a subsector of the creative economy that plays a vital role in supporting community economic development while preserving local cultural heritage. Craft products not only serve as utilitarian objects but also represent creativity, cultural identity, and the community's ability to use the resources available in its environment. Traditional crafts also serve as a medium for cultural preservation and strengthening local identity, which is passed down from generation to generation (Sunarya, 2022). According to Koentjaraningrat (2009) culture encompasses systems of ideas, actions, and human creations acquired through learning and transmitted across generations. Therefore, traditional crafts represent not only economic products but also cultural expressions that preserve local identity and value (Ahmad et al., 2026; Ilhami et al., 2026).

Indonesia is the world's largest rattan producer, with production in Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Sumatra (Sorenda, 2024). The flexible, strong, lightweight, and easily shaped characteristics of rattan make it a potential raw material for producing a range of craft products, including mats, baskets, bags, furniture, and decorative items. Rattan crafts have significant potential to support a sustainable economy because they utilize natural, environmentally friendly, and renewable raw materials (Nur'aini et al., n.d.; Rahmaniah et al., 2026). Rattan's flexibility, strength, lightweight nature, and malleability make it a potential material for a variety of craft products, including mats, baskets, bags, furniture, and other decorative items. Beyond its economic value, rattan's use also reflects the community's relationship with the environment through the sustainable use of natural resources passed down through generations (Arifin et al., 2024).

Apart from its economic value, the use of rattan reflects community adaptation to the environment and the sustainable use of natural resources (Yusniar et al., 2024). Pemanfaatan rotan tidak hanya berkontribusi terhadap peningkatan pendapatan masyarakat, tetapi juga menjadi bentuk adaptasi masyarakat dalam memanfaatkan sumber daya alam secara

berkelanjutan (Abbas et al., 2026; Rahmia & Sari, 2026). The use of rattan not only increases community income but also supports the sustainable use of natural resources. Similarly, the development of the rattan craft industry demonstrates that weaving is part of a local knowledge system passed down from generation to generation and continues to be maintained as part of the community's cultural identity (Febrian et al., 2025).

A crucial element in rattan weaving is the motif. Motifs serve not only as decorative elements that enhance product appearance but also as philosophical values, cultural symbols, and local knowledge that reflect the community's perspective on the environment and social life. Each motif emerges from a long process of interaction between the community and nature, thus serving as a medium for transmitting values, identity, and cultural experiences. Motifs serve not merely as decorative elements to enhance craft products, but also as representations of life experiences, the community's relationship with the natural environment, and the community's values. Each motif emerges through a long social and cultural process, reflecting how the community understands nature, builds a collective identity, and passes on knowledge to the next generation. Thus, motifs in rattan weaving are manifestations of local wisdom that serve cultural, social, and educational functions (Quddus et al., 2025). Local wisdom refers to knowledge, life perspectives, and adaptive strategies developed by local communities to address various challenges in fulfilling their daily needs. Taufan et al (2023) also explain that the concept of local wisdom is closely related to local knowledge and local genius (Darmiah et al., 2026). Therefore, local wisdom is reflected not only in community values and traditions but also in traditional cultural expressions, including the preservation of rattan-weaving motifs across generations.

Pulau Telo Village, Kapuas Regency, Central Kalimantan, still maintains its rattan craft tradition. Villagers utilize their inherited weaving skills to create a variety of rattan-based products. This activity has become a part of community life and serves as a source of livelihood for some families. Over time, rattan craftsmen in Pulau Telo Village have continuously strived to adapt their products to market needs without abandoning the traditional production techniques passed down from previous generations.

Research on rattan crafts by Ulfah & Ismurdiyahwati (2023) examined the weaving process and the characteristics of rattan woven motifs in Petal Hamlet, Gresik Regency, demonstrating that weaving is a tradition passed down from generation to generation and a source of livelihood for the community. Meanwhile, research by Megawati et al (2023) examines rattan crafts as cultural heritage of the Dayak Lundayeh from a local wisdom perspective. The study indicates that crafts made from rattan go beyond their role as cultural

heritage and also embody local wisdom values, such as patience, precision, perseverance, neatness, beauty, and an unyielding attitude reflected in the manufacturing process. Studies that specifically analyze rattan woven craft motifs as manifestations of local wisdom through aspects of local knowledge, community activities, the philosophical values of motifs, survival strategies, and local policies are still relatively limited, especially in Pulau Telo Village, Kapuas Regency. In fact, woven motifs not only serve as decorative elements but also represent the community's knowledge, cultural values, local identity, and life experiences, passed down from generation to generation. Based on this explanation, this study is designed to analyze rattan-woven craft motifs as manifestations of the local wisdom of the community in Pulau Telo Village, Kapuas Regency.

METHOD

This study employs a descriptive qualitative method to gain a deeper understanding of rattan woven craft motifs as manifestations of the local wisdom of the people of Pulau Telo Village, Kapuas Regency. A qualitative approach was chosen because it can reveal the meanings, values, and cultural practices that develop within community life, grounded in informants' experiences and perspectives. The study was conducted in Pulau Telo Village, Selat District, Kapuas Regency, Central Kalimantan. The research informants consisted of rattan craftsmen, village officials, and community members who were familiar with and involved in rattan craft activities.

The selection of informants was purposive, based on their knowledge and involvement in rattan craft production activities. Data collection methods involve observation, interviews, and document review (Wijaya et al., 2025). Observations were used to observe weaving activities, the use of motifs on various craft products, and rattan craft preservation practices in the community. In-depth interviews were conducted to obtain information on local knowledge, community activities, the philosophical value of motifs, survival strategies, and local policies related to rattan weaving. Documentation was used as supporting data in the form of photographs, archives, and documents relevant to the research. Analysis of the collected data followed the Miles and Huberman framework, which includes data simplification, data presentation, and formulation of conclusions (Qomaruddin & Sa'diyah, 2024). The analysis process is interactive and ongoing, from data collection to the drawing of valid conclusions. Data validity is verified through triangulation of sources and methods, comparing information obtained from various sources and data collection methods to ensure credibility and accountability (Sugiyono, 2023). Triangulation in qualitative research aims to increase the

credibility and trustworthiness of data by cross-checking across multiple sources (Nurfajriani et al., 2024).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Rattan Weaving Craft Motifs as a Form of Local Wisdom

Motifs are an important element in rattan weaving crafts, which not only serve as decoration or add aesthetic value to a product, but also convey meaning, symbols, and cultural values passed down from generation to generation. Definition of motif according to the Visual Diction in (Khoir & Adiani, 2025) Motifs are patterns, motifs, varieties, or elements that differ from one painting to another. Motifs emerge from the interaction between people and their natural environment, life experiences, and belief systems that develop within a community, thus becoming part of its cultural identity. Therefore, motifs in traditional crafts cannot be separated from the local wisdom that underlies their formatio (Aprillia & Winarno, 2023).

The local wisdom reflected in rattan-woven craft motifs is manifested through knowledge, values, and cultural practices that are continuously maintained by the community. Thus, the existence of motifs cannot be separated from social life, as each motif results from a process of cultural inheritance passed down through generations. In this context, motifs serve as a medium that represents the community's relationship with its environment, cultural identity, and life experiences, passed down from one generation to the next. Rattan weaving in Pulau Telo Village has been passed down through generations and remains a community activity to this day. Weaving skills are passed down within families, so most artisans acquire these skills through informal learning from an early age. The continued existence of this tradition demonstrates the community's efforts to preserve local knowledge, which has become integrated into daily life. Furthermore, the involvement of women as artisans demonstrates that rattan weaving serves not only as a source of income for families but also as a means of preserving culture passed down from generation to generation (Dahmiri, 2023).

The existence of motifs in rattan woven crafts in Pulau Telo Village cannot be separated from the values of local wisdom that have developed in the community's lives. The rattan weaving motifs in Pulau Telo Village represent a form of local wisdom, reflected through five aspects: local knowledge, community activities, the motif's philosophical value, survival strategies, and local policies. These five aspects form the basis for analyzing how rattan weaving motifs function not only as decorative motifs but also as representations of the knowledge systems, cultural values, and social practices still maintained by the Pulau Telo Village community.

1. Local Knowledge

Local knowledge is a manifestation of the local wisdom inherent in the rattan weaving motifs of the people of Pulau Telo Village. This knowledge relates not only to the technical skills involved in processing rattan into handicrafts but also to raw material selection, weaving techniques, pattern design, motif formation, and the cultural meanings inherent in each motif. This knowledge is passed down through generations through family weaving practices, becoming an integral part of the community's cultural identity.

The people of Pulau Telo Village have possessed weaving skills since their ancestors. These skills are not acquired through formal education, but rather through an informal cultural inheritance process within the family. Children growing up in artisan families learn weaving techniques by observing their parents' work, then practice them repeatedly until they understand the basics of weaving, raw material selection, and the creation of traditional motifs characteristic of Pulau Telo Village's rattan weaving crafts. The artisans also explain that these skills are still practiced today as a cultural heritage that must be preserved.

Apart from being passed down through family inheritance, community knowledge of rattan weaving also develops through government-organized training sessions (Wardah et al., 2023). The training provided artisans with additional insights into product design and development, motif innovation, and the integration of rattan with other materials without losing the characteristics of traditional weaving techniques. Thus, the community's local knowledge is not static but continuously evolving as a form of adaptation to market needs and developments, while maintaining local cultural values.

2. Community Activities

The people of Telo Island Village produce a variety of rattan handicrafts for household use, decoration, and accessories. This diversity demonstrates the craftspeople's ability to develop the forms and functions of their crafts to meet consumer needs. Product diversification is a strategy craftspeople use to adapt to market developments while increasing the added value of locally sourced products (Kemenparekraf, 2020). The resulting products not only have utility value as everyday supplies but also possess aesthetic value, thereby increasing their market appeal. The use of rattan as the main raw material enables artisans to produce a range of crafts with unique characteristics that are lightweight and environmentally friendly. Furthermore, the diversity of the resulting products reflects the creativity of artisans in processing local natural resources into goods of economic value. Through innovation in shape, size, and weaving

motifs, artisans strive to adapt their products to emerging trends and community needs, ensuring rattan crafts remain in demand among various groups.

Despite the diverse forms of the products, each craft retains traditional motifs that serve as cultural identity for the people of Pulau Telo Village. Motifs such as Bajakah Kalalawit, Tangkalaluk, Saluang Murik, Bata Bilis, and Indang Manangis are still used in various woven products, thereby preserving their cultural values. Thus, weaving not only produces items with practical functions and economic value but also serves as a medium for transmitting cultural identity through the application of traditional motifs.

The sustainability of weaving activities aligns with Dahmiri (2023) opinion that crafts are part of the creative industry that serves to preserve culture while improving community welfare. Furthermore, this finding supports the research of Megawati et al (2023), who stated that weaving activities reflect the values of patience, precision, and perseverance and are part of local wisdom passed down from generation to generation. Therefore, the community's activities in producing rattan crafts in Pulau Telo Village are not only oriented towards economic goals, but also serve as a tangible form of local cultural preservation through the continuity of weaving techniques and the use of traditional motifs.

3. Philosophical Value of Motifs

The philosophical value of motifs lies in the meanings they convey, reflecting the community's relationship with nature, life experiences, and cultural values passed down from generation to generation. Therefore, motifs not only function as decorative elements on craft products, but also serve as a medium for inheriting cultural identity and the community's outlook on life. Based on research results, the people of Pulau Telo Village still maintain five main motifs, namely Bajakah Kalalawit, Tangkalaluk, Saluang Murik, Bata Bilis, and Indang Manangis. Each motif has a distinct philosophical meaning, shaped by the community's cultural background and experiences. The presence of these motifs shows that the weaving process not only produces works of aesthetic value but also preserves cultural values passed down from generation to generation. This finding aligns with research Ginting et al (2025) indicating that rattan woven motifs represent culture inspired by the surrounding environment and embody cultural values passed down through generations. Thus, the philosophical values embodied in rattan woven motifs in Pulau Telo Village demonstrate that rattan crafts not only serve a practical function but also serve as a form of preserving local wisdom.



Figure 1. Indang Menangis motif



Figure 2. Bata Bilis motif



Figure 3. Bajakah Kalalawit motif



Figure 4. Saluang Murik motif



Figure 5. Tangkalaluk motif

Based on the research results, each motif in the rattan weaving crafts of Pulau Telo Village has a distinct philosophical meaning, reflecting cultural values, life experiences, and the community's relationship with its surroundings. These meanings demonstrate that the motifs serve not only as aesthetic elements but also as a means of transmitting local wisdom,

which remains preserved to this day. The philosophical meaning of each motif is explained below.

1. Indang Manangis Motif

The Indang Manangis motif is still used by artisans from Pulau Telo Village on various rattan woven products. This motif depicts grief through the woven pattern, symbolizing the community's life experiences. The motif's name has been passed down through generations and remains a part of the local community's cultural identity.

2. Bata Bilis Motif

The Bata Bilis motif is interpreted by the people of Pulau Telo Village as a symbol of good fortune, prosperity, and hope for a better life. The term "mata rezeki" (fortune attracter) reflects the community's belief that this motif symbolizes prayers and hopes for artisans to succeed in their work and receive blessings for their livelihood. The Bata Bilis motif also demonstrates the connection between community activities and the natural resources utilized in daily life.

3. Bajakah Kalalawit

Visually, this motif is characterized by curved, intertwined tendrils that resemble hooks or intertwined plant roots. Philosophically, the Kalalawit motif symbolizes unity, bonding, and close relationships among people. The name "Kalalawit" refers to the hook, which in a social context is interpreted as the ability to embrace one another and maintain unity within a community.

4. Saluang Murik Motif

The Saluang Murik woven motif is a typical Central Kalimantan weave inspired by the seluang fish swimming upstream (murik), or swimming against the current. Visually, this motif is characterized by interlocking lines and sharp angles, reflecting a sturdy and mutually reinforcing structure. This motif serves as a reminder that true strength lies in unity and perseverance in facing every challenge, both in daily life and in preserving cultural heritage.

5. Tangkalaluk Motif

The Tangkalaluk motif is inspired by the shape of a giant snake, which, according to the local people, symbolizes strength, resilience, and respect for nature. For most local people, especially the Dayak people, the story of this giant snake is nothing new. They believe that deep within the forest live mythological creatures called Nabau and Tangkalaluk. The Nabau snake is depicted as a giant dragon believed to guard the river, while the Tangkalaluk is a supersized snake that rules and protects the wilderness.

Based on this description, the five rattan weaving motifs in Pulau Telo Village serve not only as decorative elements but also contain philosophical values that represent the community's relationship with the environment, life experiences, and cultural identity passed down through generations. The existence of these motifs demonstrates that rattan weaving is a manifestation of local wisdom that is still maintained by the community as part of efforts to preserve local culture.

4. Survival Strategy

Survival strategies are manifestations of local wisdom, as reflected in the sustainability of rattan weaving in Telo Island Village. For the community, rattan crafts are not only cultural heritage but also a source of livelihood that helps meet family economic needs. Weaving is generally carried out by women, especially housewives, as a side job that can provide additional income without neglecting their household roles. Thus, weaving skills are a form of community adaptation in utilizing the potential of local resources to maintain survival.

Based on research findings, the people of Pulau Telo Village continue to maintain their weaving activities despite various challenges, including a decline in the availability of local rattan, competition from synthetic products, and a decline in younger generations' interest in traditional crafts. These conditions have encouraged artisans to adapt through product development, design innovation, and broader marketing efforts, while maintaining the region's traditional weaving techniques.

These findings indicate that the community's survival strategies are not solely focused on economic factors, but also on preserving local knowledge and culture. Efforts to preserve weaving techniques, use traditional motifs, and pass on skills to the next generation are part of the community's strategy to sustain rattan crafts amid social change. This aligns with research Febrian et al (2025) which states that the development of rattan crafts through product and marketing innovation is one strategy to sustain the community's economy while preserving local culture.

Based on these findings, it is clear that the survival strategies of the people of Pulau Telo Village are not only realized through the use of rattan crafts as a source of income, but also through efforts to maintain the cultural values inherent in weaving. Thus, rattan crafts remain an important part of community life and a form of local wisdom that is continuously preserved.

5. Local Policies

Local policies are a key factor supporting the sustainability of rattan weaving, a manifestation of the local wisdom of the Pulau Telo Village community. Research shows that there are no specific customary rules or taboos governing rattan weaving. The community

weaves based on traditions passed down through generations, without being restricted by specific customary regulations.

Nevertheless, efforts to preserve rattan crafts continue through government support for artisans' skills training. This training aims to improve knowledge, skills, and innovation in developing craft products without eliminating traditional weaving techniques characteristic of the people of Pulau Telo Village. This support demonstrates that the preservation of rattan crafts is achieved more through community development and empowerment than through formal regulations. Preserving rattan crafts requires support from various parties through training, mentoring, and community empowerment to sustain weaving skills and the cultural values they embody. Megawati et al (2023) therefore, the sustainability of rattan weaving crafts in Telo Island Village depends not only on the craftsmen's ability to maintain tradition, but also on government support and public awareness to continue preserving it as part of local cultural identity.

CONCLUSION

The rattan weaving motifs in Pulau Telo Village represent a form of local wisdom still maintained by the community today. This local wisdom is reflected in five aspects: local knowledge, community activities, the philosophical values of the motifs, survival strategies, and local policies. Local knowledge is manifested through the transmission of weaving skills from generation to generation within the family. Community activities demonstrate the craftspeople's ability to develop a range of woven products while maintaining traditional techniques and distinctive motifs. Philosophical values are reflected in the Bajakah Kalalawit, Tangkalaluk, Saluang Murik, Bata Bilis, and Indang Manangis motifs, which represent the community's relationship with the environment, life experiences, and cultural identity. Rattan crafts also serve as a survival strategy, providing a source of family income, especially for women. In terms of local policy, the preservation of rattan crafts is supported through skills development and training, although there are no customary rules or written regulations specifically governing weaving activities.

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