

ABSTRAK

Alya Da Silva, 2024, Perbedaan Hasil Jadi Ecoprint Teknik *Boiling* Dan Teknik *Steaming* Pada *Tote Bag* Kain Katun. Skripsi. Program Studi: Pendidikan Vokasional Kesejahteraan Keluarga. Fakultas Teknik, Universitas PGRI Adi Buana Surabaya. Dosen Pembimbing: Agus Ridwan Misbahuddin, S.Pd., M.Pd, Rina Asmaul S.Pd., M.Pd.

Teknik pewarnaan di Indonesia memiliki keberagaman salah satunya ecoprint. Ecoprint merupakan salah satu teknik pewarnaan yang dalam pembuatannya sangat ramah lingkungan karena menggunakan bahan dari tumbuhan seperti daun. Ecoprint memiliki tiga teknik yaitu *boiling*, *steaming* dan *pounding*. Karena harganya yang terjangkau, *tote bag* merupakan produk *fashion* yang diminati oleh Mahasiswa Pendidikan Vokasional Kesejahteraan Keluarga Konsenterasi Tata Busana. Oleh sebab itu peneliti ingin membuat penelitian tentang perbedaan hasil jadi ecoprint menggunakan teknik *boiling* dan teknik *steaming* pada *tote bag* kain katun.

Tujuan Penelitian: 1) Untuk mengetahui perbedaan hasil jadi ecoprint teknik *boiling* dan teknik *steaming* pada *tote bag* kain katun. 2) Untuk mengetahui tingkat kesukaan panelis terhadap hasil jadi ecoprint teknik *boiling* dan teknik *steaming* pada *tote bag* kain katun.

Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan eksperimen, kuesioner, dan dokumentasi. Populasi penelitian yaitu Mahasiswa Program Studi Pendidikan Vokasional Kesejahteraan Keluarga konsenterasi Tata Busana. Sampel penelitian yaitu 70 orang. Teknik analisis yang digunakan yaitu uji *independent sample t test*.

Hasil penelitian: 1) Hasil eksperimen menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan hasil jadi ecoprint yang dilihat dari aspek warna dan motif. Ecoprint teknik *boiling* menghasilkan warna kuning kunyit tetapi motif tidak terlalu terbentuk. Sedangkan ecoprint teknik *steaming* menghasilkan warna kuning dan motif dari daun pepaya sudah terbentuk. 2) Berdasarkan hasil analisis data, panelis lebih menyukai hasil jadi ecoprint teknik *steaming* daripada teknik *boiling*. Hal ini dapat dilihat dari hasil rata rata ecoprint teknik *steaming* mendapat 20,77 dan sedangkan teknik *boiling* mendapat 20,64.

Saran : 1) Penelitian ini dapat dijadikan reseferensi dan menambah wawasan bagi mahasiswa tata busana 2) Prodi Pendidikan Vokasional Kesejahteraan Keluarga konsentration Tata Busana dapat dijadikan sebagai referensi penelitian terbaru dan pedoman dalam pembuatan ecoprint. 3) Bagi para konsumen bidang busana dapat digunakan sebagai sumber informasi dan inspirasi dalam menciptakan karya dan berwirauaha.

Kata Kunci: Teknik Ecoprint, Tote Bag, Kain Katun, Daun Pepaya

ABSTRACT

Alya Da Silva, 2024, Differences in Ecoprint Results from Boiling Technique and Steaming Technique on Cotton Fabric Tote Bags. Thesis. Study Program: Family Welfare Vocational Education. Faculty of Engineering, Universitas PGRI Adi Buana Surabaya. Supervisor: Agus Ridwan Misbahuddin, S.Pd., M.Pd. Rina Asmaul S.Pd., M.Pd.

There is a diversity of coloring techniques in Indonesia, one of which is ecoprint. Ecoprint is a coloring technique that is very environmentally friendly in its manufacture because it uses materials from plants such as leaves. Ecoprint has three techniques, namely boiling, steaming and pounding. Because of its affordable price, tote bags are a fashion product that is in demand by Vocational Education Students, Family Welfare, Fashion Design Concentration. Therefore, researchers want to conduct research on the differences in ecoprint results using the boiling technique and the steaming technique on cotton fabric tote bags.

Research Objectives: 1) To determine the difference in the finished ecoprint results from the boiling technique and the steaming technique on cotton fabric tote bags. 2) To find out the panelists' level of preference for the finished ecoprint results using the boiling technique and steaming technique on cotton fabric tote bags.

The research method uses a quantitative approach. Data collection techniques use experiments, questionnaires and documentation. The research population is students from the Family Welfare Vocational Education Study Program with a concentration in Fashion Design. The research sample was 70 people. The analysis technique used is the independent sample t test.

Research results: 1) Experimental results show that there are differences in the finished ecoprint results seen from the aspects of color and motif. The boiling ecoprint technique produces a turmeric yellow color but the motif is not very formed. Meanwhile, the ecoprint steaming technique produces a yellow color and the papaya leaf motif has been formed. 2) Based on the results of data analysis, the panelists preferred the finished ecoprint using the steaming technique rather than the boiling technique. This can be seen from the average ecoprint results for the steaming technique which got 20.77 and the boiling technique got 20.64.

Suggestions: 1) This research can be used as a reference and increase insight for fashion design students. 2) The Family Welfare Vocational Education Study Program with a concentration in Fashion Design can be used as a reference for the latest research and guidelines for making ecoprints. 3) For consumers, the fashion sector can be used as a source of information and inspiration in creating work and entrepreneurship.

Keywords: *Ecoprint Technique, Tote Bag, Cotton Fabric, Papaya Leaves*