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Research Article

Innovation Of Sonia Handcraft Lace Products In Bukik Ngalau Padang

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Abstract

This study aims to describe and analyze product innovation carried out by UMKM Sonia Handcraft in developing lace crafts in Bukik Ngalau, Sonia Handcraft is a micro-enterprise engaged in handicrafts, especially products made from lace, such as bags, decorations, and household accessories. In facing market competition and the development of consumer trends, business actors are required to continue to innovate in terms of design, function, and marketing. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach with data collection techniques through in-depth interviews, direct observation, and documentation. The results of the study show that Sonia Handcraft has succeeded in developing product innovation by adding aesthetic value, combining modern materials with traditional lace, and more attractive product packaging. The innovations carried out not only maintain local cultural values, but also increase product competitiveness in local and regional markets. The conclusion of this study shows that innovation is an important factor in the sustainability and development of craft-based MSMEs .

Introduction

Craft is a work of art that has benefits in everyday life , Craft has an open scope, has freedom according to taste, technical skills, aesthetic experience and depth of expression of each maker. Materials for working in Craft are various, such as wood, leather, textiles, ceramics, metal. These materials produce many beautiful Crafts and have various benefits. In order for craftsmen to be more interested in creating a Craft, craftsmen can choose one of the materials that is in accordance with their knowledge, abilities, and understanding of the properties of the material. The development of a theme in Craft can be created according to the development of the times to be processed as a source of ideas and adjusted to the needs of society (M. Gurfan, 2014: 3) .

Craft products are one of the results of human creativity created by hand to meet the basic needs of life. Humans are created with the ability of reason and skills so that they are able to learn from the experience of craft products by using their hands as their main tool. Hand skills and comprehensive mastery of craft techniques. Crafts give birth to several groups in which there are two categories, namely art and functional crafts. The craftsmanship of functional products has been widely proven by the presence of creative, innovative and unique products from each individual creator. Art crafts are works made with hand skills while maintaining the functional aspects and artistic value itself. Along with the development of the times, craft art is identified

with craft art. The reason is that the craft art produced is handmade and has functional aspects. Functional aspects remain highlighted as a support for daily activities. Craft products have several types of craft skills, including Textiles, Leather, Metal, Wood, Ceramics (Zainul Arifin 2017:7) .

Textile craft products are handicrafts made by craftsmen and made into textile products and the techniques in textile products are Batik, Embroidery, Weaving, Weaving, Sewing, Embroidery, Lace, Craft products where a textile product has a selling value among the community, households so that the products produced are very much needed (Marlina 2010:2)

Lace is an art craft that has aspects of artistic value and functional aspects. Lace products have various types such as lace bags, lace clothes, blankets, bed sheets, curtains, and others. The aesthetics of lace products are considered attractive and have functional aspects, these products have included shapes, motifs, and colors according to their portions. Crochet is a product made from yarn using hands or machines. The term lace itself varies according to the technique used, such as *knitting, crochet, and weaving* . *Weaving* is a technique or process of changing yarn into fabric. This technique uses manual tools as a tool to help facilitate the process of making fabric. There are also those who use machines, so that only the machine works. *Knitting and Crochet techniques* have almost the same techniques. Both rely on hand skills by linking or hooking yarn with a crochet hook. The *knitting technique uses two knitting needles while the crochet technique uses one needle with a curved tip as a yarn hook* (Alivia Rosdiana 2018: 4) .

Sonia *Handcraft* is an MSME founded by Sonia Rahayu, an alumna of the Indonesian Institute of the Arts Padang Panjang majoring in Craft Education who graduated in 2021. Sonia *Handcraft* produces Lace, Macrame, Batik, Embroidery. Lace products that have been produced at Sonia *Handicraft* are: Wallets, Key chains, Water bottle bags, Knitted outers, Hats. In making her products, Sonia only uses wool yarn and also uses the *Crochet technique* (Hokpen) to make lace products.

In addition, Sonia *Handcraft* also expands its product range by creating various types of accessories, home decorations and lace-based fashion products that are more functional and innovative. Sonia *Handcraft* not only maintains the cultural value of traditional lace crafts, but also creates products that are more relevant to current market needs, so that they are able to compete in the increasingly dynamic creative industry .

The lace production process at Sonia *Handcraft* with the selection of quality raw materials such as environmentally friendly natural fiber cotton yarn, then the design is done by adapting traditional and modern motifs to suit market trends. The lace making process is done manually using the *crochet technique* (*hakpen*) which prioritizes precision and beauty of detail. After the crochet stage is complete, the lace product goes through a refinement process, the last step is finishing where the lace product can be combined with other materials to be used as accessories, fashion products. The products produced meet high standards of beauty and functionality .

Interest in creating innovation at Sonia *Handicraft* to encourage the desire to develop lace products that not only maintain traditional and modern aesthetic values but also have competitiveness in the modern market. The main motivation in this innovation is the exploration of new techniques, the use of environmentally friendly materials and more functional with market trends. In addition, innovation is carried out as a development of more varied designs, improving production quality and expanding lace products at Sonia *Handcraft* .

The results of the findings in the field, researchers see lace innovations developed at Sonia *Handcraft* aiming to identify and analyze innovations applied in lace products in the last five years, both in terms of design, materials, production techniques. Starting from the innovations carried out, of course there is a process carried out by Sonia *Handcraft* from the stages of lace production at Sonia *Handcraft* starting from raw materials, techniques, variations in manufacture, to the finishing process and quality of Sonia *Handcraft* lace products.

Based on the observations that have been obtained, the author wants to dig deeper into the form of innovation that exists in Sonia *Handcraft*, both in terms of design, materials, production techniques. In addition, the author also aims to understand the lace production process at Sonia *Handcraft* starting from the selection of threads used so that it affects the quality of the product.

Formulation of the problem

1. *Handcraft* lace products in Bukik Ngalau Padang.
2. What is the form of lace product innovation at Sonia Handcraft in Bukik Ngalau Padang?

Objectives and Benefits of Research

1. Research purposes

- a. Describe the form of lace product innovation at Sonia Handcraft in Bukik Ngalau Padang.
- b. Describes the process of knitting products at Sonia *Handcarft* in Bukit Ngalau Padang.

2. Benefits of research

In general, there are three benefits obtained from this research, namely as a writer and as an educator.

a. As a writer

As a requirement for a bachelor's degree in completing the final assignment in the Craft Education Study Program. Faculty of Fine Arts and Design. Indonesian Institute of the Arts Padang Panjang.

b. As Education

The results of this study can be used as reference material for research related to Innovation of Sonia *Handcraft Knitted Products* in Bukit Ngalau Padang.

c. As a Society

- 1) Developing creative and new work concepts
- 2) Get an idea to create new, more innovative and varied knitting works
- 3) Increase knowledge or insight about handicrafts for knitted bags
- 4) Providing references for entrepreneurship courses

Library Boxing

Alivia Rosdiana 2018 journal entitled "Rajutan pada Kriya Seni Handmade" holistic knitting art craft. The results show that handmade knitting products have become a trend among certain circles who appreciate handmade art. Knitting art crafts emerge when knitters emphasize hand skills in processing yarn into aesthetic and meaningful products, such as mochilla knitting bags with motifs rich in beauty, handmade knitting clothes, and others. Local culture also influences the creation of knitting art crafts as an effort to preserve cultural heritage, although pop culture has a more dominant influence in society. Handmade knitting products continue developing along with the changing times, causing people's tastes in art to also change. Related to this thesis with the journal above that lace is part of the craft and its own uniqueness, knitted and lace works not only function as objects of use but also as a form of artistic expression .

Maria Ulfa Batoebara 2021 journal entitled "Innovation and Collaboration in the Digital Communication Era" which is about the importance of innovation and collaboration to adapt to the digital world, Digital communication skills to create superior Human Resources in the digital communication era. Innovation as a new idea that is applied to initiate or improve a product or process and service. Related to the title above that collaborative products and strategies to survive in the digital era. Sonia Handcraft not only innovates in the design and function of lace products. This shows how local MSMEs can integrate traditional values with modern approaches .

Hanafi, et al (2020) journal entitled "Knitting Crafts as Souvenir Products in Nagari Tuo Pariangan" which contains aims to describe and analyze the role of knitting crafts as typical souvenir products in Nagari Tuo Pariangan, Tanah Datar Regency, West Sumatra. Nagari Tuo Pariangan is known as one of the oldest villages in Minangkabau which has high historical and cultural value, so it has great potential in developing creative economic products based on local wisdom. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative with data collection techniques through observation. The results of the study show that knitting crafts produced by the community, especially housewives and local MSME actors, have developed into souvenir products with high selling value and are in demand by domestic and foreign tourists. These products include key chains. This is

relevant to the focus of the thesis on lace product innovation at Sonia Handicraft Bukik Ngalau, Padang, which also develops high aesthetic handicrafts for the local market and tourists.

Theoretical basis

1. Craft

According to Hilda (2016:1) Craft is a handicraft art that produces a work that has benefits and uses in everyday life. Craft as a medium of expression, its development has an open scope, has freedom according to taste, technical skills, aesthetic experience and depth of expression of each maker. The materials for making crafts are also diverse such as wood, leather, cloth, clay, metal and fiber, from various materials produce many crafts that are very good, beautiful, and useful, namely as objects of use.

According to Rindung (2024:2) Craft Art is the ability to produce new craft objects. The ability to learn knowledge, skills and creativity in creating works. Because designing a work requires relying on manual skills and creativity, in creating works of art that are visual and tactile.

From both definitions of craft, it can be concluded that Craft Art is a handicraft made by craftsmen and is often used in making decorative objects, household items, to fashion products. The results of crafts often use various materials such as wood, leather, textiles, clay, metal and fiber .

2. Lace

According to Rasidi (2011:2) crochet is a technique of knitting using one needle, the resulting lace fabric has a pattern like a connected chain. While knitting is a technique of knitting using two needles, knitting can be done by hand or by machine. According to Heryanto (2010): crochet is a type of fabric or decoration made from yarn or thin yarn arranged in a certain pattern, either using hands or certain tools.

So crochet is a method of making fabrics, clothing or fashion accessories from lace thread. Unlike weaving which crosses two rows of perpendicular threads, crochet only uses one thread. A row of stitches that have been completed is held on one of the lace needles until a new stitch begins. The hook is to hook and the result is called *crochet* . The hook is made with a hook thread, for example wool thread, acrylic thread, cotton thread, nylon thread, or straw (raffia). From the statement above, the researcher wants to know about UMKM knitting at Sonia Handicraft, various types of knitting, namely: Wallets, Keychains, Water bottle bags, Shoulder bags, Knitted outers.

3. Innovation

According to Lambuaso (2020:3) , innovation is the process and result of using knowledge, skills (including technology), and experience to create new products, services, processes, or systems that provide significant added value, both in social and social and economic contexts . According to Nasarudin (2020:4) innovation is creating new things, both products and practices that bring about meaningful social change that is used to solve certain problems.

From the two definitions, it can be concluded that innovation is innovating something new, unique, efficient, and better than previous products. An MSME actor can innovate in his business so that he can maintain his business in a stable and consistent manner.

4. Product

According to Stanton in Indrasari (2019:26) is a collection of real and intangible attributes, including packaging, color, price, quality and brand plus the services and reputation of the seller. The definition of a product according to Tjiptono in Indrasari (2019:26) conceptually a product is a subjective understanding of the producer of "something" that can be offered as an effort to achieve organizational goals by fulfilling consumer needs and desires, in accordance with the competence and capacity of the organization and purchasing power. "A product is something to be used, noticed, consumed or owned. The definition of a product according to Wardana (2018:39) which states "A product is a service that can only be felt (intangible), while a product can be seen and felt, the definition according to experts from whom."

From the three definitions, it can be concluded that a product is anything offered by a producer in the form of goods or services, which includes everything in the form of goods or services that are used to satisfy consumers, where each good or service has different benefits.

5. Form

Soekarno & Lanawati Basuki (2004: 12), "the elements of form are several basic geometric forms, such as squares, rectangles, triangles, cones, circles, and cylinders". Kartika (2017: 27) is of the view that: "Form is basically the totality of a work of art. Form is an organization or unity or composition of supporting elements of a work, there are two types of this form, namely Visual Form is the physical form of a work, and Special Form is a form that is created because of the reciprocity between the values emitted by the phenomenon of its physical form to the response of emotional consciousness". From the two definitions of form, it can be concluded that form is a color composition referring to the way colors are arranged or combined to create a harmonious or contrasting visual effect.

Methods

This study uses a qualitative approach that aims to understand symptoms that do not require quantification. According to Sugiyono (2018: 213) qualitative research methods are research methods based on philosophy that are used to research in scientific conditions (experiments) where researchers are instruments, data collection techniques and qualitative analysis emphasize more on meaning.

Qualitative research methodology aims to analyze and describe phenomena or research objects through social activities, attitudes and perceptions of people individually or in groups. Qualitative researchers, those involved in this form of inquiry have assumptions about deductive theory testing, building protection against bias, controlling for alternative or counterfactual explanations, and being able to generalize and replicate findings.

1. Research Design

a. Research Place

This research was conducted at the Sonia *Handcraft UMKM* located on Bukit Ngalau Street RT.02/ RW. 04, Batu Gadang Village, Lubuk Kilangan District , Padang City.

b. Research Object

The object of the research is the products available at the Sonia *Handcraft UMKM* .

2. Data Types and Sources

Data sources are anything that can provide information about data. Based on the source, data is divided into two, namely primary data and secondary data.

a. Primary data is data created by researchers for the specific purpose of solving the problems they are handling. Data is collected by the researcher directly from the first source or the place where the research observation is conducted.

b. Secondary Data is data that has been collected for the purpose of solving the problems faced. This data can be studied quickly. In this study, the data sources as supporters are literature, articles, journals and sites on the internet that are related to supporting the research being conducted. Sugiyono (2009: 137). In addition to the data and data sources used by researchers are secondary data sources, secondary data can be obtained through various sources, namely literature, articles, journals.

3. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques are processes or methods used by researchers to obtain relevant, valid and reliable information or data to answer research questions. Data collection is divided into four, namely observation, literature study, interviews and documentation.

a. Observation

Observation is a data collection technique carried out by directly observing the object or phenomenon that is the focus of the research. According to Sugiyono (2016: 145): Observation is a data collection technique carried out by systematically observing and recording the phenomena being investigated.

b. Literature review

Literature study is a data collection technique by reviewing written sources, such as books, journals, reports, or other documents. According to Sugiyono (2016: 137): Literature study is conducted to collect secondary data from written documents that are relevant to the research.

c. Interview

Interview is a data collection technique by conducting direct questions and answers between researchers and respondents. Sugiyono (2017:231) interviews are meetings between two people to exchange information and ideas through questions and answers, so that meaning can be constructed in a particular topic.

d. Documentation

Documentation is a data collection technique through the collection of documents related to the research object. According to Sugiyono (2017:240) said that documentation study is a complement to the use of observation and interview methods in qualitative research.

4. Data Validation Techniques

According to Sugiyono (2017:184) states that in testing the validity of qualitative research method data, different terms are used with quantitative methods. In this study, data validity testing was carried out in two ways, namely Triangulation and Member Check.

a. Triangulation

According to Sugiyono (2017:125) states that triangulation technique is a data collection technique that combines various existing techniques. In this study, the researcher used source triangulation, namely to check the data on its validity, in this case the researcher compared the data from observations and interviews, and also the results of interviews with other interviews.

b. Member Check

According to Sugiyono (2017:193), member check is the process of checking data provided by the data provider. The aim is to find out how far the data obtained is in accordance with what the data provider provides.

5. Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis techniques are the process of processing, interpreting, and concluding data that has been collected to answer research questions. Data analysis is divided into four, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions.

a. Data collection

Data collection is the initial step in analysis, where information is collected according to the research objectives. According to Sugiyono (2016: 225): Data collection is a systematic process to obtain data that is relevant to the research problem.

6. Data reduction

Data reduction is the process of simplifying, selecting, and focusing raw data to make it more organized and easier to analyze. According to Sugiyono (2016: 247): Data reduction is done by summarizing data, selecting important data, and discarding irrelevant information.

7. Data presentation

Data presentation is the stage where the reduced data is organized and presented in the form of tables, graphs, charts, or narratives to make it easy to understand. According to Sugiyono (2016: 249): Data presentation is done so that complex data can be presented simply so that conclusions can be drawn.

8. Drawing conclusions

Drawing conclusions is the final stage of data analysis, where researchers make interpretations based on the findings that have been processed. According to Sugiyono (2016: 252): Drawing conclusions can be done temporarily during the research, then confirmed after all data has been analyzed.

9. Data Presentation Techniques

Data presentation techniques are ways or methods to convey data that has been collected and processed so that it is easy for others to understand . The following are data presentation techniques according to Sugiyono (2013)

a. Presentation of data in the form of descriptive narrative

Presenting data in the form of descriptive narrative is one technique for conveying research results using sentences or descriptions that describe the findings in detail and depth. Presenting data in the form of descriptive narrative aims to provide readers with a clearer and more comprehensive understanding of the phenomena being studied. Descriptive narrative presents data in the form of a story or systematic and detailed explanation, including relevant context and details. Some of the characteristics of presenting data in the form of descriptive narrative according to Sugiyono include:

According to Sugiyono, some of the characteristics of presenting data in descriptive narrative form include:

1. Systematic explanation: The presentation is done in a sequential and organized manner according to the topic discussed.
2. In-depth description: Describes conditions, situations, or phenomena in detail, so that readers can imagine what is happening in the research.
3. Using words or sentences that are easy to understand: So that the information conveyed can be understood well by readers, especially those who do not have a special background in the field .

A. Geography of Ngalau Hill, Padang

Sonia Handcraft is located in Bukit Ngalau in Batu Gadang Village, Padang City. This area has a history related to the discovery of stones.

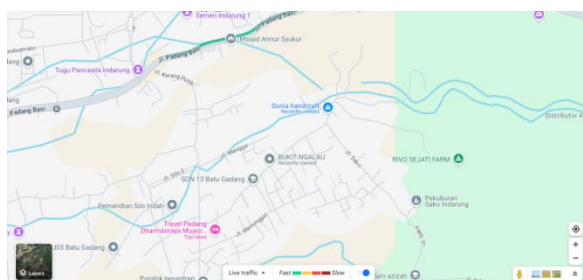


Figure 1.
Sorry, Sonia Handcraft UMKM Location
Source: Internet (Google Maps), 2025

Bukik Ngalau, located in the border area between Indarung and Sintijau Lauik, is an area that is not only rich in natural potential, but is also known as a center for creative economic activities for the community, where out of a total population of 8,237 people, 4,059 are male and 4,178 are female, most of whom utilize local skills in making handicrafts such as lace and embroidery and processing various food ingredients into regional specialties that are made into souvenirs, so that this activity becomes the main livelihood as well as supporting the cultural identity and local tourism in the area.

In general, the history of Bukik Ngalau Batu Gadang is closely related to the history of industry in West Sumatra, especially related to the natural resources found in the area. This event marked the beginning of a significant development in the economic and social history of the people of West Sumatra.

B. History of the Establishment of UMKM Sonia Handcraft

UMKM Sonia Handcraft was founded by Sonia Rahayu, a vocational high school graduate in 2017. After graduating, Sonia did not have a permanent job, but armed with her hobby and love for lace crafts, she began to slowly make small works from home.

Starting from determination and perseverance, Sonia built a simple gallery measuring 1x1 meter to showcase her work. The lace craft products she produced began to receive attention, especially after Sonia actively participated in various UMKM activities in her surroundings. Through these activities, she began to get to know the world of buying and selling transactions and expanded her business network.

Entrepreneurial spirit based on skills and love for handicrafts, especially lace crafts. With limited space and high perseverance, Sonia and developed her creativity to be able to create various interesting products from lace, ranging from bags, wallets, to unique accessories that are not only aesthetically valuable.



Figure 2.
Sonia Handcraft UMKM
(Photo: Sonia Rahayu 2025)

Sonia continued to develop her business by participating in various exhibitions and workshops, which also introduced her products to a wider audience. From the results of her efforts, Sonia managed to raise funds to open a larger gallery, measuring 3x3 meters. This gallery became an important turning point in her journey, because more and more people came and got to know her works. (Interview with *the Owner of Sonia Handcraft* , Sonia Rahayu on May 27, 2025)

It doesn't stop there, Sonia is also active in youth organizations and is part of the Pemuda Pelopor program, which further strengthens the existence of *Sonia Handcraft* in society. Thanks to her passion, hard work, and consistency, UMKM *Sonia Handcraft* is now widely known as a creative entrepreneur who promotes local crafts with a touch of love and skill.

A. Handcraft Lace Product Process in Bukik Ngalau Padang

The lace product process is a series of activities carried out to create an item or handicraft using crochet techniques or thread embroidery, which produces certain motifs or patterns on fabric or as a stand-alone form. This process includes the design planning stage, selection of materials and tools, making basic patterns. Lace products are generally made with hand skills, require high precision, and require a combination of creativity and perseverance in every step of the process. The products produced can be bags, tablecloths, clothes, home decorations, to fashion accessories.

1. Material

Materials are anything that is used as a basis or main component in the process of making a product, either in raw, semi-finished, or ready-to-use form. In the context of the creative, craft, or manufacturing industries, materials play an important role because they determine quality. According to Astuti, R and Maulida, S. (2020:45) in their book entitled "Basics of Craft Production". materials are the main components in the production process which can be natural or synthetic, and are used in the products produced.

Some materials commonly used in making lace products include:

a. Thread

Thread is a basic material that is long, flexible and has a very small or fine size, which is usually made from natural fibers such as cotton, wool, silk or from artificial fibers such as polyester, nylon and rayon. Thread not only functions as a technical in making textile products but also has aesthetic value. In crafts such as embroidery, knitting, and lace. Variations in color, shine, and thread texture are important elements in adding artistic value to a work.



Figure 3.

Policery Lace Thread

Source: Nauren Maisarah, (2025)

Lace thread is a thread used in the process of making lace crafts, this thread is usually made of stronger elastic materials, such as cotton, wool, into the desired pattern, such as lace. Lace thread can also have variations in thickness and texture according to the thickness of the product.



Figure 4.

Embroidery Thread

Source: Nauren Maisarah (2025)

Embroidery thread is a type of thread that is used specifically for embroidery activities, namely decorating the surface of the fabric with certain patterns using a needle puncture technique. This thread generally has a finer quality, is strong and has a variety of colors in order to create beautiful and durable embroidery motifs.

b. Tape



Figure 5.
Tape

Source: Nauren Maisarah, (2025)

Ribbons are used as additional materials on lace bags with the aim of beautifying the final appearance of the product, where this decorative element not only adds aesthetic value but also provides a more attractive visual touch.

10. Tool

Tools are anything that humans use to help make certain jobs or activities easier so that they can be done more quickly, efficiently, and effectively. Tools are not only limited to objects that are used physically, but can also include work systems or methods designed to support a work process. According to Astuti, Rbnaulida. (2020). a book entitled "Basics of Craft Production" Tools are anything that is used to help the work process to be more efficient and effective in producing products or completing a task.

Some of the tools commonly used in making lace products include:

a. Needle

A needle is a small, pointed tool usually made of metal, used for sewing, embroidery, knitting, or other craft activities. A needle has a sharp tip for piercing fabric or other materials, and has a small hole at the end for threading.



Figure 6.

Lace Needle (crochet hook)

Source: Nauren Maisarah, (2025)

Lace needle is a type of needle that is specifically used in making lace, a decorative textile craft formed from threads arranged in beautiful and intricate patterns. The tip is very sharp so that it can easily penetrate the thread, the size varies and is adjusted to the type of lace thread.



Figure 7.
Sewing Needle

Source: Nauren Maisarah, (2025)

A sewing needle is a tool used to sew cloth and other materials manually by hand. This needle is long, slender and pointed at the end, and has a hole (needle eye) at the other end to insert thread.

b. Scissors



Figure 8.
Scissors

Source: Nauren Maisarah, (2025)

Scissors are cutting tools consisting of two sharp metal blades joined at a central axis and used by hand to cut various materials such as cloth, paper, thread, or other craft materials.

c. Matches (Matches)



Figure 9.
Matches (Matches)

Source: Nauren Maisarah, (2025)

A lighter is a tool used to burn and tidy up the remaining threads or fibers hanging down on craft products, so that the results look neater and cleaner.

11. Lace Product Making Process

The process of making lace products is a series of activities that require precision, manual skills, and high creativity. The stages in making lace not only focus on technical aspects, but also include material selection, design planning, and finishing that affect the quality and aesthetic value of the product.

The complete stages of the lace product manufacturing process are as follows:

a. First Stage



Figure 10.
Chain engineering manufacturing

Source: Nauren Maisarah, (2025)

The stages of making a lace chain are continued with basic crochet techniques such as chain stitches as the basis of the pattern, which are then developed with variations of other stitches to form a neat series of lace chains that match the desired design.

b. Second Stage



Figure 11.

Making Single Stitch (papa)

Source: Nauren Maisarah, (2025)

The making of single stitches is done repeatedly 12 times, where each stitch is done with precision and consistency, so that it forms a neat and strong row of single stitches that function as the base or foundation for the lace making process.

c. The Third Stage



Figure 12.

Corner Side of the bag base

Source: Nauren Maisarah, (2025)

After the process of making the base of the product is complete using a single stitch repeatedly, the next stage is to continue making the corner sides so that you can form the edge of the corner of the base of the bag.

d. The fourth stage



Figure 13.

Already formed the corner side of the bag

Source: Nauren Maisarah (2025)

After the corners of the lace bag are neatly formed, the next process is to sew the parts together with a strong sewing stitch to form the structure of the bag as a whole.

e. The fifth stage



Figure 14.
Making a V pattern

Source: Nauren Maisarah (2025)

The V motif on a lace bag is made by arranging the thread pattern symmetrically and the work is done repeatedly to form a line resembling the letter V which is neat and aesthetic.

f. The sixth stage



Figure 15.
Half bag work

Source: Nauren Maisarah (2025)

After the V motif has been worked on to half, the next step is to arrange the pattern until it is perfect and start forming it into the basic structure of the lace bag.

g. The Seventh Stage



Figure 16.

Lace Bag Formed

Source: Nauren Maisarah (2025)

After all parts of the lace bag body have been neatly formed and according to the planned pattern, the next stage is the process of making the lace bag strap, which functions as a handle as well as an aesthetic and functional supporting element for the entire bag product.

h. The Eighth Stage



Figure 17.

Making a bag handle

Source: Nauren Maisarah, (2025)

Next, the process focuses on making lace bag handles that are tailored to the bag design, taking into account strength, comfort when used, and harmony of motifs so that the appearance of the bag remains harmonious and aesthetically attractive.

i. The Ninth Stage



Figure 18.
Half finished making lace bag handle

Source: Nauren Maisarah (2025)

The lace bag making process has reached the semi-finished stage, where the body of the bag has been formed but still requires finishing on the straps and other supporting decorations.

j. The Tenth Stage



Figure 19.
Bag Handle Finished

Source: Nauren Maisarah, (2025)

The bag handle is finished and ready to be attached to the main body of the lace bag.

k. Next Stage



Figure 20.
Making a Bag Cover

Source: Nauren Maisarah, (2025)

After the body of the bag is finished being crocheted, the next step is to make a lace bag cover by adjusting the size of the bag mouth, using neat and symmetrical stitches so that the results are strong, harmonious, and aesthetic when closed.

l. The Twelfth Stage



Figure 21.

Finished making the bag cover & making the ribbon holder

Source: Nauren Maisarah (2025)

After finishing making the lace bag cover with the right shape and neat, the process is continued by making a place for the ribbon as an additional decoration that will beautify the appearance of the bag while adding a sweet and unique impression to the product.

m. Thirteenth Stage



Figure 22.

Finished making the ribbon holder

Source: Nauren Maisarah, (2025)

After finishing making the ribbon holder, I moved on to the next step of attaching the ribbon.

n. The Fourteenth Stage



Figure 23.
Ribbon Installation Completed
Source: Nauren Maisarah, (2025)

After finishing installing the ribbon, the next step is to embroider the lace bag to add aesthetic value to the product.

o. The Fifteenth Stage



Figure 24.
After embroidery is finished
Source: Nauren Maisarah, (2025)

After the embroidery process is complete, the lace bag has completely formed an innovation or combination and is ready to use.

B. Forms of Lace Innovation in Bukik Ngalau Padang

Innovation is a process of creating something new or updating a form of product, process, method, or idea. Innovation aims to provide an increase in a product and competitiveness. Lace innovation in Bukik Ngalau Padang refers to the renewal in making lace products carried out by the community or UMKM actors in the Bukik Ngalau Padang area, this innovation is in the form of using new techniques, a combination of local materials, contemporary designs.

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, there are 2 lace innovations in Bukik Ngalau Padang that attract attention, namely:

1. Lace Innovation with Songket Fabric

The innovation of lace with songket cloth in UMKM at Sonia Handcraft in Bukik Ngalau Padang is a strategic step in preserving Minangkabau culture while meeting the needs of the modern market. By innovating and adjusting products to current trends. Business actors can ensure that the combination with songket cloth remains relevant in the midst of a society that continues to develop.

Innovation Lace with songket fabric has a unique aesthetic and functional value. Here are some functions of lace products with songket fabric: Aesthetic function, Cultural function, fashion and fashion function, decorative function.



Figure 25.
Lace Bag with Songket Fabric
Source: Nauren Maisarah, 2025

Lace products combined with songket fabric at UMKM Sonia Handcraft are the result of creative innovation in the development of textile crafts. Where the combination of traditional elements typical of local culture - such as songket motifs that are full of symbolic and historical meanings, with modern elements in the form of lace has soft, elegant, flexible characteristics.

Craft products that not only have high aesthetic value but also reflect the harmony between local wisdom and contemporary design trends (interview with the owner of UMKM Sonia Handcraft, June 3, 2025), so that they are able to attract market interest and increase the competitiveness of UMKM in the creative economy sector.

According to one of the cultural figures in Bukik Ngalau Padang, namely Najwa's sister, the lace products with songket cloth at the Sonia Handcraft UMKM produced are very interesting and valuable innovations. This combination not only reflects the richness of local culture, but also opens up new insights for the community in understanding the potential of traditional crafts. Through creations like Sonia Rahayu, she not only contributes to cultural preservation, but also has a positive impact on the social and economic environment of the surrounding community. (interview with one of the cultural figures on June 3, 2025)

Based on the results of the interview, it can be concluded that the presence of this product in the community is able to create interest in the unique textile art. As well as encouraging the growth of a sense of pride in one's own cultural heritage, not only that, this UMKM is also an effective learning medium, especially for the younger generation to learn and preserve the technique of making lace with songket cloth creatively.

2. Lace Innovation with Beads

The innovation carried out by UKM Sonia Handcraft in developing lace products with a touch of beads not only reflects creativity in the realm of handicrafts, but also shows concrete efforts to enrich the aesthetic and economic value of traditional products through exploration of motifs, coloring techniques, and selection of materials that are in line with contemporary trends.



Figure 26.
Lace bag with beads

Source: Nauren Maisarah, 2025

According to one of the cultural figures in Bukik Ngalau Padang, lace products with beads are a form of traditional craft innovation that is able to maintain local cultural values while providing a modern touch, making the product not only aesthetically valuable but also meaningful for the development of craftwork. (Interview with one of the cultural figures, namely Nazwa on June 3, 2025).

Where the combination of fine details of lace and sparkling beads produces a product of high artistic value that is able to compete in local and international markets; this has received positive appreciation from cultural circles who consider that the work is a form of cultural preservation based on innovation. (interview with the owner of UMKM Sonia Handcraft on June 3, 2025).

Based on the results of the interviews conducted, it is known that lace products with the addition of beads are able to create interest in the community because of their attractive, elegant appearance and give a luxurious impression to traditional handicraft products.

3. Lace Innovation with Embroidery and Ribbons

Lace innovation with embroidery and ribbon is a development of craft product design that combines three main elements, namely crochet techniques, embroidery, and the use of ribbons as additional decoration. This innovation aims to increase the aesthetic value and uniqueness of the product, so that it not only displays fine handicrafts, but also combines various textures and colors harmoniously.



Figure 27.
Lace Bag with Embroidery and Ribbon
Source: Nauren Maisarah, (2025)

Lace provides the basis for the shape and structure of the product, embroidery adds artistic details of motifs or images, while ribbons are used as decorative elements that beautify the overall appearance of the product. The combination of the three creates a more attractive product, different from those already on the market, and has a higher selling value. This innovation is very suitable for application to products such as bags, wallets, wall hangings, and accessories. (Interview with Owner Sonia Handcraft on June 7, 2025)

According to one of the Culturalists, lace bags with a touch of embroidery and additional ribbons have their own appeal because they combine the fineness of handicrafts with elegant aesthetic elements, resulting in unique products, high artistic value, and have a higher selling value on the market. (Interview with one of the Culturalists, Nazwa, on June 8, 2025)

Based on the interview results, information was obtained that lace products with embroidery and ribbons are able to create interest in the community, because of their unique and attractive appearance, so that they become one of the latest innovations developed by Sonia Handcraft to meet the ever-growing market tastes.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research on lace product innovation carried out by UMKM Sonia *Handcraft* in Bukik Ngalau, Padang, it can be concluded that the innovation efforts made have had a positive impact on product development and business competitiveness. The innovations implemented include the addition of decorative elements such as beads, attractive color combinations. The production process has also increased efficiency through the use of modern embroidery techniques that maintain the characteristics of local lace crafts. In addition, this product innovation also strengthens local cultural identity and opens up wider market opportunities, both locally and digitally. The creativity of craftsmen in combining aesthetic aspects, function, and cultural values makes Sonia *Handcraft* lace products have a higher selling value. Thus, the innovation carried out has proven to be an effective strategy in maintaining business continuity and supporting the economic empowerment of the surrounding community, especially female craftsmen in the Bukik Ngalau area, Padang.

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