

Utilization of Dried Bamboo Shoots for Strengthening Women's Economic Empowerment in Bokak Sembambung

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ABSTRACT

Implementation activity field was done in a way gradually in Bokak Village Sembambung with put forward approach participatory. Stage beginning started with the coordination of government villages and local groups of women. To determine time, location, and participant activities. Next, an observation field is carried out to identify the potential availability of bamboo shoots as well as the beginning skills community. Core activities include training implemented in the form of delivery materials and practices, direct processing of bamboo shoots, starting from the cleaning process, boiling, drying, and proper packaging for sale. During implementation, participants pushed for active ask and try directly so that the learning process is ongoing and interactive. Interview done semi-structured with all participants. For deeper information, more deeply related experience, perception, and obstacles faced in utilizing bamboo shoots. Interview done before and after the activity to see the change in understanding and attitude participant to potential economic bamboo shoots. Interview results show that before activities, some big participant Not yet realized the mark economy bamboo shoots optimally, while after training, participants started to understand the business that can be developed. In addition, the interview also revealed the need for continued education, especially in the aspects of marketing and management. A combination of the activity field and interviews. This gives a comprehensive overview of the process and impact of the activity on the empowerment of women in Bokak Sembambung Village.

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INTRODUCTION

Empowerment economy Woman is issue strategic crucial in development sustainable, especially in rural areas that are experiencing limitations access to source Power economy and opportunities business (Acero et al., 2024; Indriasih et al., 2023) Utilization source Power local like bamboo shoots — as results Indonesia's abundant non- timber forests — save potential economy that has not yet exploited in a way maximum, especially in form processed bamboo shoots dry (Dewi et al., 2021; Yulia, 2021) In Bokak Sembambung Village, the potential the available in a way natural, but Not yet developed optimally as source income sustainable for women, who often faced with challenges access education, financing, and traditional gender norms (Lukman, 2024), (Balasubramanian et al., 2024), (Indriasih et al., 2023), (Tristanti et al., 2023) Although a number of study has discuss utilization results non- timber forests and empowerment economy women, still there is gap in integrate both of them in a way contextual at the level villages, especially processing bamboo shoots become product worth add. The main covers limitations in knowledge, skills, processing, and market access. Therefore, empowerment programs that are oriented towards improving skills and entrepreneurship potential strengthen women in making decisions in the realm of the House ladder and community, towards a more diverse, egalitarian society (Ismanidar et al., 2025; Yuanti et al., 2023). Objectives (Yanti et al., 2023), (Ismanidar et al., 2025), activities devotion. This is increase empowerment economy for women through the utilization of dry bamboo shoots as a product worth economy in Bokak Sembambung Village, which includes training in processing bamboo shoots, supporting packaging products, as well as strengthening entrepreneurship and marketing. Thus, women in the village are expected to develop business-based potential locally independently and sustainably, so that they increase independence in the economy, House ladder through giving skills technical as well as managerial that facilitate the management of micro in an efficient and expansive market reach (Berampu et al., 2025).

METHOD

Methods applied in public activity devotion. This approach adopts a participatory (Hanifa et al., 2021) approach, involving in a way active women in Bokak Village Sembambung in all stages of implementation. Approach This is designed to adapt the program to the needs and potential local, including identification problems, planning collaborative, training processing bamboo shoots dry, and evaluation. The subject study consists of 20 women from villages who develop a local business-based source of power. Data collection was carried out through observation, interviews, and assessment pre -test and post -test. Observation identifies the condition beginning and potential participants, interviews explore knowledge, experience, as well as constraint utilization, bamboo shoots, while assessment measures improvement in knowledge and skills post-training. Data were analyzed in a way descriptive For evaluate the improvement of competence in processing dry bamboo shoots as an empowerment strategy. Economic activities took place at one of the houses, Mother House stairs in Bokak Village.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

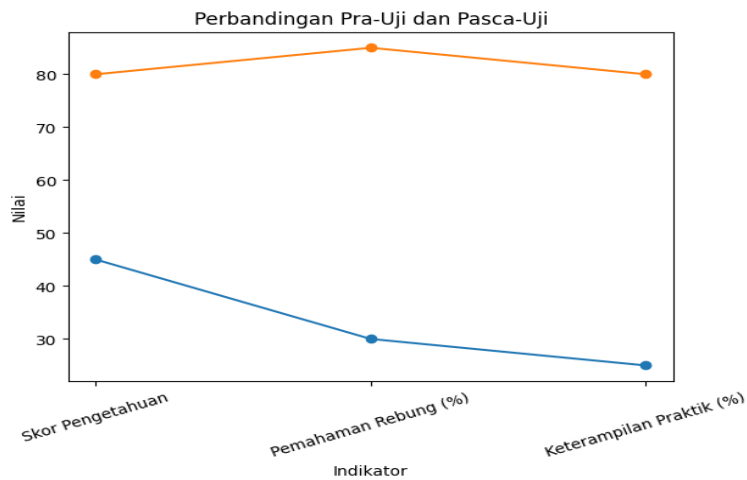


FIGURE 1.

Community service program public. This was held in Bokak Sembumbang Village, Sekadau Regency, involving 20 female participants. Assessment results pre-training show a low level of knowledge for beginning participants about processing dry bamboo shoots, which is still low, with an average score of 45 out of a scale of 100. Only about 30% of participants understood potential bamboo shoots as a product worth economy, as well as 25% who control skills-based processing. Post- training and mentoring, assessment post-training takes notes improvement significantly, namely the average score of knowledge reached 80, understanding potential economy bamboo shoots rose to 85%, and skills practice processing by 80%.

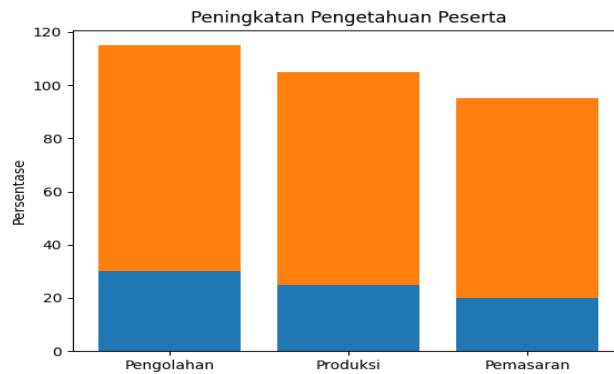


FIGURE 2.

DISCUSSION

Improvement is significant in knowledge and skills. Participants confirm the effectiveness of the approach applied in the participatory activity. This For increase capacity of the community. Approach to facilitate active participation in the learning process, so the material is more easily understood and applied. Furthermore, an improved understanding of potential economic bamboo shoots shows that utilizing local power is an effective strategy in empowering women. Empowered women are highly dependent on access to sources of power, knowledge, and opportunities in economics (Sarker et al., 2024). In this context,

training in processing dry bamboo shoots provides access, which in turn pushes the independence economy of women at the level of the House of Stairs. Although existence improvement is substantial, challenges in implementing sustainable practices are still there, especially related to market access, sustainable production, and business management. Therefore, mentoring continuation that emphasizes strengthening entrepreneurship and market access is needed to ensure long-term impact to improve the welfare of women in Bokak Sembambung Village. Mentoring This can cover facilitation, halal certification, and Number Parent Trying, and training digital marketing for expand range of products (Herlinawati et al., 2025).

Implementation of Field Activities and Interviews

Implementation activity field was implemented in a way gradually in Bokak Village Sembambung with a prioritized participatory approach (Hanifa et al., 2021). At this stage, the introduction is done in coordination intensive together apparatus government, villages, and groups of women local to determine the schedule, venue, and composition of participants. Continued with observation field for identifying availability of bamboo shoots as a source of power potential along with level skills, beginning public local activities, with main focuses on training that includes delivery of material theory, followed by direct practice of processing bamboo shoots dry, covering stages cleaning, boiling, drying, and packaging marketable products. As long as session, participants pushed For participate active through questions and practice independently, so that the learning process became interactive and effective.

Semi- structured interviews were implemented with all participants to deepen experiences, perceptions, and obstacles in optimizing the utilization of bamboo shoots. Interview pre- and post-activities aim to measure shift understanding as well as orientation participant to potential economic bamboo shoots. Findings of the interview indicate that pre-training, the majority participant Not yet fully realized the mark economy bamboo shoots, while post-training, they started to recognize the opportunity for viable entrepreneurship. The interview also highlighted the need for mentoring sustainability, especially in the realm of marketing and management business (Herlinawati et al., 2025). Integration of the activities field and interviews. This serves as an analysis of process dynamics and implications activity to empowerment of women in Bokak Sembambung Village.



FIGURE 3. Activity pictures result in assistance in processing dry bamboo shoots

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that the participatory community service program effectively enhanced women's economic empowerment in Bokak Sembambung Village through the utilization of dried bamboo shoots. The training and mentoring activities significantly improved participants' knowledge, skills, and awareness of the economic potential of bamboo shoots. This is evidenced by the substantial increase in post-training scores, where average knowledge rose from 45 to 80, understanding of economic potential reached 85%, and practical processing skills improved to 80%.

The participatory approach played a crucial role in fostering active engagement, enabling participants to better understand and apply the processing techniques, from preparation to packaging. Furthermore, the integration of practical training and semi-structured interviews provided a comprehensive understanding of both the learning process and its impact on participants' perceptions and entrepreneurial readiness.

However, despite these positive outcomes, challenges remain, particularly in terms of market access, business management, and sustainability of production. Therefore, continuous mentoring and support—especially in entrepreneurship development, digital marketing, certification, and business licensing—are essential to ensure long-term impact.

In conclusion, the utilization of locally available resources such as bamboo shoots, when combined with participatory training and capacity-building strategies, can serve as an effective and sustainable model for strengthening rural women's economic independence and improving household welfare.

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