



Key Determinants in The Preservation of Bamboo Weaving in Mekarsari Village, Selaawi Subdistrict, Garut Regency

Fitrin Rawati¹; Imas Purnamasari²

¹ Universita Garut

fitrinrawati@uniga.ac.id

² Institusi

imaspurnamasari@uniga.ac.id

Abstract

The objective of this study is to identify and analyze the determinants, particularly the most dominant, in the preservation of bamboo weaving in Mekarsari Village, Selaawi Subdistrict. The research employs an exploratory factor analysis method. Data were collected through questionnaires administered to 112 bamboo weaving artisans in Mekarsari Village, Selaawi Subdistrict. Upon gathering the responses, validity, reliability, and exploratory factor analysis were conducted. The study's findings revealed seven key determinants in the preservation of bamboo weaving in Mekarsari Village, Selaawi Subdistrict: Factor 1 (Cultural and Family Factors), Factor 2 (Economic Sustainability of Bamboo Weaving), Factor 3 (Market and Raw Material Stability), Factor 4 (Leisure Utilization and Cultural Relevance), Factor 5 (Innovation and Government Support), Factor 6 (Traditional Skills and Product Durability), and Factor 7 (Product Uniqueness). The most dominant determinant in the preservation of bamboo weaving in Mekarsari Village, Selaawi Subdistrict, is Factor 1 (Cultural and Family Factors).

Keywords: Determinants, Preservation, Bamboo Weaving, Factor Analysis

1 Introduction

Bamboo weaving is an Indonesian cultural heritage passed down through generations, representing a form of "skill" rather than a tangible asset. According to Ding (2022), intangible cultural heritage is associated with rich cultural values and high heritage significance. Bamboo weaving involves the technique of binding or knitting bamboo to create various products, such as rice containers, bird cages, and other household tools. As an important national cultural treasure, intangible cultural heritage faces several challenges in its transmission and sustainability. Therefore, specific efforts are required from cultural successors to ensure that this national heritage continues to be passed on to future generations (Zhang et al., 2023).

Bamboo weaving continues to endure in Mekarsari Village and various regions across Indonesia, and it remains a popular form of handicraft in several countries worldwide, especially in Asia. However, the existence of bamboo weaving faces challenges, such as competition with more modern products, the prevalence of digital goods permeating the current business landscape, easy access to alternative products in the market, and a lack of successors and interest among younger generations to learn and develop bamboo weaving skills.

Based on interview results, in recent years, the practice of bamboo weaving preservation in Mekarsari Village has been in decline. This decrease is attributed to several factors, including changes in lifestyle, a lack of interest among younger generations to learn and practice bamboo weaving, and the low market value of bamboo weaving products. The decline in productivity of traditional bamboo weaving over the past five years is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Productivity Data of Traditional Bamboo Weaving in Mekarsari Village, 2019 to 2023

NO	Year	Quantity (Units)
1	2019	115.200
2	2020	76.800
3	2021	57.600
4	2022	38.400
5	2023	36.000

Source: Mekarsari Village Data, 2023

Efforts to preserve traditional bamboo weaving can include increasing public awareness about the importance of preserving bamboo weaving as cultural heritage and local wisdom. Additionally, studies are needed, including those examining the factors that influence the preservation of traditional bamboo weaving, so that these factors can be used to develop strategies for its preservation.

A preliminary survey of 30 bamboo weavers in Mekarsari Village identified 20 factors influencing bamboo weaving preservation, which are discussed in the Literature Review. Four dominant factors emerged: hereditary weaving skills, economic value, livelihood, and continued market demand. Yuniati & Khotimah (2018) highlight that social factors, such as age, education, and experience, significantly affect bamboo weaving enterprises, while economic factors like initial capital, business income, and family or government support also play a crucial role in the sustainability of bamboo weaving in the Bangli region. The objective of this study is to identify and analyze the factors contributing to bamboo weaving preservation in Mekarsari Village, Selaawi Subdistrict.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Management and Preservation

According to Smith (2020), the importance of cultural heritage management is emphasized in order to preserve historical sites and the cultural values associated with them. This management involves developing responsible conservation strategies that engage local communities. The preservation process includes various actions aimed at preventing damage, degradation, or extinction of the preserved objects. It encompasses not only physical aspects but also the intrinsic, social, and cultural values inherent in these resources. Furthermore, Smith (2020) states that preservation is the effort to maintain and protect a natural, cultural, or historical resource from damage or extinction, with the goal of ensuring that its values and benefits can be enjoyed by future generations. He also emphasizes the importance of community participation in the preservation process to achieve effective sustainability. Meanwhile, Johnson (2019) defines preservation as a series of systematic and planned actions aimed at maintaining the original condition of an object, environment, or tradition, to prevent degradation and loss of its intrinsic value. He highlights that preservation is not only about maintaining the physical aspects but also includes social and cultural dimensions.

2.2 Determinants of Bamboo Weaving Preservation

Based on the exploratory survey, the researcher identified twenty (20) key factors determining the preservation of bamboo weaving in Mekarsari Village, Selaawi District, Garut Regency, as follows:

1. **Availability of raw materials:** Research by Irawan et al. (2017) shows that bamboo can grow up to 91 cm per day, depending on the species and environmental conditions, making it a sustainable and easily accessible raw material.
2. **Awareness of preserving tradition:** The bamboo weaving tradition holds deep cultural and historical value, making its preservation important. According to David et al. (2020), bamboo weaving holds high symbolic and cultural value in rural Indian communities. This weaving technique is not only an economic activity but also an integral part of the community's identity and cultural heritage.
3. **Love for culture:** Many communities have a strong emotional connection and cultural identity tied to the bamboo weaving tradition. Research by Li et al. (2020) indicates that involvement in traditional crafts such as bamboo weaving provides a deep sense of connection to their cultural heritage.
4. **Upholding local wisdom:** Bamboo weaving often reflects local knowledge passed down from generation to generation. Johnson et al. (2020) found that bamboo weaving is not only a craft but also a medium for applying and teaching local wisdom related to daily life and human relationships with nature.
5. **Inheritance of bamboo weaving skills:** These skills are often passed down from generation to generation, ensuring the continuity of traditional knowledge and techniques. Wang, Zhang, & Li (2018) found that inherited bamboo weaving skills play a crucial role in maintaining the cultural and social identity of the community.
6. **Economic value of bamboo weaving:** Research by Sugiharto et al. (2018) demonstrates that the bamboo weaving industry significantly contributes to the rural economy in Southeast Asia, creating job opportunities for thousands of artisans.
7. **Source of livelihood:** Bamboo weaving provides a stable income. David et al. (2020) showed that the bamboo weaving industry plays a significant role in the rural economy of Southeast Asia, creating job opportunities for many artisans.
8. **Sustained market demand:** Consistent demand ensures the continuity of the industry. Research by Lui et al. (2018) shows that bamboo woven products, such as household furniture and decor, maintain consistent demand in both local and international markets.
9. **Filling leisure time:** This activity provides psychological and social benefits. Miller et al. (2017) found that handicrafts such as bamboo weaving can serve as calming and fulfilling activities, helping individuals cope with stress and improving mental well-being.
10. **Eco-friendly bamboo weaving products:** Research by Kim et al. (2019) indicates that bamboo is a renewable and biodegradable material, making its products, including bamboo weaving, have a lower environmental impact compared to synthetic materials.
11. **Low-cost technology:** The method requires simple equipment and low production costs. Nguyen et al. (2017) found that bamboo weaving techniques use traditional tools that are affordable and easily accessible, making them economical for rural artisans.
12. **Use of simple technology:** This method utilizes easily accessible and affordable tools and techniques. Lee et al. (2018) found that bamboo weaving tools, such as knives and separators, are basic equipment that does not require advanced technology, making them ideal for artisans in rural areas with limited resources.
13. **Aesthetic value of bamboo weaving:** Smith (2020) emphasized that the artistic value of bamboo weaving contributes to the preservation of this craft, as people appreciate the uniqueness and aesthetic qualities of these products. The beauty of bamboo weaving ensures that these products remain relevant and cherished, supporting the sustainability of the craft tradition.
14. **Uniqueness of bamboo weaving:** Bamboo weaving techniques result in products with distinctive characteristics and designs. Wang et al. (2017) found that the uniqueness of the

patterns and techniques in bamboo weaving distinguishes these products from other crafts, adding cultural and aesthetic value.

15. **Durability of bamboo woven products:** The strength and durability of bamboo material. Chen et al. (2021) confirmed that the durability of bamboo woven products also contributes to the sustainability of this craft. Durable products reduce the need for frequent replacements, supporting more environmentally friendly consumption practices.
16. **Bamboo woven products are useful for daily needs:** Nguyen et al. (2017) found that bamboo woven products, such as baskets and storage containers, fulfill various household needs, making them highly practical and useful in daily life.
17. **Minimal competition:** Limited competition in the market allows these products to retain their space and value. Johnson et al. (2018) found that the bamboo weaving market faces less competition compared to other craft products, allowing artisans to maintain and develop their techniques without heavy competitive pressure.
18. **Opportunity for innovation:** Kim et al. (2019) showed that the development of new designs and techniques in bamboo weaving allows the creation of more modern and functional products, attracting a wider market and supporting the sustainability of the industry. Permana, et al. (2023) state that in order to develop innovation in small-scale businesses, it must go through education and mentoring.
19. **Family support:** Family involvement ensures the transfer of skills and knowledge from generation to generation. Patel et al. (2018) showed that family support in bamboo weaving helps keep traditional techniques alive, as family members are often involved in both the production and marketing processes.
20. **Support from local government institutions:** Local governments can provide the necessary assistance and resources to sustain this craft. Moreno et al. (2021) stated that institutional support, such as promotion and protection of intellectual property rights, strengthens the position of bamboo weaving products in the global market.

3 Research Methods

The method used in this research is a multivariate interdependence statistical approach, which involves data collection, data organization, data processing, and analysis of the obtained data. The data will then be analyzed using exploratory factor analysis, a multivariate statistical method used to identify relationships between a large number of variables and group them into smaller, related factors. The goal is to identify the underlying factor structure or dimensions behind the observed variables and reduce data complexity by identifying related variables.

The population in this study consists of 156 bamboo weavers in Mekarsari Village. Since the population size is known, the sample size is determined using Slovin's formula. The unit of analysis is the bamboo weavers, and the sample size is 112 individuals, selected using probability sampling techniques. Data collection is carried out by distributing questionnaires to bamboo weavers in 9 villages within Mekarsari Village, Selaawi District. The valid and reliable data will then be analyzed in the subsequent phase using factor analysis, which aims to reduce the data and identify the formed factors, which are fewer in number than the original research variables.

4 Research Results and Discussion

4.1 Determinants of Bamboo Weaving Preservation in Mekarsari Village, Selaawi District

Characteristics of Bamboo Weaving Craftsmen Respondents

The characteristics of the bamboo weaving craftsmen respondents are based on gender, age, highest education, and years of business. The characteristics of the respondents are presented in Figure 1.

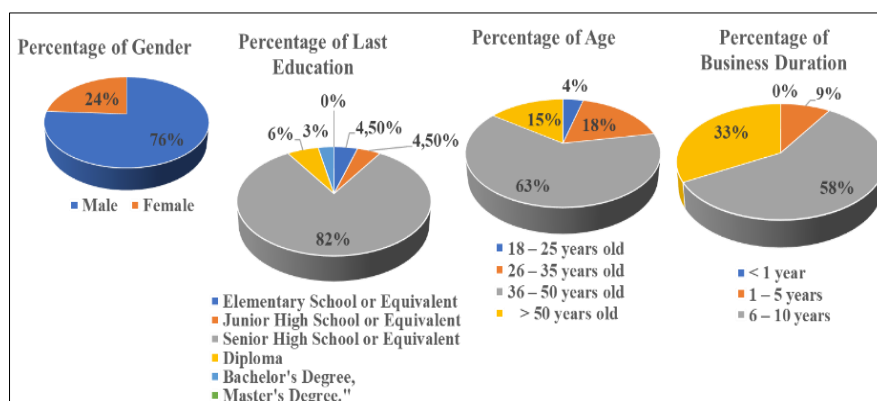


Figure 1: Percentage of Respondent Characteristics

Figure 1 shows that 75% of bamboo weaving artisans are male, as the craft requires physical strength for tasks like cutting, splitting, and shaping bamboo. Most respondents (63%) are aged 36-50, suggesting they have developed the necessary skills over years of practice to produce high-quality work. Regarding education, 82% of respondents have completed high school or its equivalent, indicating that many begin their craft work after finishing school, as higher education is not typically needed for such practical skills. In terms of business experience, 58% have been in operation for 6 to 10 years, with these businesses generally being stable, having established production processes, customer relationships, and marketing strategies.

Results of Validity and Reliability Testing

Based on Table 2 and Table 3, the results of the validity test for the 20 statement items are considered valid because the calculated r value is greater than the table r value. Meanwhile, for the reliability test, the Cronbach Alpha (α) statistical test was used with the criterion: if the Cronbach Alpha value is greater than 0.60 (Cronbach Alpha = 0.768 > 0.60), it is considered reliable.

Table 2: Results of the Validity Test of the Research Instrument

Variabel	Description of Variables	Corrected Item-Total Correlation (R hitung)	R Table (0,05; df=112-2)	Decision
V1	Availability of Raw Materials	.493	0,1946	Valid
V2	Awareness of Preserving Traditions/Culture	.429	0,1946	Valid
V3	Love for Culture	.390	0,1946	Valid
V4	Upholding Local Wisdom	.308	0,1946	Valid
V5	Possessing the Skill of Bamboo Weaving Passed Down Through Generations	.354	0,1946	Valid
V6	Bamboo Weaving Has Economic Value	.324	0,1946	Valid
V7	As a Livelihood	.247	0,1946	Valid
V8	There is still market demand	.508	0,1946	Valid
V9	Filling free time	.403	0,1946	Valid
V10	Bamboo Weaving is an Environmentally Friendly Product	.376	0,1946	Valid
V11	The Technology Used is Inexpensive	.292	0,1946	Valid
V12	Use of Simple Technology	.222	0,1946	Valid
V13	Bamboo Weaving Has Aesthetic Value	.336	0,1946	Valid
V14	Bamboo Weaving Has Uniqueness	.213	0,1946	Valid
V15	Bamboo Weaving Products Are Durable	.301	0,1946	Valid
V16	Bamboo Weaving Products Can Be Used for Daily Needs	.223	0,1946	Valid

V17	Few Competitors	.456	0,1946	Valid
V18	The Opportunity for Bamboo Weaving Innovation Development	.209	0,1946	Valid
V19	Family Support	.336	0,1946	Valid
V20	Support from Local Government Institutions	.224	0,1946	Valid

Source: Data Processing, 2024

Table 3: Results of the Reliability Test of the Research Instrument

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.768	.772	20

Source: Data Processing, 2024

Results of the Factor Analysis Test

Based on Table 4, the results of the KMO MSA test showed a value of 0.640, which is greater than 0.50. Meanwhile, the value of Bartlett's Test of Sphericity (Sig) is 0.000, which is less than 0.05. This indicates that factor analysis can proceed.

Table 4: Test of KMO dan Bartlett's test of Sphericity

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.640
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	747.222
	df	190
	Sig.	.000

Source: Data Processing, 2024

Based on Table 5, the results of the Anti-Image Correlation values indicate that all variables have correlation values greater than 0.5, thus allowing for continuation to the next analysis.

Table 5: Anti-image Correlation

NO	Varibel	Anti Image Correlation	NO	Varibel	Anti Image Correlation
1	V1	0,599	11	V11	0,717
2	V2	0,794	12	V12	0,555
3	V3	0.608	13	V13	0,770
4	V4	0,655	14	V14	0,542
5	V5	0,721	15	V15	0,619
6	V6	0,648	16	V16	0,547
7	V7	0,797	17	V17	0,588
8	V8	0,691	18	V18	0,583
9	V9	0,664	19	V19	0,580
10	V10	0,685	20	V20	0,650

Source: Data Processing, 2024

Based on Table 6, Total Variance Explained (presented with 7 components), the eigenvalue >1 becomes a factor. Factor 1 explains 19.789% of the variation, Factor 2 explains 12.023% of the variation, Factor 3 explains 8.050% of the variation, Factor 4 explains 7.552% of the variation, Factor 5 explains 6.742% of the variation, Factor 6 explains 6.081%, and Factor 7 explains 5.144%. Therefore, the total of the seven factors explains 19.789% + 12.023% + 8.050% + 7.552% + 6.742% + 6.081% + 5.144% = 65.350% of the variability in these 20 factors.

Table 6: *Total Variance Explained*

Comp onent	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulati ve %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulativ e %
1	3.958	19.789	19.789	3.958	19.789	19.789	2.198	10.988	10.988
2	2.405	12.023	31.811	2.405	12.023	31.811	2.165	10.825	21.814
3	1.610	8.050	39.861	1.610	8.050	39.861	2.102	10.512	32.326
4	1.504	7.522	47.383	1.504	7.522	47.383	2.060	10.301	42.627
5	1.348	6.742	54.125	1.348	6.742	54.125	1.772	8.858	51.485
6	1.216	6.081	60.205	1.216	6.081	60.205	1.460	7.302	58.787
7	1.029	5.144	65.350	1.029	5.144	65.350	1.312	6.562	65.350

Source: *Data Processing, 2024*

Based on Table 7, Rotated Component Matrix, the 20 variables were reduced to 7 factors, and the new factors formed are presented in Table 8.

Table 7. *Rotated Component Matrix*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
V1	.122	.056	.910	.132	.209	.057	.029
V2	.504	.225	.332	.253	.054	-.321	.247
V3	.910	.035	.079	.094	.184	.095	.025
V4	.081	-.090	.125	.731	-.091	.240	-.168
V5	-.026	.104	.301	.027	.009	.538	.430
V6	.085	.567	.031	-.086	-.019	.129	.327
V7	-.174	.215	.294	.153	-.255	.405	.060
V8	.003	.524	-.016	.567	.298	.034	.075
V9	.076	.087	.051	.791	.139	.005	.119
V10	.147	.583	-.002	.068	.100	.456	-.307
V11	.067	.650	.086	-.027	-.005	.093	-.104
V12	.180	.573	.104	-.048	-.465	-.078	.112
V13	-.262	.547	.107	.310	.034	.082	.146
V14	.049	.039	-.020	.111	.074	.042	.858
V15	.094	.153	-.099	.181	.051	.760	.021
V16	.073	-.040	.118	.540	-.310	.068	.149
V17	.123	.121	.908	.089	.122	.009	-.010
V18	.153	-.046	.245	.040	.693	-.034	.074
V19	.910	.053	.086	.047	.107	.031	-.013
V20	.198	.071	.124	-.063	.820	.029	.053

Source: *Data Processing, 2024*

Table 8: *Newly Formed Factors*

Newly Formed Factors	Description of Variables	Factor Loading
Factor 1	Awareness of Preserving Traditions/Culture	0,504
	Love for Culture	0,910
	Family Support	0,910
Factor 2	Bamboo Weaving Has Economic Value	0,567
	Bamboo Weaving is an Environmentally Friendly Product	0,583
	The Technology Used is Inexpensive	0,650

	Use of Simple Technology	0,573
	Bamboo Weaving Has Aesthetic Value	0,547
Factor 3	Availability of Raw Materials	0,910
	Few Competitors	0,908
	Upholding Local Wisdom	0,731
Factor 4	There is still market demand	0,567
	Filling free time	0,791
	Bamboo Weaving Products Can Be Used for Daily Needs	0,540
Factor 5	The Opportunity for Bamboo Weaving Innovation Development	0,693
	Support from Local Government Institutions	0,820
	Possessing the Skill of Bamboo Weaving Passed Down Through Generations	0,538
Factor 6	As a Livelihood	0,405
	Bamboo Weaving Products Are Durable	0,760
Factor 7	Bamboo Weaving Has Uniqueness	0,858

Source: Data Processing, 2024

The Most Dominant Determinants in the Preservation of Bamboo Weaving in Mekarsari Village, Selaawi District

Based on Table 6, Factor 1 is the most dominant factor with an eigenvalue of 19.789, which is the highest among the other formed factors. This value of 19.789% indicates that Factor 1 explains 19.789% of the total variance in the analyzed data. This suggests that a significant portion of the variation in the data can be understood through Factor 1, reflecting the importance of the combination of these variables in the context of the study. Factor 1 consists of three variables: Awareness of preserving tradition/culture, Love for Culture, and Family Support.

4.2 Discussion

Factor analysis of 20 variables yielded seven factors, with Factor 1 including Awareness of Preserving Tradition/Culture, Love for Culture, and Family Support, named the Culture and Family Factor. Awareness of tradition is a key element often seen as a starting point for safeguarding heritage. Bamboo weaving artisans in Mekarsari Village, Selaawi District, view bamboo weaving as a legacy to pass on. Smith (2020) showed that higher cultural awareness links to stronger preservation, especially among youth. Love for Culture reflects artisans' emotional and deep connection to local heritage, often rooted in early interactions with cultural elements like art and traditions, as noted by Jones & Dwyer (2018). Additionally, family support is crucial for cultural preservation. García (2019) found that family interactions play a vital role in passing down cultural values and identity, particularly in Hispanic families, emphasizing the role of family in shaping cultural understanding."

Factor 2 includes: bamboo weaving's economic value, eco-friendliness, low-cost technology, simple technological requirements, and aesthetic appeal, named the Economic Sustainability of Bamboo Weaving Factor. The economic potential of bamboo weaving suggests artisans view it as a significant income source. Kurniawan & Arifin (2020) highlight that bamboo crafts benefit local communities by creating jobs and boosting income, while Susanto, Prasetyo, & Indratno (2019) emphasize their role as sustainable environmental products. The affordability of technology used in bamboo weaving also encourages small businesses to adopt it without high costs. Adi & Sari (2021) find that simple technology allows small artisans to join the industry without major investment. Finally, the aesthetic appeal of bamboo weaving, as noted by Nuraini & Sari (2022), attracts consumers, and when paired with functionality, enhances product marketability and reach."

Factor 3 includes the availability of raw materials and a low level of competition, termed the Market and Raw Material Stability Factor. Access to local raw materials is crucial for bamboo weaving artisans, as it supports stable and cost-effective production (Yulianto & Prasetyo, 2020).

Artisans also view the limited competition as a key benefit, offering a chance to expand their businesses with minimal rivalry. This stable market environment enables artisans to sustain their businesses over the long term with low risk. Siregar, Rahman, & Susilo (2019) highlight that the bamboo craft industry, especially in rural areas, still faces little competition due to the limited number of entrepreneurs involved.

Factor 4 includes: Valuing Local Wisdom, Continued Market Demand, Leisure Use, and the Practicality of Woven Products for Everyday Needs. This is called the Leisure and Cultural Relevance Factor, highlighting the blend of local cultural value, market relevance, and the social and functional role of bamboo weaving. Handayani & Sari (2020) emphasize that upholding local wisdom in traditional crafts like bamboo weaving not only preserves culture but also adds value, making these products appealing to consumers seeking strong cultural identity. Market Demand reflects the existing interest in bamboo weaving, even if it competes with modern goods. Purnamasari & Setiawan (2019) suggest that while traditional crafts face modern competition, demand remains, especially for products rich in cultural and aesthetic value. Kurniawan (2018) found that weaving serves as beneficial recreation, particularly for rural communities seeking productive ways to spend their free time. Wulandari (2021) further noted that bamboo weaving is valued by consumers for its functional, durable, natural, and eco-friendly qualities.

Factor 5 includes Opportunities for Bamboo Weaving Innovation and Support from Local Government Institutions, named the Innovation and Government Support Factor. Opportunities for Bamboo Weaving Innovation relate to design, production techniques, or product diversification aligned with modern market demands. Rachman (2020) underscores that innovation is essential for traditional crafts to stay competitive in today's market. Local Government Institutional Support is viewed as significant, often involving technical assistance, capacity-building programs, or local product promotion. Government support is crucial in motivating artisans to innovate and expand their businesses. Wijaya & Sutrisno (2019) found that government aid—whether through supportive policies, training, or market access—plays a vital role in sustaining and growing traditional crafts industries in rural areas.

Factor 6 includes Inherited Bamboo Weaving Skills, Livelihood Source, and Durability of Bamboo Weaving Products, named the Inherited Skills and Product Durability Factor. Bamboo Weaving Skills Passed Down Through Generations remain essential to this craft's survival. Wicaksono & Santoso (2019) found that generational skills help maintain product quality and sustain the craft amid modernization. Regarding Livelihood Source, bamboo weaving remains a source of income, even if it is not the primary job for all artisans. Tanjung & Lestari (2018) revealed that in many rural communities, weaving is often a side job, yet it contributes significantly to household income. Lastly, Durable Bamboo Weaving Products are perceived as high-quality and long-lasting, a competitive edge over modern, less durable items. Nurhayati (2020) notes that the durability of bamboo weaving makes it popular among consumers seeking long-lasting household and functional items.

The 7th factor consists of only one element, which is that bamboo weaving possesses uniqueness. This factor is referred to as the Product Uniqueness Factor. Bamboo weaving's uniqueness can stem from its patterns, production techniques, or the natural characteristics of the raw materials, which distinguish it from mass-produced modern products. Due to this uniqueness, bamboo woven products have a competitive edge over commercially mass-produced goods. The research by Sugiharto & Rahmat (2021) emphasizes that bamboo woven products with uniqueness are often more highly valued in the market, particularly among consumers seeking exclusive products with artistic value.

Of the seven determinants identified, Factor 1 is the most dominant determinant, as it has the highest eigenvalue compared to the other formed factors. This indicates that a significant portion of the variation in the data can be explained by Factor 1, reflecting the importance of the combination of these variables within the context of the research.

5 Conclusions and Suggestion

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the objectives and results of the study, it can be concluded that there are seven determinants in the preservation of bamboo weaving in Mekarsari Village, Selaawi District, namely: Factor 1, named Culture and Family Factor; Factor 2, named Economic Sustainability of Bamboo Weaving Factor; Factor 3, named Market Stability and Raw Materials Factor; Factor 4, named Utilization of Leisure Time and Cultural Relevance Factor; Factor 5, named Innovation and Government Support Factor; Factor 6, named Inherited Skills and Product Durability Factor; and Factor 7, named Product Uniqueness Factor. The most dominant determinant in the preservation of bamboo weaving in Mekarsari Village, Selaawi District, is Factor 1, named Culture and Family Factor.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the lowest factor loading value, which pertains to Bamboo Weaving Crafts as a Livelihood, it indicates that there are still challenges in establishing this craft as a primary source of income. It is recommended that relevant industries or officials provide economic incentives for artisans to motivate them to make bamboo weaving a sustainable livelihood. Additionally, offering training on small business management and access to markets could be effective solutions to increase artisans' income.

For future research, it is suggested to explore in greater depth how the economic value of bamboo weaving can be enhanced and to identify the barriers that prevent artisans from achieving higher profits. A comparative study with other craft industries could provide new insights into strategies for increasing economic value.

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