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Economical Empowerment Index of Posdaya as Participatory of Community Empowerment Programe in Indonesia

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Abstract

In line with the increasing number of Posdaya as a forum for community empowerment in Indonesia, a review of Posdaya's economic empowerment index is increasingly important. This study aims to: (1) Define the definition, concept and construct of Posdaya economic empowerment index; (2) Develop a measuring instrument of Posdaya economic empowerment index; (3) Analyze results and interpret the Posdaya economic empowerment index. Stages of activity in this study begins with a study of theories, concepts and determination of the construct of Posdaya economic empowerment index. Furthermore, the instrument of Posdaya economic empowerment index was developed. The study data were collected by using indepth interview, questionnaire and group discussion. Research respondents are from Posdaya economic cadres, empowerment experts and related stakeholders in Bogor City area, Bogor Regency, Cianjur Regency, Karawang Regency and Sukabumi Regency. The data is processed by descriptive statistical technique and Posdaya empowerment index analysis in economic field is done by using AHP (Analytical Hierarchy Process) technique. Based on the results of the study, the economic empowerment index can be grouped into three levels i.e individual level, group level and community level. The results showed that of the 15 Posdaya units studied, there were none (0%) which belonged to the category of Very Powerful; 9 units (60%) Posdaya including category of Powerful; 5 units (33%) Posdaya included category of Powerful Enough; and 1 unit (7%) Posdaya, including the category of Less Powerful.

Keywords: index of economic empowerment, community empowerment.

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1. Introduction

Improving human quality as a development resource is a major prerequisite for improving people's welfare. The main objective of development in Indonesia with poverty alleviation priorities, determining the proportion of the poor in 2015 is reduced to half or 8.2% of the population. The decision is a determination and government policy that should be supported by all agencies and institutions of development. In order for the effort to work properly, it is necessary to follow the development of family empowerment movement which is carried out intensively. Economic development that will result in economic growth needs to involve community participation for balanced development and achieving targets. Economic development must be matched by increased social participation. In this case, social advocacy also needs to be done so that development commitment is stronger (Suyono, 2007).

Community participation in development activities will be realized if efforts are made to develop and empower communities according to potential and ability. According to Suharto (2005) empowerment refers to the ability of vulnerable and vulnerable people/groups/communities, so that they have the power or ability to: a) fulfill their basic needs so that they have freedom, in the sense not only free to express opinions but free from hunger, stupidity and pain, b) reaching productive resources that enable them to increase their incomes and obtain the goods and services they need, c) participate in the development process and decisions that affect them. Characteristics of people who have been empowered by Sumardjo and Saharuddin (2004) are as follows: a) able to understand themselves and their potential, b) able to plan (anticipate future change conditions) and self-directed, c) have the power to negotiate and cooperate mutually profitable with adequate 'bargaining power', d) responsible for his own actions.

Posdaya is a new idea to welcome government recommendations to build human resources through active family participation. The empowerment process is prioritized on improving the ability of families to work hard at alleviating ignorance, laziness and poverty in a broad sense. Target of the intended activity is the implementation of joint efforts so that every family has the ability to carry out eight family functions.

This study aims to: (1) Define the definition, concept and construct of Posdaya economic empowerment index; (2) Develop a measuring instrument of Posdaya economic empowerment index; (3) Analyze results and interpret the Posdaya economic empowerment index.

2. Literature review

2.1 Community development and empowerment

In community development, according to Ife (2002) community empowerment is one of the principles that should also be the goal of community development. Thus, it is clear that community development and community empowerment are an inseparable unity. Verhagen (1996), as cited by Hikmat (2004) formulated eight instruments to assess the implementation of community empowerment activities. The instruments are considered to be helpful in formulating a community empowerment program and providing an overview of the process of community empowerment.

There is a wide range of understanding of social mapping derived from a word in English, Social Mapping. There are two notions of social mapping: first, as a method or mode of work, and secondly, as a product. As a method, social mapping involves a series of ways and processes to describe the physical, social, and networking conditions of the community that are the subject of the study (Bhattacharjee, 2001). As a product, social mapping is the end result of a mapping process in the form of picture (exposure, description) or map (picture or visual) about the social condition of the community which is the subject of the study. This picture or map will show the proportion, composition, distribution, and relationships of the various categories that exist in the community, including social structures and institutions within an area of study. This picture is seen to provide a thorough representation of social and cultural phenomena.

In the perspective of social work, Suharto (2005) argues that social mapping is an activity undertaken to identify the socio-cultural conditions of the community in a particular area that will serve as the target area of the program. In addition, social mapping can also be defined as a process of identifying community characteristics through the collection of data and information, both primary and secondary, on the condition of society in a particular region. In other words, social mapping is a way to obtain accurate and complete information as well as a complete picture of the social conditions of society that take into account the community's perspective.

According to Muljono (2014a) based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that Posdaya performance now is lack of its partnership performance, economy performance and environment performance. Whereas for the growth status of Posdaya, they were classified into five classes of Posdaya, namely potential Posdaya category, dinamic Posdaya category, productive Posdaya category, creative Posdaya category, and innovative Posdaya category. The results showed that of the 50 units of Posdaya studied,

it turns out 54% including Posdaya productive category, 30% are categorized as creative Posdaya category, and 16% are dynamic Posdaya category. To improve the performance of Posdaya, should be done in the field of Posdaya partnership program development, economic and environmental sector.

In another research, Muljono (2014b) stated that in order to oversee the process of growth, development and coaching Posdaya contained in the various regions, necessary to study the factors supporting and restraining the development of Posdaya. The analysis showed that the most prominent driving factor for the economic, education, health and the environment: there is business activities based on local resources; there is always a tough and skilled cadre; regular program service centre, *Posbindu*, *Posyandu*; and the spirit of mutual cooperation and self reliance. Meanwhile, the most prominent obstacle to the economic, education, health and the environment: there is not been known to the market, soft skills of Posdaya cadre are still low, healthy culture is low, and the presumption Posdaya as project. Based on the results of the analysis can be developed appropriate programs and activities to improve performance and overcome the weaknesses of Posdaya.

Among Posdaya visit, each program needs to be developed to exchange experiences. This will encourage the development and creativity and passion to build Posdaya in their respective territories. Required the efforts to train a cadre of potential as an activator in each Posdaya, because Posdaya advanced in general have a strong cadre drive. In addition, attention and strong motivation of cadres, will be very influential also in developing Posdaya, so that it will support the family protection both for men, women and children (Muljono, Sarwoprasodjo and Mintarti, 2016).

According to Muljono, Pamungkas and Saleh (2016) there is no significant difference between Posdaya cadres in Bogor City and in Bogor District on activity mediated communication on electronic media (listen to the radio and watching television). The characteristics of Posdaya cadres in Bogor City associated significantly positive with communication activities among non-formal education, experience cadre of Posdaya, income level, motivation and ownership of the media and the real environmental factors positively associated with communication activities are group dynamics and companion role. Unlike the characteristic factor of Posdaya cadres in Bogor District real associated with communication activities include non-formal education, cosmopolitan level, motivation and ownership of the mass media; as well as the environmental factors associated significantly with only communication activities on the role of companion. The characteristics of Posdaya cadre associated with the empowerment level, including age, education, non-formal, cosmopolitan level, motivation and ownership of the media as well as the environmental factors that group dynamics and the role of companion.

Interpersonal communication activities and communication in real-related groups to the empowerment level of Posdaya cadre on cognitive, affective and conative. Mediated communication activities only have a relationship with the empowerment level on the cognitive aspects.

Based on studies that have been conducted recommended that the need for advocacy and assistance to landowners in the different zones of agro-ecosystems so as to fulfill access to information agrarian, participation in conserving land resources, the rise of awareness of the importance of conserving and sustainable agriculture, understand and have the calculation of multidimensional maintain and release land, as well as having a strong institutional. In order for the institutional development in agriculture can work well, it is necessary to the process of integration and synergy with the institutional development of society in other areas of life. Therefore, we need a strong commitment from the community and all parties to support these efforts so that an integrated institutional development efforts can take place smoothly (Muljono, Bahtiar and Warcito, 2016).

According to Dana Sejahtera Mandiri Foundation (2015), family data collection is a primary data collection activity on demographics and stages of welfare families and individual family data conducted by the community with government support, at a predetermined time through family home visits. In the implementation of data collection and family mapping through Posdaya used family register data, recapitulation of family data collection level of Posdaya (*dusun/RW*), list of Posdaya family coverage family and family maps. The family registration register is used to record the situation of all households in the territory of a neighborhood association within the scope of a Posdaya as a result of data collection activities conducted by house-to-house cadres. The family data collection unit in this register is Rukun Tetangga. This register consists of two sheets, the first one containing the demographic data and the second sheet containing data relating to the Prosperous Family Stage. Recapitulation of Posdaya family data collection (*dusun/RW*) is used to recapitulate the family data collection from each RT in the Posdaya coverage area. This recapitulation also consists of two sheets such as the Family Data Collection. The list of Posdaya family parent families is provided to record all families who have been active in Posdaya. This data is quoted selectively from the family register. Meanwhile, family maps were used as a means to present the results of family data collection in the Posdaya coverage area. This map also serves as a tool for analyzing the conditions and development of the families that are the participants and targets of Posdaya (DSMF, 2015).

2.2 Posdaya as the forum for empowerment

Pos Pemberdayaan Keluarga (Family empowerment post – which was shortened into *Posdaya*) is a model of family empowerment in Indonesia, to revive the mutual cooperation culture to build human resources through active participation in the family. Posdaya was created as a forum for advocacy, communication, information, education to strengthen the coordination of activities of family functions. The target activities are implementing joint effort so that every family has the ability to perform eight functions of families, namely the development of a religious function or believe in God, the function of culture, the function of protection, the function of family planning and health, educational function, the function of economic and entrepreneurship, and environmental function (Muljono, Bachtiar, and Sudarmo, 2012).

According to Damandiri Foundation (2010) Posdaya advocates for the empowerment and active participation of all members in the family to strive for betterment. The Posdaya model combines and converges the MDGs, the eight functions of the families, and even the HDI into a single compact and streamlined concept for social development with the family as focus. Furthermore the Posdaya is a model for empowering all families and all within families, and nurtures harmony within the family and among families. Suyono and Haryanto (2009) stated that in order to carry out the expansion of the scope and development Posdaya with various activities carried out in stages, according to the three-dimensional phasing strategy is outreach, coaching, as well as the institutionalization and civilizing.

The number Posdaya in Indonesia at the moment is increasing. Since it was first established in the Village District Girimulya Cibungbulang, Bogor regency in 2007 by Bogor Agricultural researchers, it has now grown in number to 30,000 Posdaya in Indonesia (Damandiri Foundation, 2014). To outsiders as the driving the Posdaya growth, will also be very useful in taking appropriate steps to coaching Posdaya growth. Therefore, it is necessary to study performance mapping in order to be classified Posdaya development group designed the program so it can be relevant to each group of these developments in the context of community empowerment.

Posdaya is a new idea to welcome government recommendations to build human resources through active family participation. The empowerment process is prioritized on improving the ability of families to work hard at alleviating ignorance, laziness and poverty in a broad sense. Target of the intended activity is the implementation of joint efforts so that every family has the ability to carry out eight family functions. Posdaya is a forum of friendship, advocacy, communication, information, education and at the same

time can be developed into a forum for coordinating the activities of strengthening family functions in an integrated manner. The strengthening of these key functions is expected to enable each family to be more capable of building itself into a prosperous family, an independent family and a family capable of better challenging the future (Suyono and Haryanto, 2009).

The development of Posdaya is aimed at achieving the following: (a) The revitalization of socio-cultural support or social capital such as mutual assistance in the community to help other families, assisting in integrated empowerment or jointly solving complex life problems, through forums or forums which provides families with opportunities for mutual care, care and nurturing, in meeting the needs of building a happy and prosperous family; (b) Maintenance of the smallest and solidest social infrastructure of the family, which can be glue or social cohesion, to create a harmonious, peaceful and highly dynamic life; (c) Establishment of a social institution with membership and family participation in a dynamic village or village and become a vehicle for social participation, in which families can give and receive innovations that can help the family development process smooth and cool (Muljono, Burhanuddin, and Bachtiar, 2009).

Based on the results of his research, Muljono (2011) stated that Posdaya was developed to respond to government programs in building human resources through active participation in the family. Empowerment processes that prioritize family capacity building to work hard eliminate ignorance, laziness and poverty in a broad sense. For Posdaya development, Muljono (2010) stated that the need for re-affirmation of Posdaya objectives, Posdaya refreshers and cadres, intensified Posdaya socialization activities to all parties, such as community, community leaders, villages, district officials and local government as well as establishing productive business network in an effort community empowerment.

The results showed that community leaders and cadres of Posdaya were aware of Posdaya's existence and the function and importance of Posdaya for community empowerment (Muljono, 2013a). Through other research, Muljono (2013b) stated that people's understanding of Posdaya is good enough and they have to increase their concern about what and how Posdaya. But some people have not fully supported Posdaya, because the program has not been realized concretely.

The results of Sadono, Saharuddin and Yusalina (2014) indicate that Posdaya's assistance has been able to improve the management capacity in managing and promoting Posdaya. Meanwhile, Suwito's (2014) study that analyzed the influence of leadership, governance and government ethics on the effectiveness of empowerment and its impact on the welfare of poor families, indicates that the three variables have a significant influence.

The study conducted by Muljono, Sadono and Burhanuddin (2016) shows that the results of performance evaluation of 20 Posdaya in Bogor and Bogor Regency shows that Posdaya performance is quite good. However, it is necessary to conduct further guidance on Posdaya which is still weak performance, either in secretarial aspect, partnership, education, economy, health, and also environment aspect. Furthermore, based on SWOT analysis conducted, according to Muljono, Sadono and Burhanuddin (2016) Posdaya activity for economy is in the 3rd quadrant where the Posdaya economic activity in this quadrant despite facing various weakness from internal aspect, but this Posdaya economic activity still have a great chance in terms of external. Although Posdaya's economic activities are still weak but very likely, where Posdaya products are already marketable but constrained by unfit packaging. Therefore, the direction and strategy of Posdaya activities in the appropriate economic field is the improvement of internal conditions, such as stabilization and rationalization of small/micro business development programs, development of pro-poor financial institutions, increasing the number of donors or investors for pro-poor economic development and etc.

Research conducted by Saleh, Rokhani and Bahtiar (2014) on the relationship of external support and entrepreneurship to social capital through Posdaya model shows the result that the development of social capital and entrepreneurship faces various problems including human resource condition, planned program and mentoring.

Posdaya institutions are potentially developed to be a forum for coordinating activities to strengthen family functions in an integrated manner in certain communities. In Indonesia today there are more than 40,000 Posdaya initiated and developed by the community with assistance by universities, local government, and private (DSMF, 2015). Given the positive development of Posdaya including the economic empowerment of the community, it is quite relevant to conduct a study that examines the Posdaya economic empowerment index. This will be very useful to conduct further guidance on community empowerment through Posdaya institution especially in economic development.

2.3 Empowerment indicator

Conceptual studies on community empowerment present many indicators of empowerment. Four of them concern the degree of empowerment (Suharto, 2006), namely: (a) Level of consciousness and desire to change (power to); (b) The level of ability to increase the capacity to gain access (power within); (c) Power over ability level; and (d) The level of ability of cooperation and solidarity (power with). The other five relate to the basis of

empowerment (Friedmann, 1992), namely: (a) Community-based development; (b) Sustainability; (c) Community participation; (d) Development of social capital of the community; and (e) Elimination of gender imbalances. Meanwhile, Agusta and Fujiartanto (2014) stated that in the economic field, the index of village self-sufficiency can be observed through several things including the increase of business, the increase of business value, the increase of labor force, business activity and the amount of income per capita.

To know the focus and objectives of empowerment operationally, it is necessary to know various indicators of empowerment that can show a person is powerless or not. So when an empowerment program is given, all efforts can be concentrated on any aspect of the target change (eg poor families) that need to be optimized. Schuler, Hashemi and Riley developed eight empowerment indicators, which they refer to as empowerment index or empowerment index. The success of community empowerment can be seen from their empowerment with regard to economic capacity, ability to access welfare benefits, and cultural and political capabilities (Suharto, 2005).

According to Gulla (2011) affirms that a woman is economically said to be empowered if she has both the ability to succeed and progress ie the ability of economically and power to make and act on decisions economically. In order to achieve the economic empowerment of women, the competent institution or organization must be able to overcome the contributing factors associated with it, including individual factors, community resources, norms and institutional rules. Further Gulla (2011) states that to succeed and advance economically, women need the skills and resources to compete in the market, as well as equal and equal access to economic institutions. In addition, in order to have the power and institutions to benefit from economic activity, women must have the ability to create and act on decisions and control resources and benefits. It further states that the indicators of economic progress are productivity and job skills, practical business, income, consumption, risk-taking or saving ability, work environment, and prosperity or prosperity. A similar note was also made by Peterman (2015) from Unicef that the commonly used indicators for measuring women's economic empowerment in micro surveys include: (a) labor force participation; income, occupation, time (both productive and free), entrepreneurship, profits; (b) Agricultural productivity: revenue outcomes (at the individual level); (c) Asset ownership: land, productive assets, long-lasting assets/households; (d) Financial inclusion: savings, credit, bank account; (e) Consumption/expenditure: individual or 'gender specific' goods and services; (f) Decision-making and autonomy: economic and other domains, ability to influence a person's life domain, preferences for tasks and decision-making; (g) Combination or size of

aggregates: of the above-mentioned and other combinations (indexes); (h) subjective things related to satisfaction and happiness.

Based on the study of the concepts of competent experts on economic empowerment, the Posdaya economic empowerment index in the regencies and cities of Bogor, Sukabumi, Cianjur and Karawang relevant indicators are time allocation, (expenditure). The development of the number of Posdaya in the homeland which has increased since the first time tested in 2007 now the number is growing, then this implicates the need of criteria for determining the success of Posdaya as community empowerment.

3. Research method

The study was conducted on 15 Posdaya units located in Bogor, Bogor, Cianjur, Karawang and Sukabumi. Selection of Posdaya which is used as sample or study location is done purposively, i.e. selected Posdaya having business in the economic field. Stages of activity in this study begins with a study of theories, concepts and determination of the construct of Posdaya economic empowerment index. After obtaining proper construct about Posdaya economic empowerment index, then developed system and instrument of measurement of Posdaya economic empowerment index. Data obtained from the results of further tests are analyzed and interpreted as an index of Posdaya economic empowerment in the area observed.

Posdaya economic empowerment index study data were collected by indepth interview, questionnaire and group discussion. Research respondents are from Posdaya economic cadres, experts of empowerment and related stakeholders in Bogor City area, Bogor Regency, Cianjur Regency, Karawang Regency and Sukabumi Regency. Data obtained then processed with descriptive statistical techniques in the form of categorization, tabulation and frequency distribution. Posdaya empowerment index analysis in economic field is done by using AHP (Analytic Hierarchy Process) technique. The Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) is a theory of measurement through pairwise comparisons and relies on the judgements of experts to derive priority scales. It is these scales that measure intangibles in relative terms. The comparisons are made using a scale of absolute judgements that represents, how much more, one element dominates another with respect to a given attribute (Saaty, 2008).

4. Results and discussion

In this section presented the results of research achievements that have been obtained according to the research stage that includes determining Posdaya economic empowerment index based on the scope of activities that have been determined. Description of stages of activities that have been implemented include:

1. Assessment of concepts and constructs related to the Posdaya economic empowerment index.

This activity is conducted by the Research Team to know and understand the conceptual scope related to Posdaya economic empowerment index.

2. Preparation of research instruments for index of economic empowerment Posdaya individual level, group level and community level.

At this stage, the Research Team developed a research instrument on the Posdaya economic empowerment index with reference to the review or study of relevant theories and concepts. The resulting instruments can be categorized into three namely the individual level empowerment index, group level and community level.

3. Review by Experts.

In order to obtain a good instrument for the study of the Posdaya economic empowerment index, after the research instrument has been prepared by the Research Team, it is then reviewed by experts who have expertise (expertise) in the field relevant to the topic of the study. The expert is selected based on Posdaya's working area distribution from various universities and self-help organizations (partners) in Indonesia. The results of the review of experts on research instruments that have been prepared presented in Table 1.

4. Instrument Revision.

After the instrument is reviewed by the experts, the Research Team then reviews and improves the instrument according to the input and direction of the experts.

5. Development of AHP (Analytic Hierarchy Process) System.

In line with the development of research instruments on the Posdaya economic empowerment index, the Research Team also developed the design of AHP (Analytic Hierachy Process) system so that the scope of study, research instrument, data collection process, data processing and data analysis can be done well. In this case, the Research Team has discussed and conducted FGD (Focus Group Discussion) and succeeded in determining the weight of indicator, raw value, actual

value, total and actual total score, and range of Posdaya economic empowerment index according to the data obtained in the field. Based on the results of the discussion of the Research Team, we assigned the indicators of Posdaya economic empowerment index to individual level, group level and community level (Table 2).

TABLE 1. Recapitulation of expert rating scale percentage on Indicator of Posdaya Economic Empowerment Index.

Nu	Indicator	Percentage of Rating Scale			
		Not exactly	Less precise	Right	Very precise
<i>Individual Level</i>					
1	Time Outline	0	20	20	60
2	Work productivity	20	0	20	60
3	Decision-making	0	0	60	40
4	Ownership of Resources / Assets	0	0	60	40
5	Expenditure	0	0	60	40
6	Work environment	0	40	20	40
<i>Group Level</i>					
1	Arisan activities	0	60	0	40
2	Savings and Loans	20	0	20	60
3	Home industry activities	0	40	0	60
4	Marketing activities	0	20	40	40
5	Farmer group activities	0	20	40	40
6	Activity of women farmers	0	20	40	40
7	Farming cultivation activities	0	60	0	40
8	Activities of Posdaya stalls	0	40	60	20
<i>Community Level</i>					
1	Production activities of goods and processing	0	20	20	40
2	Marketing activities	20	0	40	20
3	The activities of providing services	0	20	40	20
4	Employment conditions	0	20	60	20
5	Condition of educational facilities and infrastructure	0	20	60	20
6	Quality condition of education program	20	20	20	20
7	Quality condition of teachers in educational institutions	0	40	20	20
8	Condition of health facilities and infrastructure	0	40	20	20
9	Quality condition of health program	20	20	20	20
10	Quality condition of health cadres	20	20	20	20
11	Condition of facilities and infrastructure of worship	0	20	40	20
12	Quality condition of worship implementation	0	20	20	20
13	Efforts to reduce poverty	0	20	40	20
14	Posdaya food security activities	0	20	40	20

6. Data Collection.

Referring to the enhanced research instruments, the Research Team then conducts the data collection process throughout Posdaya as the sample of this study. Selection of sample Posdaya is done by considering Posdaya performance and Posdaya work area distribution as well as various other factors. Data collection activities were conducted in five

district/cities, among others: Bogor District, Bogor City, Sukabumi District, Karawang Regency and Cianjur Regency. Data collection conducted from August 2017 to mid-September 2017 by involving all Research Team and followed by all members and cadres Posdaya who become respondents research.

TABLE 2. Result of weighted indicator of Posdaya economic empowerment index.

Nu	Indicator	Weight
<i>A. Individual Level Indicators</i>		
1	Time Outline	0.062
2	Work productivity	0.031
3	Decision-making	0.031
4	Ownership of Resources / Assets	0.031
5	Expenditure	0.031
6	Work environment	0.031
<i>B. Group Level Indicators</i>		
1	Arisan activities	0.037
2	Savings and Loans	0.062
3	Home industry activities	0.052
4	Marketing activities	0.030
5	Farmer group activities	0.030
6	Activity of women farmers	0.030
7	Farming cultivation activities	0.030
8	Activities of Posdaya stalls	0.030
<i>C. Community Level Indicators</i>		
1	Production activities of goods and processing	0.034
2	Marketing activities	0.062
3	The activities of providing services	0.056
4	Employment conditions	0.050
5	Condition of educational facilities and infrastructure	0.028
6	Quality condition of education program	0.028
7	Quality condition of teachers in educational institutions	0.028
8	Condition of health facilities and infrastructure	0.028
9	Quality condition of health program	0.028
10	Quality condition of health cadres	0.028
11	Condition of facilities and infrastructure of worship	0.028
12	Quality condition of worship implementation	0.028
13	Efforts to reduce poverty	0.028
14	Posdaya food security activities	0.028

7. Data Analysis and Discussion.

Data obtained from the field using the data collection instrument, then analyzed and discussed by the Research Team with reference to the AHP System that has been developed. The Research Team checked the data mainly related to the accuracy of the weight of each indicator, the actual value and the actual value of each indicator that has been obtained from each Posdaya. All data obtained then inputted and processed in AHP System so that it can be determined classification of

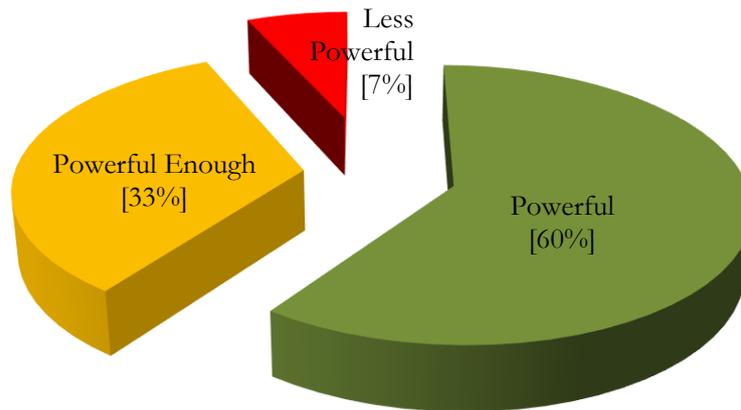
Posdaya economic empowerment index for each Posdaya observed with reference to the range of economic empowerment index as presented in

TABLE 3. Classification of Posdaya economic empowerment index.

Nu	Empowerment Index Range	Status
1	0,250 – 0,437	Less Powerful
2	0,438 – 0,624	Powerful enough
3	0,625 – 0,812	Powerful
4	0,813 – 1,000	Very Powerful

The results showed that of the 15 Posdaya units studied, there were none (0%) which belonged to the category Very Powerful; 9 units (60%) Posdaya including category Powerful; 5 units (33%) Posdaya included category Powerful enough; and 1 unit (7%) of Posdaya belong to the category of defenseless (Figure 1). List of economic empowerment index for each Posdaya presented in Table 4.

FIGURE 1. Representation of percentage of Posdaya by index of economic empowerment.



Posdaya’s economic empowerment index is allegedly influenced by several things, including the performance of the Posdaya program facilitator or facilitator, the support of the higher education institution and the attention of the local government in developing Posdaya in their respective regions.

TABLE 4. Recapitulation of Posdaya economic empowerment index.

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Nu	Posdaya	Location	Standar Total	Actual Total	Empowerment Index	Category
1	Eka Mandiri	Bogor Regency	56	67	0.571	Powerful enough
2	Apotek Hidup	Cianjur Regency	56	47	0.400	Less Powerful
3	Gunungjati	Bogor City	56	88	0.738	Powerful
4	Pancagalih	Bogor City	56	81	0.697	Powerful
5	Ekonomi Kreatif	Cianjur Regency	56	60	0.545	Powerful enough
6	Kenanga	Bogor City	56	67	0.600	Powerful enough
7	Kemuning	Karawang Regency	56	80	0.717	Powerful
8	Mekar Mandiri	Sukabumi Regency	56	70	0.622	Powerful enough
9	Harapan Sejahtera	Sukabumi Regency	56	73	0.636	Powerful
10	Menteng asri	Bogor City	56	70	0.569	Powerful enough
11	Sabilulungan	Bogor Regency	56	90	0.792	Powerful
12	Sejahtera	Bogor City	56	81	0.704	Powerful
13	Cikarawang	Bogor Regency	56	85	0.745	Powerful
14	Al Barokah	Karawang Regency	56	82	0.710	Powerful
15	Barokah Makmur	Karawang Regency	56	80	0.706	Powerful

5. Posdaya Economic Empowerment Index

This is presented in more detail about the economic empowerment index of each Posdaya observed in the field. List of Standard Score, Actual Value and Weight of Indicator of Posdaya Economic Empowerment Index (PEEI) presented in Table 5.

5.1 Posdaya Eka Mandiri

Posdaya Eka Mandiri, located in Cihideung Udik Village, Ciampea Subdistrict, Bogor Regency. Posdaya Eka Mandiri is one of Posdaya which is the sample of this research. In general, Posdaya Eka Mandiri is categorized as Powerful Enough Posdaya with Empowerment Index total standard value is 56, total actual score 67 and empowerment score 0,571. In Table 5 it can be seen that there are some activities at the group level that are not implemented in Posdaya Eka Mandiri (actual value = 1), i.e home industry, marketing, women farming, cage farming and Posdaya stalls. The absence of these activities makes Posdaya Eka Mandiri only in the category of defenseless. However, at the community level there are some very powerful conditions (actual score = 4), namely the condition of educational facilities and infrastructure, the quality of education programs and the quality of teachers in educational institutions that are directly related to the existence of Posdaya Eka Mandiri.

Comparison between the total raw value with the total actual value at each level was quite varied. At the individual level, the total value of the standard 12 and the total of the actual value is 15, the group level of the total raw value 16 and the total actual value of 12, as well as the community level

total of the raw value of 28 and the total actual value 40. From the comparison of the total standard value to the total actual value it is seen that Posdaya Eka Mandiri is less empowered at the group level and empowered at the community level.

Based on the results of the study indicated that of 28 indicators of economic empowerment of Posdaya Eka Mandiri, 18% less empowered category, 36% category empowered and 36% helpless category, and 10% is very empowered category.

5.2 Posdaya Apotek Hidup

Achievement of Posdaya Apotek Hidup empowerment index position for individual level is generally less empowered with score 1 and 2. This shows at the level of individual economic performance of Posdaya Apotek Hidup, Cibeber Subdistrict, Cianjur Regency is less encouraging so that in the future need to be done intensively. While the empowerment for the level of Posdaya Apotek Hidup group in general can be said less powerless. Detailed description of Posdaya Apotek Hidup empowerment can be seen in Table 5.

In the table it can be seen that from the eight indicators of the five group level of which get the score score of achievement 1 means less powerless. Indicators that are less powerful for the group level include: arisan activities, group savings and loan activities, crops farmers, women farmers and stalls Posdaya. This indicates that the level of Posdaya Apotek Hidup group needs to be encouraged further about the development of group savings and loan activities, and the fostering of cassava farmers and women farmers and the creation of Posdaya stalls. While group activities that need to be maintained are farmer group and home industry.

While for the community level, Posdaya Apotek Hidup's economic performance is not good, where community empowerment outcomes from fourteen indicators of thirteen of them achieved achievement score 2 (enough power) and 1 (less power). This shows that the impact of Posdaya Apotek Hidup on the economic activity of the community around Posdaya Apotek Hidup is Cibeber Sub-district is less positive related to the activities of production of goods and its processing, marketing activities, service provision and help expand the provision of employment, improvement of facilities and infrastructure and quality of education program, improving the quality of teachers scattered in educational institutions in the Subdistrict of Cibeber, Cianjur regency, improvement of facilities and infrastructure and health programs in the region Cibeber District including health cadres involved in it. The impact of Posdaya Apotek Hidup also has not maximal impact on the improvement of facilities and infrastructure as well as the implementation of

worship, increasing food security and at the same time helping to reduce poverty in Cibeber Subdistrict, Cianjur regency. Overall the economic empowerment index of Posdaya Apotek Hidup Cibeber Subdistrict, Kabupaten Cianjur 0.400 which means less powerless. Based on the analysis shows that from 28 indicators of economic empowerment of Posdaya Apotek Hidup, 32% less power category, and 68% enough category.

5.3 Posdaya Gunung Jati

In general, Posdaya Gunung Jati has the level of economic empowerment in the empowered category, both for individual, group and community level. The value of the largest empowerment index in Posdaya Gunung Jati is at the community level that is classified as very empowered. This data indicates that the community of RW 8 as a Posdaya Gunung Jati working area has certain economic capability to overcome some problems faced by RW community 8. Real indicators that occur in the community include the existence of community activities that produce goods, the breadth of opportunity work, increased educational facilities, the quality of education programs and the performance of teachers at various existing educational institutions. In addition to education, RW 8 community is also able to improve the quality of health services, both facilities, human resources and programs. The economic empowerment of the people is also shown by the increasing quantity and quality of religious activities. The new seedling of Gunung Jati Posdaya is the community's ability to collect rice as a solution to overcome the poor, they call this activity with Posdaya food crop. Through Posdaya food barracks they can give extra money and rice to family families whose husbands are terminated or their husbands die, and can buy baths.

There are several factors behind the achievement of Posdaya Gunung Jati, namely: (1) the quality of human resources of Posdaya Gunung Jati officials who are diligent, innovative, willing to sacrifice, good at communicating and good at influencing others to do positive, always looking at good ideas change from (2) the number of guidance from Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) as well as from the Bogor City Government, such as the Village Campus, Posdaya Technical Guidance, Positive Economic Grant, Training, Comparative Study, and various studies using Posdaya as its analytical unit (3)) Mr. Mamat, chairman of Posdaya Gunung Jati became a respected public figure because in addition to good communication he was also directly involved in activities that became Posdaya work program, and (4) Posdaya Gunung Jati able to establish partnerships with various parties to develop Posdaya, among others by 'SOS' NGOs specializing in educational activities for children, such as librarians kaan tour, computer training and

construct a multipurpose educational building on social facilities land and public facilities RW 8.

Referring to the field study shows that from 28 indicators of economic empowerment of Posdaya Gunung Jati, 11% less powerless category, 4% empowered category and 46% helpless category, and 39% is very empowered category.

5.4 Posdaya Panca Galih

In general the level of economic empowerment Posdaya Panca Galih is on the level of powerless. The best value of the level of empowerment is in the assessment of the level of society because of the 14 items of determinants of community level economic empowerment index is in the category of helpless and very empowered. While the level of the group has the lowest value because found 3 items that have the lowest rating of less powerless.

These results indicate that individuals and communities have an important role in mobilizing economic activities in Posdaya Panca Galih. Almost all cadres in Posdaya Panca Galih have economic ventures. In addition to active in Posdaya, the board also works as a grocer, food seller, makeup, chips maker and so on. Though classified as a small mirko business but the economic effort run by the Posdaya board is managed by using certain plans, such as the results of the effort set aside for saving, there are plans to add business turnover or add commodities.

The achievement of a powerless to very empowered score for all community level rating items shows that the RW 05 Urban Village Loji as Posdaya Panca Galih working area has economic empowerment. This is indicated by the increasing quality of education facilities and infrastructure, the quality of teachers, the quality of health facilities and facilities, the quality of health cadres and the improvement of the quality of the implementation of worship in the community. Posdaya Panca Galih also has gotong royong fund and/or rice collecting activities to help overcome the basic needs of its citizens who can not afford.

As for the level of groups there are items that show the score is less powerless activities of farmer groups, farmers and stalls Posdaya. This happens because the male population in RW 05 Loji more who work as laborers not as farmers or farmers considering the limited land in RW 05 is. However, group activities in the form of savings and loans and arisan showed very helpless results. Thus, arisan and saving and lending have a strategic role in developing economic activities in RW 5 region in particular and in Loji Subdistrict in general.

The board of Posdaya Panca Galih, Loji has been quite active in managing Poskesanya. Nuance of mutual help is quite obvious in Posdaya. For example, when early childhood education (PAUD) Mekar Galih almost dissolved because the managers died, the direct administrators immediately take over and fix the stewardship and facilities that exist in early childhood PAUD until finally running again to date even with the number of students 30 people and 4 teachers. In addition to the quality of human resources Posdaya Panca Galih management is pretty good, achievement of good Posdaya performance is also determined by the many support figures community leaders and Loji Lurah always provide material and non material support for Posdaya development. The re-run of PAUD Mekar Galih activities is also not separated from the concrete support Loji Lurah and the entire staff of Loji Urban Village.

The result of analysis shows that from 28 indicators of economic empowerment of Posdaya Panca Galih, 11% less empowered category, 11% is empowered category and 57% helpless category, and 21% is very empowered category.

5.5 Posdaya Ekonomi Kreatif

The empowerment of Ekonomi Kreatif Posdaya position for individual level is generally empowered with score 2 and 4. This shows at the level of individual economic performance of Posdaya Ekonomi Kreatif, Cianjur quite encouraging, so it should be maintained. While the empowerment for group level in Posdaya Ekonomi Kreatif in general can be said to be less powerless.

The economic performance of the eight five group level indicators of which obtaining the score of achievement score 1 means less power. Indicators that are less empowered for the group level include arisan activities, savings and loans, group activities of farm women and cadets. This shows that the level of Posdaya Ekonomi Kreatif needs to be encouraged further so that it grows and develops better in the future.

While for the community level, the economic performance of Posdaya Ekonomi Kreatif is less empowered or less good, where the achievement of the economic performance of the community level of fourteen indicators three of which achieved achievement score of 3 (powerless) and 11 others 2 (less power). This shows that the impact of Posdaya Ekonomi Kreatif existence on economic activity of the community around Posdaya in Cibeber subdistrict, West Cianjur regency is less than the maximum concerning the activities of goods production and its processing, marketing activities, service provision and help expand the provision of employment, improvement of facilities and infrastructure and the quality of program education, quality

improvement of teachers scattered in educational institutions in the Subdistrict of Cibeber, improvement of facilities and infrastructure and health programs in the District Cibeber including health cadres involved in it. The impact of the existence of Posdaya Ekonomi Kreatif also has less impact on the improvement of facilities and infrastructure and the implementation of worship, increasing food security and also less help in poverty alleviation in Cibeber Subdistrict of Cianjur Regency.

Overall economic empowerment index Posdaya Creative Economy Cibeber Subdistrict Cianjur Regency West Java 0.504 which means quite powerless. Based on the results of the analysis shows that of 28 indicators of economic empowerment Posdaya Kreatif Economics, 14% less power category, 57% enough power category and 29% powerless category.

5.6 Posdaya Kenanga

Posdaya Kenanga located in Situgede Village has the index of economic empowerment between powerless and empowered, there is one aspect that gets very powerless value that is arisan activity. Arisan activities are very much encountered in Posdaya, both neighborhoods neighborhood (RT), arisan of cadres, arisan of RW and so forth. On the contrary there are 3 items that get less powerless value that is activity of farmer group, cassava farmer and Posdaya stall. This is because the profession of male population in RW 3 of Situgede Village is very small being farmers, they generally work as employees and laborers.

The result of analysis shows that from 28 indicators of economic empowerment of Posdaya Kenanga, 11% less empowered category, 43% empowered category, 43% helpless category and 3% very empowered category.

5.7 Posdaya Kemuning 17

The level of empowerment of Posdaya Kemuning 17 for the individual level is generally very empowered with the score 4 and 3. This shows that at the individual level of economic performance Posdaya Kemuning 17, Karawang regency is very encouraging so it should be maintained. While the empowerment for the group level Posdaya Kemuning 17 Karawang regency in general can be said to be less empowered.

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TABLE 5. List of Standard Score, Actual Value and Weight of Indicator of Posdaya Economic Empowerment Index (PEEI).

Nu	Indicator	Standard Score	Posdaya (Actual Value)													Weight		
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M		N	O
A Individual Level of Economic Empowerment Index																		
1	Time Outline	2	3	1	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	0.062	
2	Work productivity	2	3	1	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	4	3	3	3	0.031	
3	Decision-making	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	4	0.031	
4	Ownership of Resources/Assets	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	4	4	3	4	0.031	
5	Expenditure	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	2	3	2	3	4	4	3	0.031	
6	Work environment	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	0.031	
	Sub Total	12	1	9	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	0.217	
B Economic Empowerment Index of Group Level																		
1	Arisan activities	2	2	1	3	4	1	4	4	4	3	2	4	4	3	1	4	0.037
2	Savings and Loans	2	2	1	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	4	1	2	0.062
3	Home industry activities	2	1	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	4	1	0.052
4	Marketing activities	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	0.030
5	Farmer group activities	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	4	1	3	4	4	0.030
6	Activity of women farmers	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	4	1	4	1	1	0.030
7	Farming cultivation activities	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.030
8	Activities of Posdaya stalls	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	0.030
	Sub Total	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	0.301
C Economic Empowerment Index of Community Level																		
1	Production activities of goods and processing	2	2	2	4	3	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	2	3	4	3	0.034
2	Marketing activities	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	4	2	0.062
3	The activities of providing services	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	0.056
4	Employment conditions	2	2	2	4	3	3	2	2	3	4	2	4	3	3	4	2	0.050
5	Condition of educational facilities and infrastructure	2	4	2	4	4	2	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	0.028
6	Quality condition of education program	2	4	2	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	0.028
7	Quality condition of teachers in educational institutions	2	4	2	4	4	2	3	3	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	0.028
8	Condition of health facilities and infrastructure	2	3	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	0.028
9	Quality condition of health program	2	3	2	4	3	3	3	4	2	3	4	3	4	4	3	3	0.028
10	Quality condition of health cadres	2	3	2	4	4	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	0.028
11	Condition of facilities and infrastructure of worship	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	0.028
12	Quality condition of worship implementation	2	3	2	4	4	2	3	4	3	2	3	4	3	4	3	4	0.028
13	Efforts to reduce poverty	2	3	2	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	2	3	3	0.028
14	Posdaya food security activities	2	2	2	4	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	4	4	2	4	0.028
	Sub Total	28	4	2	5	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0.482
	Total of PEEI	56	6	4	8	8	6	6	8	7	7	7	9	8	8	8	8	1.000

Notes:

A = Posdaya Eka Mandiri; B = Posdaya Apotek Hidup; C = Posdaya Gunung Jati; D = Posdaya Panca Galih; E = Posdaya Ekonomi Kreatif; F = Posdaya Kenanga; G = Posdaya Kemuning 17; H = Posdaya Mekar Mandiri; I = Posdaya Harapan Sejahtera; J = Posdaya Menteng Berkarya; K = Posdaya Sabilulungan; L = Posdaya Sejahtera; M = Posdaya Mandiri Terpadu Dusun 3; N = Posdaya Al Barokah; O = Posdaya Barokah Makmur.

Based on the compilation of data, it can be seen that from the eight indicators of the five group level of which obtained the score score of achievement 1 means less powerless. Indicators that are less empowered for the group level include saving and loan activities, farmer group activities and cadets, women farmers and stalls Posdaya. This shows that the level of Posdaya Kemuning 17 group needs to be encouraged further about the development of group savings and loan activities, empowerment of farmer groups, and fostering of cassava farmers and women farmers and the creation of Posdaya stalls.

Meanwhile, for the community level, the economic performance of Posdaya Kemuning 17, Karawang regency has been good, where the achievement of economic empowerment of the community level of fourteen indicators ten of which achieved achievement score of 4 (very powerless) and 3 (powerless). This indicates that the impact of Posdaya Kemuning 17 on the economic activities of the community around Posdaya in West Karawang Sub-district is very positive regarding the activities of production of goods and its processing, marketing activities, service provision and help expand the provision of employment, improvement of facilities and infrastructure and the quality of education programs, the quality of teachers spread in educational institutions in the West Karawang district, the improvement of facilities and infrastructure and health programs in the area of West Karawang district including the health cadres involved in it. The impact of Posdaya Kemuning 17 also has a positive impact on the improvement of facilities and infrastructure and the implementation of worship, increasing food security and at the same time helping to overcome poverty in West Karawang sub-district. Overall index of economic empowerment Posdaya Kemuning, West Karawang Subdistrict, Karawang regency 0.717 which means powerless.

The result of the analysis shows that from 28 indicators of economic empowerment of Posdaya Kemuning 17, 18% less empowered category, 14% empowered category, 32% helpless category and 36% very empowered category.

5.8 Posdaya Mekar Mandiri

Posdaya Mekar Mandiri at Nyalindung sub-district, Sukabumi is categorized in scale 2 (Empowerment) from 4 scale of economic empowerment with economic empowerment index 0.622. This shows that there are economic business activities managed by citizens in Posdaya Mekar Mandiri, both household economic activities, as well as group economy. In addition there are economic activities at the general public level and or the impact of economic activities on social activities in other areas of education,

health and the environment. However, the economic activities built in Posdaya have not been pursued by business and economic considerations and have not dared to provide tools and equipment to raise businesses such as shops, vehicles for businesses and other business productivity support tools. Economic activity is still a sideline business using tools and materials available in the household.

The group's active economic activities are arisan and few home industry activities, farmer groups and limited product marketing are marketed in the Posdaya region itself. Economic activities built at the community level are the processing of agricultural production, product marketing, the growth of employment opportunities, the improvement of the quality and quantity of educational facilities, educational programs and efforts to improve the quality of teachers, the growth of ideas for the improvement of health facilities and programs, and worship programs, as well as the growth of ideas for poverty alleviation and Posdaya food security.

The development of economic empowerment of the community in Posdaya is still on the scale of 2, among others, is influenced by the decrease of regular meeting of Posdaya cadres. This influences the lack of innovation and real action in the economic development effort in the Posdaya region. In addition, there is also a decrease in interaction and support of partners/partners of Posdaya from outside Posdaya such as universities (Universitas Muhammadiyah Sukabumi), local government, and entrepreneur/private.

The result of the analysis shows that from 28 indicators of economic empowerment of Posdaya Mekar is independent, 14% less empowered category, 29% empowered category, 50% helpless category and 7% very empowered category.

5.9 Posdaya Harapan Sejahtera

Posdaya Harapan Sejahtera in Kadudampit Subdistrict, Sukabumi Regency is categorized in scale 3 (Berdaya) from 4 scale of economic empowerment with economic empowerment index 0.636. This shows that there are economic business activities managed by citizens in Posdaya Harapan Sejahtera which includes economic activities at the household level, group level, as well as at the community level and the impact of economic activities on other social activities in the areas of education, health and the environment.

The economic activities built in Posdaya have been started by doing business and economical considerations and begin to dare to provide tools

and equipment to raise the business even though not yet complete and also start doing the allocation of business results to save.

The group's active economic activities are arisan, home industry, farmer groups and product marketing that started out of Posdaya and participated in exhibitions on various occasions. Marketing conducted in the Posdaya region in addition to residents also visited by people from outside Posdaya who deliberately visited the Posdaya region. Economic activities built at the community level are the processing of agricultural production, product marketing, service provision, employment growth, the quality and quantity of educational facilities, educational programs and efforts to improve the quality of teachers, the improvement of facilities and health programs, facilities and programs of worship, as well as the growth of ideas for efforts to overcome poverty and food security Posdaya.

The development of economic empowerment of the community in Posdaya is located on the 3rd scale, among others, influenced by the active cadres of the economic field that has a coffee processing business and there are businesses of various handicrafts in the community. Communication from the Muhammadiyah University of Sukabumi conducted among others through real work activities, Village Program and also visits from several institutions so as to bring sufficient influence related to the passion of economic business development in Posdaya.

The results of the analysis show that from 28 indicators of economic empowerment Posdaya Harapan Sejahtera, 14% less empowered category, 18% enough power category, 61% helpless category and 7% is very empowered category.

5.10 Posdaya Menteng Berkarya

Posdaya Menteng economic empowerment index figures vary, both for individual level, group and society dominated by scores enough power. There are 5 items that show less powerless scores among other activities of farmer groups, crops, Posdaya stalls, savings and loans and work environment. The lack of empowerment of group aspect especially in farmer group aspect, cassava farmer and Posdaya stall is caused by external factors such as limited agricultural land and non-formal sector job attraction around RW 11 urban village of Menteng where Posdaya Menteng works. The number of RW 11 residents as many as 248 heads of households (KK) generally work as casual laborers, employees, teachers and domestic servants. As is known position RW11 flanked many residential complexes so many female residents who work as housemaids in kompleks housing. Although farmer groups in Posdaya

Menteng are working but some of the Posdaya officials are involved in village level farmer groups.

Assessment of individual level items is at a sufficiently empowering and powerless level. There is one item that obtains a powerless value that is a time-lapse item that indicates that business actors in RW 11 are generally also a driver of Posdaya. This means that the perpetrators of this business still set aside time in daily life for social activities. For example, Mrs Tati who is the chairman of Posdaya also has a spa business, sour turmeric drink and now guides the group of mothers who produce emping cassava (pingkong) with the name of the group 'Dapur 38'. In addition, there is an individual level item that obtains less powerless value ie work environment items that indicate that the working environment of economic business in Posdaya Menteng Berkarya not have standard requirements such as toilets, mosque, and parking lot. This can be understood because residential conditions in RW 11 is very crowded, the alley between houses is narrow and in general the house has no yard.

Another interesting point is that the assessment of the most powerful items is found only at the community level, ie items of goods and processing activities, the condition of educational facilities and infrastructure, the quality of teachers in educational institutions, health facilities and conditions, the quality of health programs and poverty reduction efforts. This shows that the community has more real contribution in determining index of economic empowerment Posdaya Menteng Work in general. The emergence of a group of cassava craftsmen 'Dapur 38' which since July 2017 has begun to produce continuously has become its own economic seed. Production capacity of cassava chips from 5 kg per day to 7 kg per day can be an attraction for other citizens to join this business group which on member of Prosperous Family 1.

The results of the analysis show that from 28 indicators of economic empowerment of Posdaya Menteng Work, 18% less empowered category, 36% empowered category, 25% helpless category and 21% very empowered category.

5.11 Posdaya Sabilulungan

Posdaya Sabilulungan, located in Neglasari Village, Dramaga Subdistrict, Bogor Regency is one of Posdaya which is the sample of this research. In general, Posdaya Sabilulungan is categorized as Posdaya with Empowerment Empowerment Economy Index, with total standard value 56, total actual value 90 and score of empowerment index 0,792.

Based on the results of the analysis it is known that there is only one activity at the group level that is not implemented in Posdaya Sabilulungan (actual value = 1), which is the cultivation of farmers. The number of activities

that are classified as very empowered at the group level make Posdaya Sabilulungan is in the powerless category. These activities are arisan, farmer groups, and women farmers. In addition, at the community level there are some very powerful conditions (actual score = 4), namely the condition of educational facilities and infrastructure, the quality of education programs and the quality of teachers in educational institutions directly related to the existence of Posdaya Sabilulungan, as well as facilities of worship infrastructure and implementation quality worship.

Comparison between the total raw value with the total actual value at each level was quite varied. At the individual level, the total value of the standard 12 and the total actual value of 20, the group level of the total raw value 16 and the total actual value of 24, as well as the community level total of the raw value of 28 and the total actual value of 46. From the comparison of the total standard value to the total actual value can it is seen that Posdaya Sabilulungan is empowered at all levels.

Referring to result of analysis show that from 28 indicators of economic empowerment of Posdaya Sabilulungan, 4% less powerless category, 14% enough powerless category, 39% empowered category and 43% very powerless category.

5.12 Posdaya Sejahtera

The level of economic existence in Posdaya Sejahtera, Bubulak Sub-district shows varying levels ranging from powerless to very empowered, both for individual level, group and community level. There are 4 items at the level of groups that have less powerless value that is the activities of farmer groups, women farmers, farmers and Posdaya stalls. Farmers' groups, women farmers and cadets have less value because in Posdaya Sejahtera does not have activities.

The absence of farmer group, women farmer and cassava farming activities is caused by the following factors: (1) the absence of agricultural land in RW 6 area as Posdaya work area. The population in RW 6 is quite dense, the house has almost no yard and narrow, (2) the occupation profession is mostly non-formal sector workers such as ojeg builders, parking attendants, builders, public transportation drivers, craftsmen, traders and some civil servants, (3) there is no development program for farmer groups, women farmers and cadets from the authorized agencies/agencies. While the arisan activities get a very empowered value because the various types of arisan in RW 6 among other arisan citizens and arisan taburpuja, which the number of participants reached 50 people.

Individual and community level levels are well valued, the items of measurement items on average earned a powerless and highly empowered assessment. For an individual level, time-billing items, work productivity and decision-making gain value power. The significance of this data is that Posdaya executives are generally entrepreneurs seeking income even though the products resulting from the business do not vary with business volumes ranging from 36 to 60 million per year (less than 100 million per year), marketing coverage is just around Posdaya and they not to evaluate business activities in writing and routine.

The good economic empowerment in Posdaya Sejahtera, among others, is indicated by the very important pillars of education, health and food security in Posdaya. Since its establishment in 2009, Posdaya Sejahtera achievement in the three pillars has been increasing. PAUD 'Pelangi' as an early childhood education container in Posdaya Sejahtera currently has operational permit and is under the auspices of several foundations of PAUD Pelangi as a place to apprentice UNJ Jakarta students majoring in PAUD. In addition to education, health pillars in Posdaya Sejahtera also obtained proud achievement, among others have a unit of mental health post activities (Poskeswa), while the achievement in food security is indicated by rice perelek, health fee of Rp 5000, – per month per KK and social contribution.

Based on the results of the analysis, shows that from 28 indicators of economic empowerment of Posdaya Sejahtera, 14% less empowered category, 18% empowered category, 32% helpless category and 36% very empowered category.

5.13 Posdaya Mandiri Terpadu Dusun 3

Posdaya Mandiri Terpadu Dusun 3, located in the village of Cikarawang, Dramaga Subdistrict, Bogor Regency is one of Posdaya which became the sample of this study. In general, Posdaya Mandiri Terpadu Dusun 3 is categorized as Posdaya with Empowerment of Empowerment Economy Index, with total standard value 56, total actual value 85 and empowerment score 0,745.

It can be observed that there are some activities at the group level that are not implemented in Posdaya Mandiri Terpadu Dusun 3 (actual value = 1), ie cassava farming and Posdaya stalls. The number of highly empowered activities at the group level has made Posdaya Mandiri Terpadu 3 a haven in a powerless category. These activities are savings and loan, and women farmers. In addition, at the community level there are some very powerful conditions (actual score = 4), namely the condition of educational facilities and infrastructure, the quality of education programs and the quality of teachers in

educational institutions that are directly related to the existence of Integrated Posdaya Dusun 3, and the quality of the implementation of worship and food security as well as the quality of health programs.

Comparison between the total raw value with the total actual value at each level was quite varied. At the individual level, the total value of the standard 12 and the total of the actual value of 19, the group level of the total raw value 16 and the total actual value of 20, as well as the community level total of the raw value of 28 and the total actual value of 46. From the comparison of the total standard value to the total actual value can it is seen that Posdaya Mandiri Terpadu Dusun 3 is empowered at all levels.

The results of the analysis show that from 28 indicators of economic empowerment of Integrated Posdaya Mandiri Dusun 3, 7% less empowered category, 22% empowered enough category, 32% helpless category and 39% very empowered category.

5.14 Posdaya Al Barokah

The empowerment of Posdaya Al Barokah for individual level is generally empowered with score of 4 and 3. This shows at the level of individual economic performance of Posdaya Al Barokah, Karawang regency is very encouraging so it should be maintained. While the empowerment for group level Posdaya Al Barokah, Karawang regency in general can be said less powerless.

It can be observed that of the eight indicators of the five group level of which obtain the score score of achievement 1 means less powerless. Indicators that are less empowered for the group level include arisan activities, group savings and loan activities, crops farmers, women farmers and stalls Posdaya. This shows that the level of Posdaya Al Barokah group needs to be encouraged further about the development of group savings and loan activities, and the fostering of cassava farmers and women farmers and the creation of Posdaya stalls. While group activities that need to be maintained are farmer group and home industry. While for the community level, the economic performance of Posdaya Al Barokah of Karawang Regency has been very good, where the achievement of community level of fourteen indicator of thirteen diantaranya achieved achievement score 4 (very powerless) and 3 (powerless). This indicates that the impact of Posdaya Al Barokah's existence on the economic activities of the community around Posdaya Al Barokah, namely Rawamerta Subdistrict is very positive regarding the activities of production of goods and its processing, marketing activities, service provision and help expand the provision of employment, improvement of facilities and infrastructure and quality of education program,

improving the quality of teachers spread in educational institutions in the Subdistrict Rawamerta Karawang regency, improving facilities and infrastructure and health programs in the region Rawamerta Subdistrict including health cadres involved therein. The impact of Posdaya Al Barokah also has a positive impact on the improvement of facilities and infrastructure and the implementation of worship, increasing food security and at the same time helping to reduce poverty in Rawamerta subdistrict, Karawang. Overall index of economic empowerment Posdaya Al Barokah, Rawamerta Subdistrict, Karawang Regency 0.710 which means powerless.

The analysis shows that from 28 indicators of economic empowerment of Posdaya Al Barokah, 18% less empowered category, 4% empowered category, 46% empowered category and 32% very empowered category.

5.15 Posdaya Barokah Makmur

The empowerment of Posdaya Barokah Makmur for individual level is generally very empowered with score 4 (very powerless) and 3 (powerless). This shows at the level of individual economic performance Posdaya Barokah Makmur, Karawang regency is very encouraging so it should be maintained. While the empowerment for the group level Posdaya Barokah Makmur Karawang regency in general can be said to be less empowered.

It can be seen that from the eight indicators of the four group level, among them getting the score score of achievement 1 means less power. Indicators that are less empowered for the group level include home industry activities, group marketing activities, farmer crops, women farmers. This shows that the level of Posdaya Barokah Makmur group needs to be encouraged further concerning the development of home industry activity and group based marketing, and fostering cassava farming activities and Posdaya farm women. While group activities that need to be maintained are farmer groups and group arisan activities.

While for the community level of Posdaya Barokah Makmur economic performance, Karawang regency can be said very good where the achievement of community level empowerment from fourteen indicators of eleven of them reach score score 4 (very powerless) and 3 (powerless). This shows that the impact of Posdaya Barokah Makmur's existence on the economic activities of the community around Posdaya Barokah Makmur namely Pangkalan Subdistrict is very positive regarding the activities of production of goods and its processing, marketing activities, service provision and help expand the provision of employment, improvement of facilities and infrastructure and quality of education program, improving the quality of teachers spread in educational institutions in the Subdistrict Pangkalan, Karawang regency,

improving facilities and infrastructure and health programs in the area of Pangkalan Subdistrict including health cadres involved in it. The impact of Posdaya Barokah Makmur also positively impact on the improvement of facilities and infrastructure and the implementation of worship, increasing food security and at the same time helping to overcome poverty in Pangkalan sub-district, Karawang regency.

Overall economic empowerment index Posdaya Barokah Makmur, Pangkalan Subdistrict, Karawang Regency 0.706 which means powerless. The analysis shows that from 28 indicators of economic empowerment of Posdaya Barokah Makmur, 14% less empowered category, 21% empowered category, 29% empowered category and 36% very empowered category.

6. Conclusions

The conclusions obtained from the results of this study include:

1. Based on theoretical and deep study in the field, it can be defined that Posdaya economic empowerment index is the level of economic empowerment of a Posdaya that show the performance of Posdaya empowerment in individual level, group level and community level. Range of coefficient of Posdaya economic empowerment index ranging from 0.250 until 1.000 consist of four group that is less powerful, powerful enough, powerful and very powerful.
2. Posdaya economic empowerment index can be grouped into three levels ie individual level (6 indicators), group level (8 indicators) and community level (14 indicators). The results showed that of the 15 Posdaya units studied, there was no (0%) which belongs to the category of Very Powerful; 9 units (60%) Posdaya including category Powerful; 5 units (33%) Posdaya included category Powerful enough; and 1 unit (7%) Posdaya including the category Less Powerful.
3. Posdaya economic empowerment index is allegedly influenced by several things, including the performance of assistants or facilitators of the Posdaya program, the support of the college Trustees and the attention of local governments in the development of Posdaya in their respective regions. Posdaya development should be done mainly related to economic field and conducting cooperation synergy in Posdaya activity, in accordance with Posdaya economic empowerment index as the result of findings in the field. In addition, replication and mapping of the Posdaya economic empowerment index in the wider assessment area is needed.

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