# The Mapping of Posdaya Development to Improve the Quality of Community Empowerment Programe

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**Abstract:** Posdaya is an integrated forum of friendship, communication, advocacy and family empowerment. Posdaya focuses on four fields, namely education, health, entrepreneurship and environment. This study aims to map and collect the data of families by involving cadres of Posdaya, reviewing data from the mapping of the condition and potential of families around the community of Posdaya and to analyze the data obtained for planning, monitoring and evaluation of community development activities within the scope of coordination by Posdaya. The approach taken to carry out this study is the method of action research. The study was conducted at 22 units of Posdaya that located in the city of Bogor and Bogor District, West Java Province, Indonesia. Selection of Posdaya sampled in this study is done purposively. Implementation the data collection of families in the community of Posdaya is done through data collection system as well as the family that has been initiated by the BKKBN since 1994 with slight modifications, especially in the utilization of the follow-up results of mapping the family in accordance with the conditions and Posdaya resource potential in the region. The analysis showed that the main problems were the cause of the family pre-KS and KS-1 is predominantly related to the condition of the house is not habitable, health conditions are not prime, limited access to education and job opportunities are not available to members of the family. There are need coordination between administrators of Posdaya, the cadres and the various parties involved in the workshop and auction activities concern in each Posdaya to cope with a family that has not been prosperous.

**Key words:** Community development, community empowerment, family empowerment, habitable, coordination, administrators of Posdaya

## 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 research 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).

Posdaya is a forum for 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 facing better future challenges (Suyono and Haryanto, 2009). 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 research 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 conduct family mapping and data collection by involving cadres around the Posdaya community. To examine the mapping data on the condition and potential of the families around the Posdaya community. Analyzing the data obtained for the planning, monitoring and evaluation activities of community empowerment activities in the scope of Posdaya coordination.

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**Literature review:** Empowerment refers to the ability of vulnerable and vulnerable people/groups/communities, so that, they have the power or ability to meet their basic needs, so that, they have freedom in the sense not only free to express opinions but free of hunger, stupidity and Pain, reach out to productive resources that enable them to increase their income and obtain the goods and services they need, participate in development processes and decisions that affect them (Suharto, 2005).

The characteristics of the empowered community according to Sumarjo and Saharuddin (2004) are as follows, able to understand themselves and their potential, able to plan (anticipate future change conditions) and self-directed have the power to negotiate and cooperate mutual benefit with adequate "bargaining power" and be responsible for their own actions.

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 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 research 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 research 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, b) 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 (2014a, b) 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 *et al.*, 2016a-c).

According to Muljono *et al.* (2016a-c), 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 research 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 *et al.*, 2016a-c).

According to Yayasan Dana Sejahtera Mandiri, 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 (DF., 2015).

The criteria used for the determination of prosperous family stage are 21 indicators, namely. Pre-prosperous stage if not fulfilling one or all criteria consisting of 6 indicators, prosperous family stage 1 if it can fulfill criteria of 6 indicators, stages of prosperous family 2 if it meets the criteria of the prosperous family stage 1 and 8 additional indicators, prosperous family stage 3 if it meets the criteria of the prosperous family stage 1 and 2 and 5 additional indicators and prosperous family stage 3 plus if can meet the criteria of the prosperous family stage 1, 2, 3 and 2 additional indicators (DF., 2015).

Twenty of the indicators used as criteria have been selected based on the definition of prosperous families as set forth in Law No. 52 of 2009 on Population and Family Development Progress as well as considering the level of ladder needs according to Maslow and other policies (DF., 2015).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study is an advanced activity of research that has lasted for 2 years. In detail the stages of this research are divided into several steps namely the determination of the location and Posdaya of the study object, the determination of Posdaya cadres involved in the data collection and mapping activities, the training of mapping cadres, data collection activities, workshops and mobilization of potential for program filling, treatment or treatment embodied in form of filling program of community empowerment, monitoring and evaluation of activity and preparation of activity report.

The approach of the activities undertaken to carry out this study is the action research method, mainly related to the process of data collection and mapping of families

around the Posdaya community. The implementation of family data collection through Posdaya is done through family data collection system as it has been initiated by BKKBN, since, 1994 with little modification, especially in the utilization of follow up of family mapping result according to Posdaya resource condition and potential in the area.

**Location:** The research was conducted on 22 Posdaya located in Bogor City and Bogor District. Selection of Posdaya used as sample or database test location was chosen purposively, i.e., selected Posdaya which included potential categories, dynamic, productive, creative and innovative each four Posdaya units. Posdaya selected category refers to the results of the previous year Posdaya performance mapping.

**Stages of analysis:** This activity was undertaken as a follow-up of family data collection that began by analyzing the results of the data collection, identifying the problem to determine further intervention measures in overcoming the existing problems as well as mobilizing support from various parties, according to the conditions and problems compiled from the observed Posdaya community. Analysis of mapping results summarizes and compiles all findings in both quantitative and qualitative data.

**Workshop and auction of concern:** The workshop was conducted as a forum for the preparation of community empowerment operational plans and providing support to families in need through Posdaya. Considering the results of the analysis of the family mapping that has been done, it is necessary to mobilize support from various parties through the auction of awareness and mutual assistance activities primarily for the pre-prosperous family and the prosperous family 1. At the gathering to be invited by the benefactors and the prosperous families 3 and 3 plus local, officials from related goverment office as well as the private sector to raise agreements and develop partnerships with families of Posdaya members.

**Program implementation:** The results of workshop and auction of awareness that have been done and agreed by related parties that support, then implemented in the form of implementation of Posdaya empowerment program according to the type of pillar or field. The timing of the program is tailored to the support of the parties or stakeholders.

**Monitoring and evaluation:** In order for the activities of family data collection and mapping through Posdaya

community to run smoothly, it is necessary to do monitoring and evaluation as a whole. Implementation of monitoring and evaluation is conducted with specially designed instruments, combining various patterns of monitoring and collecting data or information related to the implementation of the mapping.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research on Posdaya development mapping to improve the quality of community empowerment program implemented in 2015 is a continuation of previous year activities. Based on the research, it is known about Posdaya's potentials and problems how to develop program for each field, capacity building of cadre and Posdaya mentoring strategy and Posdaya database design. In this study, presented the results of achievements that have been obtained according to the assessment phase of mapping and data collection of Posdaya family based on the scope of activities that have been planned. The list of Posdaya which is the location of the study is as presented in Table 1.

**Activity stages:** Description of the stages of activities that have been implemented in this study include:

**Training the cadre of Posdaya family mapping and database:** This activity has been carried out in BKP5K Office Hall Bogor District on April 11, 2015, followed by all Posdaya mapping cadres who were samples of the study.

**Mapping and Posdaya data processing:** After attending the training, the Posdaya cadres then carried out the process of mapping and family data collection in their respective Posdaya community based on guide books and materials received during the training.

**Checking of mapping and data collection results:** The results of the compilation of the process of mapping and data collection of families in each location further by the research team conducted checking or cleaning data, so that, obtained valid data according to actual conditions.

**Analysis of mapping and data collection results:** The results of the family mapping and data collection process were then analyzed as interim results to be discussed in the workshop and awareness auctions at Posdaya and village levels or at higher levels.

**Implementation of workshop and auction of concern:** Based on the agreement and coordination with the related parties, it can be scheduled the activities of conducting

Table 1: List of Posdaya which is the research location

| Posdaya name | Villages | Sub-district | District/city |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sejahtera | Bubulak | West Bogor | Bogor City |
| Panca Galih | Loji | West Bogor | Bogor City |
| Menteng Berkarya | Menteng | West Bogor | Bogor City |
| Puspa Lestari | Pasir Kuda | West Bogor | Bogor City |
| Kenanga | Situ Gede | West Bogor | Bogor City |
| Soka | Cikaret | South Bogor | Bogor City |
| Gunung Jati | Kertamaya | South Bogor | Bogor City |
| La Tahzan | Sempur | Centre Bogor | Bogor City |
| Harmonis | Baranangsiang | East Bogor | Bogor City |
| Eka Mandiri | Cihideung Udik | Ciampea | Bogor District |
| Semai Mulia | Cibanteng | Ciampea | Bogor District |
| Bina Sejahtera | Situ Udik | Cibungbulang | Bogor District |
| Berdikari | Cimanggu 1 | Cibungbulang | Bogor District |
| Titian Mawa Sejahtera | Ciadeg | Cigombong | Bogor District |
| Igor Jaya | Pasir Jaya | Cigombong | Bogor District |
| Cisadane | Wates Jaya | Cigombong | Bogor District |
| Sauyunan | Ciherang | Dramaga | Bogor District |
| Mandiri Terpadu | Cikarawang Dusun 1 | Dramaga | Bogor District |
| Mandiri Terpadu | Cikarawang Dusun 2 | Dramaga | Bogor District |
| Mandiri Terpadu | Cikarawang Dusun 3 | Dramaga | Bogor District |
| Sabilulungan | Neglasari | Dramaga | Bogor District |
| Fajar Harapan | Purwasari | Dramaga | Bogor District |

the advisory and awareness auction, so that, expected to be overcome the problems of welfare and family in general in each location.

**Monitoring and evaluation of activities:** In order to process the mapping and data collection of Posdaya family in each location run smoothly, then conducted monitoring activities involving researchers in the field. In addition, coordination meetings are also held to discuss the various issues that occur related to this study activity.

**Activity reporting:** As the initial product of the activities that have been done, prepared research progress report according to the stage that can be implemented.

**Result of family mapping and database in posdaya:** Based on the results of mapping and mapping of families across the sample Posdaya, it can be known the number of families of pre-KS, KS-1 to KS-3 and KS-3+. Specifically, the recapitulation of the number of Pre-KS and KS-1 families can be observed in the description of Table 2.

**Workshop and auction of concern:** In each Posdaya conducting mapping and data collection activities of the family then held a workshop and awareness auction in order to involve the participation of all parties to participate in overcoming the problems faced by families who have not been prosperous. Advisory activities and auctions of awareness start from RT, RW, hamlet (Dusun), village (Desa or Kelurahan) level and more extensively.

Description of advisory activities and auctions of awareness that have been done by Posdaya Board can be observed in Table 3. Based on the results of the analysis of the process of mapping and data collection of families in the Posdaya community can be seen that the main problems that cause the family of Pre-KS and KS-1 are dominant is associated with Unfit housing conditions, unhealthy health conditions, limited access to education and job opportunities that are not available to family members.

**Follow up activities:** Posdaya mapping process takes place continuously and participatively involving cadres and citizens. Until the end of 2016, all Posdaya units in the sample study have conducted advisory activities and awareness auctions at the local level in Posdaya, hamlet, village (Desa or Kelurahan). After that stage, they then held workshops or workshops that discussed the follow-up of the advisory and awareness auctions, so that, the participation of other parties, especially from outside Posdaya is expected.

In order to maintain the commitment and seriousness of Posdaya guarding the results of workshop and awareness auctions related to family mapping and data collection activities, the foundation of Dana Sejahtera Mandiri (Yayasan Damandiri) held a competition for Posdaya that met the criteria. The competition will certainly motivate the Posdaya cadres to be more energized in realizing a prosperous family in the community.

**Monitoring and evaluation:** Monitoring and evaluation activities related to the mapping and data collection of families in the Posdaya community are continuously carried out by Posdaya cadres by always striving for the

Table 2: Number of pre-KS and KS-1 families in Posdaya sampel

| Posdaya name | No. of households | No. of pre-KS families | Percentage of households | No. of KS-1 families | Percentage of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sejahtera | 192 | 27 | 14.06 | 51 | 26.56 |
| Panca Galih | 407 | 21 | 5.16 | 77 | 18.92 |
| Menteng Berkarya | 248 | 59 | 23.79 | 66 | 26.61 |
| Puspa Lestari | 282 | 13 | 4.61 | 18 | 6.38 |
| Kenanga | 207 | 7 | 3.38 | 45 | 21.74 |
| Soka | 489 | 27 | 5.52 | 181 | 37.01 |
| Gunung Jati | 86 | 1 | 1.16 | 6 | 6.98 |
| La Tahzan | 292 | 9 | 3.08 | 37 | 12.67 |
| Harmonis | 71 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 2.82 |
| Eka Mandiri | 399 | 19 | 4.76 | 112 | 28.07 |
| Semai Mulia | 179 | 61 | 34.08 | 63 | 35.20 |
| Bina Sejahtera | 211 | 10 | 4.74 | 24 | 11.37 |
| Berdikari | 200 | 115 | 57.50 | 42 | 21.00 |
| Titian Mawa Sejahtera | 82 | 1 | 1.22 | 45 | 54.88 |
| Igor Jaya | 79 | 3 | 3.80 | 15 | 18.99 |
| Cisadane | 153 | 51 | 33.33 | 90 | 58.82 |
| Sauyunan | 395 | 68 | 17.22 | 96 | 24.30 |
| Mandiri Terpadu Dusun 1 | 446 | 73 | 16.37 | 73 | 16.37 |
| Mandiri Terpadu Dusun 2 | 432 | 50 | 11.57 | 74 | 17.13 |
| Mandiri Terpadu Dusun 3 | 323 | 11 | 3.41 | 3 | 0.93 |
| Sabilulungan | 387 | 73 | 18.86 | 58 | 14.99 |
| Fajar Harapan | 336 | 28 | 8.33 | 111 | 33.04 |
| Total | 5896 | 727 | 12.33 | 1289 | 21.86 |

Table 3: Description of workshop and auction of concern in Posdaya

| Posdaya name | Workshop | The No. of pre-KS | Auction results of concern |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sejahtera | 03-08-2015 | 27 | Focus on one homeless pre-KS family |
| Panca Galih | 23-08-2015 | 21 | Develop plans for family solutions pre-KS and KS-1 |
| Menteng Berkarya | 13-06-2015 | 59 | Focus on pre-KS families who are unable to meet 2 meals a day |
| Puspa Lestari | 30-08-2015 | 13 | Focus on coping with pre-KS and KS-1 families |
| Kenanga | 26-10-2015 | 7 | Focus on coping with pre-KS and KS-1 families |
| Soka | 05-11-2015 | 27 | Focus on coping with pre-KS and KS-1 families |
| Gunung Jati | 22-05-2015 | 1 | PKBM recruits children who are not in school |
| La Tahzan | 05-11-2015 | 9 | Focus on coping with pre-KS and KS-1 families |
| Harmonis | 12-11-2015 | 0 | Focus on coping with KS-1 family |
| Eka Mandiri | 10-12-2015 | 19 | Focus on coping with pre-KS and KS-1 families |
| Semai Mulia | 12-09-2015 | 70 | Program handles RTLH and entrepreneurship through Ishare by students |
| Bina Sejahtera | 09-08-2015 | 10 | Focus on coping with pre-KS and KS-1 families |
| Berdikari | 13-01-2016 | 115 | Focus on coping with pre-KS and KS-1 families |
| Titian Mawa Sejahtera | 20-02-2016 | 1 | Focus on coping with KS-1 family |
| Igor Jaya | 04-09-2015 | 3 | Overcome the existing RTLH at the site by involving private parties |
| Cisadane | 04-09-2015 | 51 | Efforts to overcome the existing RTLH at the site |
| Sauyunan | 20-09-2015 | 68 | Focus on coping with pre-KS and KS-1 families |
| Mandiri Terpadu | 31-05-2015 | 73 | Focus on coping with pre-KS and KS-1 families |
| Mandiri Terpadu | 31-05-2015 | 50 | Focus on coping with pre-KS and KS-1 families |
| Mandiri Terpadu | 31-05-2015 | 11 | Focus on coping with pre-KS and KS-1 families |
| Sabilulungan | 15-06-2015 | 73 | Focus on coping with families with RTLH, sick and not working |
| Fajar Harapan | 10-03-2016 | 28 | Focus on coping with pre-KS and KS-1 families |

participation of stakeholders who pay attention and awareness to the program of improving the welfare of the surrounding community.

## CONCLUSION

The conclusions obtained from the results of a review of Posdaya family mapping and data collection are. Based on the results of the analysis of the process of mapping and data collection of families in the Posdaya community can be seen that the main problems causing the family of pre-KS and KS-1 are dominant is associated with unhygienic housing conditions, unhealthy health conditions, limited access to education as well as job opportunities that are not available to family members.

It is acknowledged that the results of family mapping and data collection activities in Posdaya research area are very useful and play a role in identifying, inventorying and addressing family welfare issues in the community around Posdaya. Therefore, the program needs to be followed up by the Posdaya Board and cadres as well as local government.

In order for the family mapping and data collection process in the Posdaya research area to run continuously

and smoothly, good coordination between Posdaya Board, the cadres and various parties involved in the workshop and auction of awareness in each Posdaya is needed. Some things that need to be coordinated include the planning, monitoring and evaluation of community empowerment activities within the scope of Posdaya coordination.

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