

Performance Of Posdaya Sabilulungan Village Neglasari Dramaga Bogor

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Abstract – Situated in Neglasari village, Dramaga District, Posdaya Sabilulungan plays a crucial role in supporting farmer operations related to rice and vegetable production in this area. The performance of Posdaya Sabilulungan in Neglasari Village, Dramaga District, Bogor Regency, as well as the issues that crop up in the areas of economy, education, and health, are the focus of this study. The research's activity stages started with a review of theories, and concepts, and the identification of the Posdaya performance construct. A Posdaya performance measurement tool was then created. Group discussions, questionnaires, and in-depth interviews were used to gather research data. Respondents for the research were affiliated stakeholders and Posdaya cadres in the Posdaya work region. Descriptive statistical methods and Posdaya performance analysis were used to process the data. Three categories—individual level (6 indicators), group level (8 indicators), and community level (14 indicators)—can be formed from the Sabilulungan Posdaya performance study results. The results collected range from 3 (empowered) to 4 (extremely empowered) at the individual level. At the group level, however, there is a wide range of scores: less empowered (1, 2, and 3) to extremely empowered (4, 5). Additionally, the achievement score ranges from 3 (empowered) to 4 (extremely empowered) at the community level, except for service provider activities. The community's continued high levels of cooperation and unity, the quality of human resources available to carry out the Posdaya program, the control of facilities and infrastructure, the supervision of related agencies, and the attitudes of the community toward the Posdaya program's existence are some of the factors that are thought to have an impact on Sabilulungan's performance.

Keyword – Posdaya, Performance.

I. INTRODUCTION

Community empowerment projects are carried out by, for, and with community participation at Posdaya, also known as Family Empowerment Posts. Posdaya is a forum for autonomous community involvement that offers knowledge, training, agency and renewal [14]. Producing successful and competent people is Posdaya's main goal. By consistently promoting self-reliance and self-reliance in everything it does, the family-focused group Posdaya leads efforts to improve community well-being in the areas of health, education, and the economy. Posdaya members gather to organize activities that are beneficial to the surrounding environment. The economy, health and education are the main concerns. Posdaya is an activity that represents the principles of cooperation in society because it is an idea of empowerment from, by and for the community [14]. The role of the Posdaya movement is as an intermediary, idea generator and facilitator. As a bottom-up program, Posdaya utilizes what is available in the community.

Posdaya Sabilulungan is one of the posdayas located in Neglasari village which is one of the production centers for vegetables and rice commodities in Dramaga District which is distributed to various markets in the Bogor city area facing competition from vegetable suppliers from other regions such as vegetables originating from Leuwiliang, Ciampea, and other areas. Thus, the existence of the Sabilulungan Posdaya has a strategic role in accommodating rice and vegetable farming

activities in this region. In addition, vegetable farmers in the Posdaya Sabilulungan working area are faced with developments in increasingly selective consumer tastes, demanding that Posdaya evaluate its programs to improve Posdaya's performance. The next question is, what is the current performance of Posdaya Sabilulungan like? Therefore, the performance analysis of Posdaya Sabilulungan is an important study to be used as a starting point for further research related to Posdaya in this field.

II. AIM

This research aims to look at economic, educational, and health problems as well as the performance of Posdaya Sabilulungan in Neglasari Village, Dramaga District, Bogor Regency.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

In July 2023, this study was conducted at Posdaya Sabilulungan located in Neglasari Village, Dramaga District, Bogor Regency. Posdaya, which is home to a community of farmers who practice rice and vegetable cultivation, was specifically chosen as the research location. The Posdaya economic performance construct is determined and the theories and concepts are reviewed at the beginning of the study activity stage. An interview approach was used to collect data about Posdaya's performance. A questionnaire containing questions and statements was used, along with a Likert scale with four scales (extremely empowered, empowered, quite empowered, and less empowered) to measure respondents' opinions regarding the statements and discussions. Respondents were Posdaya cadres and members, and the data obtained was processed descriptively.

IV. TINJAUAN PUSTAKA

Community involvement in Posdaya is very necessary for economic development which will lead to economic growth so that development is balanced and achieves its goals. Greater levels of social participation must be balanced with economic progress. To strengthen commitment to development, advocacy is also needed. "Posdaya" (Family and Community Empowerment Post) is a forum that discusses topics related to encouraging community involvement. Posdaya is a place to exchange ideas to overcome existing problems. Posdaya's goal is to create a dynamic and integrated empowerment forum that supports the growth of family leaders working together, not to replace community socio-economic services in the form of integrated services. Making family leaders aware of their responsibilities is the goal. Posdaya itself can develop within or between families, with the potential to have both personal and collective foundations. Examples of such foundations include mosque-based, plant-based, and education-based Posdaya. Posdaya's main programs are divided into four categories. First, environment, entrepreneurship, health, education and poverty alleviation. The goal of poverty alleviation is to provide jobs, not financial assistance. The education program aims to inspire society to ensure that every school-age child gets an education. Finding foster parents or donors is the answer. Meanwhile, healthy lifestyles are emphasized by the health industry. Regarding entrepreneurship, this means starting with the establishment of a cooperative to develop small businesses. Not only will the surrounding residential areas become greener, but people can also take advantage of the atmosphere thanks to environmental development. Community participation in development activities can be achieved if they are empowered and developed according to their abilities. Empowerment occurs when marginalized communities can do the following [9]: a) meet their most basic needs and live freely (i.e., not only voicing their opinions but also being free from hunger, ignorance, and pain); b) have access to productive resources that can help them earn more money and buy the things they need; and c) have a voice in decision-making and development processes that impact them.

Performance is the result of work in quantity and quality achieved by an employee in carrying out his duties by the responsibilities given to him [6]. Research on community empowerment from a conceptual perspective has proposed many markers of empowerment. A person's level of empowerment is influenced by four variables [10]: (a) their knowledge and willingness to change, (b) their ability to develop their capacity to gain access, (c) their ability to overcome obstacles, and (d) their ability to work together and in solidarity. These factors are all related to the level of empowerment. Five other factors-community-based development, sustainability, community involvement, development of community social capital, and elimination of gender inequality-are linked to the foundations of empowerment [3]. There are several ways to measure village independence in the economic sector, such as increasing the number of businesses, increasing the value of businesses, increasing the number of workers, business activities, and the amount of income per capita [2]. Understanding several empowerment indicators that can indicate whether someone is empowered or not is very important to understand the operational emphasis and objectives of empowerment, so that all efforts can be focused on the target areas of change (for example, poor households) that require optimization when the empowerment program is implemented. The eight empowerment indicators

created by Schuler, Hashemi, and Riley are called the empowerment index. Community empowerment can be measured by its ability to obtain welfare benefits, make economic decisions, and exercise its cultural and political rights [9]. A woman is said to be economically empowered if she can succeed and progress, namely the ability and authority to make and implement economic decisions [4]. To achieve the goal of women's economic empowerment, legitimate institutions and groups must be able to address relevant and contributing aspects, including personal characteristics, community assets, social standards, and institutional regulations. Women also need equal and fair access to economic institutions in addition to the resources and capabilities needed to compete in the marketplace if they are to prosper and grow economically [4]. Women must also be able to control resources and profits, make decisions and follow through on them to have the agency and authority to benefit from economic activities. In addition, it is said that the work environment, prosperity or well-being, income, consumption, ability to save or take risks, productivity and work skills, and practical business are indications of economic progress. Peterman (2015) from Unicef also mentioned the same thing, stating that the following metrics are often used in micro surveys to measure women's economic empowerment [7]: involvement in the workforce, income, type of work, use of productive and free time, entrepreneurship, and profit; Income generated from agriculture: productivity (at the individual level), land, productive assets, and durable/household assets are among the assets held. Participation in finance: bank accounts, credit, and savings Use/consumption: specific or "gender-specific" products and services, Autonomy and decision-making include the capacity to influence one's life domains, preferences for tasks and decision-making, as well as economic and other domains. Aggregate or combined measure: consists of a combination of the items mentioned above and additional subjective issues related to satisfaction and enjoyment. This study explores the thoughts of professionals who are knowledgeable in economic empowerment and finds that factors that are important for Posdaya's performance include time allocation, work productivity, decision-making, ownership of resources (assets), and expenditure. Savings and loan social gathering activities, home industry, marketing, farmer groups, women farmers, farmer cadres, and Posdaya stalls are signs of how well Posdaya is performing within the group. Indicators in society include things such as the level of employment, school facilities and infrastructure, program quality, teacher conditions, health program facilities and infrastructure, program quality, and service quality.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

One of the Posdayas sampled in this research is Posdaya Sabilulungan, which is located in Neglasari Village, Dramaga District, Bogor Regency. In general, Posdaya Sabilulungan is included in the Posdaya category with Economic Empowerment, namely from 28 indicators the total score is 90 so the average economic empowerment score is 3.21.

Table 1 Economic Performance of Posdaya at Posdaya Sabilulungan

No	Indicator	Total Score	Keterangan
A. Individual Level			
1	Time used	3	Empowered
2	Work productivity	4	Extremely Empowered
3	Decision-making	3	Empowered
4	Resource/Asset Ownership	4	Extremely Empowered
5	Expenditures	3	Empowered
6	Work environment	3	Empowered
B. Group Level			
1	Social gathering activities	4	Extremely

			Empowered
2	Savings and loan activities	2	Quite Empowered
3	Home industry activities	3	Empowered
4	Marketing activities	2	Quite Empowered
5	Farmer group activities	4	Extremely Empowered
6	Farming women's activities	4	Extremely Empowered
7	Agricultural cadet activities	1	Less Empowered
8	Posdaya stall activities	2	Quite Empowered
C. Community Level			
1	Goods production and processing activities	4	Extremely Empowered
2	Marketing activities	3	Empowered
3	Activities providing services	2	Quite Empowered
4	Conditions of employment opportunities	4	Extremely Empowered
5	Condition of educational facilities and infrastructure	4	Extremely Empowered
6	Condition of quality of educational programs	4	Extremely Empowered
7	Condition of teacher quality in educational institutions	4	Extremely Empowered
8	Condition of health facilities and infrastructure	3	Empowered
9	Condition of health program quality	3	Empowered
10	Condition of quality of health cadres	3	Empowered
11	Condition of worship facilities and infrastructure	4	Extremely Empowered
12	Conditions for the quality of worship implementation	4	Extremely Empowered
13	Poverty alleviation efforts	3	Empowered
14	Posdaya food security activities	3	Empowered

At the individual level, the score obtained is between 3 (empowered) to 4 (very empowered). This shows the economic condition of the residents of Neglasari Village, the majority of whom are farmers who are well off, which is reflected in the level of asset ownership, both household equipment and vehicles, that they own.

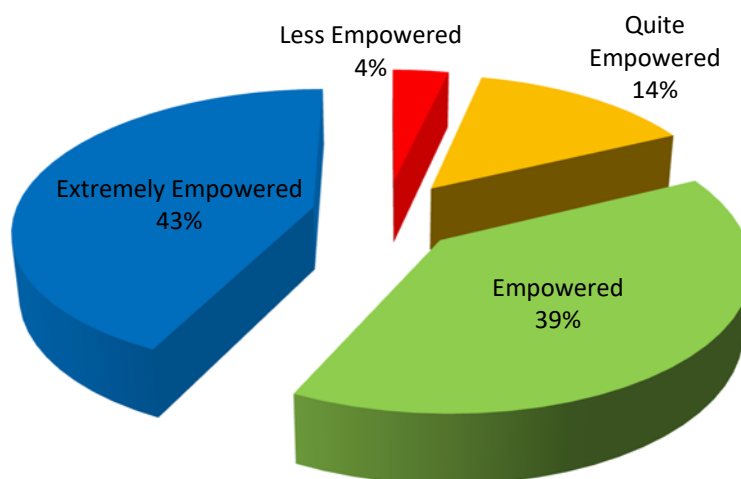
Meanwhile, at the group level in the table above, it can be seen that the scores obtained vary greatly, namely from score 1 for less empowered, score 3 for empowered to score 4 for extremely empowered. In the previous table, it can also be seen that

there is only one activity at the group level that is not carried out at Posdaya Sabilulungan (score value = 1), namely farming cadet activities. Meanwhile, other indicators show that many activities are very empowering at the group level, making the Sabilulungan Posdaya in the empowered category. These activities are social gatherings, farmer groups, and women farmers. The role of farmer groups together with PPL is very strategic in Neglasari Village in supporting farmers' activities in cultivating rice and vegetables which are sold to various markets, namely Pasar Anyar, Pasar Bogor and Pasai Main Bogor. The role of women farmers as women entrepreneurs in rural areas is also very prominent, producing snacks and other snack foods such as cassava chips and banana chips. The role of social gathering is also very important as a support, namely supplying financial resources to support farming activities in this area which comes from internal funds as revolving funds among members and for members of Posdaya Sabilulungan.

Furthermore, at the community level, the achievement of a score of 3 (empowered) to extremely empowered (score = 4), except for the activities of service providers indicates that the community in the Neglasari Village area is classified as prosperous or sufficient, which can be seen from the improvement in the condition of educational facilities and infrastructure, the quality of educational programs and The quality of teachers in educational institutions is directly related to the existence of Posdaya Sabilulungan, as well as religious infrastructure and the quality of worship implementation.

The comparison between the total scores at each level turned out to be quite varied. At the individual level, the total score is 20, at the group level with a total score of 24, and at the community level with a total score of 46. From the comparison of the total score values, the average score for each level can be obtained, namely the average score at the individual level is 3.33, the average score at the group is 3.00 and the average community level score is 3.29, so it can be said that Posdaya Sabilulungan is empowered at all levels.

Based on the image below, of the 28 performance metrics of Posdaya Sabilulungan, 4% are classified as less empowered, 14% as quite empowered, 39% as empowered, and 43% as extremely empowered.



Picture 1 Distribution of Posdaya Sabilulungan Performance Level Categories

Of the 43% very empowered performance, there is a very prominent role of farmer groups together with PPL in encouraging the progress of rice and vegetable farming in the Posdaya Sabilulungan work area. Apart from that, the role of women farmers as women entrepreneurs is very significant. The role of social gatherings as a source of funds originating from women's groups supports the progress of rice and vegetable farming in the Posdaya Sabilulungan work area. The conditions for prayer and fasting, as well as the quality of worship practices in the Posdaya Sabilulungan work area, are all considered good. This also applies to the quality of educational programs and the quality of teachers in educational institutions.

The level of community participation, sense of ownership and individuality, the quality of human resources available to implement the Posdaya program, the facilities and infrastructure under control, related activities carried out as companions, and the community's attitude towards Posdaya compliance, all play a significant role in the performance of Posdaya Sabilulungan.

VI. CONCLUSION

Of the 28 performance indicators of Posdaya Sabilulungan, 43% are classified as extremely empowered, 39% are empowered, 14% are quite empowered and 4% are less empowered. Of the 43% extremely empowered performance, there is a very prominent role of farmer groups together with PPL in encouraging the progress of rice and vegetable farming in the Posdaya Sabilulungan work area. Apart from that, the role of women farmers as women entrepreneurs is very significant. The role of social gatherings as a source of funds originating from women's groups supports the progress of rice and vegetable farming in the Posdaya Sabilulungan work area. The condition of educational facilities and infrastructure, the quality of educational programs and teaching staff in educational institutions, and the quality of religious facilities and infrastructure in the Posdaya Sabilulungan work area are all considered good.

The high sense of cooperation in the community, the sense of unity and oneness, and the effectiveness of Sabilulungan are influenced by several factors, including the human resources available to run the Posdaya program, the facilities and infrastructure managed, institutional partnerships that act as companions, and attitudes towards the existence of the community. Posdaya. Because Sabilulungan in Bogor Regency has the potential to develop further, the community, administrators and cadres of Posdaya, Neglasari Village, and the Bogor Regency Government must continue to work together well.

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