Research Article

The Model of Community Empowerment of Indonesian 'Rumah Zakat' in West Java Province

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Abstract

Community empowerment will be successful if the society participates actively by supporting it with availability of facilities. Weak people in the community, inability accessing productive resources or those who are marginalized in development are the ones who should be empowered. This program of Desa Berdaya is developed by Rumah Zakat as one of solutions to decrease poverty in villages. The program is also an empowerment program within the scope of the village area, through an integrated approach: the capacity building program (community development), economy, education, health, environment to disaster preparedness, with the target of growing and developing local institutions that are empowered to solve their own problems and collaborate with other parties, especially the village government. In this study, the number of samples who became respondents was planned to be 80 community members in the target villages in Lembang and 80 community members in the target villages in Bogor Regency. From the linear model analyzed, it was concluded that there was a direct effect from variable X to variable Y1 of 0.40. In other words, all variables and indicators of X influence variable Y by 40%. Furthermore, for the model the relationship between Y1 and Y2 has a direct effect of 68%. For the indirect effect of the variable X to Y2, it is obtained by 27%.

Introduction

Empowerment needed to improve community welfare by carrying out various activities, namely increasing community initiatives and self-help, environmental improvement, developing village economic enterprises and other activities that can increase the community's ability to increase income.

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Empowerment can be interpreted as a delegation or provision of power which will result in a hierarchy of power and a lack of power. As stated by Simon (1993), empowerment is a

reflection activity, a process that can be initiated and maintained only by agents or subjects seeking strength or self-determination. The goal that will be obtained from empowering the community is to make community members independent to improve the standard of family life and increase the resources they have.

Community empowerment will be successful if the community participates actively and the availability of facilities. Communities that need to be empowered are weak people who do not have the power, the ability to access productive resources, or people who are marginalized in development. With empowerment, it is hoped that the community will improve their standard of living. Empowerment is also expected to play a role in improving the quality of human resources and changing human behavior to a higher quality. Community empowerment efforts are expected to be able to improve the quality of human resources in shaping and changing people's behavior to improve their quality of life.

Changes in community behavior through empowerment activities are carried out for all aspects of life through increasing community welfare. Empowerment is also carried out to provide motivation and encouragement to the community to be able to explore their potential and improve their quality of life. Changes in people's behavior to increase their income are a form of community independence. Community independence is characterized by the ability to think, decide and do something to solve problems that exist in society.

Village communities are those who generally need to be established to achieve their welfare. The village as the smallest legal community unit has territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage the interests of its community based on local origins and customs which are recognized and respected by the state.

The development in rural communities is for the welfare of society and it should lead to an increase in the welfare of rural communities. Empowerment of rural communities can also be seen as an effort to accelerate rural development through the provision of facilities and infrastructure to empower communities and efforts to accelerate economic development. Community empowerment needs to be carried out by various parties, including the alignment of the national *amil zakat* institution. Rumah Zakat has a village empowerment program that is very beneficial for the community.

Desa Berdaya Program developed by *Rumah Zakat* is a solution to solve the problem of poverty in villages. Desa Berdaya is also an empowerment program within the scope of the village area, through an integrated approach, namely the capacity building program (community development), economy, education, health, environment to disaster preparedness, with the target of growing and developing local institutions that are empowered to solve their own problems and collaborate with other parties, especially the village government. *Rumah Zakat* has built 1,056 Desa Berdaya in 172 cities / regencies in 21 provinces. Capacity building programs (community development), economy, education, health, environment to disaster preparedness, with the target of growing and developing local institutions that are empowered to solve their own problems.

Rumah Zakat has a program of Desa Berdaya that is funded by *zakat*, donations and alms. Underdeveloped and developing Villages development and Developing Villages to eventually become Independent Villages. Independent community empowerment is to make individuals more empowered. Pranarka & Vidyandika (1996) stated that the empowerment process

emphasizes the process of giving or transferring part of the power, power or ability to society so that individuals are more empowered.

The approach used is an integrated community through community development, economy, education, health, environment to disaster preparedness. The community is empowered to have various abilities, namely cognitive, conative, psychomotor and affective abilities as well as other physical / material resources. Sumodiningrat (2000) explains that community empowerment which is characterized by independence can be achieved through a process of community empowerment. Economic capital, according to Bourdieu, can easily be converted into money, and can be institutionalized in the form of ownership rights. But under certain conditions cultural capital can also be converted into capital that has economic value and can be institutionalized, such as educational qualifications. Increasing community independence needs to be provided with social capital which is an important facilitator in economic development. Social capital formed based on past economic and social activities is seen as a factor that can increase and if used appropriately can strengthen effectiveness development (Suharto and Yuliani, 2005).

Based on some of the explanations above, it can be concluded that social capital is indispensable for the formation of a norm or value that has been shared by the community which can strengthen a positive social / work network, establish mutually beneficial cooperation, foster high awareness and solidarity. encouraging the level of trust between each other in order to achieve common goals. So it is interesting to do research on Community Empowerment Model of 'Rumah Zakat' in West Java Province.

The problem of poverty is not solely related to economic problems, but is also related to ideological, political, security and socio-cultural issues. Therefore, in overcoming poverty, it needs to be done in an integrated manner by emphasizing the empowerment aspect in order to foster a work ethic of independence. Adam (2007) argues that poverty alleviation efforts must be made by the community itself, especially at the village level.

Poverty is a condition of deprivation, helplessness and limitations, so that empowerment efforts are needed to change socio-cultural values, for example by disseminating need for achievement, eliminating dependence, increasing productivity and developing positive life habits.

As for the formulation of problems in this study (1) How is the empowerment model of Desa Berdaya community that is carried out by Rumah Zakat in West Java Province (2) What factors influence the empowerment model of Desa Berdaya community that is carried out by Rumah Zakat in West Java Province?

METHODOLOGY

This research on the Village Community Empowerment Model of the Indonesian 'Rumah Zakat' under Amil Zakat Institute, carried out for one year from January 2019 to December 2019. This research was carried out in the villages of Rumah Zakat Indonesia in West Java Province, especially in Bandung and Bogor. The object of research is community members who participate in the empowerment program formulated by 'Rumah Zaka't. The villages under the auspices of 'Rumah Zakat' Indonesia are scattered throughout the province. However, the fostered villages that were informed that the more developed were the villages under the guidance of 'Rumah Zakat' Indonesia in West Java Province. This is also related to where from a historical

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perspective, villages in West Java Province have become pilot villages for the implementation of empowerment programs by 'Rumah Zakat' Indonesia. Those villages become the impact of empowerment programs on development in the community including coaching activities carried out so far become studies.

This research is to develop a model of community empowerment in the assisted village. Then an analysis will be carried out whether the empowerment model has an influence on the formation of the Independent Village. This research design is predictive and descriptive research involving several concepts. Descriptive analysis is expected to provide an explanation of the phenomenon of the Limbangan community empowerment process, which describes the characteristics of the community. Descriptive research is important to do to direct various government policies related to the behavioral aspects of the empowerment actors and aspects of the empowerment process.

In describing the variables in the structural equation model, the key variable of concern is the latent variable or latent construct, namely the abstract concept of physical capital, human capital, social capital, the ability of actors, the process of community empowerment and the empowerment of community members. Structural models include latent construct relationships and their measurement using indicators. This study uses the concepts and indicators of several previous researchers Pranarka & Vidhyandika (1996),

This study uses sample data as part of the population to be studied. The population of 'Rumah Zakat' Indonesia is 80 rural communities. The sampling frame is built based on the distribution of empowerment program locations by considering the number of empowerment programs implemented, the number of program participants involved, the main types of community livelihoods, and the diversity of the ecological basis. The sampling technique was carried out by simple sampling or purposive sampling from a prepared sampling frame

In this study, 80 community members became respondents from villages in Bogor Regency and Bandung Regency. The number of respondents is based on the adequacy of the statistical test item data where the minimum limit is 30 respondents. The selected respondents are members of the community whose main livelihood is working in the informal sector. This is adjusted to the Indonesian'Rumah Zakat' policy where some empowerment program participants who are selected to participate in the program are members of the community who have businesses in the informal sector.

Independent variable of this research is the factors that affect the success rate of empowerment (X1), and dependent variable is the Success Level of Empowerment (Y1). Furthermore, the variable of Empowerment Success Rate (Y1) becomes the independent variable which will be associated with the dependent variable, namely the success rate of development (Y2). The relationship between these variables is further a formulation of a community empowerment model in the Indonesian Zakat House Assisted Villages.

This study uses the partial least squares (PLS) test as a general method to estimate the path model using a latent construct with multiple indicators. Partial least squares is a factor indeterminacy of a powerful analysis method because it does not assume that the data must be measured at a certain scale, the number of samples is small. PLS can also be used for theory confirmation. For prediction purposes, PLS is more suitable and this approach assumes that all variance measures are useful variances to explain (Ghozali, 2014).

Data processing is a preliminary activity of quantitative data analysis covering problems regarding editing and coding (Muljono 2012). The data collected will be tabulated and then analyzed using two approaches, namely quantitative and qualitative approaches. A quantitative approach is an analysis based on numbers with the help of statistical analysis tools, while qualitative data analysis is an analysis of data on qualitative data (Idrus 2002)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Desa Berdaya is a way to empower Indonesia which is integrated in the village area based on the mapping of local potential in the fields of Economy, Environment, Health, Education and Disaster Preparedness. Each village area is unique for its development needs. Empowerment programs in Desa Berdaya are realized through four main families, namely: Champion Smile (education), Healthy Smile (health), Independent Smile (economy), Sustainable Smile (environment).

The Desa Berdaya Program developed by 'Rumah Zakat' is a solution to solving the problem of poverty in villages. Desa Berdaya is also an empowerment program within the scope of the village area, through an integrated approach, namely the capacity building program (community development), economy, education, health, environment to disaster preparedness, with the target of growing and developing local institutions that are empowered to solve their own problems and collaborate with other parties, especially the village government. 'Rumah Zakat' built 1,056 Desa Berdaya in 172 cities / regencies in 21 provinces. Capacity building programs (community development), economy, education, health, environment to disaster preparedness, with the target of growing and developing local institutions that are empowered to solve their own problems.

The approach used is an integrated community through community development, economy, education, health, environment to disaster preparedness. The community is empowered to have various abilities, namely cognitive, conative, psychomotor and affective abilities as well as other physical / material resources. Community empowerment, which is characterized by independence, can be achieved through the community empowerment process.

Desa Berdaya is an empowerment program within the scope of the village area, through an integrated approach, namely the capacity building program (community development), economy, education, health, environment to disaster preparedness, with the target of growing and developing DAYA local institutions to solve their own problems and collaborate with other parties, especially the village government.

Desa Berdaya provides guidance to visitors to the garbage library, especially students. They are motivated to keep their learning enthusiastically and increase their memorization. The activities of Empowered Village, namely scholarships, Nutrition Alert for Toddlers, Healthy Alert, Community Development, infrastructure improvement, empowerment of village local potentials. Rumah Zakat in Desa Berdaya Pamoyanan conducts economic empowerment both agro and non-agro, non-agro economic empowerment in this Pamoyanan empowered village by helping sheep and goat breeders to have a strong business spirit. The empowered village managed by Rumah Zakat has programs for Healthy Smile, Champion Smile, Independent Smile, and Sustainable Smile.

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Desa Berdaya is an empowerment program within the scope of the village area, through an integrated approach, namely the capacity building program (community development), economy, education, health, environment to disaster preparedness, with the target of growing and developing local institutions that are empowered to solve their own problems. The businesses carried out in the empowered village include farmer groups, livestock groups, hamster livestock groups, UKM groups (providers of donut food, taro chips, cassava chips, and bananas), sheep livestock groups and pre-cooperatives.

The various potentials for empowerment include:

1. 2 farmer groups @ 20 members

2. 1 rabbit livestock group of 8 people

3. 1 group of 7 hamsters

4. 1 UKM group 5 pm

5. 1 group of sheep 15 people

6.1 pre-cooperative

The stage in analysis begun by looking at the frequency distribution and percentage of answers to each question to 80 respondents. The following provides general information from respondents who are described based on the specified categories:

1) In terms of education level, it is dominated sequentially from completing elementary school, completing junior high school and completing high school with the percentage of 41.25%, 17.50%, and 13.75% respectively. The rest were distributed among those who did not complete elementary school, did not complete junior high school, did not complete high school, and tertiary education with the percentage of respectively 11.25%, 6.25%, 2.50%, and 13.75%.

2) From the length of experience running a business, <1 year 15%, 2-4 years 42.50%, 5-7 years 8.75%, 8-10 years 5%, and more than 5 years 28.75%.

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The Descriptive Analysis of Independent Variable

Independent variables in this study, consisting of Human Capital "X_1", Physical Capital "X_2", Social Capital X_3, Ability Capital of Empowerment Actors.

X_4. For each variable consists of question items with a different number.

The independent variable "X_1" (Human Capital) has 4 indicators, namely the level of education, the length of experience running a business, the ability to estimate progress, the level of business development).

The variable "X_2" (Physical Capital) has 4 indicators, namely: the availability of adequate business equipment, the availability of educational facilities, the ease of access to the nearest health facilities Behavioral Model, and the availability of adequate public transportation facilities.

The variable "X_3" (Social Capital) has 5 indicators, namely: Number of customers, level of mutual trust, level of compliance with norms, level of care for others, and intensity of involvement in social organizations in society.

The variable "X_4" (Capability of Empowerment Actors) has 4 indicators, namely the intensity of interaction with the community, the ability to solve community problems, the ability to get along with the community, and the ability to listen to people's opinions. The relative proportions of respondents' answers can be seen in each of the following tables:

CONCLUSION

1. From the analyzed linear model, it is concluded that there is a direct effect from variable X to variable Y1 of 0.40. In other words, all variables and indicators of X influenced variable Y by 40%. Furthermore, for the model the relationship between Y1 and Y2 has a direct effect of 68%. For the indirect effect of the variable X to Y2, it is obtained by 27%.

2. Each indicator of variable X perceives X with a high enough percentage. For X1, X2, X3, X4 against X of 94%, 90%, 83%, and 50%, respectively. In this study, we classified the dependent variable into several indicators. For Y1 there are 3 indicators while for Y2 there are two groups of indicators. We do this because the number of sample with many indicators does not meet the requirements of the minimum sample size. For the dependent variable Y1, the indicators Y11, Y12, and Y13 are quite significant in measuring the perception of the Y1 variable, namely 74%, 48%, and 78% respectively.

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