

CHAPTER V

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Data analysis

1. Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP)

The method used in this research is the AHP (Analytical Hierarchy Process) method. The AHP method is a method invented and developed by Thomas L. Saaty in 1970, which assists human in determining decision-making composed of logic, knowledge, and experience. The application is organized in a timely and systematic manner. Then this method also helps solve complex problems through the determination of criteria arranged at a level or hierarchy which then assigns the value of numerical weight as substitution of human perception. Given a synthesis it will be known which will be the priority scale.

In determining the priorities or criteria used in analyzing the economic potential and the source of funds obtained by the orphanages of Muhammadiyah Province D.I.Y need opinion and assessment of the respondents, especially the ranks of the orphanage, then the academician and also the government or PP Muhammadiyah. Various criteria that have been determined will be submitted as a questionnaire obtained through pre-survey or interview with respondents who are certainly competent in the field of orphanage and lecturer guidance.

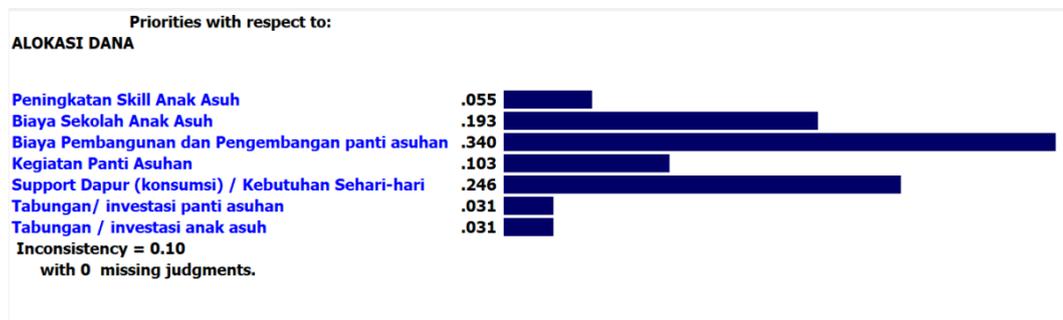
Analytical hierarchy process in this research uses data obtained from respondents through pre-survey. The data obtained is processed first

before the input into Expert Choice 11 software. The first phase analysis is comparing the priority scale in the criteria to determine the priority in the allocation of funds used by the Orphanage Muhammadiyah Province D.I. Yogyakarta. The results of data processing analytical hierarchy process using Expert choice 11 is as follows:

The result of analytical hierarchy process data processing will be accepted if the inconsistency ration is less than equal to 0.10
IF $IR \leq 0.10$ (It means accepted).

a. Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Wates

1) Fund Allocation



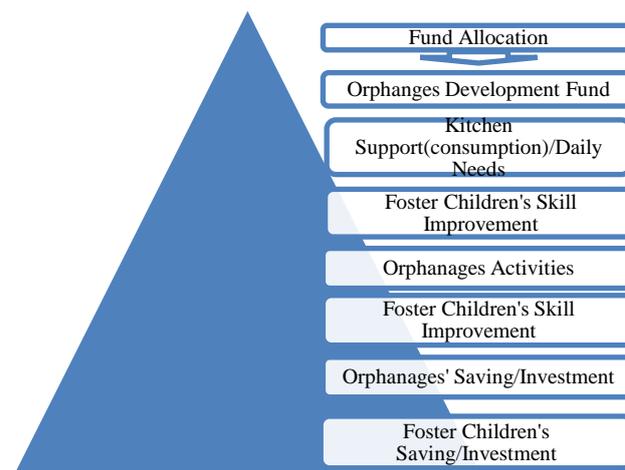
Source: AHP output, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.1
The Priority Criteria of Fund Allocation

Figure 5.1 above shows the results of priority data processing for fund allocation criteria in Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Wates using analysis tools Expert choice 11 where the highest selection of all respondents is the orphanage development cost with a value of 0.340 then followed by kitchen support (consumption)/daily needs with a value of 0.246. The third and fourth position is the foster children tuition fee with a value of 0.193 and the orphanage activities of 0.103. The fifth position is foster children's skill improvement with a value of 0.051. The sixth

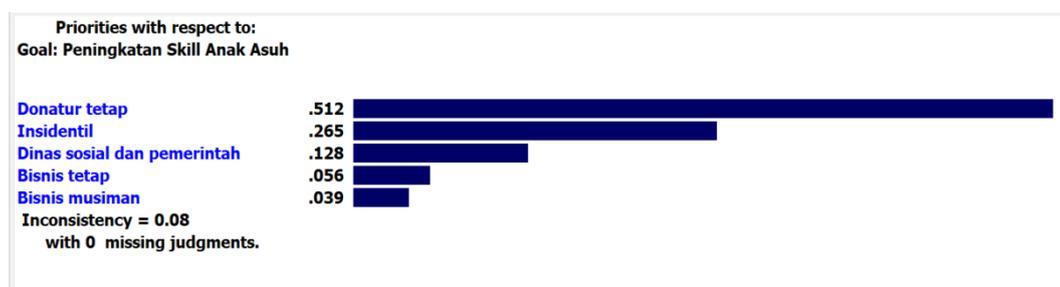
position is orphanage’s saving/investment with a value of 0.031 and the last priority is the foster children’s savings/investment with a value of 0.031. The inconsistency ratio on the above criteria is 0, 10 indicating that the Analytical Hierarchy Process results are acceptable because the value of inconsistency ratio is less than equal to 0,10 percent.

Table 5.1
The Hierarchy of Fund Allocation Priority



Source: preliminary data processed.

2) Foster Children’s Skill Improvement



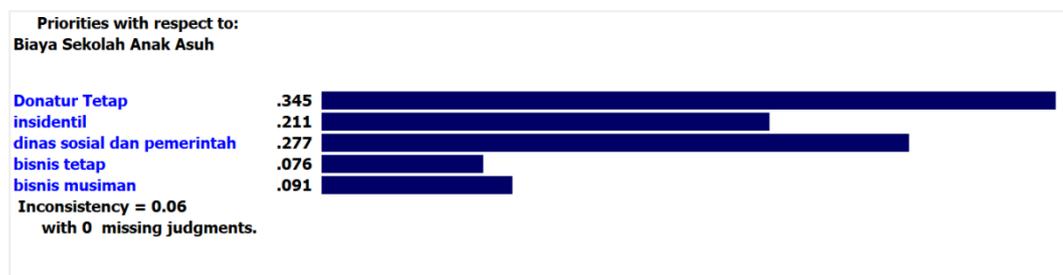
Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.2
The Alternative Priority of Foster Children’s Skill Improvement

Figure 5.2 above shows that the alternative priority data processing of foster children’s skill improvement is the permanent donor with a value

of 0.512. The second is incidental with a value of 0.265. The third is social service and government with a value of 0.128. The next position is permanent business with a value of 0.056 and the last position is seasonal business with value of 0.039. The result shows that the alternative priority is the permanent donor in the foster children's skill improvement criteria. The inconsistency ratio is to 0.08 which means acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

3) Foster Children's Tuition Fee

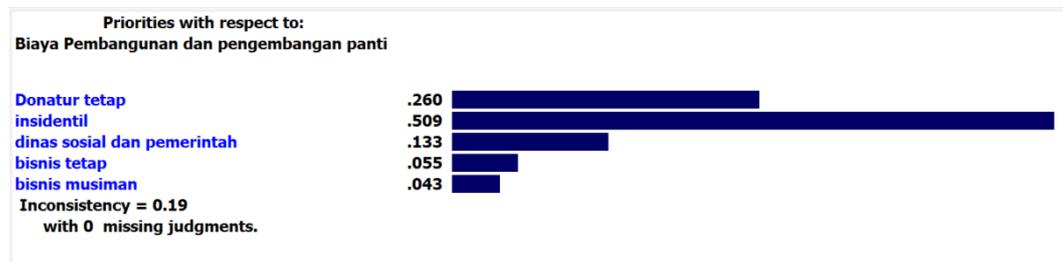


Source: AHP output, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.3
The Alternative Priority of Foster Children's Tuition Fee

Figure 5.3 above shows the results of alternative priorities data processing of foster children's tuition fee is permanent donor with a value of 0.345. The second position is social services and government with a value of 0.227. The next is incidental with a value of 0.211. Seasonal business and permanent businesses remain in fourth and fifth position with a value of 0.091 (seasonal business), 0.076 (permanent business). The inconsistency ratio is 0.06 and it is less than equal to 0.10 which means acceptable.

4) Orphanage Development Fund

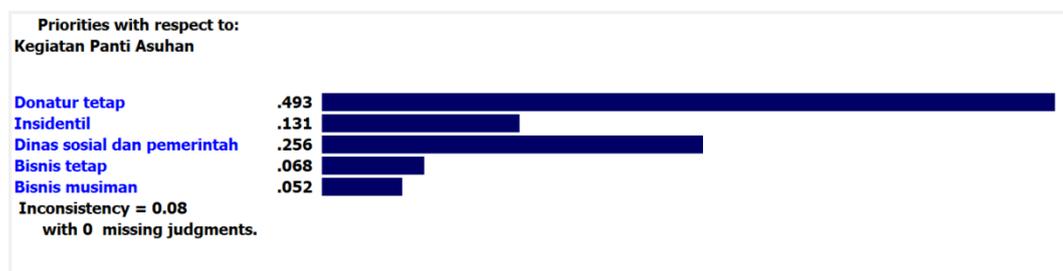


Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.4
The Alternative Priority of Orphanage Development Fund

Based on Figure 5.4 can be interpreted that the main priority of orphanage development fund is incidental with a value of 0, 509. Then followed by a permanent donor with a value of 0.260. The third position is social service and government with a value of 0.133. The fourth is Permanent business is with a value of 0.55 and last is seasonal business with a value of 0.043. The inconsistency ratio is 0.19 which means unacceptable because of more than equal to 0.10.

5) Orphanage's Activities



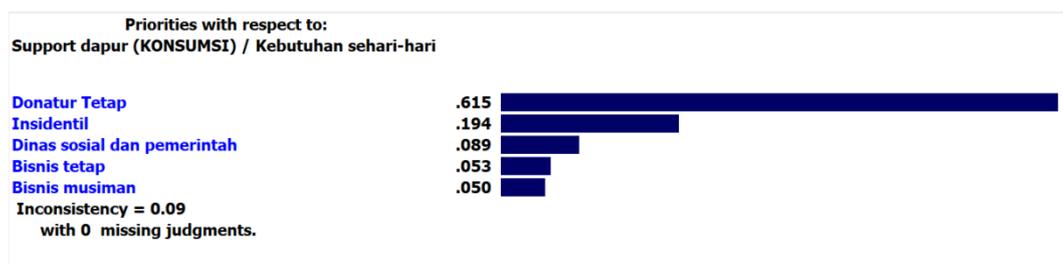
Source: AHP output 2081, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.5
The Alternative Priority of Orphanage's Activities

Figure 5.5 shows the results of the alternative priority data processing of the orphanage's activity. The first position is permanent

donors with a value of 0.493 followed by social services and government with a value of 0.256. The third position is incidental with a value of 0.131. The fourth position is permanent business with a value of 0.068 and the last is seasonal business with a value of 0.052. The inconsistency ratio on this data processing is 0.08 which means acceptable

6) Kitchen Support (Consumption)/Daily Needs

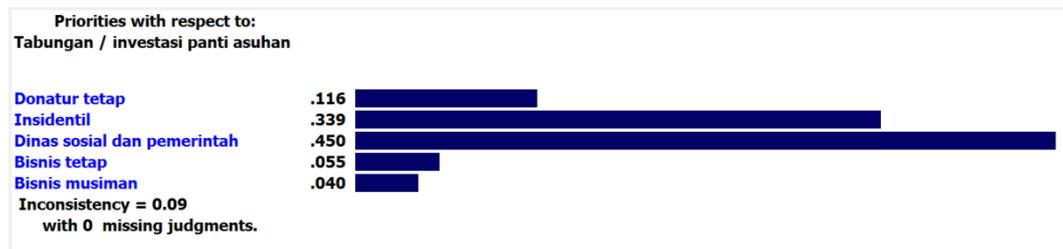


Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.6
The Alternative Priority of Kitchen Support (Consumption)/Daily Needs

Based on Figure 5.6 shows the results of alternative priority kitchen support (Consumption) /daily needs are permanent donor with a present value of 0.615. The second is incidental with the value of 0.194. Then the third is social services with and government a value of 0.089 and followed by the permanent business with a value of 0.053. The last is seasonal business with a value of 0.050. It could be concluded that the most prior criteria is permanent donor and the seasonal business as the last priority. The inconsistency ratio is 0.09 and it is less than equal to 0.10. It indicates that the result is acceptable.

7) Orphanages Saving/Investment

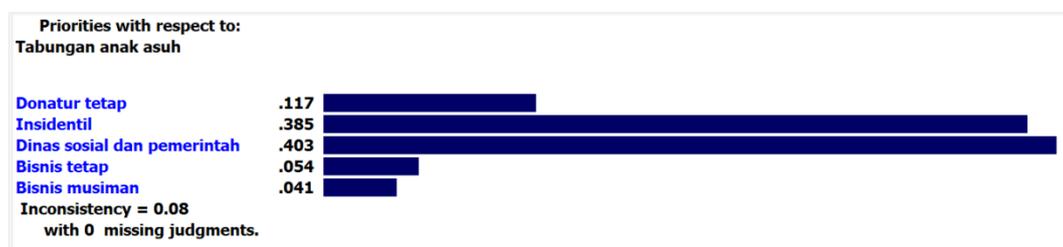


Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.7
The Alternative Priority of Orphanages's Saving/Investment

Figure 5.7 shows the results of alternative priority data processing for orphanages's saving/investment criteria. The result shows that social services and government is in the top priority with a value of 0.450. The second position is incidental with value 0.339. The third position is permanent donors with a value of 0.116. The next position is permanent business with a value of 0.055 and the last one is a seasonal business with a value of 0.050. The inconsistency ratio show a result is 0.09 which means acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

8) Foster Children's Saving/Investment



Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

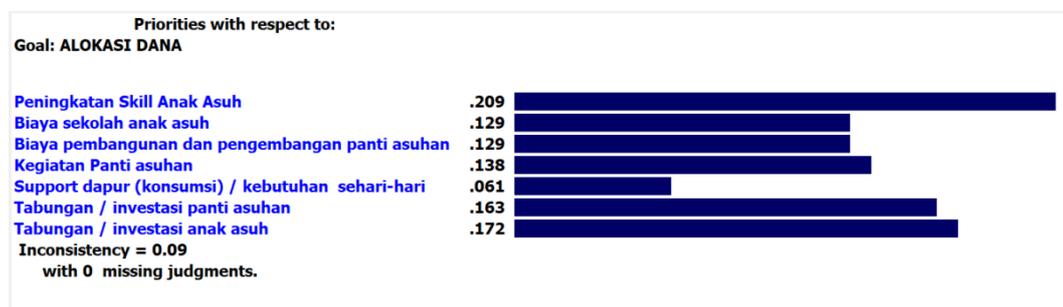
FIGURE 5.8
The Alternative Priority of Foster Children's Saving/Investment

Figure 5.8 shows the results of alternative priority data processing for the foster children saving/investment criteria. The result shows that

social services and government occupy the top priority with a value of 0.403. Then, the second is incidental with a value of 0.385 and followed by permanent donors in the third position with a value of 0.117. The fourth is permanent business with a value of 0.054 and the last one is a seasonal business with a value of 0.041. The inconsistency ratio is 0.08 which means acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

b. LKSA Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Tuksono

1) Fund Allocation



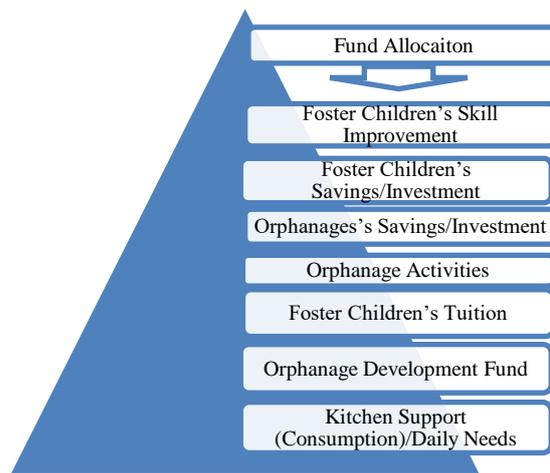
Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.9
The Priority Criteria of Fund Allocation

Figure 5.9 above shows the result of priority data processing for fund allocation criteria. The foster children's skill improvement is the first priority with a value of 0.209 followed by foster children's savings/investment with a value of 0.172 in the second position. The third and fourth positions are the orphanages's savings/investment with a value of 0.163 and the orphanage activities amounted to 0.138. The fifth is foster children's tuition fee with a value of 0.129. Orphanage development fund is in the sixth position with a value of 0.129. And the last is kitchen

support (Consumption)/daily needs with a value of 0.061. The inconsistency ratio in the above criteria is 0.09 indicating that the results can be accepted because of the inconsistency ratio is less than equal to 0.10.

Table 5.2
The Hierarchy of Fund Allocation Priority



Source: preliminary data processed

2) Foster Children's Skill Improvement



Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.10
The Alternative Priority of Foster Children's Skill Improvement

Figure 5.10 shows the results of alternate priority data processing for the foster child skills improvement criteria. The results show that permanent donor is the top priority with a value of 0.284. The second position IS seasonal business with a value of 0.223 and then the third

position of permanent donor 0.195. The fourth position is incidental with a value of 0.153. The last is the social service and government with a value of 0.145. The inconsistency ratio is 0.04 which means acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

3) Foster Children's Tuition Fee

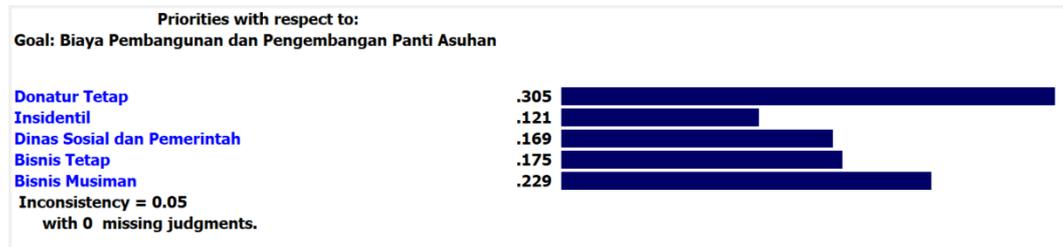


Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

Figure 5.11
The alternative priority of foster children's tuition fee

Figure 5.11 shows the results of alternative priority for foster children's tuition fee. The result is seasonal business in the first position with a value of 0.263. The second is permanent donor with a value of 0.206. Then the third position is permanent business with a value of 0.203 and followed by social services and government in the next position with a value of 0.189. The last position is incidental with a percentage of 0.139. The conclusion is seasonal business remains as the most prior on foster children's tuition fee criteria and incidental is the last priority. The inconsistency ratio is 0.04 which means acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

4) Orphanages Development Fund

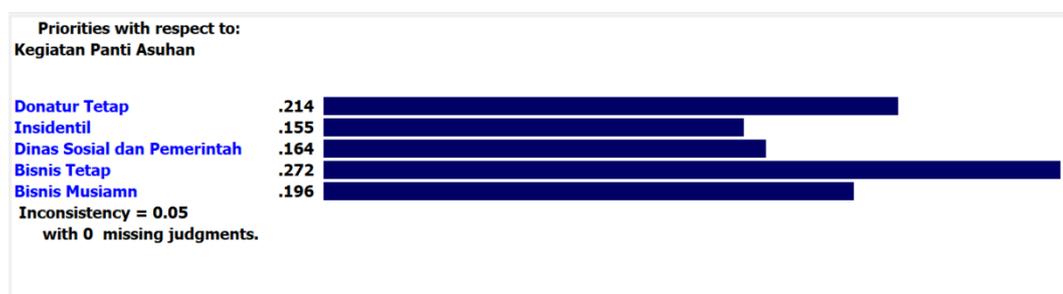


Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.12
The Alternative Priority of Orphanages Development Fund

Figure 5.12 above shows the results of alternative priority data processing for orphanages development fund criteria. The first priority is permanent donor with a value of 0.305. The second is seasonal business with a value of 0.227. The third priority is permanent business with a value of 0.175. Social service and government is in fourth position with a value of 0.169. The last is incidental with a value of 0.121. The inconsistency ratio in this data processing is 0.05 which means acceptable.

5) Orphanages Activities



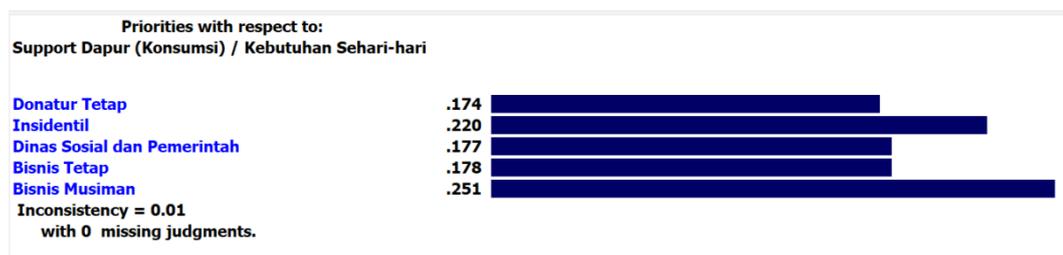
Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.13
The Alternative Priority of Orphanages Activities

Figure 5.13 shows the results of alternative priority data processing for the orphanage activities is permanent business. The value of permanent

business priority is 0.272 followed by permanent donor with value of 0.214. The third position is seasonal business with a value of 0.194. The fourth position is social services and government with a value of 0.164 and the last is incidental with a value of 0.155. The inconsistency ratio of this data processing is 0.05 which means acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

6) Kitchen Support (Consumption)/Daily Needs



Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed

FIGURE 5.14
The Alternative Priority of Kitchen Support (Consumption)/Daily Needs

Figure 5.14 shows the results of alternative priority data processing for kitchen support criteria (Consumption)/daily needs. The result is seasonal business in the first position with a value of 0.251. The second is incidental with a value of 0.220. Then the third position is occupied by a permanent business with a value of 0.178 and followed by social services and government in the next position with a value of 0.177. The last position is a permanent donor with a value of 0.174. The inconsistency ratio is 0.01 indicates that the results are acceptable.

7) Orphanages's Saving/Investment

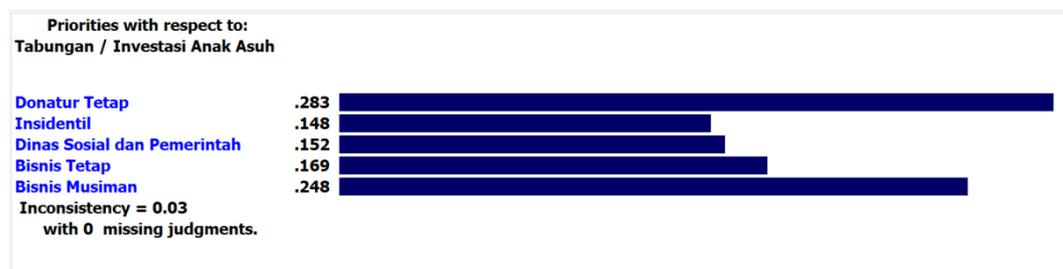


Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.15
The alternative priority of orphanages's saving/investment

Figure 5.15 shows the results of alternative priority data processing for orphanages's saving/investment criteria is social service and government. Social service and government occupy top priority with a value of 0.280 following by seasonal business with a value of 0.232 in the second position. The following priority is incidental with a value of 0.170. The fourth is permanent donor with a value of 0.160 and the last is permanent business with a value of 0.158. The inconsistency ratio is 0.03 which means acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

8) Foster Children's Saving/Investment



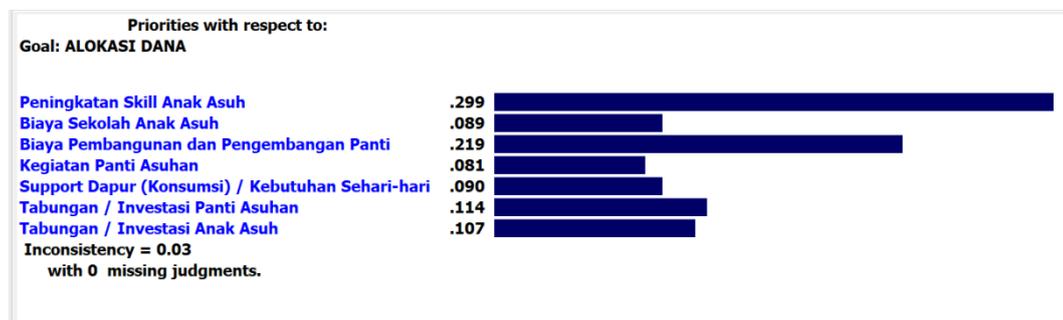
Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.16
The Alternative Priority of Foster Children's Saving/Investment

Figure 5.16 shows the results of the alternative priority data processing for foster children's saving/investment criteria. The results show that permanent donors are the top priority with a value of 0.283. The second position occupied by the seasonal business with a value of 0.248 and the third position is permanent business with a value of 0.169. The fourth position is social services and government with a value of 0.152. The last is incidental with a value of 0.148. The inconsistency ratio is 0.08 which means acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

c. **Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Ahmad Sudjari**

1) **Fund Allocation**



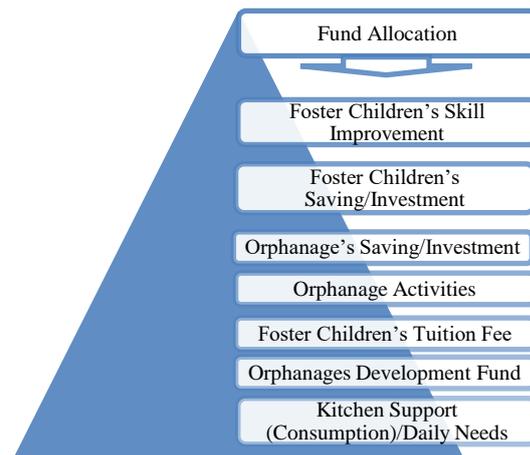
Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.17
The Priority Criteria of Fund Allocation

Figure 5.17 shows the results of alternative priority data processing for fund allocation criteria at the Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Ahmad Sudjari. The result shows that the foster children's skill improvement takes the top priority with a value of 0.209. The second position is occupied by foster children's saving/investment with the value of 0.172. The third position is orphanage's saving/investment 0.163. The following position is the orphanage activities with the value of 0.138 and

the fifth is the foster children’s tuition fee with a value of 0.129. The next is orphanages development fund with the value of 0.129. The lasts is kitchen support (consumption)/daily needs with a value of 0.061. The inconsistency ratio is 0.08 which means acceptable.

Table 5.3
The Hierarchy of Fund Allocation Priority



Source: preliminary research processed.

2) Foster children’s skill improvement



Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.18
The Alternative Priority of Foster Children’s Skill Improvement

Figure 5.18 shows the results of alternative priority data processing for foster children’s skills improvement criteria. The results show that the permanent donor is the top priority with a value of 0.256. The second is occupied by permanent business with a value of 0.236 and followed by the

the seasonal business with a value of 0.215. The fourth position is social service and government with a value of 0.147. The last is incidental with a value of 0.145. Inconsistency ratios show a result of 0.08 which means acceptable result because of less than equal to 0.10.

3) Foster Children's Tuition Fee

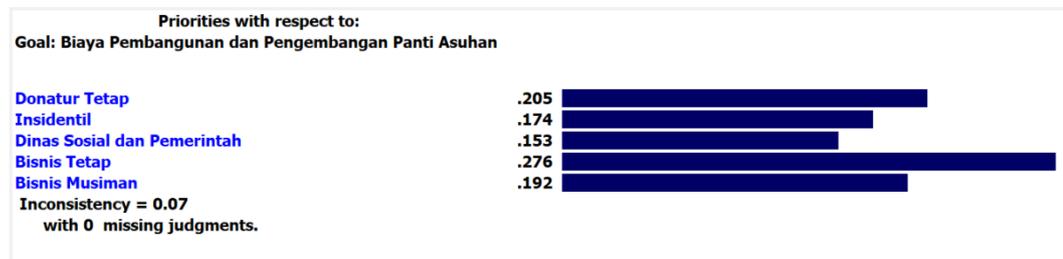


Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.19
The Alternative Priority of Foster Children's Tuition Fee

Figure 5.19 shows the alternative priority for foster children's tuition fee criteria. The result shows that permanent business is the top priority with a value of 0.252 then followed by permanent donor in the second position with a value of 0.248. The third is seasonal business with a value of 0.224. The fourth position is social service and government with a value of 0.144. The fifth is incidental with value 0,133. Based on the result, the most prior criteria is permanent business. Oppositely, incidental is not too priority in foster children's tuition fee criteria. The inconsistency ratio is 0.04 which means acceptable result because of less than equal to 0.10.

4) Orphanages Development Fund

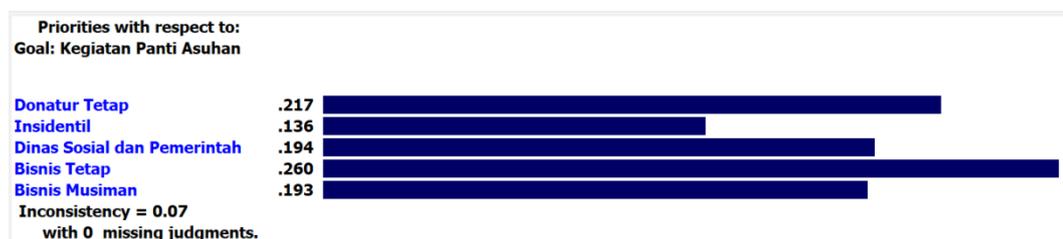


Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.20
The Alternative Priority of Orphanages Fvelopment Fund

Figure 5.20 shows the results of alternative priority data processing for orphanages development fund criteria. The results show that permanent business is the top priority with a value of 0.276. The second position is occupied by permanent donors with a value of 0.205. The following position is seasonal business is 0.192. The next is occupied by incidental with a value of 0.174. The last priority is social services and government with a value of 0.153. The inconsistency ratio is 0.07 which means acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

5) Orphanages Activities

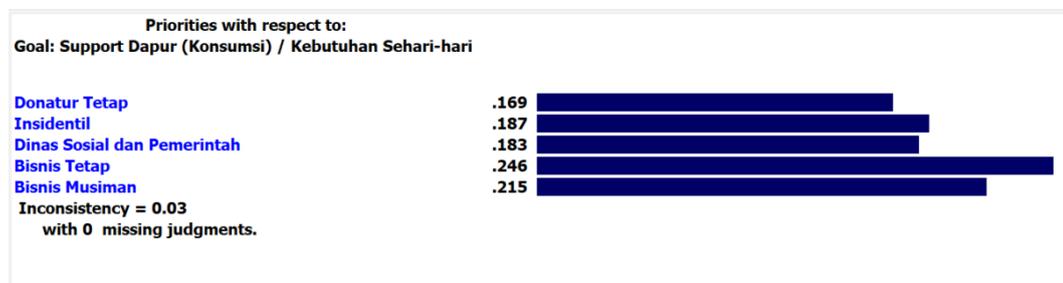


Source: AHP output, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.21
The Alternative Priority of Orphanages Activies

Figure 5.21 shows the result of alternate priority data processing for orphanage activities criteria. The result shows that the first position is permanent business with a value of 0.260. The second is permanent donor with a value of 0.217 then followed by social service and government criteria with a value of 0.194. The fourth position is occupied by a seasonal business with a value of 0.193. The last is incidental with a value of 0.136. The inconsistency ratio of this data processing is 0.07 less than equal to 0.10 which means acceptable.

6) Kitchen Support(Consumption)/Daily Needs



Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.22

The Alternative Priority of Kitchen Support (Consumption)/Daily Needs

Figure 5.22 shows the result of alternative priority data for kitchen support (Consumption) daily needs criteria. Permanent business is the top priority with a value of 0.246. The second position is seasonal business with a value of 0.215. Then the third position is occupied by incidental with a value of 0.187 and followed by social services and government in the next position with a value of 0.183. The last position is a permanent donor with a value of 0.169. The inconsistency ratio is 0.03 which indicates that the result is acceptable.

7) Orphanages's Saving/Investment



Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.23
The Alternative Priority of Orphanages's Saving/Investment

Figure 5.23 show the results of alternative priority for orphanage savings/investment. The result is permanent business remains the first position with a value of 0.277 followed by social service and government in the second position with the value of 0.203. The third position is occupied by a permanent donor with a value of 0.200 and followed by seasonal business with a value of 0.188. The last position is incidental with a value of 0.132. The inconsistency ratio is 0.05 indicates that the result is acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10

8) Foster Children's Saving/Investment



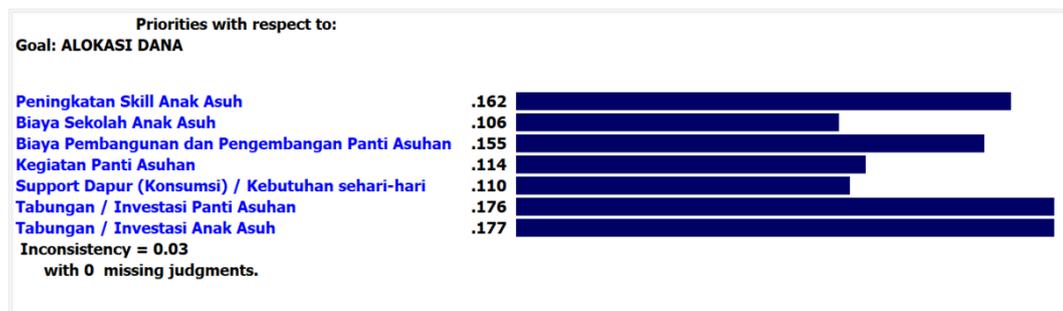
Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.24
The alternative priority of foster children's saving/investment

Figure 5.24 shows the results of alternative priority data processing for foster children saving / investing criteria. The results show that permanent is the first position with a value of 0.293. The second position is social service and government agencies with the value of 0.231. Then the third position is occupied by incidental with a value of 0.171 and followed by seasonal business with a value of 0.162. Then the last position is a permanent donor with a value of 0.141. The inconsistency ratio of 0.06 indicates that the results acceptable because of less than 0.10.

d. LKSA Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Nanggulan

1) Fund Allocation



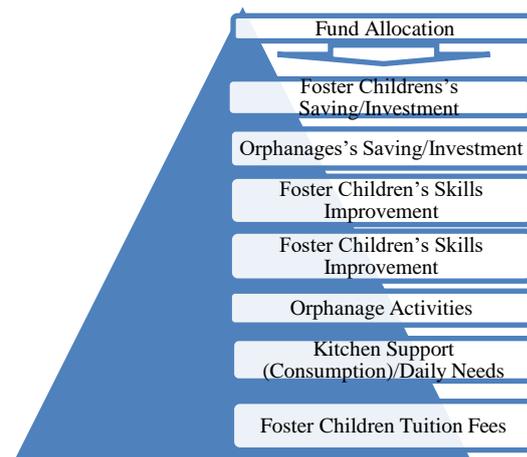
Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.25
The Alternative Priority of Fund Allocation

Figure 5.25 shows the results of priority data processing for fund allocation criteria in LKSA Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Nanggulan. The result shows that the foster childrens's saving/investment occupies the main priority with the value of 0.177. The second position is occupied by the orphanages's saving/investment with a value of 0.176. The third position is foster children's skills improvement with a value of 0.162. The fourth position is orphanage cost development with a value of 0.155. The

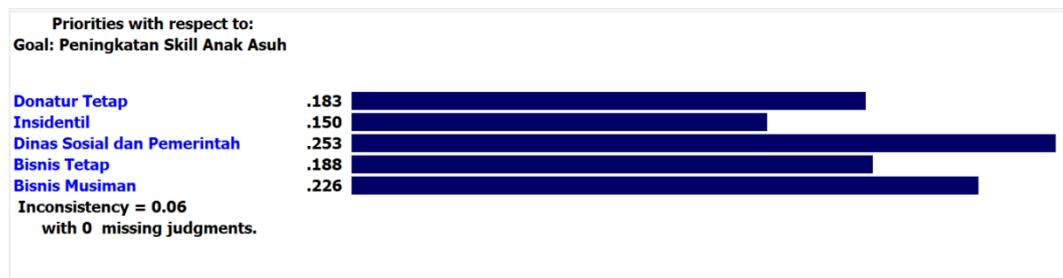
fifth is the orphanage activities with a value of 0.114. The next is kitchen support (consumption)/daily needs with a value of 0.110 and foster children tuition fees with a value of 0.108. The inconsistency ratio is 0.03 which means acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

Table 5.4
The Hierarchy of Fund Allocation Priority



Source: preliminary research processed

2) Foster Children's Skill Improvement



Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.26
The Alternative Priority of Foster Children's Skill Improvement

Figure 5.26 shows the results of alternative priority data processing for foster children's skills improvement criteria. The result shows that social services and government is the top priority with a value of 0.253 followed by a seasonal business with a value of 0.236. The third position

is permanent business with a value of 0.188. The fourth position is permanent donors with a value of 0.183. The last is the incidental with a value of 0.150. The inconsistency ratio is 0.08 which means acceptable results because of less than equal to 0.10

3) Foster Children's Tuition Fee

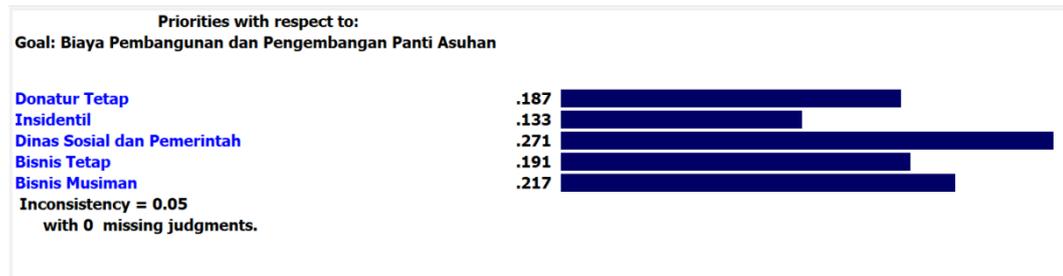


Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.27
The Alternative Priority of Foster Children's Tuition Fee

Figure 5.27 shows the alternative priority for foster children's tuition fee criteria. The result shows that permanent business occupies the top priority with a value of 0.233. The second position is occupied by permanent donors with a percentage of 0.226. The third and fourth positions are a seasonal business and incidental. Both of them got the same value of 0.192. The last position is social services and government with a value of 0.157. Based on the result, the most prior criteria is permanent business. Oppositely, the last is social service and government not too priority in foster children's tuition fee criteria. The inconsistency ratio is of 0.09 which means acceptable result because of less than equal to 0.10.

4) Orphanages Development Fund

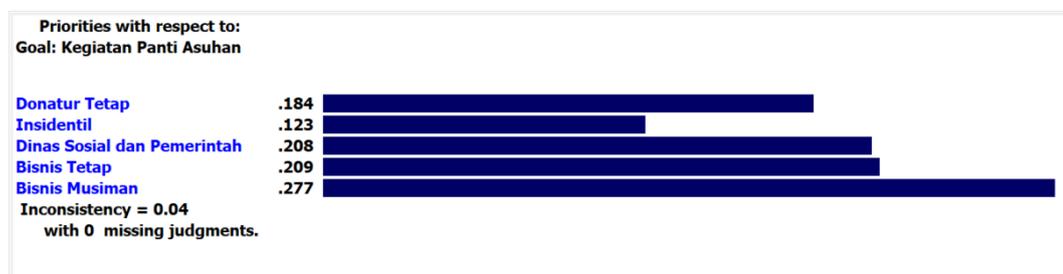


Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.28
The alternative priority of orphanages development fund

Figure 5.28 shows the results of alternative priority data processing for orphanages development fund. The result shows that the social service and government is the main priority with a value of 0.271. The second position is occupied by the seasonal business with a value of 0.217. The third position is permanent business with a value of 0.191. The fourth is occupied by a permanent donor with a value of 0.187. The last priority is incidental with a value of 0.133. The inconsistency ratio is 0.05 which means acceptable result because of less than equal to 0.10.

5) Orphanages Activities

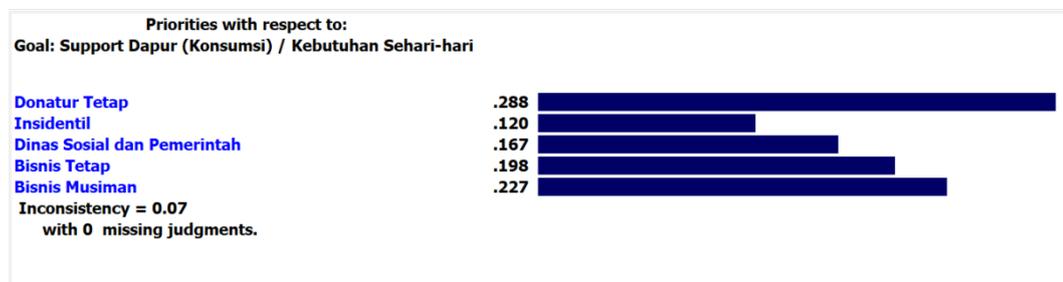


Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.29
The alternative priority of orphanages activities

Figure 5.29 shows the results of alternative priority data processing for orphanage activities criteria. The first priority is the seasonal business with a value of 0.277 followed by permanent business with a value of 0.209. The third position is occupied by social service and government with a value of 0.208. The fourth priority is occupied by a permanent donor with a value of 0.184 and incidental gets the last position with a value of 0.123. The inconsistency ratio is 0.04 which means acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

6) Kitchen Support (Consumption)/Daily Needs



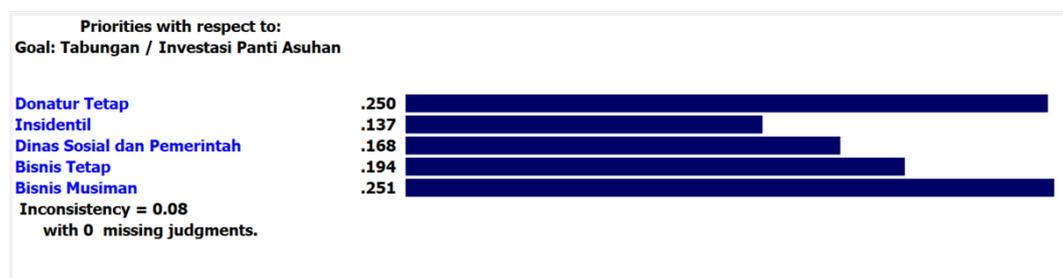
Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.30
The Alternative Priority of Kitchen Support (Consumption)/Daily Needs

Figure 5.30 shows the results of the Hierarchy Process Analysis method with the expert choice analysis tool 11 on alternative priority data for kitchen support criteria (Consumption)/daily needs. The result shows that permanent donor is the top priority with the value of 0.288. Then the second is seasonal business with the value of 0.277. The third is permanent business with a value of 0.198 and followed by social services and government in the next position with a value of 0.167. The last one is

incidental with a value of 0.120. The inconsistency ratio is 0.07 indicate that the result is acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

7) Orphanage's Saving/Investment



Source: AHP output, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.31
The Alternative Priority Of Orphanages's Saving/Investment

Figure 5.31 shows the results alternative priority data processing for orphanage's saving/investment. The results show that the first priority is seasonal business with a value of 0.251 followed by permanent donor with the value of 0.250. Then the third is occupied by permanent business with a value of 0.194. The fourth is social services and government with a value of 0.168. The last position is incidental with a value of 0.137. The inconsistency ratio is 0.08 indicates that the result is acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

8) Foster Children's Saving/Investment



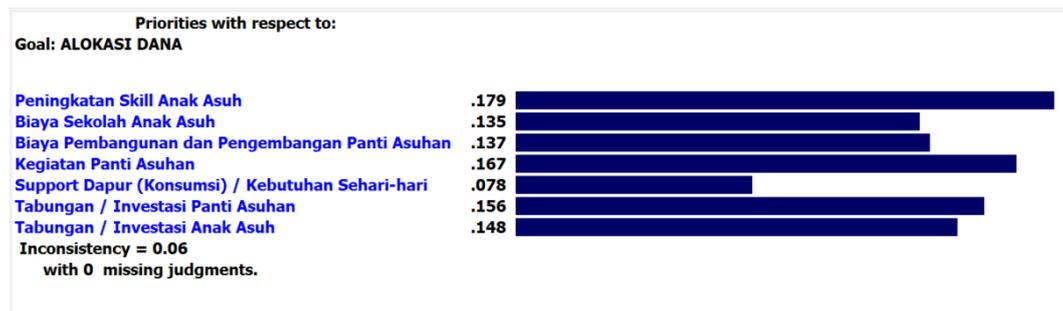
Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.32
The alternative priority of foster children's saving/investment

Figure 5.32 shows the results of alternative priority for foster children's saving/investment criteria. The results show that the seasonal business is positioned the first priority with a value of 0.268. The second position is permanent business with a value of 0.209. The third is occupied by social services and government with a value of 0.177. The following position is permanent donors with a value of 0.174. The last position is incidental with a value of 0.172. The inconsistency ratio is 0.01 indicates that the results are acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

e. **Panti Asuhan Yatim Dhu'afa Muhammadiyah Putri Prambanan**

1) **Fund Allocation**



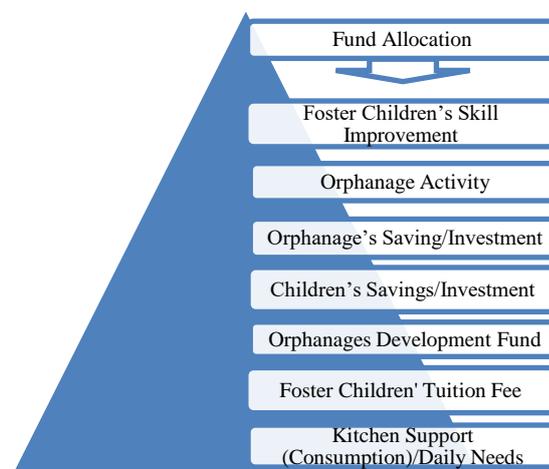
Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.33
The criteria priority of fund allocation

Figure 5.33 shows the results of alternative priority for fund allocation criteria at Panti Asuhan Yatim Dhua'afa Putri Muhammadiyah Prambanan. The result shows that the foster children's skill improvement is the main priority with the value of 0.179. The second priority is the orphanage activity with the value of 0.167. The third priority is occupied by orphanage's saving/investment with a value of 0.156 and followed by

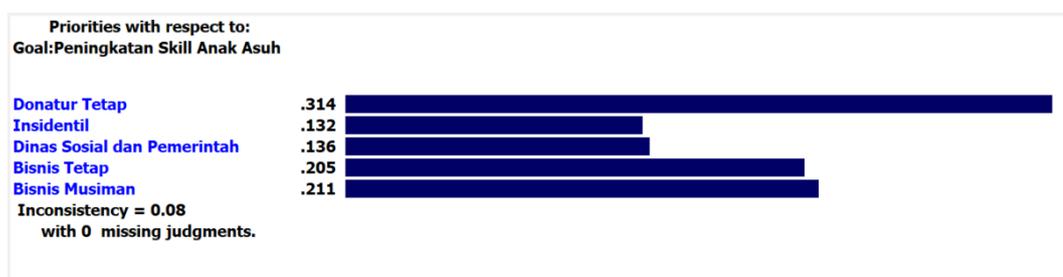
foster children’s savings/investment with a value of 0.148. The next priority is the orphanages development fund with a value of 0.137. Furthermore, the sixth priority is the foster children' tuition fee with a value of 0, 135. The last priority is kitchen support (consumption)/daily needs with a value of 0.078. The inconsistency ratio is 0.06 which means acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

Table 5.5
The Hierarchy of Fund Allocation Priority



Source: preliminary research processed

2) Foster Children’s Skill Improvement

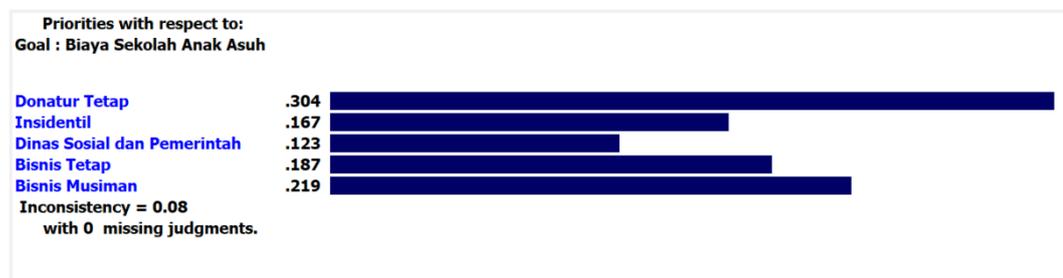


Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.34
The Alternative Priority of Foster Children’s Skill Improvement

Figure 5.34 shows the results of alternative priority for foster children's skills improvement criteria. The results show that the permanent donor is the first priority with a value of 0.314. The second position is seasonal business with the value of 0.211. Then the third position is occupied by a permanent business with a value of 0.205 and followed by social services and government with a value of 0.136. The last position is incidental with a value of 0.132. The inconsistency ratio is 0.08 which means acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

3) Foster Children's Tuition Fee



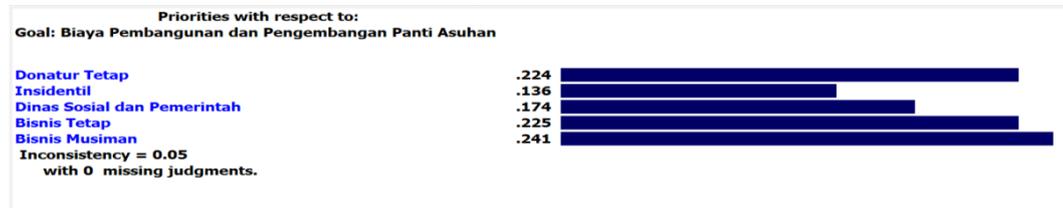
Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.35
The Alternative Priority of Foster Children's Tuition Fee

Figure 5.35 shows the results of alternative priority data processing for foster children's tuition fee criteria. The results indicate that the permanent donor remains a top priority with a value of 0.304. The second position is occupied by a seasonal business with a value of 0.219. The third position is permanent business with a value of 0.187. The next position is occupied by incidental with a value of 0.167. The last priority is social services and government with a value of 0.123. The inconsistency

ratio is 0.08 which means acceptable result because of less than equal to 0.10.

4) Orphanages Development Fund

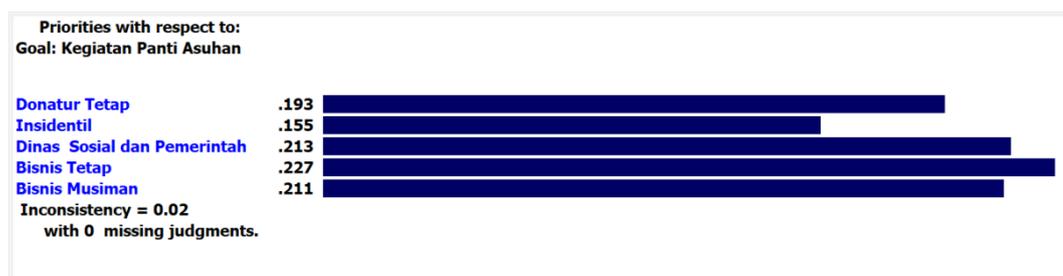


Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.36
The Alternative Priority of Orphanages Development Fund

Figure 5.36 shows the results of alternative priority data processing for orphanages development fund. The results show that seasonal business is the top priority with a value of 0.241. The second priority is permanent business with a value of 0.225. The third position is permanent donors with a value of 0.224. The next position is occupied by social services and government with a value of 0.174. The last priority is incidental with a value of 0.136. The inconsistency ratio is 0.05 which means acceptable results because of less than equal to 0.10.

5) Orphanages Activities

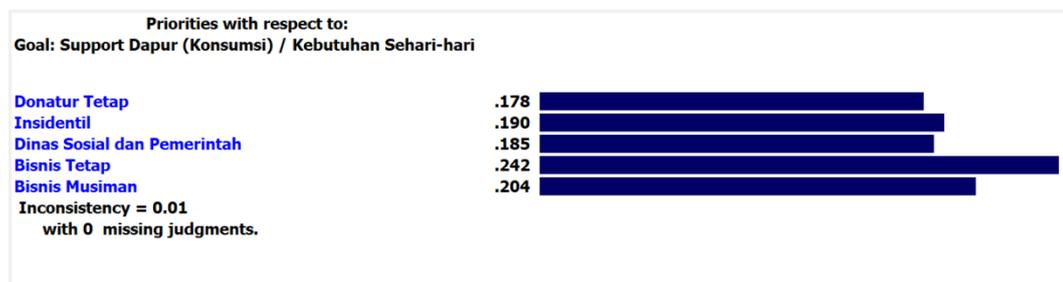


Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.37
The Alternative Criteria of Orphanages Activities

Figure 5.37 shows the results of alternative priority data for the orphanage activities criteria. The result shows that the permanent business remains as the main priority with the value of 0.227 followed by social service and government with the value of 0.213. The third position is occupied by seasonal business with a value of 0.211. The following priority is permanent donor with a value of 0.193. The last priority is incidental with a value of 0.155. The inconsistency ratio is 0.02 indicates that the result is acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

6) Kitchen Support (Consumption)/Daily Needs



Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.38

The Alternative Criteria of Kitchen Support (Consumption)/Daily Needs

Figure 5.38 shows the results of alternative priority data for kitchen support (Consumption)/daily needs criteria. The result indicates that the permanent business remains the first priority with a value of 0.242 then followed by seasonal business with the value of 0.204. The third position is occupied by incidental with a value of 0.190 and followed by social service and government with a value of 0.185. The last position is a permanent donor with a value of 0.178. The inconsistency ratio is 0.01 indicates that the result is acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

7) Orphanages's Saving/Investment

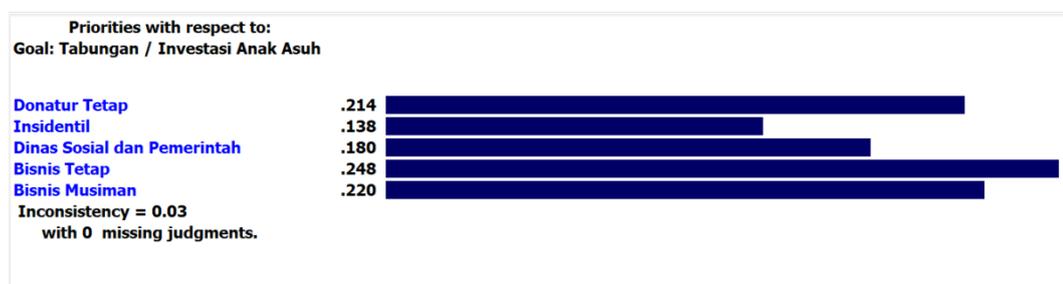


Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.39
The Alternative Priority of Orphanages's Saving/Investment

Figure 5.39 shows the results of alternative priority data for of orphanage's savings/investment criteria. The result shows that permanent business as a top priority with a value of 0.255. The second priority is social agencies and government with the value 0.221. Then the third priority occupied by a seasonal business with a value of 0.194 and followed by permanent donor with a value of 0.187. The last priority is incidental with a value of 0.143. The inconsistency ratio is 0.01 indicates that the result is acceptable because less than 0.10.

8) Foster Children's Saving/Investment



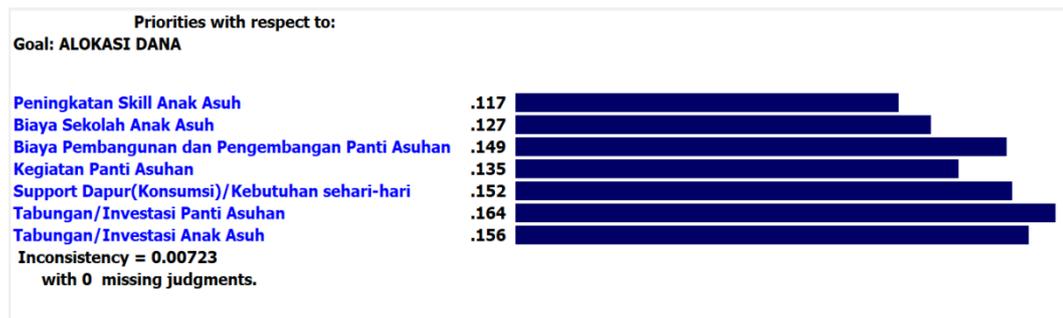
Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.40
The alternative priority of foster children's saving/investment

Figure 5.40 shows the results of alternative priority data for the foster children's saving/investment criteria. The result shows that permanent business as the top priority with a value of 0.248. The second priority is the seasonal business with the value of 0.220. The third priority is occupied by a permanent donor with a value of 0.214 and followed by social service and government with a value of 0.180. The last priority is incidental with a value of 0.138. The inconsistency ratio is 0.03 indicates that the result is acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

f. Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Seyegan

1) Fund Allocation



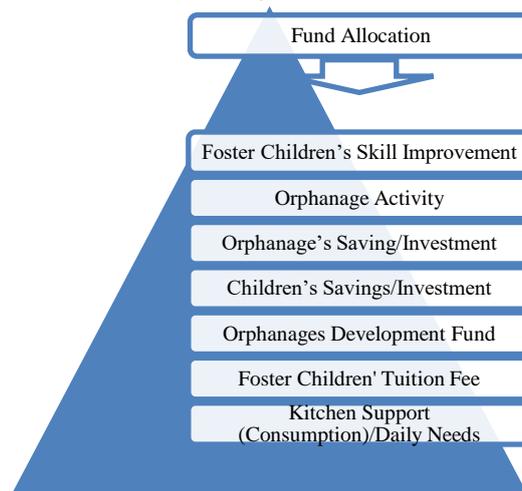
Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.41
The Criteria Priority of Fund Allocation

Figure 5.41 shows the results of criteria priority for fund allocation at Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Seyegan. The result shows that the orphanage's saving/investment is the main priority with the value of 0.164. The second priority is the foster children's saving/investment with the value of 0.156. The third priority is kitchen support (consumption)/daily needs with a value of 0.152 and followed by orphanages development fund

with a value of 0.149. The next priority is the orphanages activity with a value of 0.135. The sixth priority is the foster children' tuition fee with a value of 0, 127. The last priority is foster children’s skill improvement with a value of 0.117. The inconsistency ratio is 0.00723 which means acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

Table 5.6
The Hierarchy of Fund Allocation Priority



Source: preliminary research processed

2) Foster Children’s Skill Improvement



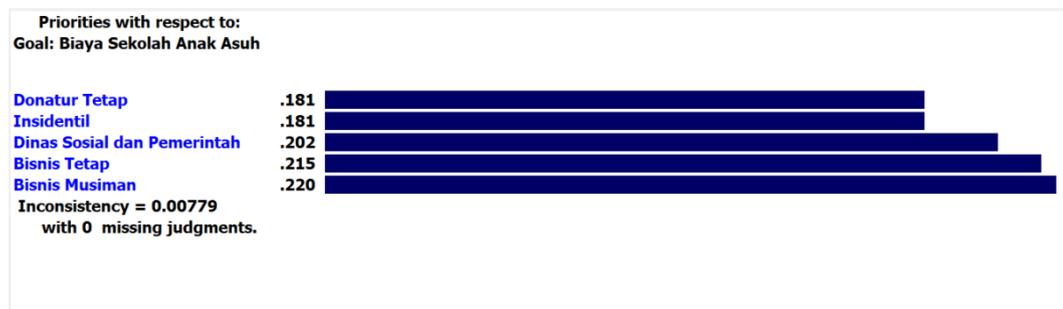
Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.42
The Alternative Priority of Foster Children’s Skill Improvement

Figure 5.42 shows the results of alternative priority for foster children's skills improvement criteria. The results show that the permanent

business is the first priority with a value of 0.258. The second priority is social service and government with the value of 0.197. Then the third position is occupied by a seasonal business with a value of 0.193 and followed by incidental with a value of 0.180. The last position is permanent donoro with a value of 0.172. The inconsistency ratio is 0.02 which means acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

3) Foster Children's Tuition Fee

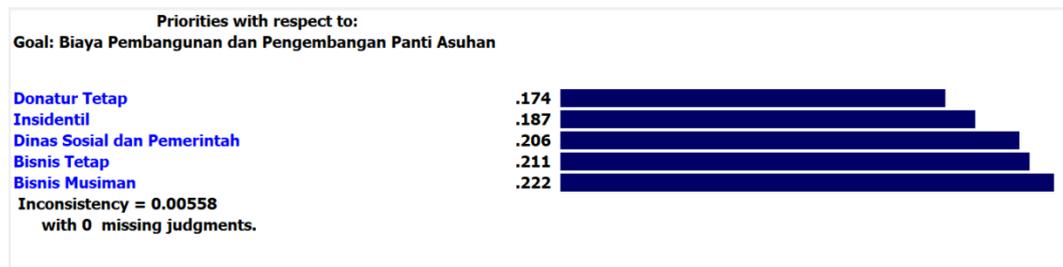


Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.43
The Alternative Priority of Foster Children's Tuition Fee

Figure 5.43 shows the results of alternative priority data processing for foster children's tuition fee criteria. The results indicate that the seasonal business remains a top priority with a value of 0.220. The second position is occupied by a permanent business with a value of 0.215. The third position is social service and government with a value of 0.187. The next position is occupied by incidental with a value of 0.181. The last priority is permanent donor with a value of 0.181. The inconsistency ratio is 0.00779 which means acceptable result because of less than equal to 0.10.

4) Orphanages Development Fund



Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.44
The Alternative Criteria of Orphanages Development Fund

Figure 5.44 shows the results of alternative priority data processing for orphanages development fund. The results show that seasonal business is the top priority with a value of 0.222. The second priority is permanent business with a value of 0.211. The third priority is social services and government with a value of 0.206. The next priority is occupied by incidental with a value of 0.187. The last priority is permanent donor with a value of 0.174. The inconsistency ratio is 0.00558 which means acceptable results because of less than equal to 0.10.

5) Orphanages Activities

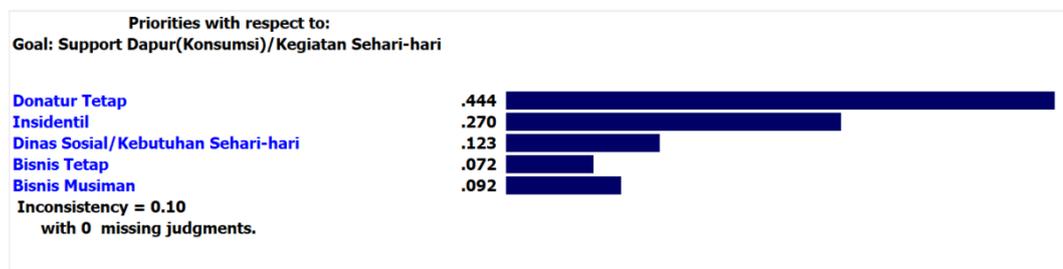


Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.45
The Alternative Priority of Orphanages Activities

Figure 5.45 shows the results of alternative priority data for the orphanage activities criteria. The result shows that the seasonal business remains as the main priority with the value of 0.207 followed by social service and government with the value of 0.213. The third position is occupied by permanent business with a value of 0.204. The following priority is permanent donor with a value of 0.183. The last priority is incidental with a value of 0.181. The inconsistency ratio is 0.00482 indicates that the result is acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

6) Kitchen Support(Consumption)/Daily Needs

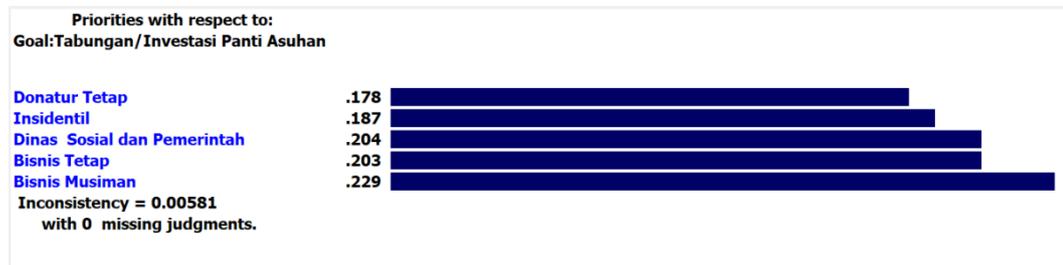


Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.46
The Alternative Priority of Kitchen Support (Consumption)/Daily Needs

Figure 5.46 shows the results of alternative priority data for kitchen support (Consumption)/daily needs criteria. The result indicates that the permanent business remains the first priority with a value of 0.242 then followed by seasonal business with the value of 0.204. The third position is occupied by incidental with a value of 0.190 and followed by social service and government with a value of 0.185. The last position is a permanent donor with a value of 0.178. The inconsistency ratio is 0.01 indicates that the result is acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

7) Orphanages' Saving/Investment



Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.47
The Alternative Priority of Orphanage's Saving/Investment

Figure 5.47 shows the results of alternative priority data for of orphanage's savings/investment criteria. The result shows that seasonal business as a top priority with a value of 0.229. The second priority is social agencies and government with the value 0.204. Then the third priority occupied by a permanent business with a value of 0.203 and followed by incidental with a value of 0.187. The last priority is permanent donor with a value of 0.178. The inconsistency ratio is 0.00581 indicates that the result is acceptable because less than 0.10.

8) Foster Children's Saving/Investment



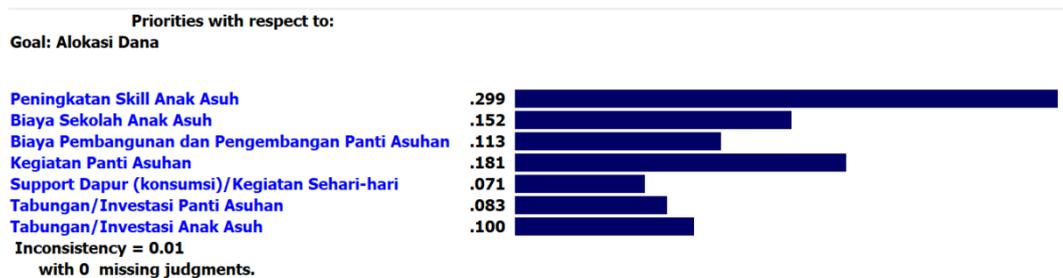
Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.48
The Alternative Priority of Foster Children's Saving/Investment

Figure 5.48 shows the results of alternative priority data for the foster children's saving/investment criteria. The result shows that seasonal business as the top priority with a value of 0.225. The second priority is the permanent business with the value of 0.204. The third priority is occupied by incidental with a value of 0.189 and followed by social service and government with a value of 0.189. The last priority is permanent donor with a value of 0.181. The inconsistency ratio is 0.00357 indicates that the result is acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

a. Panti Asuhan Yatim Putri Aisyiyah

1. Fund Allocation



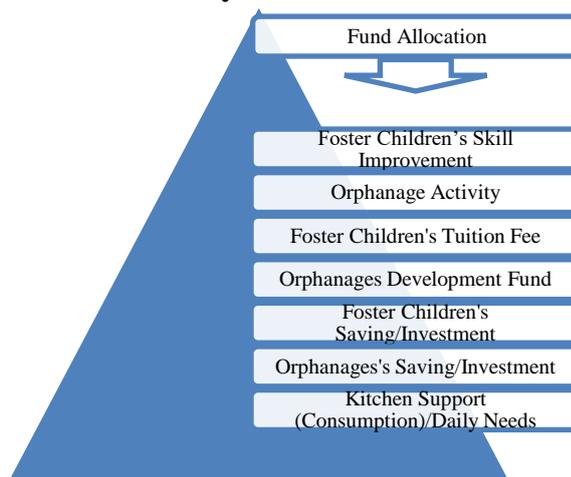
Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.49
The criteria priority of fund allocation

Figure 5.49 shows the results of criteria priority for fund allocation at Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Seyegan. The result shows that the foster children's skill improvement is the main priority with the value of 0.299. The second priority is the orphanages activities with the value of 0.181. The third priority is foster children's tuition fee with a value of 0.152 and followed by orphanages development fund with a value of 0.113. The next

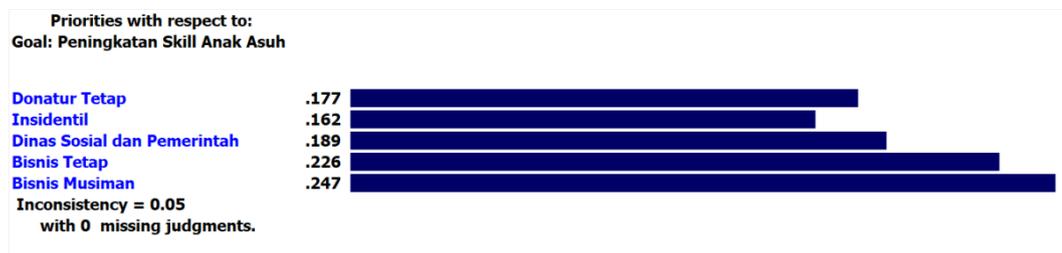
priority is the foster children’s sving/investment with a value of 0.100. The sixth priority is the orphanages’s saving/investment with a value of 0, 083. The last priority is foster kitchen’s support (consumtion)/daily needs with a value of 0.171. The inconsistency ratio is 0.01 which means acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

Table 5.7
The Hierarchy of Fund Allocation Priority



Source: preliminary research processed

2. Foster Children’s Skill Improvement



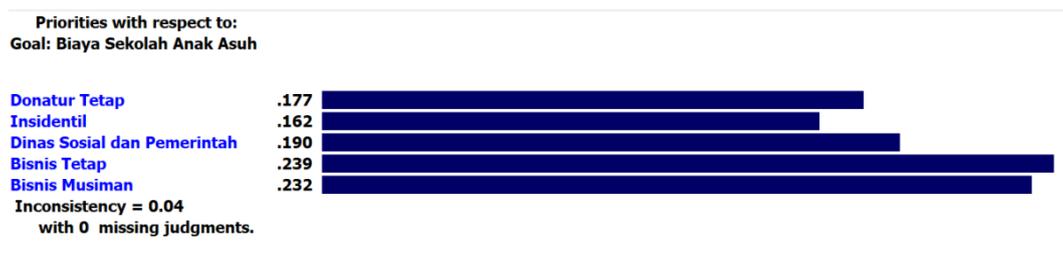
Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.50
The Alternative priority of Foster Children’s Skill Improvement

Figure 5.50 shows the results of alternative priority for foster children's skills improvement criteria. The results show that the seasonal business is the first priority with a value of 0.247. The second priority is

permanent business with the value of 0.226. Then the third position is occupied by a social service and government with a value of 0.189 and followed by permanent donor with a value of 0.177. The last position is incidental with a value of 0.162. The inconsistency ratio is 0.05 which means acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

3. Foster Children's Tuition Fee

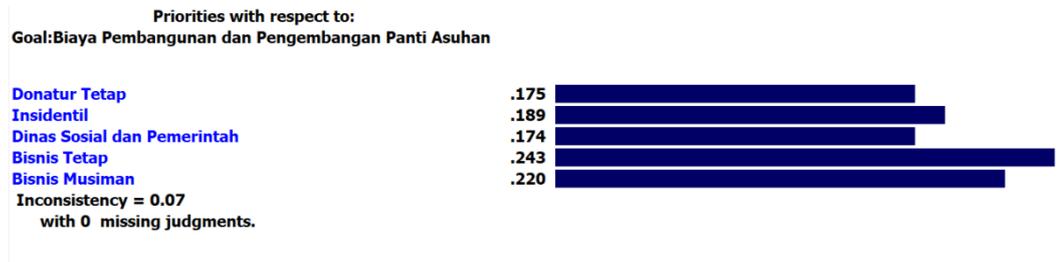


Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.51
The Alternative Priority of Foster Children's Tuition Fee

Figure 5.51 shows the results of alternative priority data processing for foster children's tuition fee criteria. The results indicate that the permanent business remains a top priority with a value of 0.239. The second position is occupied by a seasonal business with a value of 0.232. The third position is social service and government with a value of 0.190. The next position is occupied by permanent donor with a value of 0.177. The last priority is incidental with a value of 0.162. The inconsistency ratio is 0.04 which means acceptable result because of less than equal to 0.10.

4. Orphanages Development Fund

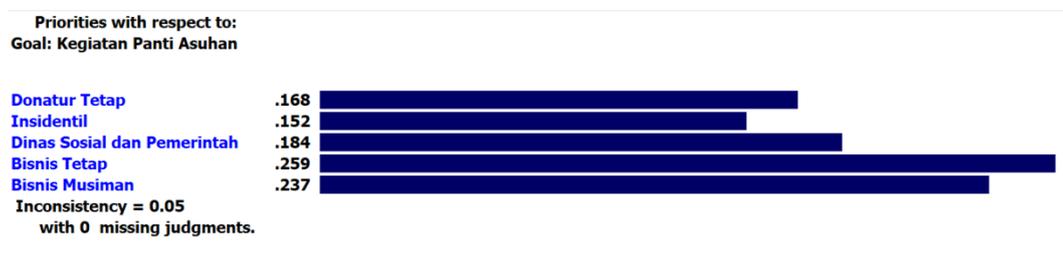


Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.52
The Alternative Priority of Orphanages Development Fund

Figure 5.52 shows the results of alternative priority data processing for orphanages development fund. The results show that permanent business is the top priority with a value of 0.243. The second priority is seasonal business with a value of 0.220. The third priority is incidental with a value of 0.189. The next priority is occupied by permanent donor with a value of 0.175. The last priority is social service and government with a value of 0.174. The inconsistency ratio is 0.07 which means acceptable results because of less than equal to 0.10.

5. Orphanages Activities



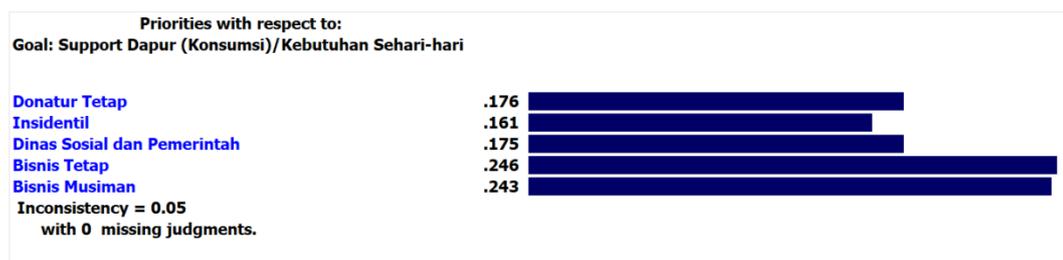
Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.53
The Alternative Priority of Orphanages Activities

Figure 5.53 shows the results of alternative priority data for the orphanage activities criteria. The result shows that the permanent business

remains as the main priority with the value of 0.259 followed by social seasonal business with the value of 0.237. The third position is occupied by social service and government with a value of 0.184. The following priority is permanent donor with a value of 0.168. The last priority is incidental with a value of 0.152. The inconsistency ratio is 0.05 indicates that the result is acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

6. Kitchen Support(Consumption)/Daily Needs



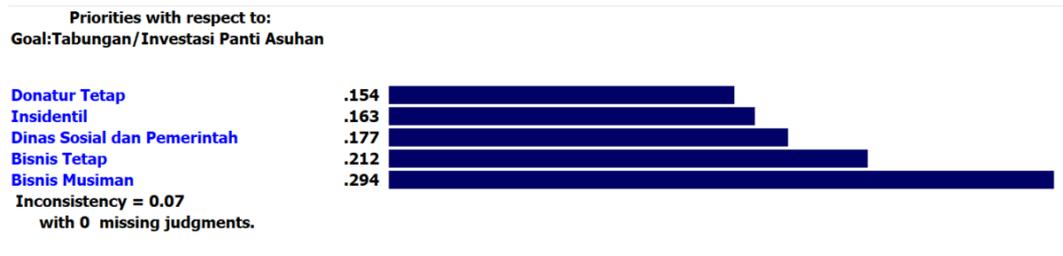
Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.54

The Alternative Priority of Kithcen Support (Consumption)/Daily Needs

Figure 5.54 shows the results of alternative priority data for kitchen support (Consumption)/daily needs criteria. The result indicates that the permanent business remains the first priority with a value of 0.246 then followed by seasonal business with the value of 0.243. The third position is occupied by permanent donor with a value of 0.176 and followed by social service and government with a value of 0.175. The last position is a incidental with a value of 0.161. The inconsistency ratio is 0.05 indicates that the result is acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

7. Orphanages's Saving/Investment



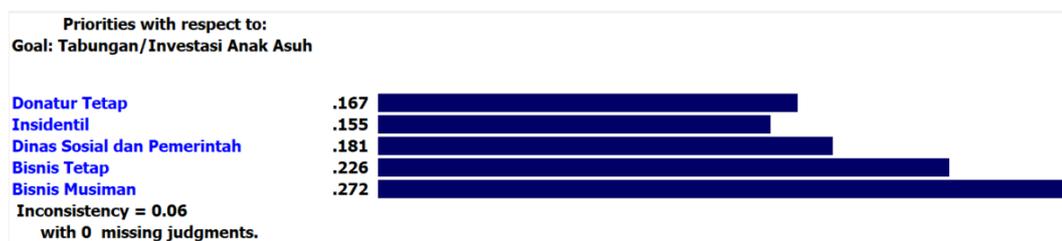
Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.55

The Alternative Priority of Orphanages Saving/Investmet

Figure 5.55 shows the results of alternative priority data for of orphanage's savings/investment criteria. The result shows that seasonal business as a top priority with a value of 0.294. The second priority is social permanent business with the value 0.212. Then the third priority occupied by a social service and government with a value of 0.177 and followed by incidental with a value of 0.163. The last priority is permanent donor with a value of 0.154. The inconsistency ratio is 0.07 indicates that the result is acceptable because less than 0.10.

8. Foster Children's Saving/Investment



Source: AHP output 2018, primary data processed.

FIGURE 5.56

The Alternative Priority of Foster Children's Saving/Investment

Figure 5.56 shows the results of alternative priority data for the foster children's saving/investment criteria. The result shows that seasonal

business as the top priority with a value of 0.272. The second priority is the permanent business with the value of 0.226. The third priority is occupied by social service and government with a value of 0.181 and followed by permanent donor with a value of 0.167. The last priority is incidental with a value of 0.155. The inconsistency ratio is 0.06 indicates that the result is acceptable because of less than equal to 0.10.

B. Discussion

1. Orphanages fund allocation priority

TABLE 5.8
Orphanages Fund Allocation Priority

NO	Orphanages	The Criteria Of Priority						
		foster children's skill improvement	foster children's tuituon fee	orphanages development fund	orphanages activities	kitchen support(consumption)/daily needs	orphanges's saving/investment	foster children's saving/investment
1	Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Wates	5	3	1	4	2	6	7
2	Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Tuksono	1	5	6	4	7	3	2
3	Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Nanggulan	3	7	4	5	6	2	1
4	Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Seyegan	7	6	4	5	3	1	2
5	Panti Asuhan Ahmad Sudjari	1	6	2	7	5	3	4
6	Panti Asuhan Yatim Putri Aisiyah	1	3	4	2	7	6	5
7	Panti Asuhan yatim Dhuafa Prambanan	1	6	5	2	7	3	4

Source: preliminary research processed.

Table 5.1 indicates that 4 of out 7 orphanages prioritized the use of funds to improve foster skills. Those orphanages are Panti Aushan Ahmad Sudjari, Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Tuksono, and Panti Asuhan Yatim Dhuafa Prambanan. It seems that the foster children's future is the main priority of some orphanages. The orphanage provides the foster children to go to school and all the tuition fee will be covered by the orphanage. What foster children to do are only learning and utilize the opportunity. Orphanages also focus on foster children's skill improvement so that they can be better prepared when they no longer occupy an orphanage. The focus of the orphanage in foster children's skill improvement is supported by donor. Fund allocation for foster children's skill improvement is the most priority in some orphanages, even compared to foster children's tuition fee. The reasoning why orphanage prioritizes the foster children's skill improvement is delivered by KI^{1st}, here is the following statement:

“Q: sebenarnya seberapa penting sih penigkatan skill anak asuh itu?”

“A: Kalau menurut kami, itu penting untuk anak sendiri. Kalau sudah selesai sekolah dengan ilmu yang dia punya bisa jadi mandiri”.(KI^{1st}, July 2018).

Different things happen at the orphanage muhammadiyah Wates, this orphanage allocates funds for orphanage development as its main priority. Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Wates builds several building such as the construction of a multipurpose building that can be used for wedding, thanksgiving, meetings, and others. The donor advices the

orphanage to build multipurpose building in order to get additional fund for fulfilling its daily needs. The construction is expected to begin in 2015 and be inaugurated in early 2017.

”Sehingga misalkan dari gedung ini juga, gedung ini kan baru selesai kemaren diresmikan akhir 2017 bulan desember. Baru sekitar itu resmi dipakai, secara ini karena baru selesai itu waktu dan itu mulai dirintis kalau engga salah 2015 kalau bukan 2014. Nah itu mulai dirintis, dibangun sedemikian rupa dan itu masukan dari para donatur ke kita. Sehingga panti bisa berkembang dan sebagainya”. (KI^{4th}, May 2018)

Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Wates is also undertaking renovations of female dormitories this year. It is expected to be completed by the end of the year. This is the reasoning why Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Wates allocates more funds for orphanage development as stated by Mr.Fajar in an interview few months ago:

“Seperti halnya misalkan apa namanya rehabilitasi gedung asrama putri ini, itu kan dilihat dari situasi keuangan juga. “mencukupikah? Atau memungkinkan kah? Atau tidak?” seperti itu. ya alhamdulillah bisa dilihat kalau bisa jadi seperti itu Alhamdulillah keuangan panti mencukupi. Kalau kebutuhan apa namanya dari segi fisik dan sebagainya Alhamdulillah semua anak terpenuhi”. (KI^{4th}, May 2018).

2. Orphanages fund resources priority

TABLE 5.9
Orphanages Fund resources priority

NO	Orphanages	Foster children's skill improvement					Foster childrens' tuition fee					Orphanages development fund					Orphanages activity					Kitchen support(consumption)/daily needs					Orphanages's saving/investment					Foster children's saving/investment				
		P D	I	S S G	P B	S B	P D	I	S S G	P B	S B	P D	I	S S G	P B	S B	P D	I	S S G	P B	S B	P D	I	S S G	P B	S B	P D	I	S S G	P B	S B					
1	Panti Auhan Muhammadiyah wates	1	2	3	4	5	1	3	2	5	4	2	1	3	4	5	1	3	2	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	3	2	1	4	5	3	2	1	4	5
2	Panti Auhan Muhammadiyah Nanggulan	4	5	1	3	2	2	3	5	1	4	3	5	1	4	2	4	5	3	2	1	1	5	4	3	2	2	5	4	3	1	4	5	3	2	1
3	Panti Auhan Muhammadiyah Tuksono	1	4	5	3	2	2	5	4	3	1	1	5	4	3	2	2	5	4	1	3	5	2	4	3	1	5	3	1	4	2	1	5	4	3	2
4	Panti Auhan Muhammadiyah Seyegan	5	4	2	1	3	5	4	3	2	1	5	4	3	2	1	4	5	2	3	1	1	2	3	5	4	5	4	2	3	1	5	3	4	2	1
5	Panti Auhan Yatim Dhuafa Prambanan	1	5	4	3	2	1	4	5	3	2	3	5	4	2	1	4	5	2	1	3	5	3	4	1	2	4	5	2	1	3	3	5	4	1	2
6	Panti Auhana Ahmad Sudjari	1	5	4	2	3	2	5	4	1	3	2	4	5	1	3	2	5	3	1	4	2	3	4	1	2	2	5	3	1	4	5	2	3	1	4
7	Panti Auhan Yatim Putri Aisiyah	4	5	3	2	1	4	5	3	1	2	4	3	5	1	2	4	5	3	1	2	3	5	4	1	2	5	4	3	2	1	4	5	3	2	1

Source: preliminary research data, processed.

Note: BT (Permanent Business), I (Insidental donor), SSG (Social service and government), PD (Permanent donor), and SB (Seasonal business).

Sources of funds became one of the important factors in the development of orphanages. Sources of funds can be from anyone and any party who has good intentions to help the orphanage in providing a decent life to foster children, at least to provide for all the needs of foster children even though it is not yet feasible. Funds obtained can be sourced from permanent or incidental donors. Not only that, the role of social services and the government is also very much needed in providing financial assistance to orphanages. Orphanages that already have a business, whether permanent or seasonal, it will be a source of funds that can be expected every day.

The table above shows that every criterion or program carried out by an orphanage has a more dominant source of funds. The criteria for foster children's skill improvement are mostly funded from the permanent donor such as Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Prambanan, Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Tuksono, Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Wates, and Panti Asuhan Ahmad Sudjari orphanage. Permanent donors are still more dominant in funding the foster children's skill improvement because almost all orphanages or Child Welfare Institutions (LKSA) get funding from permanent donors. Although the reality is not only from permanent donors, but also there are funds obtained from incidental donors.

Foster children's tuition fee in Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Wates and Panti Asuhan Yatim Dhuafa Muhammadiyah Prambanan obtain

funds mostly from permanent donor. Sometimes donors give mandate to the orphanages on the use of funding term, as well as at Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Wates. On the other hand, Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Wates gets more dominant funds mostly from social services and the government for foster children's saving/investment. The social agencies mandates funds given specifically for foster children's saving and other activities such as tuition fees etc. This is as mention by the KI^{4th} in the following interview:

“ya dari dinas social, itu biasanya memberikan tabungan untuk anak ataupun yang lain”.(KI^{4th}, May 2018).

Regardless of the results of the data using the Analytical Hierarchy Process with the *Expert Choice II* tool, Panti Asuhan Muhamadiyah Tuksono gets funding from the social and government agencies. There is also a relief given by the school because both are under the umbrella of Muhammadiyah. Budget APBD from the local Kulon Progo government district gives a little help to alleviate the foster children's tuition fee. As stated by Mr. Jarsono who serve as secretary that the source of funds for foster children's tuition fee is obtained from the social services and government. Here's his exposure:

“kemudian dari pemerintah kementerian social biasanya untuk biaya sekolah, keperluan sekolah. Nah tu biaya sekolahnya disupport dari kementerian social. Ya meskipun kalau kita itung engga cukup, ya engga cukup. Itu 1 juta per-tahun, per-anak gitu. Mislakan untuk harian aja engga cukup biaya sekolah sekarang. Kalau negri sih sekarang SD, SMP tetep gratis tapi SMA bayar. Karena kita juga kebanyakan anaknya skeolah di muhammadiyah,

swasta bayar gitu kan. meskipun kita karena sama-sama seorganisasi muhammadiyah kita minta keringanan juga dapat, ada keringanan dari pemda, terus dari provinsi, APBD gubernur pernah ada itu khusus anak luar kita pernah dapat 100 anak. Nah dari lembaganya dapat misalkan 1 juta yaitu untuk anak 900, untuk yang 100 untuk operasional lembaga gitu ada”.(KI^{1st}, May 2018).

As for orphanages development fund, Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Tuksono get more dominant funds derived mostly from permanent donors and permanent businesses they have. The long journey in the orphanage development forced staff and administrators to work hard to raise funds. Especially the Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Tuksono had been destroyed by the earthquake that occurred several years ago, so the orphanage pioneers must start from scratch to build a new dorm. The efforts they undertake start by sending proposals for funds to agencies, governments, and individuals who have a high social life. By the determination and maximum hard work, finally they can rebuild Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Tuksono and still continue to build other facilities until today. To cover the considerable cost of development, Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Tuksono is assisted by the business they run since a few years ago. The businesses they run are cooperatives, LPG gas stations and refills of drinking water. The profits are used to cover the shortage of development costs and fulfill their daily needs. This was conveyed by the respondent (KI^{1st}) in an interview few months ago. Here's his exposure:

“jadi pelan-pelan kemudian ada dana terutama mungkin dibulan ramadhan ada jzakat beras dan sumbangan juga. Kalau beras kan misalkan dimakan anak kan gak habis, dan kalau misalkan dapat satu ton kan engga mungkin sebulan habis nah kita titipkan sebagian kita jual untuk pembangunan ini, pembangunan panti ini gitu ya. itu kemudian untuk asarama putra sampe sekarang masih berjalan pembangunannya belum selesi. Diatas itu salah satu donaturnya dari pemerintah juga ada, kemudian dari warga muhammadiyah juga ada person itu ya. kalau dari secara perysarikatan misalkan dari pusat, dari pdm, provinsi itu engga ada. Untuk pembangunan, kita misalkan ngajuin ke kemaren ke wakil DPRD kulon progo misalkan pak Amam itu Ir. Amam itu kita ngajukan mislakan dapat 500, disitu dapet ada”. (KI^{1st}, May 2018)

Here is the statement given by the respondent relates to the business they are running in:

“ya Alhamdulillah juga mulai sudah kita tanda tangan kontrak kalau engga slah sudah 3 tahun ini berarti 2015, 16, 17, 18 jalan ini ya. itu kita punya pangkalan LPG, pangkalan LPG 3 kg khusus itu ya. Ada air isi ulang ya tapi utamanya untuk anak, kalau ada lebih ada orang beli ya kita jual. Itu juga ada pemasukan ya mungkin sebulan engga banyak 100, 200. Diatas sekitar 100”.(KI^{1st}, May 2018).

Financing for consumption and the needs of orphanage become one of the primary needs that must be fulfilled. The level of urgency of high consumption needs forces the pant up care to always provide food for the foster children. Not infrequently orphanages require a large cost to meet their consumption needs. One reason is that large number of foster children who are living in the orphanage. Surely they should be given enough nutrition to maintain their health and endurance.

To meet the needs of high consumption is usually aided by donations from donors. Permanent or incidental donors are usually the biggest contributors to cover the cost of consumption. But there is also a

social agency that explicitly specifies the donations given only used for consumption or feeding. Suppose the Panti Asuhan Yatim Dhuafa Prambanan gets fund from the social department of the province D.I.Y specifically for consumption. As the following statement by respondent (KI^{3rd}):

“Tapi kalau dari donatur itu ada donatur tetap dan donatur tidak tetap. Kalau donatur tetap itu satu dari dinas social itu untuk bahan pemakanan.(KI^{3rd}, May 2108)

Figure 5.4 in the priority alternative of orphanage development fund is not accepted because of the inconsistency ratio more than equal to 0.10. There might be several reasons that make it happen. It could be caused by the misunderstanding of the respondent relate to the questions, the respondent is in hurry and etc. based on the clarification of the respondent, it happens because of misunderstanding how to fill the questioners.

One thing which makes the author interesting is PP Muhammadiyah do not give the donation anymore. It has been a long day since the existence of the orphanages. What PP Muhammadiyah does is only giving a waqf land to orphanage. After that, the orphanages should be independent and seeks the fund by itself. There is no donation from muhammadiyah in term of institution so far. But a lot of Muhammadiyah person who gives donation to the orphanages both money and other term. Besides, there is a donation from a university which donateS to the orphanages circularly such as UII, UMY, and UAD.

3. Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threat (SWOT)

a. Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Wates

1) The Internal Factor Analysis

Development of Panti Asuhan muhammadiyah Wates that have advanced enough can not be separated from the strength and weakness that gives a positive influence on the development of orphanage. The strength consists of the support from residents around the orphanage and warm welcome and graceful chest by existence of the orphanage. Then, the burning spirit of the orphanage caretakers in fostering and caring foster children although not all the officer get the honorarium. Even though the honor earned is still not appropriate when compared with the efforts they provide for orphanages. The number of managers whom quite a lot facilitate this orphanage is growing rapidly. This is in accordance with what is delivered by the respondent as follows:

“kalau dari masyarakat sih Alhamdulillah sudah tidak ini yah. Semua menerima dengan keberadaan panti ini dan bisa kita juga dari panti ketika ada kegiatan masyarakat kita usahakan untuk ikut bermaasyarakat kalau selama itu tidak ada aktivitas lain misalkan. Misalkan kerja bakti dalam lingkup masyarakat, kalau kita ada kesempatan kita juga ikut. Karena kita tidak bisa menutup kemungkinan a anak-anak harus pada saat itu harus kosong misalkan karena ada kegiatan dari sekolah dan lainnya.”(KI^{4th}, may 2018)

Weakness found in Panti Asuhan muhammadiyah Wates such as lack of training to improve the skills of foster children who

in initiation directly by the orphanage. What happens is that training is mostly initiated by outsiders such as campus and other agencies. The condition was never delivered by the respondent few months ago, here is his explanation:

“pelatihan, pelatihan dari biasanya kita dari kampus-kampus karena mesti biasanya itu mesti ada baik dari UNY ataupun kampus mana biasanya memberikan baksos dan motivasi demikina. Sehingga ketika kita ingin menjadwalkan itu karena melihat harus menyesuaikan dengan kegiatan anak-anak. Kegiatan anak disekolah dan sebagainya. Ada, Biasanya tiap tahun. Kita adakan kerjasama dengan yayasan darmais kuonprogo, itu biasanya diadakan pelatihan baik itu satu bulan atau beberapa hari dan sebagainya”. (KI^{4th}, may 2018)

2) The External Factor Analysis

In the empowerment of the orphanage, there is an opportunity and a threat. Opportunity consist of optimize the productive waqf by building a multipurpose building for rent. The multipurpose building is usually rented for weddings, anniversaries of Islamic holidays, orphanage activities and so on. Threat consists of difficulty in getting funds from the donors. This is supported by the exposure of respondent as follows:

“Kalau halangan-halangan yang lain saya kira hanya kepada ya usaha-usaha para pengurus karena mengumpulkan dana ya kita tidak serta merta ada, salah satunya gitu. Jadi dana itu sendiri terkadang kita pengurus itu ya beusaha kalau bisa dikata itu bermati-matian mencari dana, mencarikan donatur –donator baik yang tetap ataupun tidak tetap. Shingga misalkan dari gedung ini jga, gedung ini kan baru selesai kemaren diresmikan akhir 2017, bulan desember. Baru sekitar itu resmi dipakai secara ini karena baru selesi itu waktu, dan itu mulai dirintis kalau engga salah 2015 kalau bukan 2014. Nah itu

mulai dirintis, dibangun sedemikian rupa, dan itu masukan dari para donatur ke kita. Sehingga panti bisa berkembang dan sebagainya”.(KI^{4th}, may 2018)

Table 5.10
Matrix Swot on Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Wates

<p>Internal factor</p>	<p>Strength –S</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support from surrounding communities. 2. Accepted gracefully on the establishment of the orphanage 3. The burning spirit of the board. 4. The number of board is quite a lot. 	<p>Weakness-W</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of training for the foster children which is provided by the orphanage.
<p>External factor</p> <p>Opportunity-O</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Optimization of productive waqf land with the construction of multipurpose building. 	<p>SO Strategy</p> <p>The orphanage can get easy fund from the multipurpose building through rent the building. It will run easily because of supported by the burning spirit of the board.(S3O1).</p>	<p>WO Strategy</p> <p>The orphanage should provide and give the training on waqf optimazitation for foster children and caregiver. (W1O1).</p>
<p>Threat-T</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Difficult to get funding. 	<p>ST Strategy</p> <p>The orphanage has to utilize the number of board they have to get funding. In addition, orphanages can cooperate with the society to ease the fund seeking.(S4T1)</p>	<p>WT Strategy</p> <p>The orphanage has to create more training and invite the expert on fund rising aspect. (W1T1).</p>

Source: preliminary research processed.

b. Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Tuksono

1) The Internal Factor Analysis

Strength or something that gives plus points to orphanages includes having creative ideas in developing orphanages and taking advantage of opportunities to set up a business. The benefits gained can ease their burdens.

Regardless of the strength that is owned, Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Tuksono also have a weakness that can give negative impact on the existence of the orphanage. The weakness is geographical location far from the center of the crowd and the city, not yet known by the public at large, and the last lack of human resources or orphanage management.

The following is presented by the respondent:

“kalau tantangan karena dari geografisnya yah, geografisnya kan jauh dari kota itu salah satu tantangannya kita belum begitu dikenal oleh masyarakat. tadi yang pertama apa? Geografisnya yah. Pertama geografisnya kita jauh dari kota jadi donatur itu jarang yang mengenal. Kemudian kalau dari apa ya dari sisi pengurusnya dari sisi fund risingnya itu agak kurang memang kita karena pengurusnya hanya orang-orang sekitar sini saja. Jadi mislanya tida orang-orang pemda gitu ya, atau yang kerja dijogja engga, hanya orang sekitar sini saja”. (KI^{1st}, may 2018)

2) The External Factor Analysis

External factors in the empowerment of orphanages to be more independent based on SWOT analysis is the opportunity and threat. Opportunity contained in PAM Tukosono that has several businesses that can help meet their needs. Businesses initiated by PAM Tuksono include LPG gas bases, gallon water refills, and cooperatives. The business is an excellent opportunity to strengthen orphanage funding.

In an interview few months ago, it was also delivered about the opportunities for orphanages to be economically independent.

Here is the exposure of respondent:

“ya Alhamdulillah juga mulai sudah kita tanda tangan kontrak kalau engga salah sudah 3 tahun ini berarti 2015, 16, 17, 18 jalan ini ya. Itu kita punya pangkalan LPG, pangkalan LPG 3 kg khusus itu ya. paling ada tambahan yang bright gas karena memang kemaren ada informasi mislakan dikurangi yang subsidi itu harus kena masyarakat miskin semua. Itu Alhamdulillah pangkalan LPG kita sudah berjalan selama 3 tahun, 4 tahun jalan ini gitu. Nah itu untuk salah satunya juga membantu untuk pendanaan panti. Kemudian tahun kemaren ada kita buka koperasi jadi sekalian buka warung gitu. Ya ada sembako macem-macem lah”. (KI^{1st}, may 2018)

Threats that appear are different foster children characters because basically, they come from families who are not in good shape. This situation forces the caregiver to be more patient and patient in caring for her clients.

Table 5.11
Matrix Swot on Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Tuksono

Internal factor	Strength-S	Weakness-W
External factor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leverage the opportunities that exist to establish a business. 2. Orphanage has creative ideas and a passionate board. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The geographical location is far from the city. 2. The orphanages are not too familiar with the public. 3. Lack of human resources (officer).
Opportunity-O	SO-Strategy	WO-Strategy
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Have the business in the form of gas LPG bases of bright gas, gallon water refills, and cooperatives. 	<p>Advance the business to online business system supported by the creative ideas they have. (S1,2, O1).</p>	<p>Promote the business into social media and inform the exact location. (W1,2,3,O1)</p>

Threat-T	ST-Strategy	WT-Strategy
1. different foster children's character.	Sell the business item which is fit to the foster children character. It must be interesting and creative. (S1,2,O1)	Find another care giver to maintain the foster children which have different character. So, orphanage will be helpful by the addition caregiver. (W3,T1)

Source: preliminary research processed.

c. Panti Asuhan Yatim Dhuafa Muhammadiyah Prambanan

1) The Internal Factor Analysis

Internal factor is divided into two namely strength and weakness where both have their respective functions. Strength contained in the Panti Asuhan Yatim Dhuafa Putri Muhammadiyah Prambanan including tarawih safari program conducted to provide information that the orphanage received donations from local residents. Next is a free course program for foster children who have English and computer skills. The recruitment system that already covers the whole of Indonesia supported by a wide network. The following is an exposition from respondent related to the above matters:

“Yaitu satu dengan kita punya program namanya safari taraweh. Kita bisa safari taraweh difokuskan juga di bulan ramadhan itu kita ada safari taraweh, itu kita memperkenalkan kepada masyarakat bahwa di prambanan dan dikalasan ada panti asuhan dengan trouble yang kita sampaikan terlebih lagi kita bisa satunya juga berikutnya ya memperkenalkan ke massa atau audience”. (KI^{3rd}, May 2018)

“Dan bahkan ada yang kita khususkan, khusus untuk program khusus, yang punya keahlian di bahasa inggris kita kursuskan pelatihan khusus dibahasa inggris. Kalau dia ahli dibidang computer, dia dikhususkan kursus bahasa, eh kursus computer”. (KI^{3rd}, May 2018)

Lack of human resources (officer) as teachers and caregivers become the weakness of Panti Asuhan Yatim Dhuafa Muhammadiyah Prambanan. In addition, the lack of donations received by orphanages from donors.

2) The External Factor Analysis

Opportunity and threat are part of the external factors in which both have their respective functions. Opportunity owned by PAYD Muhammadiyah Prambanan is closely bonded alumni orphanage so it is very helpful in the search for funds. The speakers explained some time ago as follows:

“Kita juga dari ikatan atau bahasa kita alumni yang sudah lulus dulu kita juga sampaikan bahwa untuk bisa ikut andil dipanti asuhan”.(KI^{3rd}, May 2018)

Threat on Panti Asuhan Yatim Muhammadiyah Prambanan is the difficulty of upbringing and teaching of foster children because of the character of children and different ages, making it difficult for caregivers or Social Workers (TKS) in caring for children.

“kita ya untuk pengasuhan menggunakan pola asuh, pola asuhnya adalah sesuai dengan karakter dan tingkat usia masing-masing. jadi pola asuhnya itu sesuai dengan tingkat karakternya masing-masing yang disitu kita membuat agar anak ini dalam satu wadah, minimal bisa mengikuti satu kegiatan. Karena denga latar belakang yang berbeda bisa mungkin kegiatan harian paling utama, mulai dari contoh shalat, puasa, kebutuhan mandiri dan lain –lain kita melihat karakter setiap individu”.(KI^{3rd}, May 2018)

Table 5.12
Matrix Swot on Panti Asuhan Yatim Dhuafa
Prambanan

Internal Factor	Strength-S	Weakness-W
External Factor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Innovation in fund rising. Free course program (English, Sawing, etc). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of human resources as teachers and administrators.
Opportunity-O	SO Strategy	WO Strategy
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A strong orphanage alumni association. 	The foster children are able to open a course to get additional fund and they could be a tour guide. (S2, O1).	Invite the alumni to become the caregiver or teacher in the orphanage. (S1, O1).
Threat-T	ST Strategy	WT Strategy
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pattern of parenting. 	Orphanages should make a program related to parenting pattern or delegate the adult foster children to the parenting training. (S2, O1).	Maximize the human resource and train them on how the good caregiver is. (W1, O1).

Source: preliminary research processed.

d. LKSA PA muhammadiyah nanggulan

1) The Internal Factor Analysis

Empowerment of LKSA PA Muhammadiyah Nanggulan should see the strength and weakness attached to him. By knowing these two things, it will certainly make it easier in doing the future action. Strength attached to LKSA PA Muhammadiyah Nanggulan including financial reporting application, competent human resources, good development system, and the last one is the originator of the financial reporting application. Strength above in accordance with the exposure of the following sources:

“sudah, sudah. Dan saat ini aplikasi itu sudah di adobt oleh Dinas social bahkan untuk bisa apa namanya,

disebarluaskan. Ini salah satu dari nanggulan itu untuk LKS yang lain, seperti itu contoh. Itu contoh produk yang kemudian bisa dinikmati atau kemudian bisa di, ada kemanfaatannya untuk kelembagaan yang lain terkait dengan akuntabilitas. Dan juga kiprah salah satu bentuk kiprah muhammadiyah sebenarnya, melalui jalur panti”. (KI^{5th}, May 2018)

While the weakness is the existence of rejection from the community when in the process of pioneering and there are still skill less human resources. This is reinforced by the opinion of the following sources:

“proses perintisannya itu ya karena merupakan suatu proses kebaikan, ya kendalanya banyak sekali. Ya kendala termasuk lingkungan itu juga seakan-akan menolak, ya karena menolak dalam arti keislaman kita belum begitu mapan”. (KI^{8th}, May 2108)

2) The External Factor Analysis

The opportunity that can be maximized by LKSA PA Muhammadiyah Nanggulan is one the foster children who succeed enter to PUTM, support from PP Muhammadiyah, and the last accreditation A obtained. On the other hand, the threat that must be handled from the outside is the rise of Christianization around the orphanage. As informed by resource persons some time ago:

“Nah tapi karena dari PP muhammadiyah melalui MPS-nya mensupport dan memberikan dukungan penuh, maka secara organisatoris itu aman”.

“Nah setelah institusi ini baik gitu ya, kuat baik kemudian memiliki standar, ini dibuktikan dengan bahwa panti kita sekarang sudah terakreditasi A.”

“Nah yang seperti inilah biasanya outputnya, ya tadi saya sampaikan dia bisa tembus ke PUTM, PUTM kan saingannya se-Indonesia mas. PUTM itu kan tidak main-main dan seorang anak panti bisa masuk PUTM menurut

saya bonus itu. Bonus bagi kita lohya, pengasuh, kemudian pengurus. Bonus bagi kita, wah ini apa namanya, suatu hadiah gitu kan”.(KI^{3th}, May 2018)

Table 5.13
Matrix Swot on Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Nanggulan

<p>Internal Factor</p> <p>External Factor</p>	<p>Strength- S</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Orphanage has an application to facilitate financial reporting. 2. Have sufficient and competent human resource on social welfare institution (LKS). 3. A good development system by strengthening the institution's foundation first. 4. The inventor of financial application report. 	<p>Weakness-W</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The existence of rejection from the surrounding community in pioneering. 2. Some of Human resources are still skill less.
<p>Opportunity-O</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One of the foster children passed the PUTM selection. 2. Support from PP Muhammadiyah in the development of financial paging applications. 3. Get A accreditation. 	<p>SO Strategy</p> <p>Orphanages should make the long term program to maximize the strength and opportunity they have. (S1, 2, 3, 4, O1, 2, 3).</p>	<p>WO Strategy</p> <p>Orphanage should ask PP Muhammadiyah to give the training for care giver. (W2, O2).</p>
<p>Threat-T</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Christianization that can lead to the transition of trust. 	<p>ST Strategy</p> <p>Orphanage is required to block the christianization through invite the society and held the islamic study. (S2, 3, T1).</p>	<p>WT Strategy</p> <p>Strengthen the care giver's skill and people's trust. (W2, T1).</p>

Source: Preliminary research processed.

e. Panti Asuhan Yatim Putri Aisiyah

1) The Internal Factor Analysis

The internal factors are that must be considered in the development and empowerment of the orphanage is the strength and weakness attached to the orphanage itself. Strength owned by Panti Asuhan Yatim Putri Aisiyah is a strong institution and has a lot of assets. As stated by the following sources:

“di aisiyyah maupun di muhammadiyah itu struktur nya sudah bagus karena memang organisasi sudah tua, disinipun didirikan 1921, ini sudah hampir 1 abad umurnya, paling tua paling pertama kali didirikan oleh muhammadiyah, makanya alhamdulillah asset nya juga sudah banyak”. (KI^{2nd}, May 2018)

Weakness owned is a training that is still rarely done for foster children and busy executives in other fields. The informant conveyed the following:

“pelatihannya kalo dari panti itu, kayak pelatihan pelatihan kepemimpinan, jadi tidak merupakan kayak keterampilan, jadi banyak seperti itu, atau kita kirim anak anak itu misalnya ada pelatihan tentang teknologi digital”. (KI^{2nd}, May 2018).....
“iya sih, jadi kebanyakan di Aisiyyah seperti itu, jadi karna kesibukan atau masih ada double fungsi tadi ya, masih bekerja tetapi juga masih di Aisiyyah. Ibu juga kadang kadang tidak bisa full, jadi kebanyakan yang pengurus-pengurus aktif biasanya yang sudah pension seperti saya, seperti temen temen yang sudah pension, tetapi juga yg belum pensiun juga susah, kadang kadang rapat untuk hari jumat sabtu ahad itu kadang kadang pada menghindar karna banyak acara keluarga, tetapi juga untuk sabtu ahad itu kadang juga susah”. (KI^{2nd}, May 2018).

2) The External Factor Analysis

In terms of external factors, Panti Asuhan Yatim Putri Aisyah must pay attention to the opportunities and threats they face. The opportunity that can be maximized is had a business that is big enough. While the threat to be faced is the number of cultural and environmental differences both inside and outside the orphanage. The orphanage leaders describe the following:

“ini tahun 1914, eh 2014 kemarin bisa membangun 1 unit usaha yang namanya BLK, BLK itu (Balai Latihan Keterampilan), awalnya cuma koprasa saja, tapi karna koprasa ini tidak bisa berkembang dengan baik jadi kita mengembangkannya ke BLK itu di penginapan, penginapan itu Alhamdulillah bisa menampung 120 orang ini masuk ke kemandirian peroeconomian panti, dan tahun kemarin, tahun 2016, eh 2017 kita mendirikan PAYMart, PAYMart itu salah satu usaha kita dibidang ekonomi juga, namanya PAYMart masih di lingkungan BLK”.(KI^{2nd}, May 2018)

“Tantangannya banyak sekali, karena ya itu tadi, dari budaya, dari apanamanya lingkungan yang berbeda-beda, dan disini itu juga banyak sekali yang yatim, ada yang yatim piatu, ada yang dhuafa, jadi dhuafa itu memang betul-betul orang tuanya tidak mampu”.(KI^{2nd}, May 2018)

Table 5.14
Matrix on Panti Asuhan Yatim Putri Aisyah

Internal Factor	Strength-S	Weakness-W
External Factor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Good on organization structure. 2. Orphanage has alot assets. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Less of training for foster children. 2. The staffs are bussy with their other activities.
Opportunity-O	SO Strategy	WO Strategy
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Has multipurpose building which can be rented. 2. Orphanages have PAY Mart and car 	Expand the business to property sector. It will not too hard to do because of orphanage is	Build a building for foster children training. (W1, O2)

rent.	well structured. (S1, 2, O2).	
Threat-T 1. Variation of culture, environment.	ST Straregy Build a strong character to foster children. (S1, T1).	WT Strategy Try to spare the time for caring and giving attention to foster children. (W2,T1)

Source: Preliminary research processed.

f. Panti Asuhan Ahmad Sudjari

1) The Internal Factor Analysis

Strength attached to Panti Asuhan Ahmad Sudjari is a curriculum oriented to the study of al-Quran in depth while the weakness among the TKS is still not good in terms of quantity, experience, and skill. Then the facilities are apprehensive and the last lack of training for foster children. This is in accordance with the following exposes:

“ya karena kami itu yang saya bilnag awal tadi itu menyelamatkan anak, justru kami menitik beratkan dalam pengenalan huruf alqur’an mas. karena yang kesini, ya tidak semua tapi ada benar-benar dari nol. Kita pembelajaran kita dari iqro 1 ada. Malah kemaren tu ada yang tamat SD surat al fatihah belum hafal, jadi kita miris mas. Jadi kita titik beratkan untuk mengaji, pengenalan huruf al qur’an mas. Setidaknya kalau tujuan kami seandainya anak itu udah membaca alqur’an pun, kita berharap banyak tu nantinya anak itu bisa membaca, nantinya kedepannya itu udah bisa sambil mengartikan”. (K1^{6th}, May 2018)

“ya bukan hanya pengurus, ya betul untuk operasional panti karena ini kan dapurnya disini, anak-anak disitu. Pengasuh juga disini tinggalnya. Ya kita gunakan sebagai ruang tamu, serba gunalah mas. Makanya kan seandainya ada tamu-tamu kayanya dilihat ini kurang-kurang sreg lah, kurang pas dengan kondisi seperti ini. Kadang kita ya kalau ada doantur yang kesini minta doa restunya untuk pembangunan agar bisa berjalan sesuai dengan rencana”. (K1^{6th}, May 2018)

2) The External Factor Analysis

The threat becomes a challenge for the orphanage in its empowerment. The interest of the child around the orphanage for the lesson becomes the challenge of the orphanage and must find a solution so that the child can be saved in the education world, in accordance with the initial intention of the establishment of the orphanage. The respondent delivered the following:

“Dari daerah donorejo, kaligesing hingga purworejo. Sekarang ini mas yang utama adalah menyelamatkan dunia pendidikan anak mas. Karena apa, didaerah donorejo atau kaligesing itu rata-rata anak usia SLTP atau MTS tidak sekolah. Nah kita tampiung disini. Jadi kita kerja sama dengan sekolah setingkat SLTP disini. Jadi anak-anak yang mau sekolah MTS atau SLTP itu bisa tinggal disini karena gitu. Kebanyakan anak kalau disana itu tidak sekolah setelah lulus SD, mereka mencari nafkah untuk membantu orang tuanya”. (KI^{6th}, May 2018)

Table 5.15
Matrix Swot on Panti Asuhan Ahmad Sudjari

Internal factor	Strength-S 1. Prioritize on al'quran learning	Weakness-W 1. Less of Tenaga kerja social (TKS) either the quantity, skill or experience. 2. The facility is still not too good. 3. Less of training for foster children.
External factor	SO Strategy Delegate the foster children to join the tilawah competition and sell the handcraft to get additional fund. (S1, O1)	WO Strategy Train the foster children to make something new from the available natural resources. (W3,O1)
Opportunity-O 1. Maximize the natural resources around orphanage to make handcraft.		
Threat-T 1. The outsider children are not	ST Strategy Make a program that can influence	WT Strategy Invite the outsider to make handcraft. So

interesting to go to school.	the outsider to go to school. The program can be “belajar al qur’an keliling”. (S1, T1)	that, they can be maintained easily. (W3, T1)
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Source: Preliminary research processed.

g. Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Seyegan

1) The Internal Factor Analysis

One of the advantages possessed by PAM Seyegan is to provide mental training to foster children who already understand the science of religion to practice the knowledge gained by the community around the orphanage. This program is the devotion of foster children to people who are less religious. In addition, Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Seyegan also provides training about a step to make bow for foster children. Both programs become strength owned by Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Seyegan. The resource person conveyed in relation to the following matters:

“Setelah isya kita dulu anjurkan anak belajar samapi jam 9 atau menghafal, makan dlu sebelum makan. Mentok sampe jam 10 diusahakn sudah istirahat. Kalo sekarang ini yang anak bisa ngajar TPA diterjunksan untuk pengabdian masyarakat” (KI^{7th}, May 2018)

The weaknesses of Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Seyegan have no long-term program. Yet with the long-term program, steps that must be done orphanage will be more focused and clear. Moreover, the orphanage has no business so far. So, this situation makes the orphanage difficult to achieve a financially independent state. The key informant explained that:

“Programnya kami mingguan, pengajian ahad pagi, terus sama taunan. jangka panjangnya belum punya, mau dibuat” (KI^{7th}, May 2018)

2) The External Factor Analysis

Table 5.16
Matrix Swot on Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Seyegan

Internal Factor	Strength-S 1. Foster children’s mentality training through direct devotion to society. 2. Bow making training.	Weakness-W 1. There is no long trem programm. 2. There is no business.
External Factor	SO Strategy Work harder to get more funds. (S2, O1)	WO Strategy Run a business from the available potential. (W2, O1)
Opportunity-O 1. Circular letter to the society for giving donation.	ST Strategy Sell the bow made by foster children for additional fund. (S2, O1).	WT Strategy Make a business and ask for helping from PP Muhammadiyah. (W2, O1).
Threat-T 1. There is no donation from PP Muhammadiyah.		

Source: Preliminary research processed.

Opportunity and threat contained in PAM Seyegan is a monthly donation from residents who are willing to give some of their property to orphanages. The step is taken by the orphanage by spreading the letter to the community around the orphanage to donate. Then the threat that must be faced from PAM Seyegan is the absence of assistance from PP Muhammadiyah. This is similar to the presentation given by the following resource persons;

“Donatur, mubeng keliling ke rumah yang dulunya sanggup, dari edaran itu untuk kebutuhan asrama dikasih edaran nanti didatangi kerumah”. (KI^{7th}, May 2018)

“Q: Kalau dari PP muhammadiyah ada ga sih pak? atau dari PWM?”

A: Ga ada “. (KI^{7th}, May 2018).

One of the discussions focus on this study is the empowerment of orphanages. Empowerment is well known as an attempt to repair from a powerless state to a powerful state. Empowerment of social institutions refers to several theories such as power dependence theory, conflict theory, social system theory, ecological theory and conflict theory. These five theories can be used by orphanages to develop and empower their potential.

In the power dependence theory mentioned that the more capital owned by a person or institution, the stronger the institution. The orphanages should not be too dependent on donors to meet their daily needs, orphanages must be financially independent so that they can have a stronger power. So, the orphanage must have a lot of asset in order to have a strong power. So, orphanages will not too be affected when donations from donors are not too much.

One orphanage that is considered to have a strong enough power is Panti Asuhan Yatim Putri Aisyiyah which has many assets and business that they run. The businesses they run include multipurpose building leasing, PAY Mart and car rental. In addition, there are other orphanages that have a strong enough power such as the Orphanage Muhammadiyah Wates and Muhammadiyah Tuksono Orphanage. Both have businesses that can add to their financial coffers. From some examples above can

be said that the orphanage has a strong power because it has more assets than other orphanages.

Orphanages that have little asset or capital will have difficulty in meeting their needs. This situation can cause internal conflicts. In conflict theory explained that in the process of empowering a social institution can occur conflict caused by the least capital owned. The more capital owned the more empowered and independent agency. Therefore, orphanages that have little capital should start to clean up and establish a business to have power and independent. One way that can be done by the orphanage is to conduct a discussion to determine the goals to be achieved. This is explained in the ecological theory (organizational theory) which discusses the process of determining the objectives to be achieved through discussion. Banyan orphanages apply this theory to develop a business owned or set up a new business will begin. This can be considered and applied by the orphanage muhammadiyah Seyegan who do not have a business.

Orphanages that have businesses such as PAY Putri Aisyiyah, Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Wates and Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Tuksono should continue to grow existing businesses. These three orphanages must have a way to keep their business going and growing. These orphanages should apply the social system theory. In this theory described there are 4 keys that

can help the institution to stay afloat such as adaptation, achievement, integration and maintenance.