



**(G-INFASA) THE TOTALITY OF THE YOUTH MOVEMENT OF
MUHAMMADIYAH KALIBARU BANYUWANGI IN TREATING THE
ECONOMY DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

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Abstract

The presence of Covid-19 has hit the community's economy. Banyuwangi as a regency that relies on the tourism sector as an economic driver has felt the impact. It resulted in the economic shock of the people of Banyuwangi. Muhammadiyah as one of the largest religious organizations in Indonesia plays an active role in community economic empowerment activities. Covid-19 also gave rise to a social response in the form of the Waste Infaq Movement (G-INFASA) from the Muhammadiyah Youth of Kalibaru Banyuwangi in the context of empowering the economy of the Kalibaru community. G-INFASA is a unique form of social response, there is a spirit of generosity and the spirit of developing Islamic philanthropy in achieving social welfare. The focus of research is the management of G-Infasa and the opportunities and challenges of G-INFASA in caring for the people's economy. The study aims to determine the role of the Muhammadiyah Kalibaru Banyuwangi Youth in empowering the Kalibaru community's economy through the development of Islamic philanthropy with waste as its asset. The method used is qualitative research with an Asset-Based Approach to Asset Based Community Development (ABCD), which in this case is waste. From the study, it was found that the management of G-INFASA in the ABCD (Asset Based Community Development) approach is supported by several aspects, namely related to community asset mapping and financial circulation analysis.

Keywords: G-INFASA, Muhammadiyah, Philanthropy, Waste

INTRODUCTION

Currently the world is trying to overcome a global pandemic, namely Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) or better known as covid 19 attacking the human respiratory system. On March 2nd, 2020, President Jokowi announced the first 2 cases of COVID-19 in Indonesia. So far, COVID-19 cases have not shown a downward trend. Various efforts have been made by the government to reduce the number of COVID-19 cases, starting from social distancing (PSBB) to New Normal.

The Covid-19 case has had a considerable impact on all lines, including education, health, economy and social order. In a press conference on April 1st, 2020, the Minister of Finance Sri Mulyani even said that due to the COVID-19, Indonesia's economic conditions experienced a crisis that was much more severe than the 1997-1998 crisis and the 2008-2009 crisis. Some of the Covid-19 threats to the economy include 1) loss of income for informal workers, 2) bad credit, 3) banking liquidity, 4) rupiah depreciation (Junaedi & Salistia, 2020).

The worst economic crisis was felt by the tourism sector and all its supporting sectors such as hotels, restaurants, retail entrepreneurs and MSMEs. Talking about tourism, Banyuwangi is one of the areas that in the last decade has experienced a fairly rapid economic increase through its tourism sector. For Banyuwangi district, the tourism sector is the fastest economic driver. However, the presence of Covid-19 has made the tourism sector in Banyuwangi Regency experience a decline in turnover. Even, the Covid-19 pandemic hit 98% of the business sector in Banyuwangi as follows 1) there was a decrease in the number of consumers by 73.8%, 2) there was a decrease in the number of business turnover by 74.1% and there was a 17.3% business closure.(Kanom & Darmawan, 2020). The condition is certainly a problem for all elements, the government, society or mass organizations. Muhammadiyah is one of the largest religious organizations in Indonesia. Muhammadiyah always firmly adheres to the principles of *Amar Ma'ruf Nahi Munkar* and is strongly committed and plays an active role in empowering the community in the fields of education, religion, and economy. The Covid-19 case has hit the economy of Banyuwangi Regency.

As long as the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak has spread in Indonesia, the number of cases has not shown a decline, so the economic condition of the Banyuwangi residents has

not increased as before. The condition at the same time gave rise to social reactions and responses from Muhammadiyah Youth. The response was manifested in the Waste Infaq Movement as a financial instrument to help the economy of residents affected by Covid-19. In the midst of difficult conditions to restore the economy, the youth of Muhammadiyah Kalibaru Banyuwangi tries to use waste (goods that the general majority considers worthless) as an asset that is used and produces economic value to empower the people. Departing from a thought that waste is a worthless item and no party will feel burdened if giving garbage,

G-INFASA is a unique new Islamic philanthropic movement. It is different from the Waste Bank. Waste Bank management is purely for waste customers. Waste customers will get a number of savings according to the value of the waste they deposit. On the other hand, the waste in G-INFASA is a form of donation (infaq). In the practice, there is a spirit of generosity and the practice of developing a new Islamic philanthropy whose management is entirely for social welfare. In their role, Muhammadiyah youths play a major role in the implementation of waste infaq activities. It can be said that youth play a role in giving moral strength and as agents of renewal as well as strategically functioning in regional and community development activities (Istifadhoh, 2020).

Departing from the phenomenon, it is very important to do research related to the Muhammadiyah Youth Movement of Kalibaru Banyuwangi to take care of the economy of the residents of Kalibaru Banyuwangi during the pandemic. The focus of the problems in the study are: (1) asset identification and management of G-INFASA (2) opportunities and challenges in developing G-INFASA in the community.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Infaq as an Instrument of Social Welfare

Infaq as an Instrument for Social Welfare, Islam is a religion that is *Rahmatan lil 'Alamin* with the main goal of social welfare. Islam is a comprehensive religion, in which all aspects of Islamic life have been regulated. In the context of social welfare, Islam has a financial instrument called Islamic philanthropy, one of which is infaq. Infaq has a close meaning to alms (Julianto et al., 2021). The meaning of infaq itself is to issue a material property for an interest. While alms have the same meaning, only that it has a wider scope,

that is, it is not limited to wealth (money). In an effort to improve the welfare of the people, infaq funds can be used for community empowerment. It is hoped that within a certain period of time the *mustahik* (zakat recipients) can turn into *muzaki* (zakat givers).

Research conducted by judges (Judge et al., 2020) found that there is a significant effect between zakat empowerment and mustahiq income. The study is in line with the research conducted found that the utilization of zakat has an effect on improving the welfare of the community. As an instrument of social welfare, infaq is one of the philanthropic movements engaged in social activities. The philanthropic movement initiated within the community is one of the trends and modernization initiated in the community as a step for understanding religion and increasing socio-economic activities (Fauzia, 2017).

The Role of Muhammadiyah in Empowering the Community Economy

Muhammadiyah as a religious organization playing an active role in community empowerment in the fields of religion, health education and the economy. Community empowerment is an effort to increase the dignity of every level of society in order to be able to get out of the trap of poverty and underdevelopment. In other words, Muhammadiyah plays a role in enabling and empowering the community as a real manifestation of *Amar Ma'ruf Nahi Mungkar* (Hasanah et al., 2018). The activity of empowering the people's economy was initiated by Muhammadiyah at the 44th Muhammadiyah congress in Jakarta and has resulted in a mandate on the economy and entrepreneurship. There are 7 concepts of Muhammadiyah association in empowering the economy which will be realized by the economic assembly, namely: (Rahman, 2017): a) Realizing the JAMIAH system (Muhammadiyah Economic Network) as one of the manifestations of the overall da'wah movement in the field of economic empowerment of Muhammadiyah residents; b) Develop ideas and concepts of people-oriented and Islamic economic development such as work ethic, entrepreneurship, business ethics, professional ethics in accordance with the actual development of the current economy; c) Launching the people's economic empowerment program, including the development of human resources, the establishment of community financial institutions, as well as the development of micro, small and medium enterprises among Muhammadiyah residents; d) Collaborating with various parties in creating economic and entrepreneurial programs within Muhammadiyah;

e) Conducting community-based economic development trainings and pilot projects; f) Coordinating all economic, business and entrepreneurial activities under the Economic Council.

Therefore, it should be guided by the vision of Muhammadiyah as an Islamic movement with a *Tajdid* character to always be persistent and active in building a progressive Islamic society. If the empowerment is also necessary to revitalize the real sectors in the economic empowerment of the people, efforts to propagate and bring Muhammadiyah to life will run effectively and can meet the needs of the people (Alvien, 2015).

RESEARCH METHOD

The researchers used a qualitative descriptive research method. By the method, it is hoped that it can complete the description of the study results regarding the phenomenon under study and to strengthen the research analysis simultaneously. The approach used in the research is an asset-based approach or better known as the Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) model.

The approach was chosen because it combines the methods of acting and thinking about community development. An asset-based approach encourages communities that have abundant potential and resources to be utilized (Mallapiang et al., 2020). By conducting the approach, researchers are able to understand and describe the potential of the Muhammadiyah youth community in collecting waste infaq, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The data collection techniques used in qualitative research include observation, interviews, and questionnaires. At the data analysis stage, the data analysis technique used in this research is to use two approach models, namely: a) Identification of asset mapping and G-INFASA management using the ABCD approach by mapping the assets and potential of the G-INFASA community and then identifying G-INFASA management activity or turnover of the local economy/community/citizen; b) Identification of the opportunities and challenges of G-INFASA using a SWOT analysis approach.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Identification of the Potential of the G-INFASA Community Using the ABCD (Asset Based Community Development) Approach

As one of the social institutions that has been developed by the youth of Muhammadiyah, Kalibaru Branch. G-INFASA is as one of the initiatives for infaq-based waste management. The GINFASA activity which was carried out for approximately 2 years has made the biggest contribution to the Kalibaru village community, especially for the current Muhammadiyah community. In the conditions of the Covid19 pandemic, the community felt very helped by several activities launched by G-INFASA, including: a) Providing health infaq for Muhammadiyah residents, especially the elderly and underprivileged residents; b) Distribution of free basic necessities for women in Kalibaru village; c) Procurement of trash WIFI for the community, especially for students from elementary to intermediate levels to carry out online learning activities.

Some of these activities are carried out in stages, in accordance with the results of the waste management fund carried out by G-INFASA. The activity also aims to maintain economic resilience for the community during the pandemic. Of course, it cannot be carried out properly if it is not supported by the potential of the G-INFASA community as a whole.

In identifying the potential of the GINFASA community, the researchers first used asset mapping for the community and analyzed the financial resources owned by the community. Asset mapping and financial circulation analysis are considered to have an important role in seeing the sustainability of the community and the totality of G-INFASA for the community.

Asset Mapping

After making several observations, the authors found that G-INFASA is a community that has several assets, including:

a) A natural asset, the G-INFASA community is located in the Kalibaru sub-district, which is a mountainous area in the western region of the Banyuwangi district, precisely in the Kalibaru Wetan Village. Geographically, Kalibaru Wetan Village is a cocoa and coffee producing village in the Banyuwangi area. In addition, the area is also still surrounded by pine forests that still look beautiful. Many homestays have

been built in Kalibaru Wetan Village, including Kalibaru Cootage and Margo Utomo. With this variety of natural potential, many tourists visit Kalibaru Village, especially Kalibaru Wetan Village;

b) Human asset, the asset is considered important because it is a vital subject in mobilizing the G-INFASA community in carrying out waste infaq management activities, namely consisting of G-Infasa administrators, the youth of Muhammadiyah Kalibaru Wetan, waste infaq donors, local residents, and village officials as well as agency administrators. religious and educational institutions under the auspices of the Kalibaru Branch of Muhammadiyah;

c) Financial Asset, namely financial wealth owned by the G-INFASA community that comes from the results of waste infaq management, as well as donors and donations from local residents. This asset becomes the revolving capital in the management of waste infaq;

d) Physical asset, namely in the form of vehicles used to collect waste from donors, land where waste is sorted;

e) Social asset, social assets in the G-INFASA community can be interpreted as some of the contributions of community empowerment activities carried out by G-INFASA for 2 years. As well as giving donations to religious institutions, mosques and landfills. In addition, G-INFASA is also involved in religious activities within the scope of Muhammadiyah residents such as the Sunday morning recitation, congregational tahajjud prayers, and activities of other Muhammadiyah autonomous organizations;

f) Association Asset, this asset symbolizes G-INFASA's connection with several related partners in the management and distribution of Waste Infaq, such as LAZISMU, Muhammadiyah Educational Institutions, donors, and waste collection companies located in the Kalibaru Wetan area.

Leaky Bucket Analysis

Financial circulation is an economic cycle in the form of cash, goods and services that cannot be separated from the management of G-INFASA. How far is the level of change in the development of economic potential. Thus, the Leaky Bucket method is a precise and careful analysis to see financial management at G-

INFASA. It also determines how much economic power goes in and out of waste management at G-INFASA. Based on the results of interviews conducted with G-INFASA managers, the financial circulation of the organization can be seen in table 1:

Table 1
Finance or Leacky Bucket In 2020

No	Financial origin	Adverb of time	Amount
1.	Beginning balance of 2019	2019	Rp. 5,000,000
	Main income	2019	Rp. 5,000,000
2.	G-INFASA		
	Rental income (tossa vehicles)	2019	Rp. 3,000,000
3.	Waste recycling income	2019	Rp. 2,000,000
4.	Total Income		IDR 14,000,000
	Average expenses with breakdown		
1.	Weekly Labor Salary	2019	IDR 2,000,000
2.	Land rent per year		Rp. 2,000,000
	Shopping for garbage wrapping sacks		Rp. 500,000
3.			
4.	Energy cost		Rp. 500,000
	Transportation rental fee (Truck if there is a big event)		Rp. 1,000,000
5.			
6.	BBM		Rp. 1,000,000
	Distribution of social funds (LAZISMU)		Rp. 2,000,000
7.			
	Distribution of social funds (food packages) for the surrounding community		Rp. 2,000,000
8.			
	Total Expenditure		Rp. 11,000,000
	Amount (income-expenditure)		Rp. 3,000,000

Source: G-INFASA Financial Circulation Report results

From the table above, it can be explained that G-INFASA's main income is calculated within one year (2020) of 14,000,000 with details of income: beginning balance in 2019, main income, rental income, waste recycling income. While on the

output side. G-INFASA's total expenditure is 11,000,000 in 2020, with details: weekly labor salaries, annual land rent, shopping for garbage wrapping sacks, energy costs, transportation rental costs. This expenditure circulation is not much different from previous expenditures, namely in 2019 and 2018. These expenditures are calculated within a period of one current year. The results of the report at the end of the year will be reported in the routine activities of the Muhammadiyah youth meeting.

Based on the results of the analysis of financial circulation, G-INFASA has good financial capabilities because it does not manage social funds in the form of debt, it means that this organization is able to mobilize the potential of the community in moving the economy gradually so that income will continue to increase maximally.

Identification of Opportunities and Challenges in Developing the Potential of G-INFASA in the Community

As an effort to identify opportunities and challenges faced by G-INFASA in the community, especially in Kalibaru Wetan Village. Within 2 years of its existence, G-INFASA has collected waste infaq in most of the residents of Kalibaru Wetan Village and in Muhammadiyah Educational Institutions in the area. In order to analyze the opportunities and challenges of G-INFASA, the researchers tried to identify them using a SWOT analysis. The data collection method used was the questionnaire method.

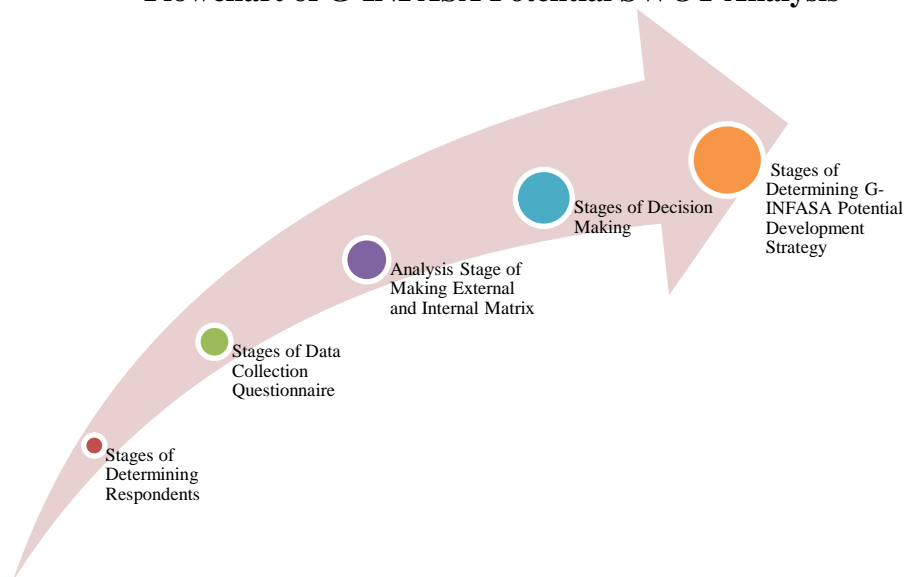
In determining the respondents selected in this study, the purposive sampling technique was used. It is a sampling method (respondents) based on the research objectives. The research is intended to see the opportunities and challenges of developing the potential of G-INFASA in the community. Therefore, the determination of respondents is people who are involved and feel the benefits of the G-INFASA organization. Based on these criteria, the respondents who have been determined are 5 people who are divided into several groups, including:

Table 2
Total Respondents Opportunities and Challenges of G-INFASA

No	Group	Number of Respondents
1.	Management (HR) G-INFASA	2 persons
2.	G-INFASA Donors	1 person
3.	G-INFASA Partner	1 person
4.	Residents who receive G-INFASA social funds	1 person
	Total Respondents	5 people

In carrying out the calculation of the SWOT analysis, the researchers carried out several stages including: aiming to assist the G-INFASA Organization in determining a strategy for developing G-INFASA's potential in the community and G-INFASA's role in caring for the economy of the people. For more details, it can be seen in the flow chart of the SWOT analysis stage below.

Table 3
Flowchart of G-INFASA Potential SWOT Analysis



Based on the SWOT analysis calculation data that has been carried out by researchers in identifying the opportunities and challenges of G-INFASA in caring for the people's economy, it can be seen in table 4.

Table 4
Internal Factors

No	Statement	Rating	Weight	Score
Strength				
1.	G-INFASA is one of the social organizations formed by PCPM Kalibaru. G-INFASA accommodates waste infaq from residents	3.8	0.08	0.30
2.	Well-organized waste management	3.8	0.07	0.27
3.	Availability of assets, facilities and supporting infrastructure in waste management	3.6	0.07	0.26
4.	The establishment of cooperation between G-INFASA and LAZISMU in the distribution of social funds	3.6	0.08	0.28
5.	The establishment of cooperation between G-INFASA and supporting parties in waste management	3.6	0.08	0.30
Amount				1.41
Weakness				
1	Human Resources who are not experienced in developing the potential of the G-INFASA organization	1.8	0.09	0.16
2.	Limited funds and infrastructure owned by G-INFASA	2.0	0.11	0.22
3.	Lack of community involvement in managing waste at G-INFASA	2.2	0.13	0.28
4.	Lack of awareness of citizens in donating waste at G-INFASA	1.8	0.14	0.25
5.	Lack of accessibility to waste management locations at G-INFASA	2.0	0.15	0.30
Amount				1.21
X-axis (Strength-weakness)		1.41-1.21 = 0.20		

Unlike the case with the results of calculations on external factors. From the results of the calculation of the SWOT analysis questionnaire, the results of external factors are as follows:

Table 5
Results of calculation of external factors

No	Statement	Rating	Weight	Score
Opportunity				
1.	The development of the G-INFASA organization allows the development of other sectors of social organization	3.8	0.06	0.23
2.	G-INFASA is the only social organization engaged in the distribution of waste infaq in Banyuwangi	3.6	0.09	0.34
3.	Waste social funds can be allocated in the fields of education, economy and health	3.8	0.09	0.34
4.	G-INFASA is one of the pilot social organizations in waste management	3.8	0.10	0.38
5.	This activity seeks to increase public awareness in protecting the environment	3.8	0.10	0.38
Amount				1.57
Threat				
1	the problem of fluctuating waste prices	1.8	0.12	0.21
2.	the number of competitive garbage collectors in Kalibaru	2.0	0.13	0.27
3.	inability of managers to distribute social funds	2.2	0.14	0.32
4.	G-INFASA managers have high aspirations and cannot accommodate G-INFASA	2.0	0.07	0.13
5.	overexploitation of work in waste management at G-INFASA	1.6	0.09	0.15
Amount				1.08
Y Axis (Opportunity-Threat)		1.67-1.08 = 0.59		

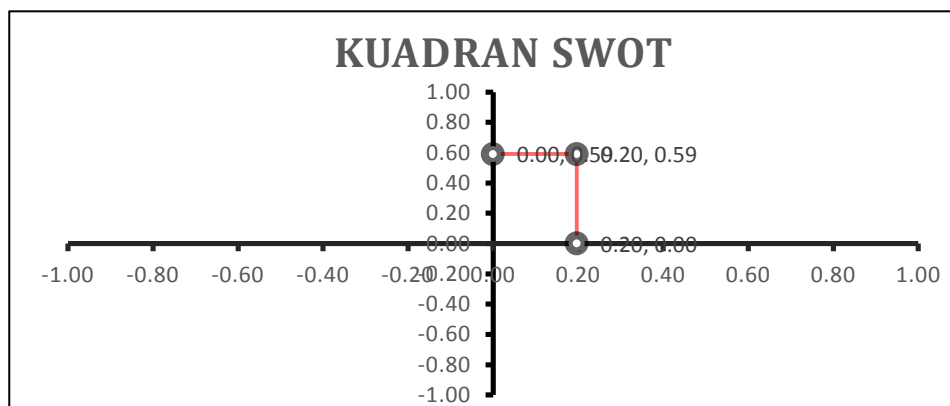
As for determining the final calculation results from the SWOT analysis, it can be analyzed from the matrix of potential opportunities and challenges of the G-INFASA community in caring for the people's economy. The matrix that has been compiled can be seen in table 6:

Table 6
Table of SWOT Analysis Matrix

	S	W
O	SO Efforts to Strengthen G-Infasa Organizational Management with partners in Distributing Waste Infaq Funds in the Economic Sector, Education And Health	WO The absence of community involvement in protecting the environment through the Waste Infaq Movement
T	ST 1. Efforts to educate and help strengthen the management of the G-INFASA organization in overcoming the waste problem 2. Involving other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in managing infaq trash step by step	WT 1. Efforts to involve the community in developing the potential of G-INFASA widely 2. Evaluating the program and performance of the G-INFASA organization management

In this matrix, the relevance of the final results of the SWOT analysis can be formulated as seen from the final score on internal factors (reduction between strengths and weaknesses) and external factors (reductions between opportunities and threats). Based on the final results mentioned above, the results of the quantitative calculation of the SWOT analysis are contained in the quadrant 1 diagram:

Figure 1
G-INFASA's Opportunities and Challenges Quadrant in Caring for the People's Economy.



As the results of the calculations that have been done, the SWOT results from the G-INFASA community are located in quadrant 1 (SO) or shows that the value of strength and Opportunity is higher than the other quadrants. It shows the opportunity for the G-INFASA community to be greater because it is supported by the internal strengths of the community. Therefore, it can be concluded that the strategy in increasing the development of the G-INFASA community as one of the organizations that seeks to take care of the people's economy, including: a) Efforts to improve the management performance of the G-INFASA organization in managing waste; b) Establishment of mutually beneficial cooperation partners for G-INFASA with related parties in distributing products and waste infaq products; c) Efforts to increase the utilization of waste infaq distribution results in development in the fields of religion, education, social and economy.

CONCLUSION

The management of G-INFASA in the ABCD (Asset Based Community Development) approach is supported by several aspects, namely related to community asset mapping and financial circulation analysis. Meanwhile, the opportunity and challenge factors of G-INFASA using SWOT analysis show results in the SO (Strength-Opportunity) quadrant. It indicates that there are efforts by G-INFASA in improving waste management, as well as efforts to establish cooperation with various related parties in waste distribution activities in the religious, educational, social and economic sectors.

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