The Use of Social Capital Components of Trust And Communication to Improve The Welfare of Muhammadiyah Members (A Case Study of Muhammadiyah Charity Institutions' Leaders In Medan)

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Abstract :-This paper studied the welfare of Muhammadiyah members in Medan, focusing specifically on its charity institutions' leaders. Social capital theory was used, especially its components of trust and communication. Using the quantitative method of path analysis, this paper examined the relationship between trust and communication with welfare among these leaders. Data were collected through questionnaires. The analysis showed that trust and communication were correlated with welfare, as $p = 0.00 < 0.05$ and $r2 = 81.6\%$.

Keywords: social capital, trust, communication, welfare, Muhammadiyah, path analysis

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I. INTRODUCTION

The chapter of *Al-Maun* (Act of Kindness) in the Qur'an had inspired Ahmad Dahlan to establish the Muhammadiyah organization. To implement the message contained in the chapter, Dahlan started and encouraged three activities under Muhammadiyah: (1) *Amar Ma'ruf Nahi Mungkar* (commanding right and forbidding wrong); (2) *Da'wah Bi Al Hal* (religious propagation through action); (3) *'Amal Ibadah* (acts of worship). The performance of these three activities led the creation of Muhammadiyah's charity institutions, which was hoped to contribute to the welfare of Muhammadiyah members especially, and the Muslim *umma* generally, as can be seen the diagram below.
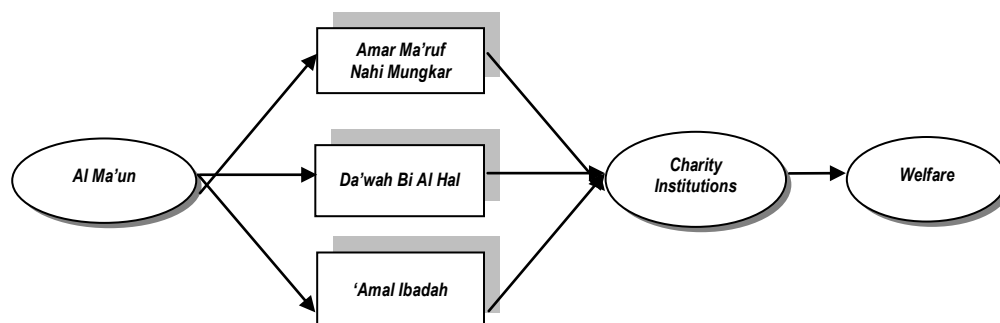
Muhammadiyah is one of major organization in Indonesia. It was established in Kampung Kauman Yogyakarta at 8th of Zulhijjah 1330 H/18th of November 1912 by a man named by Muhammad Darwis, and later known as KH. Ahmad Dahlan. The movement points on the spirit to advance social and educated society. Those areas are conducted through education (Schooling), health (healing) and feeding orphans (feeding) to perform Islamic teaching out of merely personal adherence yet furtherly dynamic and employed as life guidance for all its features.

As an organized movement, Muhammadiyah operates some values to sustain its existence. Among those values are social advantage. Fukuyama said that social advantage is an emerging potential produced from general trust in a society or any particular segmentation around it. By other mean, it defines as a series of value or norm adhered by members of a social group to enable mutual cooperation[1]. The trust emerged in the midst of society would establish the sense of togetherness. To help without to demand in contributing to society. As well as maintaining communication to survive individual and organizational bond. Sondang P. Siagian added,

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communication operates as significant ware to observe the accomplishment of an organization on its field [2]. Either individual or organizational communication system should adapt to retrieve the flow of information. It is expected that communication could obtain common platform.

Muhammadiyah is in need of social advantage to establish social management. Through trust and the state of communication affects to wealth. The people would feel secure of interecting to each other. When the complexity finds its moment, they would not mind to share, expecting to provide the way out. The established trust among communicating people of Muhammadiyah confers it as a socially advantaged organization.

II. METHODOLOGY

a. Research Location and Time

This research location is focused in the Muhammadiyah community of Medan city. Especially in the Muhammadiyah members leaders who work in Muhammadiyah charity institution of Medan. Medan city is government central area of north Sumatra. This research is conducted on June, 2016 to June 2017.

b. Research Phenomenological

This research uses an observation analysis studies with qualitative method. It combines the qualitative data input and quantitative (mix method). This research produce the qualitative data input (human perception) by applying questioners. In this analysis, the qualitative data will be processed to be quantitative data collection by using SPSS 23.

The path analysis is used to analyze the correlation between variables. It is useful to descript and test the correlation model between variable of reason consequence. It is applied by using the correlation and regression, thus it can be obtain the end dependent variable. It should be in the direct or intervening variable[3].

c. Data Collection

The data collected in systematic and standard procedure to obtain the required data. some questioner form are used in the collection of data. It is writing form that it is to obtain information and respondent in the individual report or some things that can be known[4]. The questioner form is rating scale, it is a question that followed by columns that they show levels, for example agree to disagree. The questioner form is given directly to the respondent.. The collection data method on this research is 1) observation; 2) documentation, 3) interview; 4) questioner. The questioner is one of data collection technique, the good questioner is always conducted the mixture of art and science and relate one question to the other one.

d. Data Analysis

Data statistic in using the editing, coding and tabulating data that collected and obtained the answer's result from the questioners . There are some statistical techniques that can be used to analyze the data. The objective of data analysis is to obtain the relevant information that it is contented in the data and it can be used to solve a problem.

1. Classic Assumption Test The classic assumption test is a test that it is used as a requirement of regression method applying. The assumption is assumption of normality, multi-co-linearity and autocorrelation.
2. Hypothesis Test This research use double regression analysis. This analysis is used to test the correlation of some independent variables to the dependent variables. And then to test the effect of independent variables to the prosperity should be tested following: determination coefficient test (adjusted R^2), simultaneous test (F test) and significant test (T test). Figure 1 shows a research concept.
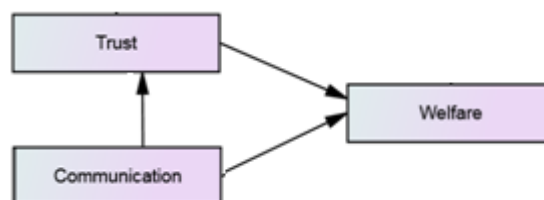
III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

a. Correlation Test Between Variable

The correlation coefficient is a statistical tool that it can be used to compare the measurement result and the different variable to decide the correlation level between variable[5]. Based on the research conducted, thus the correlation between variable can be conclude as stated Table 1 below:

Table 1. Correlation data analysis between variable

Correlations

		T	C	W
T	Pearson Correlation	1	.004	-.052
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.977	.691
	N	61	61	61
C	Pearson Correlation	.004	1	.901[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.977		.000
	N	61	61	61
W	Pearson Correlation	-.052	.901[**]	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.691	.000	
	N	61	61	61

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Based on the data tabulation, it shows that the correlation value between Trust variable and communication characteristic is 0.004. Whereas the trust variable and prosperity is -0.052. The correlation between communication variable and prosperity is 0.91.

b.   Analysis of Hypothesis Test
1.   Simultaneous Test Hypothesis (F test) The test F is used to know the effect of independent variable in the together model with the independent variable, it is the effect of communication and collective action to the prosperity. The test result F can be can be shown in Table 2 as stated below:
2.

Table 2. The test result hypothesis together

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	142.719	2	71.359	128.277	.000[b]
	Residual	32.265	58	.556		
	Total	174.984	60			

a. Dependent Variable: W
b. Predictors: (Constant), C, T

The test is conducted in two ways, the first is that the value of F-calculated and F-table are compared, the second is to compare the value of significant standard (sig) in the calculation result and significant standard 0.05 (5%). Based on the calculation that the value of F-calculate is 128.277>F-table 2.37, thus H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. It means that there is the effect of communication and collective action on the prosperity. Whereas the calculation result of significant value in this research is The Utilize of Trust and Communication on Muhammadiyah's Community Prosperity of Medan.
3.   Partial Test Hypothesis The statistic test t is used to know the effect of independent variable (trust and communication) on the dependent variable (prosperity). It is individual or partial. The test result t is shown in Table 3 as stated below:

Table 3. Partial result test (test t)

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Correlations		
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Zero-order	Partial	Part
1	(Constant)	5.967	1.269		4.702	.000			
	T	-.050	.051	-.055	-.982	.330	-.052	-.128	-.055
	C	.740	.046	.902	15.991	.000	.901	.903	.902

a. Dependent Variable: W

3.Test Result of Simultaneous Determination Coefficient a
R square as stated below: Table 4. Test result of Simultaneous Determination Coefficient (R^2)

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.903ᵃ	.816	.809	.74585	.816	128.277	2	58	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), C, T

The value standard R square (R^2) is 0.816. The value is used to know the trust and communication to the prosperity by calculating the determination coefficient (KD) by using a formulation as stated below:

KD = 2 x 100%
KD = 0.816 x 100%
KD = 81.6 %

The value indicate that the social capital utilization of trust and communication to the prosperity in the simultaneous is 81.6.9%. Whereas the balance is 47.1% depends on the other factors. It means that the variable of the prosperity that it is explained using variable of trust and communication have a value of 81.6%, while the effect of 47.1% is caused by the other variables outside of this model.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on path analysis, it was obtained that the variables of trust and communication were significantly correlated with welfare. The results were as followed: F-calculated = 128,277 > F-table = 2,37, with a significance of 0,00 < 0,05. Trust and communication both simultaneously influenced welfare as much as 81,6%.

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