



**ANALYSIS OF SAVINGS AND LOANS SCHEME BY FAMILY
WELFARE EMPOWERMENT ORGANIZATION AS A
FULFILLMENT SOLUTION FOR MUSLIM
IN THE PANDEMIC OUTBREAK**

Helti Nur Aisyiah

Institut Agama Islam Negeri Surakarta
aisyah76@gmail.com

Alvin Yahya

Institut Agama Islam Negeri Surakarta
alvinyahya82@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the savings and loans scheme at the Family Welfare Empowerment Organization (FWEO) at the Neighborhood Association (NA) XY, Karanganyar Regency, during the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak. This study uses a qualitative approach with the method of observation and interviews. Observations observe the object of research when transacting savings and loans and the distribution of residual income. Interviews confirmed people who are directly related to the savings and loans activities at FWEO of NA XY including the chairperson, fund administrator of FWEO and Muslim borrowers. The results of the study show that the savings and loans activities at FWEO of NA XY are family-based community activities and prioritize the principle of *ta'avun* or mutual assistance. One of the assistance is given to Muslims members of FWEO and suffering from financial difficulties during the pandemic outbreak. The principle of *ta'avun* is reflected by the scheme of savings, loans and the ease use of residual income and based on trust among members. This fact supports the findings that the existence of FWEO in NA XY makes it easier for Muslims to obtain funds as well as to ease the economic burden, especially for those affected by Covid-19.

Keywords: Savings, Loans, FWEO, Pandemy, Muslim.

DOI: 10.22515/jfib.v4i1.2962

Introduction

The global Covid-19 pandemic has triggers significant changes in various aspects of life, especially the economy. A drastic economic change occurred suddenly. This change is driven by large-scale social distancing by the government, such as the closure of business units with the aim of stopping the spread of Covid-19. This results in declining business performance both from the demand side, where consumption and purchasing power continued to decline, and from the supply side as reflected by layoffs and delays in credit repayment (Pakpahan, 2020).

MSMEs are one of the most affected sectors. There are 56% of the 37,000 MSMEs experiencing a decline in sales, 22% experiencing financing difficulties, 15% experiencing difficulties in distribution, and 4% having difficulty obtaining production raw materials (Rahman, 2020). Difficulties in MSMEs have an impact on falling household consumption and people's purchasing power (Situmorang, 2020). This fact is relevant because MSMEs adopt a strategy of layoffs, dismissals and salary cuts in response to business closures due to large-scale social distancing and the government's appeal to stay at home.

It is not easy to turn outdoor activities into indoors, because there are some activities that require face-to-face and direct coordination, with the currently popular terms "Work from Home" or "School from Home". Currently, all learning activities for various levels of education are carried out online using existing digital applications (Windhiyana, 2020). They have several online meeting media such as *Whatsapp Group*, *Google Meet*, *Zoom* and several other platforms.

The urge to stay at home actuates a decline in economic activity and people's purchasing power. The decrease in purchasing power is indirectly caused by a decrease in income. Moreover, from a different point of view, working from home or online schooling increases the consumption of large internet network costs and the need to have a compatible device. This fact becomes like an anomaly, when income decreases, the need for internet subscription costs and shopping for gadgets actually increases and becomes an unavoidable mandatory requirement.

A reactive attitude in economic activity becomes a trend among society as a response in saving family finances, including withdrawing savings that are previously prepared for emergency needs, or starting an online selling business. This effort is considered capable of being an alternative step to increase income. In addition to withdrawing savings and selling online, another alternative is to apply for a loan but not to a formal financial institution such as a bank due to procedural constraints, a time-consuming process and requiring an assessment from the lending institution. Therefore, loans are submitted to financial institutions in the community in the narrowest scope in the Indonesian context: the neighborhood association (NA).

The community carries the principle that "neighbors are the closest family" because they are not only geographically close but also because of the awareness of mutual cooperation and mutual help. This attitude applies to neighboring families, especially during the pandemic outbreak.

In relation to financial problems, the savings and loans (S&Ls) scheme managed by the Family Welfare Empowerment Organization (FWEO), a community organization at the neighboring level, is an option. This role can be seen from one example, Neighborhood Association (NA) XY, in Ngringo Village, Karanganyar Regency. This is a neighborhood inhabited by residents of various occupations. There are some who work in the formal sector such as the State Civil Apparatus (SCA), private employees and there are some who are entrepreneurs. Both types of work, the formal and informal sectors, are unavoidable from the impact of large-scale social distancing policies and are advised to stay at home by the government.

Azis, Susanti & Kuraesin (2018) argue that housewives seek loans on the grounds that the income of the head of household is relatively small. One of the reasons for this small income can be the decline in sales during the pandemic outbreak. Thus, housewives are encouraged to be responsible for helping their husbands in meeting household needs.

There are still some social activities within the neighborhood despite the government's appeal to stay at home. Face-to-face activities are carried out by implementing standard health protocols for the community, using masks and social distancing and using the support of digital platforms such as Whatsapp Group. For housewives in NA XY, The FWEO is a medium for

socializing between neighbors by holding regular monthly meetings (Pnaglipusarai & Mardiana, 2019). Due to the intensity of communication between members, some individual complaints can often be resolved, especially those related to the sliding income due to the impact of the pandemic. More specifically, this problem is more often experienced by families who have children of school age who are required to take part in online learning activities.

Pre-study results indicate that NA XY residents apply for loans from FWEO for reasons of convenience and simple procedures. This is in line with what has been said by one of the respondents, Mrs. Z, a member of FWEO in NA XY. She who had applied for a loan facility said, "*This is easy, sir. For us, the most important thing is the money.*"

The statement about the loan scheme at FWEO in NA XY encourages researchers to explore further about what convenience is meant. What's more, 2020 is a difficult time for almost everyone in meeting their needs, including Muslim residents who are members of FWEO in the Neighborhood Association XY.

During the pandemic outbreak, there are some Muslims who are financially difficult and driven to obtain funds to meet their daily needs. Some have drastically changed; from those who are well off to financial difficulties, some even plunge into lack of welfare. This triggers a condition where they override common sense when making considerations in applying for a loan without thinking about how to repay it later.

The results of a pre-research interview with one of the Muslim customers informed that they were more concerned with getting funds first, while the return was left entirely to the fund administrator, moreover, the recording of loans and calculations in the NA were not written in official documents. The attitude of resignation is based on the principle of "neighbors are the closest family" for some residents of NA XY. They certainly feel that there is a high sense of kinship to help each other and help neighbors as the closest family.

The opinion expressed by one of the residents regarding family life in the neighborhood is in stark contrast to the current situation that is all

advanced in terms of thinking, accessing information and analyzing the situation before making a decision. This is reinforced by the spread of online loans, the proliferation of loan offers and the ease of applying for loans (Aldila, 2018). Moreover, there are online loan platforms that only require a processing time of no more than five minutes until the loan is liquidated (Awawa, 2020).

The lure of loans that cross various layers of society has not succeeded in attracting the attention of Muslims in NA XY. Even for those who are deeply affected by the pandemic, they still prioritize loans from FWEO in NA XY even though they are not immediately given loans. They prefer to try to find out about the technical calculation of savings and loans in FWEO. This resignation and trust in the FWEO fund administrator attracted researchers to write "Analysis of Savings and Loans Scheme by Family Welfare Empowerment Organization as A Fulfillment Solution for Muslims in The Pandemic Outbreak".

Research Methods

This research applies a qualitative approach. This type of approach is intended to obtain several types of data from observations, discussions with research subjects and written materials including documents used by research subjects. Case studies are part of the research method with a subject matter that requires the carefulness of researchers, and in-depth disclosure of cases and events, both individual and group (Hidayat, 2019).

Data collection is based on the results of observations and interviews. Observation helps researchers in making choices about a number of natural, social and humanitarian phenomena that are considered to provide information according to research needs (Hasanah, 2016). Observation helps researchers in describing the observed environment, ongoing activities, individuals involved in the environment and activities, behavior and meaning of events based on the observed individual perspective (Herdiansyah, 2015).

Observations of this research are direct observations on objects that are conducting savings and loans transactions. In addition, interviews were conducted with individuals who are directly related to savings and loans activities at FWEO of NA XY. Those interviewed were the Head of NA who is in charge of activities in the area she leads, the FWEO fund administrator,

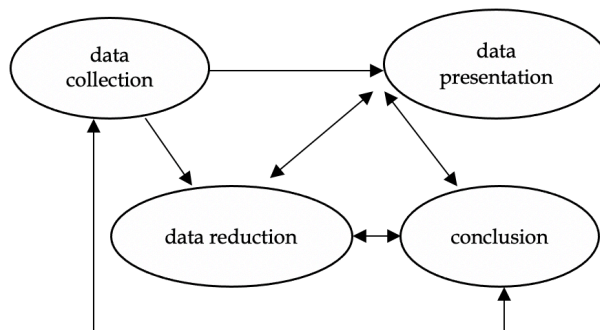
one of the debtors and one of the depositors. The interview is through an oral question and answer process that takes place in one direction, meaning that the interviewer gives the question and the interviewee gives the answer (Fathoni, 2006).

Interviewers apply an unstructured interview process to get a flowing conversation about their experience in transacting at FWEO of NA XY. As a triangulation, the researcher asked the same questions to three respondents to ensure the truth of their information. Triangulation is sought to ensure the truth of data and information, avoid bias and research is valid and gives researchers confidence in drawing conclusions. This research triangulation uses technical and source triangulation. Technical triangulation through the process of observation and interviews and triangulation of sources using three different data sources including the Head of FWEO, FWEO Fund administrator and Fund Borrowers. ***

Data Analysis Process

The research data goes through an analysis process based on the approach of Miles and Huberman (1994) in Islamiyah (2019) as illustrated by figure 1.

Figure 1. Data Analysis Process



Source: Miles & Hubberman (1992) in Suliah, Harapan, & Arafat (2019)

Based on figure 1, there are three activities after data collection, including data reduction, presentation and verification. Data reduction is the

process of selecting, simplifying, abstracting and changing data that emerges from field notes.

Presentation of data refers to presenting data into information for use in drawing conclusions and taking action. Figure 1 depicts a two-way arrow, where the components in Figure 1 can be repeated to obtain conclusions that are in accordance with the research objectives.

The last step in data analysis is verification or conclusion. Conclusions are made to find the meaning of patterns, explanations, possible configurations, causal pathways and propositions. Conclusions depend on the number of field notes, coding, storage, methods and retrieval capabilities. Verification aims to find justification and approval so that data validity is achieved (Islamiyah, 2019).

Analysis and Discussion

Initially, savings and loans in NA XY were activities aimed at increasing intimacy among housewives in the NA XY area. In addition, S&L activities are aimed at supporting one of the ten main programs of FWEO, the development of the life of Cooperative Institutions. Institutionally there is no Cooperative Institution in NA XY but only adopts activities based on Cooperative Institutions including S&Ls. Loan transactions can be applied when there are funds managed in the form of member deposits.

Savings

Initially, savings and loans in NA XY were activities aimed at increasing intimacy among housewives in the NA XY area. In addition, S&L activities are aimed at supporting one of the ten main programs of FWEO, the development of the life of Cooperative Institutions. Institutionally there is no Cooperative Institution in NA XY but only adopts activities based on Cooperative Institutions including S&Ls. Loan transactions can be applied when there are funds managed in the form of member deposits.

Tabel 1. Ilustration of Savings Calculation¹

Month	Deposit	Balance	Deposit Interest (%)	Deposit Interest (Rp)
a	b	c	d	e
June 2019	50.000	50.000	18	9.000
July 2019	100.000	150.000	16	16.000
August 2019	50.000	200.000	14	7.000
September 2019	50.000	250.000	12	6.000
October 2019	50.000	300.000	10	5.000
November 2019	50.000	350.000	8	4.000
December 2019	50.000	400.000	6	3.000
January 2020	50.000	450.000	4	2.000
February 2020	50.000	500.000	2	1.000
March 2020	-	500.000	0	-
The amount distributed				553.000

Source: Primary Data, 2020

Table 1 explains that column a is the duration of the S&Ls program. According to the table, the period starts from June 2019 to March 2020. Eid al-Fitr is the benchmark for one financial year. In 2019 Eid al-Fitr took place in June and in 2020 it took place in May. The period running from June 2019 to March 2020 is not a full 12 months. This is because April 2020 is the period for calculating deposit services. Calculation of deposit services takes a long time because the manager still applies manual calculations based on member savings cards.

Column b table 1 is a record of the debtor's deposit money. Column c contains the savings balance handled by the FWEO manager. Column d is filled with interest percentage. The interest percentage is decreasing and the figure has been determined from generation to generation based on the agreement of the FWEO management at the beginning of the formation of S&Ls activities. Column e contains the results of the calculation of services

¹ Angka-angka yang ada dalam tabel 1 tersebut diperoleh dari kartu simpanan milik salah satu warga PKK RT. XY.

obtained by depositors, the nominal which will be distributed together with the balance of deposits before Eid al-Fitr.

$$Jasa\ simpanan = persentase\ x\ setoran$$

Loans

Loans by NA XY residents are a continuation of savings activities. The activities of S&Ls have a causal relationship. Loans can be given if savings activities are running. Figure 2 illustrates the relationship between savings and loans.

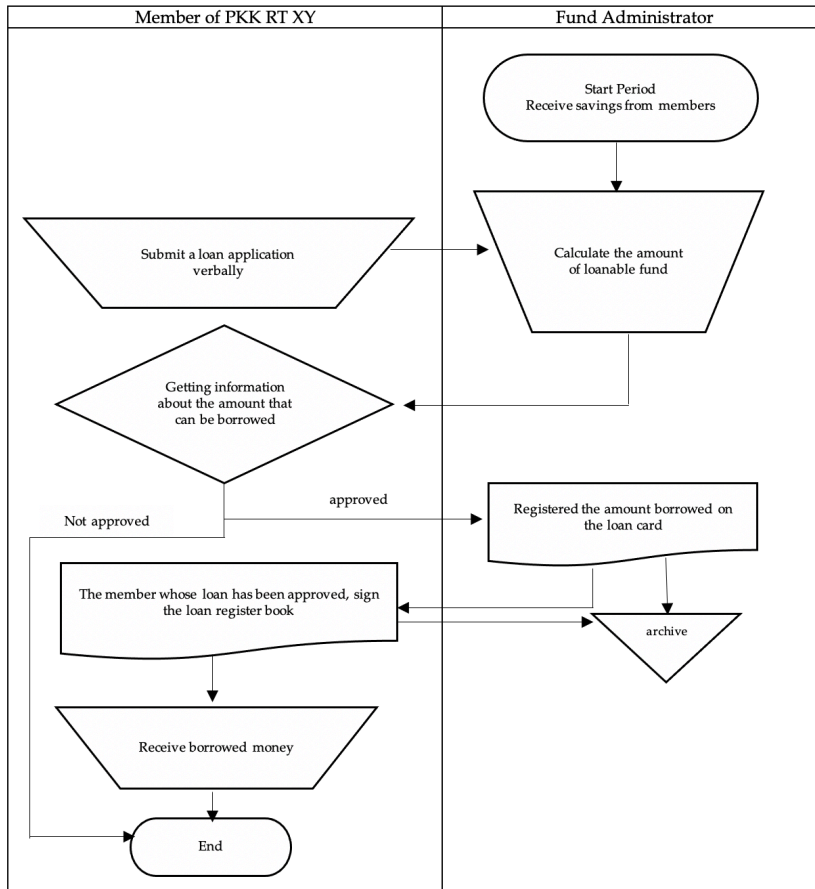
Figure 2. Generic Flow of S&Ls in FWEO of NA XY



Source: primary data, 2020

Figure 2 illustrates that the deposit is calculated by the FWEO Manager. Funds are then distributed to members who apply for loans. The funds disbursed are adjusted to the available savings funds. The more deposit funds, the more loans are disbursed. The loan application process at FWEO is described in Figure 3.

Figure 3. Loans Flow in The FWEO of NA XY



Source: primary data, 2020

Figure 3 describes the relationship between borrowers and fund administrator. The loan service period starts after the member's savings are received. The fund administrator provides information on the amount of budget that is managed and can be loaned to members.

Loan services begin with an oral submission to the fund administrator, including confirming the available funds and the required loan amount. Loans are given immediately after an agreement has been reached between the borrower and the fund administrator. On the other hand, the transaction process is discontinued if there is no verbal agreement.

Borrowers immediately obtain loans sourced from the savings of NA XY residents, immediately after agreeing to the stipulated conditions. Proof of administration is recorded on the S&Ls card along with the signing of the loan book provided by the fund administrator. Submission of loan money to borrowers does not include any terms and guarantees and is only witnessed by other FWEO NA XY members. Table 2 illustrates the calculation of loan withdrawals and refunds.

Table 2. Illustration of Loan Calculation in The FWEO of NA XY

Month	Loan	Installment	Balance	Loan Interest (%)	Loan Interest (Rp)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
October 2019	300.000	-	300.000	-	-
November 2019	-	50.000	250.000	3	9.000
December 2019	-	50.000	200.000	3	7.500
January 2020	-	50.000	150.000	3	6.000
February 2020	-	100.000	50.000	3	4.500
March 2020	-	50.000	0	3	1.500
	-				28.500
The amount of the refunded					328.500

Source: Primary Data, 2020

Table 2 depicts loan transactions recorded on the loan card of a member of FWEO of NA XY in 2019 to 2020. Table 2 shows a comparison between the loan amount of IDR 300,000.00 and the total repayment of IDR 328,500.00. The difference between the number of savings and loans is determined by the amount of the loan service fee. Column a of Table 2 is the beginning of the loan month ending two months before Eid al-Fitr. Because Eid al-Fitr 2020 is celebrated in May, thus borrowers must have paid off the loan in March 2020. In April 2020 the Fund administrator recaps the money to be distributed back to FWEO of NA XY members for the amount of deposits plus income from loan services.

Column b of Table 2 describes the loan amount. Column c describes the amount of installments deposited. Column d describes the balance of loan funds that are still borne by the borrower. Column e describes the percentage for calculating service fees. Column f describes the amount of the loan service

fee. Service fees are paid together with installments. The formula below explains the nominal sum that must be paid by the borrower:

$$\text{jasa pinjaman} = \text{tarif jasa pinjaman} \times \text{saldo bulan sebelumnya}$$

Table 2 describes normal loan conditions with borrowers paying installments in an orderly manner. Borrowers who violate the terms of installment payment are subject to a fine equal to the loan in the previous month. Thus, if there is a delay in payment of installments, it is recorded as 0 in the month concerned and the nominal fine is the same as the previous month. This provision is in line with the statement of the Chairman of FWEO.

"This provision is an initial agreement. It is not allowed to fail to pay loan installments or there are consequences of fines. The nominal fine is the amount of the previous month's savings service." (Mrs. B, Chair of FWEO of NA XY)

The informant's statement indicated that the fine regulation was an initial agreement since the establishment of S&L activities. The agreement received a positive response by the borrower.

"No problem with the fine rules. Thank God, we got a loan." (Mrs. Y, Borrower who has violated the installment deadline)

Borrowers still feel grateful for the cash loans obtained and do not mind the fines. The most important thing for them is the payment at the maturity of one financial year, ahead of Eid al-Fitr.

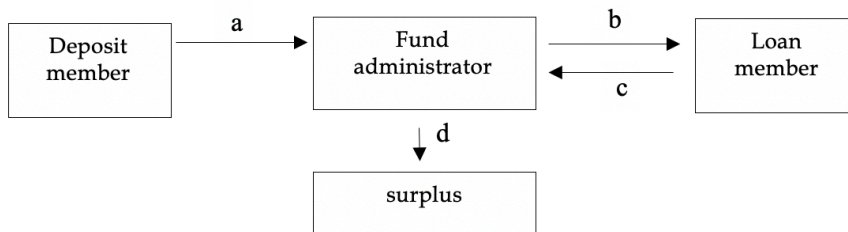
Discussions

FWEO refers to community organizations at the smallest government level and geographically close to the community, consisting of housewives from each family. Along with the development of time, FWEO membership in NA XY is intertwined like a family with the nature of helping each other, carrying out 10 main FWEO general programs and the most important is the implementation of Cooperative Institution principles. The implementation of the Cooperative Institution principle in this neighboring area is to establish S&Ls activities.

The running of S&Ls activities illustrates the principle of ta'awun in Islamic terms. Those who have more household funds save in FWEO while those who lack finances have the opportunity to apply for a loan. This is very helpful for those who lack funds to meet their needs, especially during the Covid-19 outbreak.

The principle of ta'awun in FWEO in NA XY is shown through the idea that saving is not only to secure property but more than that there are social benefits for those in need. S&Ls FWEO in NA XY is a cause-and-effect activity. The existence of savings funds is a cause that results in lending activities. The causal relationship in FWEO in NA XY is described in figure 4.

Figure 4. S&Ls' Scheme of FWEO in NA XY



Source: Primary Data, 2020

The arrow a in Figure 4 depicts the process of depositing a member's savings to the Fund Administrator. Arrows b and c in Figure 4 represent two-way communication between the Fund Administrator and the borrower regarding the availability of FWEO funds and the loan amount required. Borrowers in this scheme are part of the FWEO members. This scheme represents that FWEO members participate in two activities at the same time including saving, loan or saving and loan simultaneously. The flow of activities depicted by arrows a, b and c takes place in one calendar year using Eid al-Fitr as a marker for both the beginning and the end of the period.

All borrowers are required to repay the loan by the end of the period, so administrators can return savings and income from S&Ls service fees to saving members. FWEO definitely obtains a surplus at the end of each period

sourced from S&Ls activities. Surplus is known as 'residual income' and can be used for recreation for all members together.

Figure 4 illustrates the scheme of FWEO activities in NA XY, which does not fully adopt the Cooperative Institution's including support for 10 main FWEO programs, especially the development of the spirit of the Cooperative Institution. There are some indications that technical S&Ls are a mixed method between cooperative and banking institutions. The next sub-discussion will explain in detail the technical indications for the implementation of FWEO.

Use of Terms

In contrast to the prevailing terminology based on the Banking Law, which states that deposits consist of demand deposits, time deposits, certificates of deposit, savings and other equivalent forms, FWEO at NA XY only serves saving activities. The use of loan terms in FWEO in NA XY refers to terms that apply to Cooperative Institutions rather than terms used by banks. Banks use the term 'credit' in accordance with the Banking Law.

In terms of fees, S&L activities at FWEO use the terms savings and loans services. This term is in line with that of the Cooperative Institution with a technical interest calculation similar to that of a conventional bank. Interest is determined by an agreed percentage and standard rules.

Savings Technical

Savings activities according to FWEO rules in NA XY are monthly savings as used by the Cooperative Institution. The thing that distinguishes the two is that FWEO in NA XY applies single savings while Cooperative Institution applies principal and mandatory savings. Determination of nominal in FWEO refers to banking technicalities by freeing members to deposit a certain amount of money. The determination of this nominal limit is different from the system in force at the Cooperative Institution, which determines the nominal in accordance with the provisions of mandatory savings.

Interest calculation in FWEO refers to the general calculation in the financial industry through monthly lowest balance, average balance and daily lowest balance. Even so, there are rules that come from the agreement of FWEO members in calculating interest. The interest calculation is determined

based on the nominal deposited with the percentage of interest continuing to decrease from month to month, starting with 18% interest and ending with 0% in the 10th month. The period of one financial year refers to the date of the Eid celebration minus 2 months to allow time for administrators to calculate interest and income from S&Ls services to be distributed to members.

Loans Technical

The technical loan at FWEO in NA XY is simpler than the technical applied by banks and cooperative institutions. Financing disbursed from S&Ls at FWEO does not require an analysis that considers the 5Cs (character, capacity, capital, collateral and condition of economic). Assessment of members is not carried out by assessors to conduct surveys and borrower due diligence. In providing loans, an assessment to the borrower is carried out by the administrator on the borrower's daily life. This condition is feared to trigger deviations and subjective judgments from administrators. Worse yet, there is no control over the use of other members' personal data to apply for loans (borrowing other members' identities for personal loan applications). This condition usually occurs when a borrower has not been able to apply for a loan because there are still arrears, but still wants to apply for a loan again. In this condition, the borrower who still has debt enters into a verbal agreement to use the identity of another member so as to get the loan back on behalf of another person. This condition is difficult to overcome considering that loan activities are only recorded manually on loan cards and administrator's books as illustrated in figure 3. To anticipate such activities, it is necessary to agree on the rules for penalties for late installments from the previous month's loan.

Loan transactions at FWEO of NA XY provide convenience to borrowers. A sum of money is given to any member who wishes to make a loan in accordance with the availability of funds managed by the administrator. Loan services have been determined since the beginning of the organization's formation, which is equal to 3% of the remaining loan.

Without a survey and due diligence, fines as tolerance for late installments, are rules that can be easily accepted by borrowers. While on the one hand they are convenient advantages, on the other hand there are drawbacks to this scheme. There are similarities in repayment maturity

between early borrowers and later borrowers. They must pay off in the month leading up to Eid al-Fitr. The rule triggers borrowers to try to borrow at the earliest possible time. There are not many loan transactions in the final month of a financial year.

Residual Incomes

FWEO in NA XY uses the term residual income in S&Ls activities as shown in Figure 4. Residual income comes from the rest of S&Ls activities. Under Cooperative Institution Laws, the residual income is distributed partly to all members and the other part is kept for business continuity. FWEO uses a slightly different approach because residual income is not distributed to all members in cash, nor is it saved for business continuity. This residual income at FWEO is used for activities to increase intimacy and kinship between members through joint tourism activities. Thus, although FWEO uses the term residual income the same as Cooperative Institutions, there are differences in the use of residual income at the end of the financial year.

Savings and Loans' Fund Management

The recording of S&L activities in FWEO of NA XY uses simple bookkeeping and cards. Bookkeeping in this organization is known by the traditional term 'pethuk' using manual S&Ls cards and only assisted by analog calculators. Recording relies heavily on the accuracy of the fund administrator. There is only one fund administrator in this organization.

The process of handing over loan funds does not require special witnesses because this activity is based on the principle of mutual trust between the administrator and the borrower. Manual and simple recording by only one administrator is vulnerable to the risk of errors, fraud, forgetting and accumulation of unrecorded transactions due to the administrator's absence from regular meeting schedules. In addition, members are also vulnerable to losing S&Ls cards and card damage factors.

During the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, borrowers apply for loans for the purposes of meeting their daily needs. There is no defined limit on the use of funds. This is in line with the submission flow in Figure 3, without the terms and conditions governing the use of loan funds. For Muslim citizens who obtain loans from FWEO, this regulation provides flexibility and

convenience. An additional convenience for them is the relief from not paying installments on time even though there are fine rules in it. The allowance applies to all members with a deadline of two months before the Eid al-Fitr holiday in the relevant financial year.

Conclusions

Savings and loans activities managed by FWEO in NA XY by implementing the ta'awun principle provide benefits for Muslim citizens affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. Activities in this organization apply aspects of convenience in terms of availability, accessibility, procedures and geographical convenience. This activity indirectly supports the government's appeal during the pandemic including social distancing, in this context is not to go far to financial institutions outside the nearest area.

S&Ls in this organization are community activities based on the principle of kinship. This principle is reflected in the scheme of savings, loans and the use of residual income that seems simple and prioritizes mutual trust between members. The simplicity of this activity eases the economic burden of members, especially those who need cash loans. One aspect of convenience is not applying the 5C's analysis as applied by banking institutions. Submissions on behalf of other members after verbal agreement also apply in this organization even though this reflects unfair action and has received attention and rejection from some members. The rules of fines for members who are late in paying installments are also considered relatively cheap and not too burdensome.

There is a tendency to feel safe for members who save in FWEO and moreover funds are channeled to other members who need financial assistance. In 2020, S&L activities had a strong impact because the increasing demand for Eid al-Fitr was disrupted by the impact of the global pandemic. Both depositors and borrowers benefit from this activity. The social distancing program called for by the government is indirectly supported by this activity. On an ongoing basis, after Eid al-Fitr 2020, borrowers can reapply at the beginning of the month of the financial year to meet the needs of life during the pandemic outbreak, and are not pressured to pay off because the loan period is valid for up to two months before Eid al-Fitr 2021.

Bibliography

- Aldila, N. (2018). *Aduan Masyarakat: Kasus Fintech Lending Membengkak*. Koran Bisnis. [https://www.google.com/search?q=Aduan Masyarakat: Kasus Fintech Lending Membengkak#](https://www.google.com/search?q=Aduan+Masyarakat:+Kasus+Fintech+Lending+Membengkak#)
- Awawa, Y. (2020). *12 Penyedia Pinjam 5 Menit Cair, Solusi Dana Kilat Terbaik*. Qoala. <https://www.qoala.app/id/blog/keuangan/kredit/penyedia-pinjam-5-menit-cair/>
- Azis, Y. M., Susanti, S., & Kuraesin, A. (2018). Literasi Pengelolaan Keuangan Simpan Pinjam bagi Ibu-ibu Rumah Tangga di Kabupaten Malang. *Proceeding of Community Development*.
- Bachri, B. S. (2010). Meyakinkan Validitas Data Melalui Triangulasi Pada Penelitian Kualitatif. *Teknologi Pendidikan*, 10(1), 46–62.
- Fathoni, A. (2006). Metodologi penelitian dan teknik penyusunan skripsi. In *Jakarta : Rineka Cipta, 2006*.
- Harahap, J., & Rizal, F. (2019). Peran Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga dalam Pemberdayaan Wanita di Desa Simatahari Kecamatan Kota Pinang Kabupaten Labuhan Batu Selatan. *Jurnal Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*.
- Hasanah, H. (2016). Teknik-Teknik Observasi. *At-Taqaddum*, 8(1), 21–46.
- Herdiansyah, H. (2015). *Wawancara, Observasi, dan Focus Groups sebagai Instrument Penggalan Data Kualitatif*. Rajawali Pers.
- Hidayat, T. (2019). Pembahasan Studi Kasus sebagai Metodologi Penelitian. *Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto*.
- Islamiyah, N. (2019). The Financial Management Practise of Mosque: Study Case in Malaysia. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan Indonesia*, 16(1), 108–121.
- Miles, & Hubberman. (1992). *Analisis Data Kualitatif*. Penerbit Universitas Indonesia.
- Mubarok, A. L. (2019). Praktik Pinjam Meminjam Uang dalam Perspektif Hukum Islam. *Mutawasith: Jurnal Hukum Islam*, 2(1), 1–16.
- Pakpahan, A. K. (2020). Covid-19 dan Implikasi bagi Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah. *Jurnal Ilmiah Hubungan Internasional, Edisi Khusus*, 59–64.

- Panglipusari, D. L., & Mardiana, F. (2019). Menumbuhkan Budaya Koperasi Dilingkungan Kelompok PKK Melalui Model Koperasi Simpan Pinjam. *Prosiding Konferensi Nasional Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Dan Corporate Social Responsibility (PKM-CSR)*.
- Pathony, T. (2020). Proses Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Melalui Gerakan Pemberdayaan dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga (PKK) di Kabupaten Subang. *Ijd-Demos*.
- Rahardjo, M. (2010). *Triangulasi dalam Penelitian Kualitatif*. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
- Sada, H. J. (2017). Kebutuhan Dasar Manusia dalam Perspektif Pendidikan Islam. *Al-Tadzkiyyah: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*.
- Siswanto, S., & Anwar, K. (2020). Religious Culture of Sharia Microfinance Institutions in Denpasar-Bali. *El-Harakah*, 22(2), 341–361.
- Suliah, Harapan, E., & Arafat, Y. (2019). Headmaster's strategy to maximizes using infrastructure and teachers' role to improve learning quality in elementary school. *International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research*, 8(5), 120–123.
- Susanti, N. (2014). Sistem Informasi Simpan Pinjam Badan Keswadayaan Masyarakat Studi Kasus BKM Sarana Makmur. *Simetris: Jurnal Teknik Mesin, Elektro Dan Ilmu Komputer*, 5(1), 41–48.
- Windarto, A. P. (2017). Implementasi JST Dalam Menentukan Kelayakan Nasabah Pinjaman KUR Pada Bank Mandiri Mikro Serbelawan Dengan Metode Backpropogation. *J-SAKTI (Jurnal Sains Komputer Dan Informatika)*.
- Windhiyana, E. (2020). Dampak Covid-19 terhadap Kegiatan Pembelajaran Online di Perguruan Tinggi Kristen di Indonesia. *Perspektif Ilmu Pendidikan*, 34(1), 1–8.
- Zulhartati, S. (2010). Peranan Koperasi dalam Perekonomian Indonesia. *(IPS, FKIP, Universitas Tanjungpura, Pontianak)*, 25(3), 57–64.