

**The Effect of Sadaqa Jum'at to Increasing Number of Members in
Ranting Muhammadiyah Batunadua & Sitamiang**

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Abstract

The phenomenon of the lack of group members in Muhammadiyah Batunadua & Sitamiang branch was threatening the group's sustainability. One of the related variables in an increasing number of organization members is Sadaqa. This study designs a measuring instrument for Sadaqa an Islamic perspective and looks at its effectiveness in addition to the member of the branch. The research method used in this study is quantitative research, which consists of 2 variables, namely the independent variable regarding the behavior of Sadaqa and the dependent variable regarding the increase in members. Moreover, the data collection technique of the study is through the distribution of questionnaires to 40 members of the Batunadua Sitamiang branch, and interviews and the analysis technique of is the recreation 1 predictor. As the results of this study concluded that there is an influence between Sadaqa behavior and the addition of the number of members in the Batunadua and Sitamiang branches, this is evidenced by the results of the correlation between predictor X and criterion Y using the tangkar moment correlation technique from a person, using the help of Microsoft Excel, the correlation result is $r_2 = 0,23789$. As well as the correlation significance test through the t using the help of Microsoft Excel, the result is 0.69 for that Friday Sadaqa behavior is a factor that can be used as a predictor in increasing the number of members of the branch. The number of members of the branch should be accompanied by sincere intentions and a pure heart. This research has opened a discussion about the benefits of Sadaqa in an organizational perspective of Muhammadiyah.

Keywords: *Sadaqa, Islamic perspective, Members of Muhammadiyah*

Abstrak

Fenomena sedikitnya anggota ranting Batunadua & Sitamiang merupakan hal yang meresahkan juga bagi anggota ranting karena mengancam keberlangsungan ranting. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menguji secara empiris ada atau tidak pengaruh sedekah

terhadap penambahan anggota ranting Batunadua dan Sitamiang. Metode penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif, dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari 2 variabel yaitu variabel bebas mengenai perilaku sedekah dan variabel terikat mengenai penambahan anggota. Teknik pengumpulan data artikel ini yaitu melalui penyebaran angket kepada 40 anggota ranting Batunadua dan Sitamiang, dan wawancara. Teknik analisis artikel ini adalah regresi 1 prediktor. Untuk itu hasil penelitian artikel ini adalah disimpulkan ada pengaruh antara perilaku sedekah dengan penambahan jumlah anggota ranting hal ini dibuktikan dengan hasil korelasi antara prediktor X dengan kriterium Y menggunakan teknik korelasi momen tangkar dari person, dengan menggunakan bantuan microsoft excel didapatkan hasil korelasi sebesar $r^2 = 0,23789$. Serta uji signifikansi korelasi melalui uji t dengan menggunakan bantuan microsoft excel diperoleh hasil 0,69 untuk itu perilaku sedekah Jum'at merupakan faktor yang dapat digunakan sebagai prediktor dalam meningkatkan penambahan jumlah anggota ranting Semakin sering melakukan sedekah maka akan semakin tinggi penambahan jumlah anggota rantingnya dengan dibarengi niat yang tulus dan keikhlasan hati. Penelitian ini telah membuka diskusi mengenai manfaat sedekah dalam perspektif keorganisasian Muhammadiyah.

Keywords: *Sedekah, Perspektif Islam, Anggota Muhammadiyah*

INTRODUCTION

The Organization of Muhammadiyah was founded by KH. Ahmad Dahlan on 18 November 1912, in Kampung Kuman, Yogyakarta. Muhammadiyah is an Islamic organization based on the Qur'an and Sunnah whose head office is located in the capital city Republic of Indonesia, Jakarta. Muhammadiyah is one of the oldest and largest socio-religious organizations (Siddik, 2017). The function of this organization is as a tool to achieve the common goals that have been aspired by its founders. The formation of an organization makes it easier for humans to do a lot of works because, in organizations, humans work together and help each other to do many things, especially to achieve common goals. Humans are unable to live alone to do big things, they need an organization to do many things at big parties. In Islam, an organization is also asked to do as stated in the Qur'an letter Ash Shaff verse 4: "Allah truly loves those who fight in right way and in right line as if they were like a solidly arranged building" (Kementerian Agama RI, 2013).

The Membership of Muhammadiyah organization is officially indicated by the Muhammadiyah Standard Number card is called NBM, but it is not absolute apply because even though you don't have an NBM you are still allowed to be active in Muhammadiyah.

Retained Earnings Muhammadiyah organization structure mentioned in the Articles of Association of Muhammadiyah Chapter V on Organizational Structure and Designation of article 9 Organizational Structure and Bylaws Article 5 - 9 (Pengurus Pusat Muhammadiyah, 2020).

Sadaqah is a part of generosity in the context of Muslim society as a form of servant's love for the blessings of Allah that has been given to him so that a servant is willing to set aside part of his wealth for religious purposes both to help others and the struggle for Islamic da'wah. Shadaqah is something given as a right of God's to those who are entitled to receive it (Habib, 2016; Printaro et al., 2020).

Sadaqa or in Arabic *Sadaqah* which means a gift given by a Muslim to another person spontaneously and voluntarily without being limited by a certain time and amount. It also means a gift given by someone as a virtue hoping for Allah's pleasure and rewards alone. Sadaqa comes from the word *sadaqah* which means true. Rasulullah said, "If a child of Adam dies, then all his deeds are cut off, except for three things, *sadaqah jariyah*, useful knowledge and a pious child who prays for him" (HR. Muslim), (Arifin, 2011) Muslims make Friday as special day. As in HR Muslim, that Friday is a good day. "The best day on which the sun rises at that time is Friday. On Friday Adam was created, the day he was admitted to Paradise, and the day he was expelled from Paradise. And the Day of Resurrection will not occur except on Friday." (HR Muslim), (Sabid, 2015)

Friday is a holy day or good day to do many right things, *sadaqah* is one of the things that is recommended to get a reward from Allah S.W.T. The point is to give *sadaqah* sincerely and expect God's pleasure. Be afraid of (the punishment of) hell even if you (sadaqah) a piece of dates. So if you don't find it, it's enough with kind words." (HR Muslim) (Sabid, 2015).

Padangsidempuan is the largest city in the Tapanuli region based on a 2015-2019 profile. The population majority is Muslim. Padangsidempuan consists of 6 sub-districts, namely: South Padangsidempuan, North Padangsidempuan, Batunadua Padangsidempuan, Padangsidempuan Hutaimbaru, Padangsidempuan Angkola Julu, and Southeast Padangsidempuan. In the past, this area was a stopover for traders from various regions, fish and salt traders from Sibolga - Padangsidempuan - Panyabungan, Padang Bolak (Paluta) -

Padangsidempuan - Sibolga. In recent times, this place became very crowded from time to time this place grew big then became a city. The city was first built as a fort in 1981 by Padri troops led by Tuanku Lelo. it stretches from Batang Ayumi to Aek Sibontar. The remains of the fort heritage are still found, although they are not well maintained. One of the influences of these Padri troops on the city they formed was the religion adopted by the majority of the city's population, namely Islam. Muhammadiyah is one of the biggest Islamic organizations in Padangsidempuan. The organization of Muhammadiyah in Ranting Muhammadiyah Batunadua and Sitamiang placed in South Padangsidempuan sub-district are become one Ranting Muhammadiyah considering they have a small number of members and the location both of them is quite close. This branch was established in 2012 and has about 67 members while those who have an active card are 40 people. The less number of branch members caused of the community around the branch area still feels that this organization do not match with the local culture as habitual applied in this area. It happens because Muhammadiyah emphasizes more on *Hadits* and *Sunnah* without combining them with local culture. So, the community considers Muhammadiyah do not have any respect for traditional predecessors in society.

To attract the community around the Ranting Muhammadiyah Batunadua and Sitamiang, organization members always try to get along with people surrounding them without destroying the faith as a religious value. The organization members often apply the method of sharing with the community for opportunities to open themselves up because they are still considered they are on another side. Sadaqah Friday had done by members every week by giving snacks to worshipers. Giving sadaqah on Friday does not contain an element of coercion for the provider, but for those who have the ability to share on that occasion only. But almost every week there is always someone who provides without any direction.

Based on the information above, researchers are interested in knowing and test to test empirically whether there is an effect of sadaqah on to increase of members *Ranting* Muhammadiyah Batunadua and Sitamiang. This research is expected to contribute ideas about *Sadaqa Jum'at* as a factor to develop the organization, so that this research is expected to contribute to science, and can

provide accurate information about the effect of *Sadaqa Jum'at* in increasing organization members of *Ranting Muhammadiyah Batunadua* and *Sitamiang*.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method applied in this study is quantitative. The sample of research is part or representative of the population to be studied (Arikunto, 2010). Furthermore, the research variable, the object of research or what is the point of attention of a study, in this study consists of two variables, namely the independent variable (independent variable) and the dependent variable (dependent variable). In detail, the writers formulate the variables as: 1) Sadaqa behavior [Independent Variable (X)]; 2) Addition of members [Dependent Variable (Y)].

The method of collecting data in this study is the technique of distributing questionnaires and structured interviews to respondents. The questionnaire contains questions that must be answered by the respondents. The Sadaqa Behavior scale to measure Sadaqa behavior. This scale is based on several views which reveal that Sadaqa behavior concern on three indicators, namely: 1). sincere. 2). grateful 3). Motivation. The Sincerity consists of 25 question items, including 15 favorite questions and 10 unfavorable questions. The scores for each item on the sharing behavior scale ranged from 1 to 4. The measurement of the increase in members in this study refers to the following indicators: The incremental scale consists of 25 question items, 15 favorite questions and 10 unfavorable questions. There are three indicators in the questionnaire, namely, 1) activities, 2) coaching, 3) leadership. Interview is a method of collecting data by way of oral question and answer between two or more people directly. The point is the process of obtaining data for research purposes by way of question and answer, face to face between the interviewer and the respondent. Data analysis used one predictor regression analysis, namely to analyze how much influence the variable (X) of Sadaqa behavior had on the variable (Y), namely the increase in members.

RESULT FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The Study Result

Ranting Muhammadiyah Batunadua & Sitamiang was established on May 2, 2012, which consists of 67 members and around 40 active members. The origin of the establishment of *Ranting Muhammadiyah Batunadua & Sitamiang* was based on the idea of the chairman of the PDM, H. Amil Mahzul, and society based on the existence of waqf land that was given by H. Maraginda to Muhammadiyah

residents as the place for the Tagwa Muhajirin mosque, which is located at Jalan Raja Inal, sub-district Batunadua Jae. This waqf land was handed over to the residents in 2006. In addition, Mr. Maraginda also handed over 90 million in cash and several types of building materials. Residents also continue to try to collect *infaq* from the community, for example, there were some donated 40 million to 100 million to 200 million. Based on the big contribution from the society, a branch was established as well as the construction of a mosque. In the beginning, it consist of a few members, there were approximately 25 members. The organization structure of *Ranting Muhammadiyah Batunadua & Sitamiang* on 2020-2025 :

1. Chairman : Agusrin Sikumbang
2. Deputy chairman : Rasyad Nasution
3. Secretary: Rijali Harahap
4. Treasurer: Zulkifli Nainggolan

The results of the Friday sadaqah behavior and the accretion of the number of members as the results of the scale given to respondents (participants), with a sample consist forty participants. The Friday sadaqah behavior scale consists of fifteen with three indicators modified from Sami & Ryandono (2014) statements with favorable statements (statements are supportive of variable aspects) 15 statements favorable, and 10 statements unfavorable. The 46th congress in Yogyakarta in 2010 formulated an indicator commitment to increase the number of members. The addition of branch members consists of (15) by having three indicators that are modified from indicators of branch and branch development institutions by (LPCR) branch development and statements with (15) *favorable* and (10) statements *unfavorable* accompanied by 4 alternative answers, namely strongly agree (SS). agree (S), disagree (TS), and strongly disagree (STS) with a score of 4,3,2,1 for statements *favorable* and 1,2,3,4 for statements *unfavorable*.

Table 1. Indicator Behavior Questionnaire doleFriday

No	Friday doleBehavioral Indicators	Item No.		Indicator Member Addition	Item No.	
		Favorabel	Unfavorabel		Favorabel	Unfavorabel
1	Ikhlas	6,7,8, 9,14,21	11, 12, 13	Activity	1, 2,3,6,17,22	5,6,7,10,12,
2	Gratitude	15,16,22,24	10, 17	Fostering	8,9,18,21,23,24	11,14

3	Motivation	18,19,20,23, 1,2,3,4,5 25	Leadership19,20	3,15
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In order to know further and clearly the results of the research can be seen the description of the data as follows:

The Data Result of Friday sadaqah Behavior Scale

To determine the quantitative value of Friday sadaqah behavior is to sum up the scores of the questionnaire answers from 40 respondents according to the frequency of answers. The results of these calculations can be seen in the following table:

Table 2. Final Score Score sadaqah Behavior Friday

R	T	R	T	R	T	R	T
1	82	11	59	21	94	31	89
2	78	12	75	22	94	32	89
3	100	13	58	23	94	33	99
4	66	14	70	24	92	34	88
5	100	15	90	25	93	35	88
6	74	16	91	26	91	36	88
7	65	17	97	27	92	37	88
8	77	18	95	28	90	38	90
9	80	19	98	29	91	39	89
10	76	20	94	30	91	40	89

Note:

R = Responden

Total = Number of calculations

From the calculation above, then it is presented in the form of a frequency distribution of Friday sadaqa behavior scores and the average score (*mean*) while the steps to make the distribution are as follows:

- a. Find the number of class intervals with the formula:

$$\begin{aligned}
 K &= 1 + 3.3 \log n \\
 &= 1 + 3.3 \log 40 \\
 &= 1 + 3,3 (5,286) \\
 &= 1 + 5,689 \\
 &= 6,286 \text{ rounded up to } 6
 \end{aligned}$$

- b. Searching *range*

$$R=H-L$$

Description

R = Range (range of data)

H = Highest value

L = Low value

$$= 100 - 58$$

$$= 42$$

c. Determine the value of classinterval

$$I = L/K$$

$$I = 42/7 = 6 \text{ So the class interval is a 6}$$

Table 3. Distribution of Mean Score Frequency Alms Behavior Friday

No	Interval	X Middle	F	Fx	Mean
1	98-100	99	5	495	$M = \sum fx / N = 3421 / 40 = 85,52$
2	94-97	95	6	570	
3	91-93	92	7	644	
4	88-90	89	10	890	
5	78-82	80	3	240	
6	75-77	76	3	228	
7	58-66	59	6	354	
			N=40	$\sum fx=3421$	

d. Calculates the frequency distribution (percentage distribution) of Friday sadaqa behavior. To determine the qualification and interval of the value (X) by using the range:

$$R=HL$$

H = highest number

L = lowest number

$$R= 100-58$$

$$= 42$$

Determine the interval value

$$i = \frac{\text{Range}}{\text{Total Range}}$$

$$= \frac{42}{6} = 7$$

Thus, the value interval can be obtained as can be seen in the table below.

Table 4. Frequency Distribution (Distribution of Percentage) Score of sadaqa Behavior Scale Friday

No	Value Interval	Frequency	Percentage	Qualification
1	94-100	11	27,5%	Very high
2	88-93	17	42,5%	high
3	75-82	6	15%	medium
4	83-87	6	15%	Low
Total		N=40	∑P=100%	

Based on the frequency distribution data (percentage distribution) of Friday sadaqa behavior above, it can be seen that:

1. A total of 11 respondents (27.5%) are included in the very high category of Friday sadaqa behavior.
2. A total of 17 respondents (42.5%) are included in the high category of Friday sadaqa behavior.
3. A total of 6 respondents (15%) were included in the moderate category of Friday sadaqa behavior.
4. A total of 6 respondents (15%) were included in the low category of Friday sadaqa behavior.

The data Results of membership accretion

To determine the quantitative value of the addition of the number of members of the twig is to add up the scores of answers to the questionnaire from respondents according to the frequency of answers. The results of these calculations can be seen in the following table:

Table 5. Final Score Score Scale Addition of the number of branch members

Res	Total	Res	Total	Res	Total
1	86	15	59	29	87
2	70	16	86	30	88
3	68	17	90	31	89
4	94	18	89	32	97
5	71	19	90	33	96

6	83	20	83	34	86
7	82	21	87	35	86
8	80	22	100	36	85
9	70	23	99	37	84
10	70	24	90	38	85
11	81	25	81	39	100
12	80	26	89	40	100
13	77	27	87		

a. The number of class intervals with the formula:

$$\begin{aligned}
 K &= 1 + 3.3 \log n \\
 &= 1 + 3.3 \log 40 \\
 &= 1 + 3.3 (5.28) \\
 &= 1 + 5.28 \\
 &= 6.28 \text{ rounded up Finding to } 6
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Finding the range

$$R = H - L$$

Description:

R = Range (range of data)

H = Highest value

L = Low value

$$= 100 - 59$$

$$= 41$$

c. Determine the value of class interval

$$I = \frac{R}{K}$$

$$I = \frac{41}{6} = 6.83 \text{ rounded to } 7$$

So the class interval is 7 and the number of intervals is 6

Table 6 Frequency Distribution of Mean Score Addition of Number of Branch Members

No	Interval	X Median	F	Fx	Mean
1	96-100	97	7	695	$\sum fx/N=3340/53= 83,5$
2	87-90	89	12	1068	
3	82-86	83	9	747	
4	71-81	70	7	490	
5	59-70	68	5	340	
			N = 40	$\sum fx=3340$	

- d. Calculating the frequency distribution (percentage distribution) of the addition of the number of branch members.

To determine the qualification and interval of the value (Y) by using the range:

$$R=HL$$

H = the highest number

L = the lowest number

$$R = 100-59$$

$$= 41$$

Determine the interval value $I = \frac{Range}{Total Range}$

$$I = \frac{41}{6} = 6.83 \text{ Rounded up to } 7$$

Thus, the value interval can be obtained as can be seen in the

Table 7 Frequency Distribution (Percentage Distribution) Score Scale Addition Number of Branch Members

No	Value Interval	Frequency	Percentage	Qualification
1	96-100	7	17,5%	Very high
2	82-90	21	52,5%	high
3	71-81	7	17,5%	medium
4	59-70	5	12,5%	Low
Total		N = 40	$\sum P=100\%$	

Based on the frequency distribution data (percentage distribution) of the addition of the number of members of the participating branches above, it can be seen that:

1. The total of 7 respondents (17.5%) were included in the very high category of adding to the number of branch members.
2. The total of 21 respondents (52.5%) were included in the high category of adding to the number of branch members.
3. The total of 7 respondents (17.5%) were included in the moderate category of adding to the number of branch members.
4. The total of 5 respondents (12.5%) were included in the low category, adding to the number of branch members.

Hypothesis Testing

The analysis was used to test the accepted or rejected hypothesis in this study. The hypothesis of this study is that there was the effect of Friday sadaqah

behavior on the addition of branch members. The higher a person's Friday sadaqah behavior, the higher the number of members.

The purpose of this analysis was to collect data, both in the X variable, namely Friday sadaqah behavior, as well as from the Y variable data, namely the increasing number of members which aims to test the hypothesis was accepted or rejected.

To test this hypothesis, regression analysis was used with one predictor, namely to analyze how much the effect of variable (X) of Friday's sadaqah behavior had on the variable (Y) namely the increase in branch members. The main tasks of regression analysis are as follows:

- a. Looking for correlation between criteria and predictors
- b. Testing the significance of the correlation determination of the t-test

To make data processing easier, the steps taken were to input the data from the questionnaire obtained into the regression analysis table as shown in the table below:

Table 8. Regression Analysis Work of One Predictor in Gross Score

No	X	Y	X ²	Y ²	XY
1	82	86	6724	7396	7052
2	78	70	6084	4900	5460
3	100	68	10000	4624	6800
4	66	94	4356	8836	6204
5	100	71	10000	5041	7100
6	74	83	5476	6889	6142
7	65	82	4225	6724	5330
8	77	80	5929	6400	6160
9	80	70	6400	4900	5600
10	76	70	5776	4900	5320
11	59	81	3481	6561	4779
12	75	80	5625	6400	6000
13	58	77	3364	5929	4466
14	69	82	4761	6724	5658
15	90	59	8100	3481	5310
16	91	89	8281	7396	7826
17	97	90	9409	8100	8730
18	95	89	9025	7921	8455
19	98	90	9604	8100	8820
20	95	83	9025	6889	7885
21	94	87	8836	7569	9400
22	94	99	8836	10000	9400

No	X	Y	X ²	Y ²	XY
23	94	99	8836	9801	9306
24	92	90	8464	8100	8280
25	93	81	8649	6561	7533
26	91	89	8281	7921	8099
27	92	87	8464	7569	8004
28	92	87	8464	7569	8004
29	91	87	8281	7569	7917
30	91	88	8281	7744	8008
31	89	89	7921	7921	7921
32	89	97	7921	9409	9504
33	99	96	9801	9801	9504
34	88	87	7744	7569	7656
35	88	86	7744	7396	7568
36	88	85	7744	7225	7480
37	88	84	7744	7056	7392
38	90	85	8100	7225	7650
39	89	100	7921	10000	8900
40	89	100	7921	10000	8900
Total	3446	3395	301598	284557	294656

From the table above it can be seen:

N	: 40
Σ X	: 3446
Σ Y	: 3395
Σ ²	: 301 598
Σ Y ²	: 284547
XY	: 294656

Having known from the correlation table between the variables X and Y, then made it in formula by following steps:

Looking for the correlation between predictor X and criterion Y by using Pearson's torque correlation technique, using Microsoft Excel, the correlation results are 0.23789

The correlation of determination $r^2 = 0.23789$

Correlation Significance Test Through Test *t* To test whether the correlation is significant or not, it can be done by going through the t-test using the help of Microsoft EXCEL, the result is 0.69

Advanced Analysis

In this follow-up analysis, the results of the hypothesis test will be interpreted. The hypothesis in this study is the effect of Friday sadaqah behavior on the increase of the members' number. The higher a person's Friday sadaqah behavior, the higher of the increase organization members. By proving the results of *Freg* in the table (N: 40) at a significant level of 5% and 1%. To test whether the behavior of sadaqah Friday has a significant effect on the addition of the number of branch members, then $F_{\text{from}} = 0.05$ and $dk (nk) = 40 - 2 = 38$, it is obtained t table $= t(0.69) = 2.02439$ Correlation t count $< t$ table **0.69**, then the correlation of variable X with variable Y is significant. = Significance and the hypothesis is accepted.

Thus, Friday sadaqah behavior is a factor that can be used as a predictor in increasing the number of branch members. This is in accordance with Daga & Salam (2022) the existence of a culture of sadaqah on this blessed Friday certainly adds to the blessing and the closer relations between citizens when you do sadaqah frequently, the better it will be and the number of organizations number will increase.

The Qualitative Analysis

The qualitative analysis is the analysis by finding out the inclination of members who did sadaqah and the increase active members. In *Surah Al Baqarah* that "people who give in charity part of their wealth, then Allah will multiply their sustenance". From this verse, there was a relationship between Friday sadaqah behavior and the increase of the members' number, which is related to profit without looking at the material but making friends because having many friends can be analogized with fortune or luck. The accretion organization members do not only to get honorarium but also with heartfelt. Rusdi et al (2018) described sadaqah in sincerely reveals the extent to which the assistance provided is done sincerely, does not bring up, shows off, is proud, and with the best assistance.

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that there was an effect between Friday sadaqah behavior and the increase of the organization members regarding Friday sadaqah behavior. This is evidenced by the correlation between predictor X and criterion Y by using Pearson's captive moment correlation technique, using Microsoft Excel, the correlation result is: $r^2 = 0.23789$. As well as the Correlation Significance Test Through the test t carried out through the t-test using the help of Microsoft EXCEL the results obtained 0.69

Friday sadaqah behavior is one of the practices or actions that can reduce social inequality between the rich and the poor people and can increase faith in Allah SWT. Sadaqah behavior can also calm one's soul. Internalization of the meaning of giving sadaqah can multiply lawful fortune and increase profits or increase the number of branch members. Individuals tend to be able to regulate themselves, are able to prioritize the priority scale that must be achieved by the individual, and will also always strive to improve life for themselves. Individuals who have an additional number of high twig members.

As a result, it showed that Friday sadaqah behavior is very influential on increasing the number of branch members. Linge (2015) stated that growing a spirit of generosity can be done in several ways, one of which is by giving sadaqah. A person who has a generous spirit in his heart and always wants to help other people, without expecting anything in return, only leaving it to Allah. People who like to give sadaqah in their hearts are very moved when they see other people in distress. With these actions, they also train a sense of caring for groups that need to help other people, they try to also feel what people felt (Nofiaturrahmah, 2018).

Sadaqah is the very best work if it is done sincerely, and the reward for the charity expert is none other than bringing happiness in the hereafter. With sincerity to donate something to people in need, God will protect and love those people. In society, people like this are also seen as respected figures, and their lives feel more comfortable, peaceful, and happy. Despite of happiness in the world, people who like to give sadaqah in the hereafter will surely get a noble place, especially if they give sadaqah to orphans and the poor as indicated by the charity affective self-awareness to donated his property (Rusdi et al., 2018).

Based on the description above, it can be seen that the subjects who gave sadaqah had a positive effect on the increase in the number of branch members.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, the researchers can conclude: That Friday sadaqah behavior has a very positive and significant effect on increasing the number of branch members. The main functions of sadaqah (Rafi, 2019): First is an internal function, namely it functions as calming the heart, increasing faith, and enhancing the social soul The second is an external function which consists of 2 functions; The vertical function is related to the relationship to God and the horizontal function is related to the relationship between people. Friday sadaqah behavior is a factor that can be used

as a predictor in increasing the number of branch members. The more often you do sadaqah, the higher the number of members of the branch will be accompanied by sincere intentions and sincerity of heart. From the implementation of the Friday sadaqah which has been implemented, the children are very enthusiastic about receiving it because the youth and parents still feel uncomfortable due to the fighting over the children at the time of distribution. But it has started to be minimized with the help of Aisyiyah to distribute and start to be orderly and everyone can accept it without fighting with the children.

From the results of the analysis, it can be seen that the behavior of alms Friday affects the addition of the number of members of the twigs to the participants at a significant level of 5% and 1%. To test whether the behavior of alms Friday has a significant effect on the addition of the number of branch members, then, $F_{0.05}$ and $dk (nk) = 40-2 = 38$, it is obtained t table = $t(0.69)$, **2.02439** The correlation t arithmetic $< t$ table, then the correlation of variable X with variable Y is significant. = Significance and hypothesis are accepted.

Thus, Friday sadaqah behavior is a factor that can be used as a predictor in increasing the number of branch members. The more and often in charity, the higher the addition of the number of members of the branch accompanied by sincere intentions and sincerity of heart.

It was also found that the coefficient of determination $r^2 = 0.872^2 < (0.76)$ t table, which means that the addition of the number of branch members must be accompanied by concern for others and sincerity to share and complement each other, and vice versa if we do not have empathy to share with each other, the increase in members branches will be far from expectations. With so many members joining it proves that the organization can live and thrive. The addition of branch members is still starting with the number of sympathizers as congregational prayers five times a day. And coincidentally the study of twigs is also held once a week on Wednesday night and this also shows an increase although not significant. In 2021 the branch members have increased by about 6 people and this is an achievement of increasing the number of members although it is still small. It is hoped that in the following years the members of the branch will continue to increase so that it can provide benefits for all residents, especially members of the association.

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