



Impact of Pasca Covid-19 on Real Sector: the Study, Expectations and Determination of Policy Directions for SDG's and Ziswaf

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Abstract

Introduction to The Problem Covid-19 is a virus that spreads very rapidly and has a clear impact on the areas of human life, such as health, social, economic, and religious perspective. The real impacts occurred in the economic sector are the declined economy due to the physical distancing policy for the community to do activities and the decreased public consumption which resulted in stagnant circulation of money. Purpose/Objective Study Objectives that identify and provide recommendations that seek to support the SDG, especially the values that end all forms of society and inequality in communities affected by covid-19. Design/Methodology/Approach This article uses descriptive qualitative methods using written sources such as the latest news, books, and research journals, as well as interview results that are relevant to the theme raised. Findings The results of this study state that philanthropy can be an effective medium and means of supporting distribution stimulus while at the same time overcoming the impact of the spread of covid-19. This effort is also related to the application of SDG values which are oriented towards poverty alleviation and reduction of victims of malnutrition in the present or future. The suggestion that can be delivered is the cooperation between the community and the government which is assisted by the improvement of the ZISWAF Institution's performance. It is hoped that it can optimize the realization of philanthropic funds to reduce the economic burden of victims while also applying the value of the Sustainable Development Goal.

Keywords: Covid-19; Islamic Philanthropy; Sustainable Development Goals

1. Introduction

At the end of 2019, the world was shocked by the presence of a new virus which was first reported to have spread in the city of Wuhan, China. A new virus that attacks the human respiratory tract and resulted in death as the worst cause. March 2020 where the first two people tested positive after making direct contact with foreign nationals. Based on data released by the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19 since the initial confirmation of this virus until January 13, 2021 the number of confirmed cases. The number of positive cases in Indonesia was 858,043 of which 703,464 were confirmed to have recovered, and 24,951 were confirmed to have died. Meanwhile, at the world level, based on data released by WHO, the number of

patients who were confirmed positive for COVID-19 was 90,054,813 from 223 countries and 1,945,610 confirmed deaths.¹

The spread of the Covid-19² virus has an impact on changing the behavior and habits of people around the world.³ This has an impact on sectors covering all areas of human life, such as in terms of socializing, the effectiveness of daily activities, religious activities, politics, economics and other aspects. ³In addition to habits, there are also new terms that have emerged, such as work from home, physical distancing, social distancing, lockdown, PSBB (Large-Scale Social Restrictions), and new normal. This is not just a term but also in practice in the field where one of them is social distancing which is a limitation of human activity in carrying out daily activities including work and worship. This is implemented as an effort to prevent and reduce the spread of COVID-19. However, as a result, many people have been affected by social distancing, including termination of employment (PHK) and much more severe is that economic activities are not running as usual, such as a decrease in production, staggered distribution as well as a decrease in people's purchasing power and consumption as well as the existence of the threat of economic growth that continues to decline or with the worst option will be a recession.

In a very difficult situation where MFIs and their members are both experiencing the impact of covid 19, how to model the socioeconomic approach taken by MFIs to help members. This research will analyze the social assistance model carried out by the MFI. The limitations of this study lie in not involving members as assisted residents. To measure the effectiveness of social mentoring, the involvement of assisted members is important. The results may be different if residents or assisted partners are involved as respondents. The next study is expected to be able to measure the effectiveness of social assistance by making assisted partners as respondents.⁴

Optimization of the value of benefits implemented by LAZ in Surabaya, and to obtain technical results from philanthropic fund to reduce microeconomic problems in the covid-19 pandemic. first LAZ stay and always do the importance of waqf, especially waqf whose purpose is is for productive things, Second, the government has carried out its role by maximizing the role of the National Amil Zakat Agency (BAZNAS), Third, synergize with other different parties such as bureaucrats,

¹ Andrew Atkeson, "What Will Be the Economic Impact of Covid-19 in the US? Rough Estimates of Disease Scenarios," NBER Working Paper Series (2020), 25.

² Nuno Fernandes, "Economic Effects of Corona Virus Outbreak (Covid-19) on the World Economy", SSRN Electronic Journal, Volume 13, Nomor 1 (2020), 0-29.

³ Priyono Budi Santoso, dkk, "Studi Eksploratif Dampak Pandemi Covid-19 Terhadap Proses Pembelajaran Online di Sekolah Dasar", Journal of Education, Psychology, and Counseling, Volume 2, Nomor 1 (2020), 45.

⁴ Riduwan, dkk, "Islamic Microfinance Institution Assistance Model in the Covid-19 Pandemic", Journal of Islamic Economics, Finance, and Banking, Ihtifaz, Yohyakarta, Volume. 5, Nomer. 2(2023), page 5.

practitioners, academics and technicians developing innovations and strategies in the utilization of endowment funds.⁵

Positive COVID-19 patients continue to increase every day but the PSBB implemented in Indonesia is felt to have a serious impact on the economy.⁶ Deteriorating economic conditions and the threat of an economic recession have made the government implement a new policy, namely the new normal.⁷ A new policy that allows community activities as usual, especially in areas that have green status, this policy is enforced for both business people, civil servants, educational, religious and economic activities with the provisions or health protocols used to avoid the second wave of the spread of covid-19 in Indonesia.

Another impact of the Covid-19 is an increase in the number of poverty rates. As a result of the death of people's activities who cannot work as usual and cannot meet their daily needs, this has resulted in an increase in the digits of poverty in Indonesia. This is clearly not in accordance with the objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to its first goal, namely ending poverty in all its forms, supporting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and to reduce poverty. inequality within and between countries.⁸ In other words, there is a pandemic Covid- 19 has an impact on the failure of the goals of the SDGs and it is a home task for the government to create a policy that is expected by the community in general and in accordance with the conditions currently happening in our society.

The SDGs with their overall aim are trying to improve the standard of living of people all over the earth.⁹ Without the spread of covid-19, the goals of the SDGs are already difficult to achieve, coupled with the conditions for the spread of covid-19, creating a situation that is increasingly difficult to deal with and overcome social problems in the world. the middle of society. So there needs to be strong cooperation between observers and policy makers in dealing with this situation.

On the other hand, in the midst of the covid-19 pandemic, it can also be seen the great awareness of the community to help each other in different forms, such as someone who provides basic needs assistance to the surrounding environment, stays, shares food for daily workers, moving on the streets and looking for people who need help, as well as through fundraising, as some influential figures have

⁵ Toni A dkk, "SDGs Value and Islamic Philanthropy Through Zakat Institution During the Covid-19", Journal of Islamic Economics, Finance, and Banking, Ihtifaz, Yogyakarta, Volume 4 (2020) Nomor 1, Page 7

⁶ Irham Zaki, dkk, "Implementation of Islamic Entrepreneurial Culture in Islamic Boarding Schools", International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change, Volume 11, Nomor 11 (2020), 452.

⁷ Ana Toni Roby Candra Yudha, dkk, "The Synergy Model for Strengthening the Productivity of Indonesian Halal Industry", al-Uqud, Volume 4, Nomor 2 (2020), 186-199

⁸ Mohammad Abdullah, "Waqf, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Maqasid Al- Shariah", International Journal of Social Economics, Volume 45, Nomor 1 (2018), 158-172

done. This condition illustrates the practice of ZISWAF values in the community, whether consciously or not. Another thing that is important with this condition is the importance of implementing ZISWAF values in the community as a form of support for the SDGs, especially when the country, society and the world are facing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.⁹

a. Waqf

According to Indonesian Government Regulation No. 25 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Law No. 41 of 2004 concerning Waqf, Waqf is a legal act of Waqif to separate and/or surrender part of his property to be used forever or for a certain period of time in accordance with his interests for worship and/or purposes of general welfare according to Sharia. Waqif itself is the party who waqf his property.¹⁰ The waqf pledge is a statement of the will of the waqif spoken orally and/or in writing to Nazhir to delegate his property, where Nazhir is the party who receives the Waqf property from the Waqif to be managed and developed according to its designation.

Later the waqf will be distributed to the beneficiary, it is Mauquf alaih who is the party appointed to benefit from the allocation of Waqf property according to the statement of the will of the Waqif as outlined in the Waqf Pledge Deed.¹¹

In countries other than Indonesia, the words used to describe a type of waqf can be in the form of foundation, endowment, corporation and trust. Foundation according to the Oxford dictionary is a treasure devoted to the benefit of the organization forever. Endowments are gifts. Among what is included in the gift is sadaqah for his wife and the inheritance left for him. The word gift also includes assets given to someone or organizational donations or income that is periodically earned by a person or organization.

Corporation is a legal entity formed by law apart from the figures who pioneered it. Some corporations are profit-oriented, it is cooperatives or business foundations and some are not profit-oriented. Trust means tendency to someone who has the highest authority to regulate assets that are deliberately held for the benefit of others. Trust is also an organization or company that is managed by people who are given a mandate or power of attorney and is different from a company that is managed by its owner. So the addition of the words philanthropy (generosity) and charity (generous) for the four waqf terms above essentially means for others, or doing good for others, or providing public benefits (Qahaf, 2000: 45-46).

⁹ Ana Toni Roby Candra Yudha, dkk, "Instrumen Moneter Indonesia: Penentuan Arah Kebijakan", *Journals of Economics Development Issues (JEDI)*, Volume 1, Nomor 2 (2018), 111.

¹⁰ Haq, M. C. A, Legalitas pengelolaan lembaga zakat, infak, dan sedekah berbasis kampus ditinjau dari Undang-undang nomor 23 tahun 2011 tentang pengelolaan zakat, 2017.

¹¹ Mikail, S. A., Ahmad, M. A. J., & Adekunle, S. S, Utilisation of zakāh and waqf fund in micro-takāful models in Malaysia: an exploratory study, *ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance*, 9(1), 2017 page 6.

Previous research that has applied one form of waqf management that has existed since the time of the Prophet and Khulafaurrasyidin is educational waqf. Education is very important for the progress of the nation, so it is necessary to improve the quality of education as a whole in various regions to advance the nation's children. Education does not only involve society and the economy but also the development of human syakhsiah. From an economic point of view, education can produce qualified and qualified personnel. This can all be achieved through education. The role of the economy when carried out with other functions can make education something that is quite influential in the development of the country and the lives of individuals. Waqf organizations are important institutions within the framework of Islamic society, which can effectively use the potential of selfless charitable donations and have a better economic impact on the target social class of society.

b. Zakat

Zakat is a certain part of property that must be issued by every Muslim when it has reached the specified conditions. As one of the pillars of Islam, Zakat is paid to be given to those who are entitled to receive it (asnaf). Zakat comes from the form of the word "zaka" which means holy, good, blessing, growing, and developing. It is called zakat, because it contains the hope of obtaining blessings, cleansing the soul and cultivating it with various goodness (Fiqh Sunnah, Sayyid Sabiq: 5). In the Qur'an it is stated, "Take zakat from some of their wealth, with that zakat you cleanse and purify them" (Surah at-Taubah [9]: 103). According to the terms in the book al-Hâwî, al-Mawardi defines zakat by the name of taking certain from certain who pay zakat are called muzaki. While people who receive zakat are called Mustahik. On interpretation or study meanwhile, according to the Regulation of the Minister of Religion No. 52 of 2014, Zakat is an asset that must be issued by a Muslim or a business entity owned by a Muslim to be given to those who are entitled to receive it in accordance with Islamic law. Zakat is issued from the property owned. However, not all assets are subject to zakat obligations. The conditions for the imposition of zakat on assets include: the property is a lawful item and is obtained in a lawful way; the property is fully owned by the owner; the property is a property that can be developed; the property reaches the nishab according to the type of property; the property passes the haul; and the owner of the property has no short-term debt that must be repaid.

2. Methods Research

The approach in this article uses a descriptive qualitative approach. The type of data used is secondary data. According to Sugiyono, secondary data is data obtained indirectly by data collectors. Secondary data is sourced from other parties or primary data that has been previously processed. Secondary data in this writing is in the form of supporting data, either in the form of books, journals, or official websites.

Data collection is done by digging secondary data related to research topics that come from literature and news in the mass media. Various news information containing the development of the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact and efforts

of the government. Data analysis used descriptive qualitative analysis techniques. The author conducts an analysis of the data that has been obtained which is then arranged in a more structured manner and adapted to the problems being studied to produce an overview and discussion.

3. Result and Analysis

3.1 Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia

The COVID-19 virus is a new virus that was discovered at the end of 2019 in the city of Wuhan, China. Covid-19 is spread through the human respiratory tract and its spread is very fast and unpredictable until it spreads throughout the world in a very short period of time. Covid-19 attacks the human respiratory tract and the worst result is death. In Indonesia, the first positive case (3) confirmed in March 2020, this happened after contact between the patient and a foreign national from Japan.

The number of Covid-19 patients continues to increase from day to day and the distribution curve still does not show that it will slope because it is still increasing. As of January 2021, this virus has spread to 223 countries with an overall positive confirmed as of January 13, 2021 totaling 90,054,813 people and 1,945,610 deaths, while in Indonesia it was confirmed positive. 858,043 and confirmed dead 24,951. The Covid-19 pandemic changed the face of the world in a very short time, in just a matter of months this pandemic managed to change the face, order, and new culture around the world. Some of the characteristics that indicate that a person has been exposed to COVID-19 according to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia are based on the guidelines made by WHO. A person who has been exposed and tested positive for COVID-19 will experience several symptoms, such as fever, experiencing respiratory tract disorders, besides being positive for COVID-19 found in people who travel abroad, as well as someone who has direct contact with positive patients. covid-19 In determining the positive for Covid- 19, there are several terms, including PDP (patient under monitoring) is someone who has carried out an examination and the results are positive. While the positive confirmation of COVID-19 itself is based on the results of laboratory tests. Asymptomatic people (OTG) are defined as the possibility of someone contracting COVID-19 without showing any symptoms of COVID-19 in his body. And the last one is ODP (people under monitoring), namely people who do not show symptoms but the person has traveled abroad or to red zone areas.

Some of the precautions that can be taken to inhibit or stop the spread of covid-19 are using vaccines that can increase immunity and prevent transmission of covid-19, make efforts to detect COVID-19 and isolate them, apply a clean and healthy lifestyle by implementing good health care. hygiene, hand washing and disinfection. Using PPE for medical officers when handling positive patients and using N95 masks, using masks outside the home for the community and preparing body resistance. Apart from these things, the spread of COVID-19 can also be inhibited by holding funerals for Covid-19 victims using health protocols.

3.2 Impact of The Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia

The emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic has an impact on all aspects of human life, both for the life of each individual and social life in society. The various impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic include religious matters where all religious people cannot worship together, in the world of health many people have been affected by this pandemic and it is a challenge for medical officers to treat patients infected with the virus and other challenges. to find solutions in the form of drugs or vaccines that are used to stop the spread of this pandemic, besides that in terms of food security which if people's activities are continuously stopped it will cause food supplies or basic needs of the community to be unfulfilled due to the cessation of production so that the number poverty will increase sharply.

Another impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has also affected political activity and national resilience. One of the government policies in inhibiting the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic is to implement LargeScale Social Restrictions (PSBB), regional quarantine, social distancing, physical distancing which makes people have to work from home or work from home which results in not maximal food production for meet public food needs. This is one of the factors that the government does not lock down in various regions in Indonesia. In terms of social society, it has clearly changed from before where the implementation of physical distancing and social distancing has an impact on changing people's behavior. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has greatly impacted political conditions and the resilience of the country and the economy where in the economic field the COVID-19 pandemic affects economic growth, and there are shadows that Indonesia's economic growth will reach a negative point in the third quarter of this year.

3.3 Real Sector

The real sector can also be called the real sector, which is the actual sector, in the sense that the sector is directly in contact with the community in an economic situation that has an important and influencing role or whose existence is able to become a benchmark for a nation to see economic growth. According to Irfan Syauqi, economic growth must rely on the real sector. In theory, the real sector is analogous to a machine that can turn the wheels of the nation's economy. Because the real sector is a genuine and clear sector, namely the sector that provides goods and services that are needed by the community and are always used by the community in general. If the real sector in a country increases significantly and is stable, it can be said that growth in that country is in good condition.¹²

The real sector has a very important role in economic growth in Indonesia. The real sector describes how the broad impact of the market for goods and services sustains

¹² Ina Sholati Cahyaningrum, "Pengaruh Sektor Riil dan Keuangan Syariah Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi di Indonesia Tahun 2007-2014", An-Nisbah: Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah, Volume 4, Nomor 1 (2017), 106-128

an economy in a country. A country can be said to be good when the economic growth of the goods market and money market is in a stable condition and does not fluctuate.¹³

3.4 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or sustainable development is an agenda that was ratified in September 2015 as well as a global development agreement at the general assembly of the United Nations (UN). The goal of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is to replace the goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The SDGs focus on the goal of achieving equality between citizens and between countries where these SDGs apply to all UN member states, be it developed countries, developing countries and poor countries. This sustainable development can be used as a determinant of the future of all countries in the world, including Indonesia.

The SDGs contain a principle that can bring about a significant change, namely the principle of "leave no one behind". This principle can be interpreted that the achievement of the SDGs is to solve all the problems of the people who are left behind. At least in the SDGs there are 17 objectives whose main point of view lies in economic, social and environmental issues where the three problems intersect with one another, namely:

1. End all forms of poverty.
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.
3. Ensure healthy lives and increase population at all ages.
4. Ensure equitable and inclusive quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
5. Achieve gender equality and empower women and girls.
6. Ensure the availability and management of water and sanitation in a sustainable manner.
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy.
8. Promote equitable and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and encourage innovation.
10. Reducing inequality within and between countries.
11. Creating cities and human settlements that are just, equitable, safe, resilient and sustainable.
12. Ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns.
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

¹³ Muhammad Ali Asy'ari and Diah Wahyuningsih, "Analisis Pengaruh Sektor Moneter dan Sektor Riil Terhadap Jumlah Uang Beredar di Indonesia (Periode 2005-2012)", Media Trend, Volume 8, Nomor 1(2013) , 42-58

14. Conserving the oceans, seas, and marine resources in a sustainable manner for sustainable development.
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt the loss of biodiversity.
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

3.5 The Concept of Philanthropic Instruments

Philanthropy (generosity) is the awareness to give in order to overcome difficulties and improve the welfare of society at large in various areas of life, namely in the fields of education, economy, health, housing and so on. In the view of Islamic teachings, philanthropy is a very act noble, the main part of the piety of a Muslim, an act that will invite the blessings, mercy and help of Allah, an act that will save lives widely. The philanthropic potential of Muslims is realized in the form of zakat, which is legally obligatory, infaq, alms, waqf, grants and other donations.

The definition of zakat in terms of language is sacred, blessed and flourishing. According to the terminology, zakat is the name for a certain amount of property that is required by God to be issued and given to those who are entitled to receive it with certain conditions as well.

Infak means to issue something (property) for the benefit of something. Meanwhile, according to sharia terminology, infaq means to spend a portion of property or income or income for an interest that is commanded by Islamic teachings. Infak is used to be able to issue a small portion of property for the public good and means an obligation imposed on human decision.

Almsgiving is a manifestation of one's faith and piety. That is, a person who likes to give alms is a person who has the true confession of his faith. In terms of Islamic law, almsgiving is the same as the meaning of infaq, including the law and its provisions. The only side of the difference lies in the object, meaning infaq is related to material while almsgiving is related to material and non-material either in the form of giving things or money, energy or services, refraining from committing crimes, even the simplest is smiling at others sincerely. Thus it can be understood that charity is all the good deeds done by Muslims to create the welfare of mankind, including for the sustainability of the environment and the universe.

3.6 Impact of The Covid-19 Pandemic and Alternative Solutions In Maintaining Real Sector Resilience In The Midst Of A Pandemic

The covid-19 pandemic is a new type of virus that attacks the respiratory tract and causes respiratory disorders and even death. Presidential Decree of the Republic of

Indonesia Number 12 of 2020 establishes Corona Virus Disease 2019 as a national non-natural disaster.

The prevalence of covid-19 as of January 13, 2021 amounted to 90,054,813 positive people, and 1,945,610 people died worldwide, and 858,043 positive people and 24,951 confirmed people died in Indonesia. The government is implementing a policy to stop the spread of covid-19 through several policies such as lockdown, social distancing, and WFO (work from home). Some of the factors that hinder the treatment of covid-19 pandemic include the covid-19 virus is a new virus that requires the discovery of a vaccine that takes a long time to make; human resources, this factor is related to the ability of medical personnel, government and policy makers and society in the face of covid-19 pandemic; and infrastructure facilities.

In addition, the covid-19 pandemic also affected other types of taxes, among them the import tax contracted by 8.51 percent year on year and the import VAT contracted by 8.72 percent year on year. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) released the overall value of Indonesian imports in the first quarter, especially in January to February, there was a contraction of 4.95 percent year on year. In the management industry there was a growth of 5.97 percent, the trade sector growth in a negative direction reached -1.33 percent, financial services and insurance contracted from the previous year by 11.06 percent to 2.67 percent, and the transport and warehousing sector contracted from the original 24.87 percent to 0.87 percent. . Minister of Finance Sri Mulyani said that the toughest challenge that will occur in Indonesia's economic growth which will reach 0.4 percent is due to a decline in household consumption and investment. This will threaten the stability of the Indonesian economy. Several projections of Indonesia's economic growth submitted by the Ministry of Finance in 2021, economic growth will be at 4.5 percent to 5.5 percent, Bank Indonesia projects economic growth in the range of 6.6 to 7.1 percent which is influenced by fiscal stimulus carried out by the government and supported by the credit restructuring program, as well as the postponement of Bank Indonesia's monetary expansion. Meanwhile, the IMF projects that Indonesia's economic growth will be at 8.2 percent.

Another impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is the growing poverty rate. Based on data quoted from CNBC, the increase in poverty rates as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic is predicted to reach 49 million people worldwide and in Indonesia it is estimated that the poverty rate will increase. Data from CORE (Centre of Reform on Economics) shows that the poverty rate will increase on a heavy scale of 5.1 million people and 8.25 million people on heavier scale and in the very severe category, the increase in the poor population will reach 12.2 million people. The increase in the number of poverty because many people have lost their jobs and have no income and the limited capacity of the government. The high number of layoffs (PHK) has an impact on the number of people who have no income, therefore the poverty rate increases. In addition to having an impact on increasing the poverty rate, the pandemic also has an impact on people's purchasing power or consumption which has decreased.

How the influence of Muslim consumer interest on its implementation Islamic consumption behavior in Semarang at the time of covid 19. Muslim consumption interests (CI) of halal goods / services have a positive and significant effect on implementation Islamic Consumption Behavior (ICB) in Semarang. Besides having implications for local government and policy makers, especially in the Semarang area as evaluation and policy material to campaign consumption behavior programs in accordance with principles of Islamic teachings (Islamic lifestyle).¹⁴ The increasing poverty rate and the decreasing level of public consumption as well as the declining state revenues have had a major impact on the national economy. This is also influenced by the global economy where the world economy is still experiencing chaos due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, every policy that the government chooses becomes something vague which gives two possibilities, namely the possibility to improve or the possibility of conditions getting worse. This happens when the policies implemented by the government are not in accordance with the conditions on the ground. The condition of the community and the country's economic growth is entirely in the hands of the government and the cooperation and support of the community to stop the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic is very important.

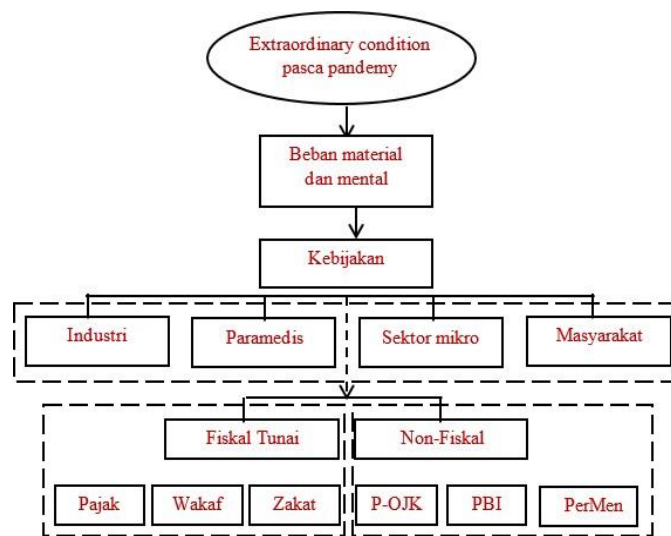
The government and all elements have implemented a number of related policies so far have implemented appeals and policies in anticipating the spread of the virus and are still thinking about appropriate countermeasures to stop the spread of covid-19. This is clearly a solution effort made by the government which is also assisted by a number of other stakeholders, such as the private sector, industry and of course the community. The government has reallocated the budget to add to the handling of COVID-19, both for aspects of health, economic recovery, and social security. In general, the government's main priority at this time is to give full support to the health sector, strengthen social security networks, and save the business sector.

3.7 Policy Formulation Strategy In The Context Of Maintaining Microeconomic Stability And Minimizing The Occurrence Of An Economic Recession.

As in the previous review, it was the micro-economic sector that was greatly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, it is also necessary to convey the strategy for formulating policies to maintain microeconomic stability and minimize the occurrence of economic recession. If it is said that it is more of an alternative model of microeconomic recovery, it is not entirely wrong, because the trend of the contribution conveyed is to the recovery of the microeconomic sector without neglecting other fields, such as aspects of health, tourism, education and other aspects that also need to be restored.

¹⁴ Munifatussa'idah, Sulaeman, "How's Interest in Muslim Consumers Affects Implementation of Islamic Consumption Behaviour?", Journal of Islamic Economics, Finance, and Banking, Ihtifaz, Volume 4, Nomor 2 (2021), page 7

Figure 1.1. Policy Priority Scheme for Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic



The following is a model that can be used as a reference in policy making. In accordance with the review in the previous section and clarified by Figure 1.1, it can be mapped and known as well as the priority scale that should be prioritized in formulating policies. A heavy influence is felt in the health sector and a number of other sectors, the government has provided a number of equipment for medical personnel such as PPE, then the government has also created an emergency hospital that is adequate for COVID-19 positive patients. Furthermore, in strengthening the social safety net to help the economy, the government has made it happen in several forms, including direct cash assistance (BLT) of Rp. 600,000, - for each family head, then the issuance of a pre-employment card program which is intended for people who do not have jobs and for people who are victims of layoffs, as well as a policy of deferred installments.

Other policies implemented by the government as stated in Perppu Number 1/2020 are tax policies by gradually lowering the corporate income tax rate, tax treatment of trading activities through the electronic system, as well as the extension of the mandatory filing period. tax and settlement by DGT. Then the stimulus policy in dealing with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the policy of transferring to the regions village funds with the aim of preventing and handling COVID-19.

Government policies deserve to be appreciated because every assistance has been directed directly to parties affected by COVID-19. The policies implemented are also in line with the first goal of the SDGs, namely ending poverty in all its forms everywhere,¹² the eighth goal related to support for inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and the tenth goal, namely the goal of reducing inequality within and between countries. However, in practice so far this has not yielded significant results on economic growth. One of the reasons is that the government budget is not proportional to the

large number of people and its distribution is also uneven. The only way that the economy can improve is that the rich and the government can come together and join hands to help people in need. Indonesia with a large Muslim population can be a solution in dealing with economic problems caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Through Islamic philanthropy instruments in the form of collection and distribution of zakat, infaq, and alms.

4. Conclusion

From the discussion above, there are two important things that can be concluded, namely, first, alternative solutions in maintaining the resilience of the real sector in the midst of a pandemic, both the government, the community and all elements have implemented a number of policies by following health protocols and policies to stop the spread of COVID-19. The government has relocated the budget to be used in handling COVID19, both for aspects of health, economic recovery, and social security. In general, the current government's main priority is to give full support to the health sector, strengthen social security networks, and save the business sector. Second, the strategy for formulating policies in order to maintain microeconomic stability and minimize the occurrence of economic recession can be seen from the priority scale that should take precedence in producing policies. Security in the health sector and further strengthen social safety nets to help the economy.

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