

Civil Islam Movement is Responding to Environmental Degree Yogyakarta City (Study: Environmental Council For Muhammadiyah Regional Leadership in Yogyakarta)

Ruli Desianti¹, David Efendi², Alam Mahadika³

^{1,2,3} Government Studies, University Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

(Diterima 28-03-2022; Disetujui 30-05-2022)

E-mail: mahadikaalam@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the ideology that underlies the birth and development of the Muhammadiyah environmental movement and its relationship with the MLH PDM Yogyakarta City, strategies for achieving the movement's goals, and its contribution to improving the environmental quality of Yogyakarta City. This research was conducted using a qualitative case study method with primary and secondary data obtained from interviews, documentation, and observation. Meanwhile, the concepts used to analyze the data are Herbert Blumer's Symbolic Interactionism theory, the environmental movement and the Ecological Ethics of Islamic Pantheism, and civil society. The results showed that the environmental movement by MLH PDM Yogyakarta City was related to the MLH PPM movement or the Muhammadiyah environmental movement in general as a representation of Islamic-based civil society. In particular, the environmental movement MLH PDM Yogyakarta City is assessed from the commitment of its members in implementing the program from MLH PPM and the efforts taken to optimize program implementation through; (1) transfer of knowledge about environmental issues to external parties, (2) framing environmental issues through journalism activities, (3) innovation in the Shodaqoh Waste program, (4) collaboration with internal and external Muhammadiyah institutions, (5) holding periodic forums in the form of internal meetings, and (6) make plans to implement the Rainwater Harvesting movement in the PDM environment of Yogyakarta City. Meanwhile, in general, the Muhammadiyah environmental movement contributes to the improvement of the environment and economic, socio-cultural, and political aspects, especially in public policy.

Keywords: Civil Islam, Existence Muhammadiyah, Environment.

Abstrak

Adapun tujuan dari penelitian ini ialah untuk mengkaji terkait ideologi yang mendasari lahir dan berkembangnya gerakan lingkungan Muhammadiyah beserta hubungannya dengan MLH PDM Kota Yogyakarta, strategi dalam pencapaian tujuan gerakan, hingga kontribusinya terhadap perbaikan kualitas lingkungan hidup Kota Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode kualitatif jenis studi kasus dengan data primer dan sekunder yang diperoleh dari wawancara, dokumentasi, dan observasi. Sementara, konsep yang digunakan untuk menganalisis data ialah teori Interaksionisme Simbolik Herbert Blumer, gerakan lingkungan dan Etika Ekologi Panenteisme Islam, dan *civil society*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa gerakan lingkungan oleh MLH PDM Kota Yogyakarta berhubungan dengan gerakan MLH PPM atau gerakan lingkungan Muhammadiyah pada umumnya sebagai representasi civil society berbasis Islam. Secara khusus, gerakan lingkungan MLH PDM Kota Yogyakarta dinilai dari komitmen anggotanya dalam melaksanakan program dari MLH PPM dan upaya yang ditempuh dalam rangka optimalisasi pelaksanaan program melalui; (1) transfer pengetahuan tentang isu lingkungan kepada pihak eksternal, (2) melakukan framing isu lingkungan melalui kegiatan jurnalisme, (3) inovasi pada program Shodaqoh Sampah, (4) kolaborasi dengan lembaga internal dan eksternal Muhammadiyah, (5) mengadakan forum berkala berupa rapat internal, serta (6) membuat rencana untuk menerapkan gerakan Memanen Air Hujan di lingkungan PDM Kota Yogyakarta. Sedangkan secara umum, gerakan lingkungan Muhammadiyah selain berkontribusi terhadap perbaikan lingkungan, juga terhadap ekonomi, sosio-kultural, serta aspek politik khususnya dalam kebijakan publik.

Kata Kunci: Masyarakat Islam, Eksistensi Muhammadiyah, Lingkungan

INTRODUCTION

With its predicate as a City of Tourism, Yogyakarta City brings positive and negative consequences for the environment. On the one hand, the city of Yogyakarta is experiencing positive economic growth. On the other hand, the quality of its environment has decreased and is increasingly worrying. The poor quality of the environment is judged by various environmental problems that occur, such as infestation and waste problems, which in turn invite negative responses from people in other areas because they must share the consequences (Sulistyaningsih, 2015).

Various environmental problems in Yogyakarta have invited responses from various environmental movements such as the Ministry of Environment, the Department of Environment, Friends of the Environment Yogyakarta, Jogja Asad, and other environmental movement actors. However, and several environmental movements are considered to have failed in achieving their goals. For example, the Jogja Asad movement has not solved the issue related to the drying up of residents' wells due to hotel construction. The granting of permits for hotel construction is still ongoing, even though the Jogja Asad actor has several times conducted direct protests to the Yogyakarta City Government (Sulistyaningsih, 2015). The Jogja Asad movement is a form of negative public response to hotel development policies. This phenomenon has occurred in cases of development in other regions (Sulistyaningsih, 2015). Then, related to the failure of the environmental movement to solve the water problem in the City of Yogyakarta, in West Sumatra, there are civil society organizations that have succeeded in bringing people's aspirations to the level of public policy (Amri, 2016). Thus, the public has begun to question the presence of civil society that can balance the government's power and can create the expected environmental conditions for the city of Yogyakarta. On this basis, the Muhammadiyah environmental movement is important and interesting to study because Muhammadiyah is also actively involved in highlighting environmental issues. Muhammadiyah's commitment to environmental improvement is evidenced by the formation of a special institution in the environmental sector, namely the Environmental Council. The programs used by MLH range from the Eco - Mosque movement, Shodaqoh Sampah, harvesting rainwater, to the formation of river schools, which are currently being discussed in the media. In previous findings, most environmental movements focused more on movements initiated by the Government and community or civil society in general. Asti Mulasari (2016), in his research on the Analysis of the Situation of the Yogyakarta City Waste Problem and the Management Policy, stated the response of the City Government (Pemkot) to environmental problems in Yogyakarta City in the form of a waste management policy (Mulasari, 2016). Then research from Alia Fajarwati (2015), concerning the Study of the Independent Household Waste Management Program (Garbage Bank), reveals that the implementation of solid waste management policies through the construction of a Waste Bank by the City Government has not been optimal (Fajarwati, 2016). Then, Asti Mularasi also stated that the city of Yogyakarta from year to year is the biggest contributor to waste in the Piyungan TPA. Also, the findings of Mohammad Jamal Thorik (2015) regarding Collective Action in Cycling: A Comparative Study of Sego Segawe which reveals the existence of a cycling movement initiated by the Yogyakarta City Government and the Yogyakarta City community. Although it does not discuss environmental aspects, if examined more deeply, cycling can contribute to reducing air pollution. These findings also reveal the importance of support from the people's power (Mayor), campaigns and media to attract the masses and success (Thorik, 2015).

Findings from Kartika Mega Puspita (2015), her research on, Analysis of the Role of the Green Village Movement as a Management Effort in Rawajati Village, reveals the role of the Kampung Hijau movement that has not contributed to environmental improvement

because citizen participation and socialization of the movement are still lacking (Puspita, 2015). The findings of Guntur Arianto Sudibyo (2013) regarding, Planning for Public Service Advertisements for the Green Jihad Program for Youths in Solo revealed the importance of socialization through a media approach attract teenagers' sympathy in carrying out the greening movement (Sudibyo, 2013). These findings are reinforced by research by Dewi Kartika Sari (2015), New Social Movements in Virtual Public Spaces in the Satinah Case, showing the success of social movements in virtual public spaces online by showing the power of discourse in online petitions to be able to move the masses to save the environment (Sari, 2015). Furthermore, the study of the Muhammadiyah environmental movement is still relatively new. The findings of his research by Mutohharun Jihan (2015), on Muhammadiyah Studies: Transformation of Studies on the Islamic Movement in Indonesia, reveal studies on Muhammadiyah before it focused on the Islamic movement, the economic movement, education, and socio-politics (Jihan, 2015).

Based on a review of some of the literature above, this study is different from previous studies. This research focuses on the environmental movement initiated by the Islamic-based Civil Society or the so-called Civil Islam, which is believed to be easier to convey the Green Religion's teachings to the public. In this case, MLH PDM Yogyakarta City is a Muhammadiyah organization. The purpose of this research is to examine the ideology that underlies the emergence of the Muhammadiyah environmental movement and its relationship with the MLH PDM Yogyakarta City, strategies in achieving the movement's goals, and its contribution to environmental degradation in the city of Yogyakarta.

METHOD

This research was conducted using a qualitative descriptive type of case study research with the research subjects of the MLH PDM Yogyakarta City. The data used in this study are primary and secondary obtained from interviews, documentation, and observation. Then, the population in the study were Muhammadiyah residents who were native residents of Yogyakarta City with samples obtained using purposive sampling and snowball sampling techniques, or designating relevant people to obtain data, such as MLH PDM Yogyakarta City actors, Muhammadiyah residents or field officers, RT and RW levels. This research's analysis technique is data reduction, data display, decision making, or making conclusions and verification. Environment Movement Muhammadiyah.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

History of The Muhammadiyah Movement

The findings of his book Azca (2019) *Two Sowing Peace: The Role and Contribution of Muhammadiyah and Nahdlatul Ulama in Peace and Democracy*, reveals that the Muhammadiyah environmental movement has been seen since the beginning of reform, namely in the context of agrarian reform. Social conflicts often occurred in the community due to overlapping management claims between government and private forestry, community cultivated land, especially in Convertible Production Forests (HPK). Even though Muhammadiyah had not yet claimed it as an environmental movement at that time, it was even more of an economic motive but is interpreted in terms of the environment, land. Especially agricultural land is part of the environmental discourse that has been debated until now. The HPK, whose management affects the balance of the ecosystem, is currently being fought over by big entrepreneurs. In other words, the Muhammadiyah environmental movement can initially be considered an effort to overcome social conflicts that can result in disintegrate (Azca, 2019).

Then, related to the ideology that underlies the birth of the Muhammadiyah environmental movement, it can be understood from the religiosity of water in Muhammadiyah's view, which then gave birth to a book entitled "Fakih Air (Arizona, 2017) and became a strong basis in Muhammadiyah's constitutional jihad (2013) so that the Constitutional Court granted the review of Law No. 7 of 2004 concerning Water Resources (SDA Law) with a decision dated February 18, 2015, which stated, the SDA Law was unconstitutional so that it was canceled and re-enacted Law Number 11 of 1974 concerning Irrigation (Arizona, 2017). The birth of the Muhammadiyah environmental movement was due to an internal understanding, awareness, and encouragement to intensify efforts to save the environment following Islamic teachings.

Environmental Assembly Is Organization Muhammadiyah

To facilitate the operationalization of Muhammadiyah's programs and objectives, an organizational structure was formed starting from the highest or central level to the lowest level, namely Subdistrict. The first level is the Center (Muhammadiyah Central Leadership or PPM), which covers all country regions. The second level is called the Region (Muhammadiyah Regional Leadership or PWM), as an umbrella for regional unity within one province. The third level is called the Region (Muhammadiyah Regional Leadership or PDM), a unitary branch in one district/city. The fourth level is called Cabang (Muhammadiyah Branch Leadership or PCM), which covers the unity of several branches in one place. And the last level is a branch, which covers the unity of members in a certain place or area. As for specifically dealing with environmental issues, MLH is an organizational wing that is formed at every level of the Muhammadiyah organization, starting from PP to the lowest PCM, where MLH functions in carrying out its duties as an assistant to the Organization Leader in the environmental field.

Response to Environmental Degradation Yogyakarta City

The Yogyakarta City PDM MLH members' response to environmental degradation in the City of Yogyakarta arises for two reasons. First, the response arose because the members of the Yogyakarta City PDM MLH as a native of the City of Yogyakarta, understood and felt firsthand the impact of environmental degradation that had occurred. Second, because the Yogyakarta City PDM MLH feels the programs entrusted by the MLH PPM are important and suitable to be implemented in the city of Yogyakarta. This is by the concept of Symbolic Interactionism by Herbert Blumer (in Difficultyaingsih, 2015), where the response that arises depends on the person's interpretation of a stimulus. In other words, this is where the power of an environmental discourse comes into play. More simply, the PDM Yogyakarta MLH response process is depicted in the following diagram.

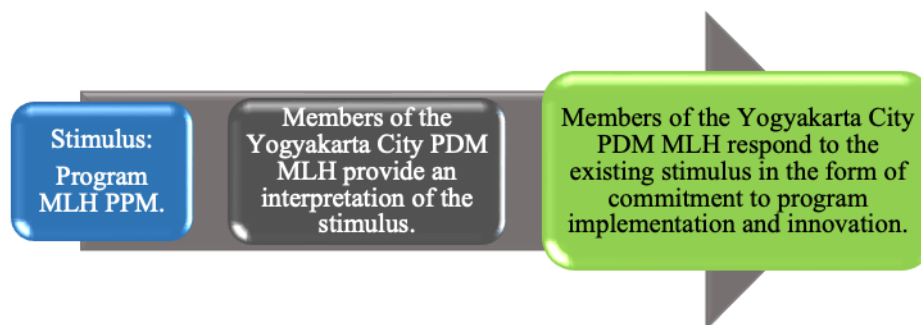


Fig 1. Process Response MLH PDM Yogyakarta City

The response of the Yogyakarta City PDM MLH members to the MLH PPM program was assessed from three indicators, namely; (1) the commitment of the Yogyakarta City PDM MLH members in implementing the program mandated by the MLH PPM, (2) the

environmentally friendly behavior of the Yogyakarta City PDM MLH members, and (3) the strategy of the Yogyakarta City MLH PDM members to achieve the movement's goals. First, the response of the Yogyakarta City PDM MLH members is proven by their commitment to the implementation of the program mandated by the MLH PPM, which consists of:

1. Green Action (Go Green) through the Eco Mosque movement.
2. Water Conservation by managing water in the surrounding environment, making bio pure infiltration holes, and carrying out the Harvesting Rainwater Movement.
3. Waste Management through the Shodaqoh Garbage movement, management of household waste, and making compost, and
4. Environmental Education through disseminating information on environmental problems and the Muhammadiyah River School.
5. Internal strengthening through improving the quality of human resources to optimize program achievement and movement goals.

As for the factors behind the birth of the MLH PDM Yogyakarta City programs, apart from being the initiation of the MLH PPM, it is also the initiation of individuals as members of Muhammadiyah. For example, the River School program has been running long before it was inaugurated as the Muhammadiyah River School in 2017. The initiative for the emergence of the River School originated from Pak Haris' anxiety as a native of Yogyakarta City and a Muhammadiyah cadre. Where he felt himself how the Code river conditions before and after experiencing pollution. Previously, Code River was a place to play, look for fish, and polluted by local trash and human feces. This polluted river condition is what prompted Mr. Haris to clean the Code river. Starting from the movement, carried out individually, then carried out together with the river observer community, until finally, it was adopted and inaugurated by MLH PPM to become the Muhammadiyah River School as it is today (Interview, 2018).

Determinants of The Intention Of Eco – Friendly Behavior Of The MLH PDM Yogyakarta City Members

As has been explained above, the response of the Yogyakarta City PDM MLH to environmental degradation in the City of Yogyakarta is proven by its commitment to the implementation of the MLH PPM program. As for the size of the commitment or participation, apart from being based on religiosity and understanding of the real conditions of the Yogyakarta City environment, it is also caused by other factors. According to the Theory of Planning Behavior or (TPB) by Ajzen (in Gusti et al.: 2015), the intention or intention determines whether a person will do or not perform certain behaviors. The behavioral intention is measured through three determinants, namely; (1) attitudes, (2) social control, and (3) Perceived Behavioral Control (PBC). Thus, the TPB can predict the Yogyakarta City MLH PDM members' behavior or environmental culture as follows.

1. Attitude

The actor of MLH PDM Kota Yogyakarta believes that environmental degradation in the city of Yogyakarta can be reduced through promoted environmental programs. Such waste can be resolved because it can be reprocessed, sold, and even shared. The water problem can then be overcome by a program to harvest rainwater, bio pores, and manage water in the surrounding environment. Also, the environmental movement for them is a spiritual practice or part of Islamic da'wah. However, in practice, members of the Yogyakarta City PDM MLH consider that the lack of human resources is an obstacle to program implementation. Apart from that, the factor of time and distance to the program's location was also a complaint.

2. Control Social

Social control (subjective norm) is related to how much social pressure is felt to implement or implement a program. In this case, the party which influences program implementation participation in the Pimpinana Pusat in MLH PPM. This is because members of the Yogyakarta City PDM MLH must be accountable for implementing the program to PP. however, at the level below, not all members of the Yogyakarta City PDM MLH participate in every program implementation.

3. *Perceived Behavioral Control (PBC)*

This indicator relates to the perceptions of the Yogyakarta City PDM MLH members of the supporting factors and obstacles to implementing the program. Regarding tools and materials and their prices, they are considered obstacles in implementing the program. For example, for the procurement of rainwater harvesting technology, the technology procurement price is considered a factor that causes rainwater harvesting equipment to be implemented in Yogyakarta City DPM. Muhammadiyah has various AUMs. Then, the connection with the Shodaqoh Sampah movement experienced stagnation due to the perception of PDM Yogyakarta City members of the Charity Shodaqoh Sampah (LuASS) Granary with ordinary garbage dumps, is still the same.

Based on the findings above, it is important to pay attention because it can affect program implementation or the achievement of movement goals. By knowing the determinant factors of the behavior intention of the PDM PDM Yogyakarta City members, it can provide an overview of the obstacles that have been faced so far, so that the best way can be sought to overcome these obstacles, as well as how to strengthen the movement to overcome environmental degradation in Yogyakarta City.

Strategy Achievement Movement

This strategy is related to the ways that the MLH PDM Yogyakarta City actor is trying so that the implementation of the program or activity can run optimally by the vision and mission, or the objectives of MLH in general. In more detail, this strategy consists of:

1. Distribution Knowledge

Members of the Yogyakarta City PDM MLH have conducted socialization related to environmental issues or the Yogyakarta City PDM MLH program. Socialization is carried out either directly and indirectly or through the media (MENTARI magazine), the internet, and television. As for the target of socialization as far as it has been running, most are Muhammadiyah members and are implemented in Muhammadiyah circles such as in PDM Yogyakarta City, PCM Ngampilan, PCM Gondomanan, PCM Mergangsan, and PCM Umbulharjo. Also, socialization has been carried out outside the Muhammadiyah environment, namely at UAD, SMA Muhammadiyah 1, and Bantul Regency.

2. Framing Environmental Issues

Framing environmental issues is done by making leaflets and writing opinions in MENTARI magazine. However, this method has not been optimal in its implementation. This is evident from the number of opinions or articles themed on the environment is still not published in MENTARI magazine. In addition, the interest of MLH PDM Yogyakarta members to environmentally themed programs or activities is also lacking, where not all of them can participate in the successful implementation of the program. Meanwhile, regarding the use of internet media, MLH PDM Yogyakarta does not have a website or social media accounts. Although there is an editorial on environmental issues, its spread through the website and twitter account MLH PPM.

3. Innovation Program

Members of the Yogyakarta City PDM MLH have made innovations in the Shodaqoh Trash movement program. The innovation made is by developing the method of shodaqoh in the field by the conditions of Yogyakarta City residents. Where the results of the sale of residents' waste are fairly large, residents are not required to shodaqohkan all the results of selling their waste as the concept applied in the Shodaqoh Sampah movement in general, as in practice in Brajan, Bantul Regency. However, the community can still take part of the proceeds from sales. The Mixed Waste Shodaqoh Program is the flagship program of the Yogyakarta City PDM MLH (Interview Hery Setyawan, 15/11/2018).

4. Partnership

In implementing each program, members of the Yogyakarta City PDM MLH also collaborate with external parties, both internal Muhammadiyah at different levels and institutions or agencies outside the Muhammadiyah organization. Where the collaboration created is very important for the sustainability of environmental programs or movements. On the one hand, collaboration with internal Muhammadiyah will reach Muhammadiyah members; on the other hand, collaboration with external Muhammadiyah will reach the general public who are also the targets of the Muhammadiyah MLH program. The Yogyakarta City PDM MLH, close to the central MLH, becomes social control and a separate motivation for the Yogyakarta City PDM MLH actors to be more active in carrying out their roles. Building synergy is also easier. In several programs involving the Yogyakarta City PDM MLH and the PPM MLH, HR and funding issues can cover each other. However, collaboration with lower levels in practice in the field is not optimal. Out of 17 sub-districts in Yogyakarta City, only four sub-districts (PCM) are active in the environmental movement. The four PCMs include the PCM of the Wirobrajan District, the PCM of the Mergangsan District, the Patangpuluhan District's PCM, and the PCM of the Tegalrejo District. Meanwhile, for other subdistricts, MLH PDM Yogyakarta City has not recorded it or is not sure whether it participates in the strengthening of the environmental movement in Yogyakarta City. (Interview, 2018). Then from the aspect of the role, especially for the Muhammadiyah River School, the collaboration between the MLH PDM Yogyakarta City, the government, and the river observer community are carried out by sharing roles. The role of MLH PDM Yogyakarta City can be assessed from its participation in initiating the program, implementing the program, namely, as a teacher. Then, the government's role is more on participation in terms of funding and implementing programs as a teacher. Meanwhile, the community involved only acts as a teacher. As for other programs, the role of MLH PDM Yogyakarta City is still very dominant. This dominant role can be seen from the absence of a joint work program involving the MLH PDM Yogyakarta City with external parties.

5. Program Collaborative Work

MLH PDM members carry out the majority of program implementation. There is no joint work program with external parties: government, private sector, or Yogyakarta City residents themselves. External parties are only involved as participants or participants in program implementation. Yogyakarta City PDM MLH members take a dominant role. The limited number of human resources, plus the average age of PDM Yogyakarta City MLH members, ultimately becomes a separate obstacle in implementing programs in the field. The absence of a joint work program with external parties, especially with a Muhammadiyah structure below the PDM level of Yogyakarta

City, is very unfortunate. This is related to the delegation of authority and motivation to external parties in the successful implementation of programs in the field.

6. Forum Periodic

In practice, there has been no effort from the Yogyakarta City PDM MLH to hold periodic forums, especially those that can present or bridge meetings between members of the Yogyakarta City PDM MLH, Muhammadiyah members, the general public, government, or the private sector to participate in the Yogyakarta City PDM MLH program or finding solutions to the environmental problems of Yogyakarta City that have not been resolved. As for the internal MLH PDM Yogyakarta City itself, once a month or at a certain time a meeting or meeting is held, either a coordination meeting or a report on program implementation and evaluation in a leadership meeting.

7. Plan Program

Future program plans are related to the sustainability of the movement. The Yogyakarta City PDM MLH program's plan is here as a follow-up to the results of the 1st Indonesian Rainwater Harvesting Congress. The MLH PDM Yogyakarta City plans to socialize the movement and implement it in the PDM Yogyakarta City environment. The plan has entered the socialization stage of the movement, namely by holding a Rainwater Harvesting Movement Workshop at SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Yogyakarta.

Muhammadiyah Movements In The Frame Civil Society: Forms Of Environmental Movement

Various efforts have been made to maintain and improve the quality of the environment around us, both individually and in groups. In the individual context, the environmental movement certainly contributes to the improvement of environmental conditions. However, often this movement by individuals cannot keep up with the severity of the environmental degradation that occurs. One individual's movement cannot overcome environmental degradation, which is also caused by other individuals who do not have good environmental awareness or culture, as in Yogyakarta, where the community's culture is still bad. Also, environmental degradation results from massive economic activity by large investors who have received the green light from the Yogyakarta City Government itself. So herein lies the urgency of the environmental movement carried out together or in groups.

According to Denton E. Morrison (Aditjonoro, 2003), the environmental movement consists of three components, namely; (1) organized or voluntary environmental movements, (2) public environmental movements, and (1) institutionalized environmental movements. From these three components, the position of the Yogyakarta City PDM MLH can be understood and explained through an analysis of the three forms of movement on the same environmental issues as in the following example.

Table 1. Differences In The There Components Of Environmental Movement

Water Issues	The Organized Environmental Movement	Public Enviromental Movement	The Institutional Environment
Actor	MLH PDM Yogyakarta City	Jogja Asad	DLH Kota Yogyakarta.
Member	City residents of Muhammadiyah and academics.	consisting of religious leaders, cadres,	Yogyakarta City Bureaucrats. City residents who consist of ordinary citizens.

Program	Making practical guides on water use and care, rainwater harvesting	Direct protest to the city government	Condustr research to test and control water quality.
Target	Muhammadiyah Members and general public.	Government.	General Public.
Metode	Activating The movement directly and through the online media of environmental education in Muhammadiyah, Muhammadiyah schools and campuses, and other campuses.	Enabling the “Jogja Asad” movement through direct protests and through onlone media	Delivering the results of research “Water Quality In Yogyakarta City” directly in universities, through newspaper, and online.
Media	Megazine MENTARI, eaflet, Website MLH PPM, Twitter MLH PP, Adi TV.	<i>Youtube, Instagramer.</i>	<i>Website DLH Yogyakarta city, newspapar local.</i>

From the table above, by taking the example of water problems in Yogyakarta City, which is applied in every form of the environmental movement, there are differences in actors, membership, programs, targets, methods, and media used in the environmental movement. Then, each movement's contribution can be assessed based on the benefits for the environment itself and the benefits directly obtained by the community as follows.

1. Organized Enviromental Movemnt

Through practical guidelines on water utilization and treatment, as well as rainwater harvesting in the form of modules and leaflets distributed by members of the Yogyakarta City PDM MLH, the target is to obtain information related to water problems and how to overcome them, where the community can directly apply the methods offered in caring for and make use of water. The programs offered also provide benefits for the community's economy. By applying following the guidelines given, people can save money and reduce dependence on the drinking water industry (PAM), namely by harvesting rainwater.

2. The Public Enviromental Movement

With the protests from the "Jogja Asad" movement, the problem of drying out of residents' wells as a result of the hotel construction was revealed. The community understands that hotel activities in consuming water contribute to the drying up of local residents' wells. This means that this movement's emergence provides environmental education to the public, especially in water use and development, which must pay attention to environmental aspects.

3. Institutionalized Environmental Movement

Based on the research results on water quality conducted by DLH Yogyakarta City, the community gained knowledge about the poor quality of water in Yogyakarta City in several areas. Then, with the socialization of the research results, the public will gain knowledge about the factors that cause poor water quality and the impact on public health if they consume water.

Based on the research results on water quality conducted by DLH Yogyakarta City, the community gained knowledge about the poor quality of water in Yogyakarta City in several areas. Then, with the socialization of the research results, the public will gain knowledge about the factors that cause poor water quality and the impact on public health if they consume water:

1. The economic condition of the people of Yogyakarta City, compared to the other four districts, is the best in terms of the percentage of poverty which decreases each year (DIY Central Statistics Agency, 2018). Then, associated with Muhammadiyah membership which consists of academics and native residents of Yogyakarta City, as well as Muhammadiyah Business Charity (AUM), the obstacles to environmental management on economic factors can be overcome because in the operationalization of the Muhammadiyah program it does not depend on funds from the government or other external parties.
2. Muhammadiyah membership comes from religious leaders and academics with unquestionable intellect. This is evident from the Muhammadiyah program, namely developing concepts and models for the environmental movement, which gave birth to books, modules, and practical guides in overcoming environmental problems. Where the program is carried out independently and independently.
3. Muhammadiyah as an Islamic reform organization in its missionary movement is able to show the public that Islamic teachings do not only talk about prayer, zakat, hajj or worship, but also cover environmental issues. This means that religious spirit and practice are closely related to the Muhammadiyah environmental movement.

Philanthropy of The Muhammadiyah Environmental

As mentioned earlier, the Muhammadiyah environmental movement, besides contributing to environmental issues, also contributes to the community's economy. The economy's contribution is seen from the direct benefits people get, for example, from the Shodaqoh Sampah movement program (Fatah et al., 2013). Where the selling proceeds from donated trash can be useful for people who need help, more specifically, the proceeds from the sale of donated waste can be useful for students who cannot afford it, as applied in SMP Muhammadiyah 2 and SMP Muhammadiyah 8 Batu, Malang.

According to Masmuyadi (Al-hamdi, 2019), Muhammadiyah's philanthropy in the environmental sector covers providing time, money, and knowledge to develop the common good. It covers how Muhammadiyah synergizes its institutions in carrying out the environmental agenda. In the Yogyakarta City PDM MLH, the collaboration aspect with assemblies and other institutions within Muhammadiyah has not been optimally utilized. This is evidenced by the findings on the implementation of the Shodaqoh Trash program in the PDM Yogyakarta City, which has stagnated. Then, there has been no effort to take advantage of existing institutions, especially in addressing the obstacles related to human resources, time, and distance to the complained program's location.

The Success of The Muhammadiyah Environmental

This discussion focuses on the method of movement adopted by Muhammadiyah specifically in environmental issues assessed from three indicators: institutionalization, efforts to promote Islam, and movement strategies in general, which ultimately show Muhammadiyah's relationship with the formal state institutions. First, as explained earlier that, to conserve the environment, Muhammadiyah established MLH from the Central level (PPM) to the Branch (PCM) at the lowest level. Second, the environmental movement is part of Muhammadiyah's da'wah, which can be understood from the success of constitutional jihad related to the SDA Law. Its jihad, Muhammadiyah, emphasizes the importance of

water's position according to Islamic teachings and seeks conformity between Islamic teachings and norms. That is in the constitution (Arizona, 2017).

Furthermore, the third indicator, namely the strategy of the Muhammadiyah environmental movement if analyzed with the findings of Amri et al. (2016) which states that there are four ways that civil society takes so that it can play an active role in the process of formulating government programs and policies, namely; (1) changing the identity and method of struggle, (2) shifting the strategy of struggle, (3) bringing up local issues, and (4) entering the state structure. So, specifically in Yogyakarta, the environmental movement by the Muhammadiyah organization has implemented these four methods. First, Muhammadiyah has changed its identity and method of struggle to become a civil society organization, not as a pressure group movement like the environmental movement carried out by Jogja Asad. Second, the struggle strategy pursued by Muhammadiyah through collaborative relationships with the government or the state or with other external parties. Thus, the relationship pattern created between Muhammadiyah and the state here is equally strong. Third, the Muhammadiyah organization in its environmental movement raises local issues such as addressing the problem of waste, water, and other issues, which are real environmental problems in Yogyakarta, so that applicable solutions can be found for the community itself. Fourth, Muhammadiyah cadres have successfully entered into state structures or institutions both at the RT / RW or Kelurahan level at the lower and higher levels, namely the Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Yogyakarta, as explained in the next explanation.

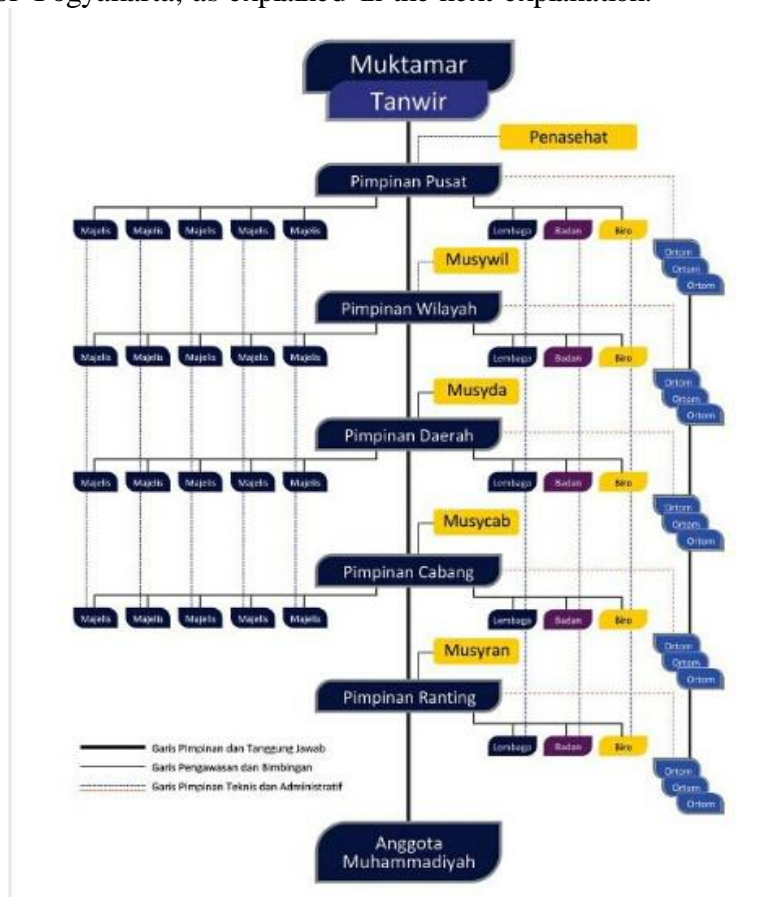


Fig 2. Structur Organization Muhammadiyah

Based on the explanation of the benefits and methods of the environmental movement adopted by Muhammadiyah above, it can be concluded that the Muhammadiyah environmental movement directly contributes to the improvement of the quality of the

environment and society. The benefits of nature and the community's economy are clear, as explained earlier. Then, the socio-cultural benefits can be seen in Karangwaru Village, Tegalrejo, Yogyakarta City, where the Buntung river management with voluntary work can increase the interaction between city residents who were once very individualistic and become more familiar with the joint river cleaning activities (Interview, 2019). This finding also answers the concept of sustainable city development offered by Nazzaruddin (2015). Sustainable urban development not only means ecological sustainability but also related to economic sustainability and socio-cultural sustainability. Furthermore, on the political aspect, the Muhammadiyah environmental movement's success is also assessed by its role and contribution in the public policy formulation process as found in the field.

1. Involvement In The Public Policy Formulation Process

This study's findings indicate the involvement of Muhammadiyah cadres in formulating public policies at the national level to the lowest levels, such as Kelurahan and RT. To achieve their particular goals in the environmental movement, Muhammadiyah cadres and members of the LPMK (Village Community Empowerment Institution) participate in the Musrenbang at the Kelurahan level. This is where Muhammadiyah cadres convey their aspirations related to development policies related to the environment (Interview, 2019).

2. Muhammadiyah As An Initiator In Public Policy

Not only limited to participating in formulating public policies, but the success of the Muhammadiyah environmental movement is also judged by public policies whose initiators are Muhammadiyah cadres. Pak Haris, as a Muhammadiyah cadre or, more specifically, the Secretary in the MLH PDM Yogyakarta City, was the initiator of the Muhammadiyah River School. Before being called the Muhammadiyah River School, later designated as the first River School and adopted by the state, the River School has been implemented by Pak Haris together with the environmental and river communities. This initiation emerged due to his unrest as a native of Yogyakarta City, who directly felt the impact of before and after the Code river contamination. (Interview, 2018).

3. There Are Muhammadiyah Actors In The Yogyakarta City Government Structure

The last indicator of the Muhammadiyah environmental movement's success is closely related to the sustainability of the movement. Also, to enter the government structure, Muhammadiyah cadres take part in practical politics by joining political parties and becoming members of the legislature, as was done by Pak Subandono in the 2019 Peleg. This phenomenon strengthens the findings of Azca et al. (2019), which reveal the patterns of Muhammadiyah and political relations. In simpler terms, the success of the Muhammadiyah environmental movement is depicted in the following diagram.

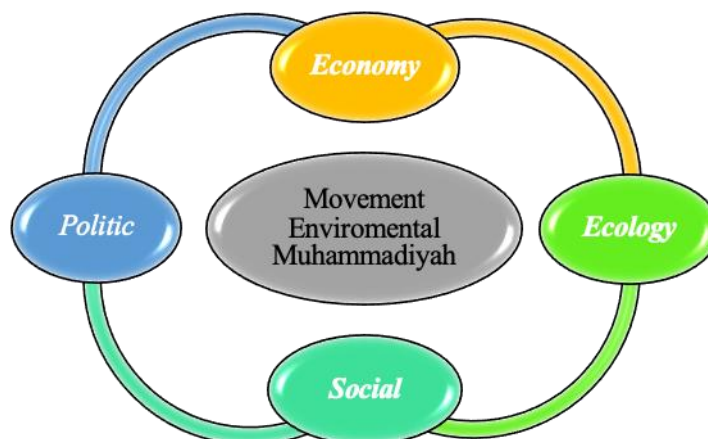


Fig 3. The Muhammadiyah Environmental Movement

The success of the Muhammadiyah environmental movement, starting from its contribution to the environment, economy, socio-cultural, and politics as described above, of course, some factors cause this success. Two factors influence the dynamics of the environmental movement's success, namely, internal factors, and external factors. Thus, it can be concluded that the success of the Muhammadiyah environmental movement is partly due to:

1. Factor Internal

The factors that drive the Muhammadiyah environmental movement's success are shared belief and awareness in activating Islamic values or teachings. This is proven by continuing to intensify the environmental missionary movement through mosques, schools, and colleges and create practical programs and guides for the community in managing the environment. From the aspect of knowledge, Muhammadiyah cadres come from religious leaders and academics who understand updated environmental issues and their solutions. This is supported by the educational background of Muhammadiyah cadres, who come from various scientific disciplines to produce programs that come from a comprehensive mindset. In terms of funding, Muhammadiyah also has an AUM that can be managed to be used in the operation of its programs. Meanwhile, from the point of view of commitment, it can be seen from the various programs rolled out, although their implementation has not been optimal as found in practice in the MLH PDM Yogyakarta City.

2. Factor Eksternal

The current socio-political conditions are very supportive of the Muhammadiyah environmental movement. Muhammadiyah does not stand as an interest group but as a civil society organization that can collaborate with the government. This collaboration can be seen from government support in several Muhammadiyah environmental programs, such as the government's participation in providing environmental education in the River School program, providing training on Urban Agriculture in Kricak Village, funding donations from the Ministry of Public Works for development programs in Karangwaru Village, Tegalorejo District, and donations. Funding from the Department of Agriculture for the Urban Agriculture program in Mergangsan District.

Conclusion

The current socio-political conditions are very supportive of the Muhammadiyah environmental movement. Muhammadiyah does not stand as an interest group but as a civil society organization that can collaborate with the government. This collaboration can be seen from government support in several Muhammadiyah environmental programs, such as the government's participation in providing environmental education in the River School program, providing training on Urban Agriculture in Kricak Village, funding donations from the Ministry of Public Works for development programs in Karangwaru Village, Tegalorejo District, and donations. Funding from the Department of Agriculture for the Urban Agriculture program in Mergangsan District.

Second, the environmental movement by MLH PDM Yogyakarta City as a concrete form of response to environmental degradation in the City of Yogyakarta can be seen from the commitment of its members in carrying out programs mandated by MLH PDM, program innovation according to the potential and problems in the Yogyakarta City environment, the environmental culture of the PDM members of Yogyakarta City, as well as the strategies adopted to optimize program implementation and achieve the goals of the movement. Third, the Muhammadiyah environmental movement within the framework of civil society, including the MLH PDM of the City of Yogyakarta, is an environmental movement that is

organized and carried out voluntarily, independently, and independently. The contribution of the Muhammadiyah environmental movement is not only for improving the quality of the environment but also for economic and socio-cultural benefits and contributing ideas in public policy. Thus, the Muhammadiyah environmental movement's existence is a concrete form in applying the concept of sustainable urban development and social capital that is very supportive of the success of the environmental movement and the democratic process in Indonesia in general.

REFERENCES

- Aditjonoro, G. J. (2003). *Pola - Pola Gerakan Lingkungan: Refleksi Untuk Menyelamatkan Lingkungan Dari Ekspansi Modal*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Amri, E. (2016). Pola Hubungan Negara dan Civil Society. *Jurnal Kajian Politik Dan Masalah Pembangunan, Vol 12*(No 2), 1821–1828.
- Arizona, Y. (2017). Jihad Berkonstitusi: Muhammadiyah dan Perjuangan Konstitusional Melawan Komodifikasi Air. *Jurnal Wacana, Vol 11*(No 2), 84–91.
- Azca. (2019). *Dua Menyemai Damai: Peran dan Kontribusi Muhammadiyah dan Nahdlatul Ulama dalam Perdamaian dan Demokrasi*. Yogyakarta: Pusat Studi Keamanan dan Perdamaian Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- Fajarwati, A. (2015). Kajian Program Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga Mandiri (Bank Sampah) Berbasis Masyarakat Di Kota Yogyakarta. *Jurnal Bumi Indonesia*.
- Hamdi, R. A.-. (2019). *Politik Inklusif Muhammadiyah: Narasi Penceahan Islam untuk Indonesia Berkemajuan*. Yogyakarta: UMY Press.
- Jihan, M. (2015). Muhammadiyah Studies: Transformasi Kajian Tentang Gerakan Islam di Indonesia. *Analisa Jurnal of Social Science And Religion, Vol 22*(No 2).
- Mulasari, S. A. (2016). Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Pengelolaan Sampah Domestik. *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat, Vol 11*(No 2), 96–106.
- Puspita, K. M. (2013). Analisis Peran Gerakan Kampung Hijau sebagai Upaya Pengelolaan di Kelurahan Rawajati Kecamatan Pancoran Jakarta Selatan. *Jurnal Ruang Perencanaan Wilayah, Vol 1*(No 1), 71–80.
- Sari, D. K. (2015). Gerakan Sosial Baru di Ruang Publik Virtual pada Kasus Satinah. *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi, Vol 12*(No 1), 105–118.
- Sudibyo, G. A. (2013). Perancangan Iklan Layanan Masyarakat Program Green Jihad untuk Remaja di Kota Solo. *Jurnal Desain Komunikasi Visual Adiwarn*.
- Sulistyaningsih. (2015). Respon Masyarakat Desa Sitimulyo Terhadap Pengelolaan Tempat Pembuangan Akhir Sampah (TPA) Piyungan Bantul. *Jurnal Sosiologi Reflektif, Vol 9*(No 2), 49–77.
- Thorik, M. J. (2015). Aksi Kolektif Dalam Bersepeda: Studi Banding Atas Segi Segewe (Sepeda Kanggo Sekolah Ian Nyambut Gawe). *Jurnal Sosiologi Reflektif, Vol 9*(No 2), 247–272.