

Increasing the Existence of Mosques as Centers of Modern Civilization Through the Approach of Economic Science

Eka Patra¹, Sri Hidajati Ramdani², Mutia Rarasrespati³

Abstract— The purpose of this research is part of an effort to increase the existence of mosques as centers of modern civilization through an economics approach, with case studies at the At-Takwa Mosque in Erfina Kencana Regency, Bogor district, as well as providing recommendations for strategies to increase the role of mosques in society as a place to seek good knowledge. related to improving social welfare. The research data is in the form of qualitative data which is conducted through structured interviews with mosque administrators/takmir, foundation administrators. This study uses a census system in the sampling withdrawal. Methods of data analysis using descriptive analysis and environmental analysis. The results of this study indicate that the efforts of Takmir or the management of the At-Takwa mosque in increasing the existence of the mosque as a center of modern civilization through an economics approach have not shown adequate results. So far the mosque is still only a center for religious worship, due to the limited competence of the human resources managing the mosque.

Keywords— Mosque; existence; takmir; improvement strategy.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Muslim population in Indonesia is the largest in the world. Data from the World Population Review in 2020 noted that the Muslim population in the country reached 229 million people or formed 87.2 percent of the total population of 273.5 million people. PIC SIMAS (Mosque Information System) of the Indonesian Ministry of Religion, Fachrie Affan, explained that the total number of mosques and prayer rooms in Indonesia is 741,991. This data is manually recorded data obtained in stages starting from the Office of Religious Affairs in each region. Meanwhile, the Mosque Information System (SIMAS) in 2022 only recorded around 598,291 mosques and prayer rooms throughout Indonesia.

Community empowerment requires the support of the people by establishing unity. Therefore the mosque must have a role and play an important key in community development and be sensitive to community problems, even the role of the mosque cannot be marginalized by mistakenly distinguishing religious and secular issues. Community development carried out by the mosque through the management of the mosque management is of course in the context of improving the quality of life of the people in the field of worship, but also in the fields of education, health, economy, social, culture, and others.

Apart from being used as a place for prayer and remembrance of Allah, the mosque has a function as a means of learning science with various scientific variants (tafaqquh fi al-din), a medium for building the character of the people, empowering the socio-economic community through the development of amil zakat, infak and alms institutions, unifying and Islamic solidarity glue (ukhuwwah islamiyyah), and others.

DKM administrators who have the best quality in doing their work, and this is very influential on the final results obtained by the takmir of the mosque, the mosque cannot be separated from the management of Human Resources (HR) in the mosque. A mosque must of course be more selective in managing existing human resources. Therefore, an institution including a mosque certainly requires administrators to manage the mosque, because the good and bad of the mosque depends on whether the managers in it are good or not.

Basically the recruitment of takmir or mosque administrators determines the quality of the new mosque administrators whether they can promote and prosper the mosque. Based on the theory used, which refers to Hadari Nawawi's Theory which reveals that there are three activities in recruitment, namely: selection activities, placement activities, and socialization/orientation activities. The quality of the takmir or mosque administrators will determine the management of the mosque towards the goal of prospering the mosque or only as a place for ritual worship.

The At-Taqwa Mosque in Erfina Regency Cibinong housing has problems regarding the management and preparation of mosque programs related to increasing the existence of mosques as centers of modern civilization through an economics approach. The purpose of the economics approach here is to use the knowledge of Human Resources as the basis for how to manage mosques from planning, organizing, directing, controlling, procuring, developing, compensating, integrating, maintaining, disciplining and dismissing (Hasibuan 2019).

Urgency and Bibliography

The urgency of the research is to provide input to stake holders and related stakeholders in formulating and developing strategies to overcome and create good mechanisms for the prosperity of mosques. It is hoped that the takmir of the mosque will receive good benefits, so that they have an awareness of the importance of managing the mosque, especially in the role of the mosque's existence, and finally the main goal in prospering the mosque and turning the mosque into a center of modern civilization can be achieved.



The meaning of HRM has converged (merged) since the 2000s to respond to changes and developments in the demands that exist within the organization. Lengnick-Hall & Lengnick-Hall (2013: 33-43) explain the meaning of HRM having a broader role, namely having a mission to provide services for (human capital steward), facilitate HR knowledge (knowledge facilitator), build good interactions with all parties (relationship builder), and have specialist expertise to address various organizational problems precisely and quickly (rapid deployment specialist). Finally, the HRM functional unit does not only deal with technical issues, but develops with an orientation towards serving and facilitating all parties in the organization.

In carrying out activities in order to achieve management goals, it is necessary with administration, which is the whole process of cooperation between two or more people based on certain rationalizations to achieve predetermined goals. The tools and equipment needed in an administrative process depend on 1) the number of people involved in the process, 2) the nature of the goals to be achieved, 3) the scope and variety of tasks to be carried out, and 4) the nature of the cooperation that can be created and developed.

Mosque management is a unified system in carrying out all activities towards a functional and plenary mosque according to sharia demands. The Ministry of Religion through the Decree of the Director General of Islamic Community Guidance No. DJ.11/802 of 2022 concerning Standards for Mosque Management Guidance provides guidance on mosque management in terms of the aspects of iarah (management), imarah (prosperous activities), and riayah (maintenance and procurement of facilities)

II. MATERIALS AND METHOD

This type of research is a qualitative descriptive research. The type of data used in this research is quantitative data and qualitative data which are primary data and secondary data. The primary data collected is in the form of internal organizational data in the form of vision, mission, organizational goals, organizational structure, qualitative human resources, and organizational activities. In addition, organizational external data is also collected which includes political, economic, social, technological-PEST conditions, government policies. Secondary data collection was obtained through a literature study in which the contents were in the form of supporting theoretical data. Secondary data was obtained by researchers indirectly by collecting data from previous researchers in the form of scientific articles obtained from data providers such as print media and internet online media. Data collection techniques were obtained through 1) direct observation, namely by making direct observations in the field with the aim of knowing directly the management of the At-Taqwa Erfina Kencana Regency Cibinong Mosque; 2) interviews conducted with authorized or interested parties, namely DKM management; and 3) Documentation by collecting data related to research problems to be studied in the form of documents, books, mass media and other relevant sources.



Fig. 1. Data on the number of mosques and prayer rooms in Indonesia in 2022

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Profile of At-Taqwa Mosque

At-Taqwa Mosque is located at Erfina Kencana Regency Housing, Jl. Pakansari Sports Hall, Nanggewer Mekar Village, Cibinong District, Bogor Regency - West Java. The At Taqwa Mosque is already in the form of a registered legal entity at the Ministry of Religion through the establishment of a foundation. With the existence of a legal entity that oversees the management of the mosque, worshipers and donors feel more confident that the management of the mosque can be accounted for, especially from a financial perspective. Donors are more confident about depositing ZIS or other donations into a bank account in the name of the mosque, not their personal name. If the existence of a foundation entity is regarded as mere legality, in fact by being legalized as a legal entity, the mosque has more meaning and reputation from an economic perspective, for example a bank, or from a legal perspective, in the sense that the managers of foundations and mosques are bound by legal consequences even though in terms of their capacity to carry out their functions and responsibility voluntarily without pay.

Evaluation of the management of the foundation and the takmir of the mosque itself continues to be carried out as an effort to consolidate the management and congregation as a dynamic that continues to develop so that the functions and benefits of the mosque can be felt as a unifying force for the people and as a place for the welfare of the congregation of the mosque itself, socially, economically and morally.



Fig. 2. Renovation and laying of stones at the At Taqwa Erfina Kencana Regency Mosque In 2021 by the Chairman of the DPRD Kab. Bogor

Environmental Analysis Internal Condition of At-Taqwa Mosque



The internal conditions that are the strengths and weaknesses of the At-taqwa Mosque housing Erfina Kencana Regency Cibinong, from a strength standpoint are 1 and non-Muslims. 913 people), 2) Upper middle class economic conditions, 3) education level of the head of the family 4) The Erfina Kencana Regency residential area is located in the heart of the Bogor district government center.

External Conditions of At-Taqwa Mosque

The external environmental conditions of the At-Taqwa Mosque are factors of opportunities and threats, including 1). the existence of the existence of the At-Taqwa Mosque is spread out of the region through social activities (cheap markets, compensation for orphans, social services etc.), 2). The activities of the mosque by the sub-district head are used as a model for living mosque activities. 3). The condition of human resources that allows the entry of understanding that is not in accordance with the vision and mission of the mosque, the law and national security.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research obtained and outlined in the previous chapters, as well as the results of data processing and discussion, that the research entitled "Increasing the Existence of Mosques as Centers for Modern Civilization Through an Economics Approach" basically the At Taqwa Mosque as a case study has been going well but not yet. optimal. The conclusions in this study are:

- 1. The results of interviews with the foundation and mosque administrators, the takmir management or the At-Taqwa Mosque Prosperity Council explained that the recruitment system was based on appointments from the foundation's management. The weakness of this appointment system is that the appointed administrators do not necessarily have competence both in terms of knowledge, skills and work attitudes as takmir or mosque caretakers, because there is no standard measurement.
- 2. The takmir of the At-Taqwa mosque in compiling the program of activities is divided into daily, weekly and annual programs, namely:
 - a. Daily program namely 5 times prayer and TPA (Monday Friday)
 - b. The weekly program is religious studies every Saturday and Sunday
 - c. The annual program is the commemoration of Islamic holidays and Islamic Boarding Schools.

Based on the results of this study, there is no monthly program in the form of deliberations and evaluation of mosque activities.

3. The efforts of Takmir or the management of the At-Takwa mosque in increasing the existence of the mosque as a center of modern civilization through an economics approach based on research results have not shown adequate results. So far the mosque is still only a center of religious worship and social activities.

V. SUGGESTION

Based on the conclusions of the research results and discussion regarding efforts to increase the existence of the

At-Taqwa mosque as a center of modern civilization through an economics approach, the researchers provide suggestions that can make input as material for consideration for the managers of the At-Taqwa mosque, namely as follows:

- 1. If the recruitment of Takmir mosques or DKM administrators is with an appointment system, then it is best to conduct mosque management training after the inauguration and make job descriptions for each management.
- 2. Regular deliberations are held which contain evaluation of program implementation and budget usage.
- 3. Economic activities are programmed in the form of training or additional knowledge of mosque management regarding sharia commerce, avoiding usury and understanding of halal and haram and finally the At-Taqwa mosque is a mosque located in a housing complex, in order to embrace all levels of diverse society can be made Where are the monthly study programs.

REFERENCES

- 1. Nana Rukmana, Mosques and Da'wah: Planning, Building, and Managing Mosques, Packaging Da'wah Substances, Efforts to Solve Moral and Spiritual Crisis (Jakarta: AMP Press, 2016)
- https://www.republika.co.id/berita/qqprju483/berapa-nomor-masjid-danmushala-di-indonesia-ini-datanya.
- 3. Moh. E. Jacob, Mosque Management (Jakarta: Gema Insani Press, 2001)
- 4. Hani Handoko, Personnel Management and Human Resources, 2nd edition, Yogyakarta: BPFE, 2001
- 5. Syamsul Kurniawan, "Mosques in the Trajectory of Islamic History," Khatulistiwa Journal-Journal of Islamic Studies 4, no. 2 (2014): 169– 184; Fauziyah, "Empowerment of People Through Mosque Management at the Great Mosque of Jakarta Islamic Center," Harmoni: Multicultural and Multireligious Journal VII, no. 28 (2008): 115–135; Mukrodi, "Analysis of Mosque Management in Optimizing the Role and Function of the Mosque," Creative, Scientific Journal of Management Study Program, Pamulang University 2, no. 1 (2014): 82–96
- https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/JoLSIC/article/view/50563 (Empowerment Of Mosque Functions Through Social Enterpreneurship Approach)
- https://opendata.jabarprov.go.id (Number of mosques in Bogor district)
 Asadullah Al-Faruq, 2010, Complete Guide to Managing and Prospering the Mosque. Solo: Arafah Library.
- Andi Mattingaragau, T. The Siri'na Pesse Spirituality-Based Budgeting Model in Efforts to Create Accountable State Civil Apparatuses. Journal of Public Administration Volume XI Number (2015).
- 10. Ayyub, Muhammad E. 1996. Mosque Management: Practical Instructions for Managers. Jakarta: Echo of Insani Press
- 11. Suherman, Eman. 2012. Mosque Management. Bandung: Alphabet
- Insulting, Insulting. The Effect of Management Control Systems on Employee Performance at PT. Federal International Finance Palopo Branch. JEMMA | Journal of Economics, Management and Accounting, 2018, 1.1.
- Muslim, Aziz. Mosque Management Management. Applications, Jumal Applications of the Religious Sciences, Vol. V, No. 2, December 2004: 105-114
- 14. Tenrigau, A.M., et al. 2018. Management An Introduction. Palopo: Andi Djemma Press
- Sofwan, Ridin. Strengthening the Empowerment Management Function of the Al-Fattah Mosque in the Krapyak Village, Semarang. Dimas Journal Vol. 13 No. 2 of 2013: 315-333
- 16. Rafiq, Ahmad and Afdawaiza. Youth Organization Management Training for the Association of Mud Kawula A Mosque Abu Bakar Mosque (IKMA) of Kalangan Pandean Umbulharjo Hamlet, Yogyakarta. Applications, Jumal Applications of the Religious Sciences, Vol. 3, No. June 1, 2002: 1-15
- 17. https://jurnalannur.ac.id/index.php/An-Nur/article/view/44/45
- 18. Mosque And Youth Management In The City Of Palopo Suparman Mannuhung1*, Andi Mattingaragau Tenrigau2, & Didiharyono D.



- Sondang P Siagian, Managerial Functions, Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2005
 Veitzal Rivai, Islamic Resource Management, Jakarta: Rajawali Press,
- 22. Hasibuan, M. Human Resource Management, Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2017
- 200921. Veitzal Rivai, Human Resource Management, Jakarta: Raja Grafindo, 2004