

Analysis of the Empowerment of the Mosque Prosperity Council in Determining of the Qibla

(Case Study in Tamansari Village)

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Abstract—The results from the research in 2019, out of 24 mosques and prayer rooms in Tamansari village, the azimuth values for the Qibla direction vary. There is even one mosque where the difference in the deviation of the Qibla direction reaches seven degrees and six minutes. Therefore, the Qibla direction of these mosques needs to be re-verified through empowerment activities for the Mosque Prosperity Council (DKM) in Tamansari Village in determining the Qibla direction. The output target to be achieved from this Community Service Activities (PKM) is the more orderly management of the mosque, especially for DKM, so that they can determine the direction of the Qibla of their respective mosques so that the direction of the Qibla or prayer rows is facing the Kaaba. PKM activities are carried out by providing practical Qibla direction measurement training and assistance in determining the Qibla direction of the mosque using the Sun Qibla application and a magnetic compass. The participants chosen that because considered the most effective and efficient for measuring the Qibla direction by looking at the condition of the building located on a narrow street/alley.

Keywords—empowerment, DKM, qibla direction, mosque

I. INTRODUCTION

Empowerment and assistance to the Mosque Prosperity Council (DKM) have been widely carried out from various scientific aspects, such as those related to creating economic development [1], human resource development (HR), including improving the quality of imams and preachers [2,3], mosque financial management [4–8], and also mosque management assistance [9–11]. All of them have the same goal, namely to improve the quality of mosque management to provide good service to the guests of Allah SWT [12,13].

Overall, the empowerment of human resources is the most important thing to be applied. If the human resources in the mosque already feel able to manage daily routine activities, then, in that case, DKM can innovate further to develop activities implemented in each mosque. Of course, with the different typologies of mosques in Indonesia, the actual management of mosques will be different from one another.

One part of the empowerment activity that later became this paper's focus was related to the Qibla direction, which is a small but important part to pay attention to because facing the Qibla is one of the conditions for the validity of one's prayer.

Qibla's direction problem will certainly be an object of continuous study that deserves to be studied. This problem occurs not only in the calculation's realm but also in the implication stage of the implementation of determining the direction of Qibla, which still has to be campaigned on to the public, especially to policymakers in mosques.

Service activities are carried out based on previous research conducted by the team [14]. The Qibla direction of the mosques in the Tamansari village is varied, with different mosque typologies and geographical locations. Based on the results of these studies, the farthest deviation is seven degrees and six arc minutes.

In this article, researchers will analyze community service activities carried out in 2021 related to assistance in determining the direction of Qibla for mosque DKM in Tamansari Village, Bandung Wetan District, Bandung City.

II. METHODS

This study uses a qualitative research method with a concept analysis approach. The subjects in this study were DKM mosques. The research instrument used was a questionnaire. The researcher collected the data by distributing questionnaires to participants before and after the training. Data analysis using interactive analysis techniques, namely 1) Collecting data on the results of DKM empowerment activities, 2) Analyzing the results of the implementation of PKM dive empowerment and mentoring activities, and 3) Summarizing the results of the implementation of empowerment and mentoring activities for DKM Mosques.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Empowerment of the mosque's human resources must continue to be echoed by Muslims. Anything that can be

considered the category of prospering mosques needs to be done from various aspects, both in terms of the knowledge obtained by human resources, infrastructure development, or other activities to thrive the mosque. Allah SWT promises to His servants who prosper the mosque because it is based on faith in Allah and the Last Day, so they will always be given guidance.

إِنَّمَا يَعْزُبُ الْمَسْجِدَ اللَّهُ مَنْ آمَنَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَأَقَامَ الصَّلَاةَ وَآتَى الزَّكَاةَ وَلَمْ يَخْشَ إِلَّا اللَّهَ فَعَسَىٰ أُولَٰئِكَ أَنْ يَكُونُوا مِنَ الْمُهْتَدِينَ. (التوبة: 18)

For academics, there are many ways that Muslims can prosper the mosque. Some provide training to DKM, improve mosque operational management according to the conditions of each mosque [15], build excellent and comfortable infrastructure for the congregation [16], even to the technical process of praying the prayer itself [17], including those carried out by the service team at mosques in Tamansari Village.

Empowerment and mentoring activities are carried out at the Asy'ari mosque, Bandung Islamic University. The determination of the training's location at the mosque was based on consideration of the place and building area, which was quite representative in training for 31 participants with the Covid-19 pandemic condition. Participants in the activity came from DKM in the Tamansari village.

The team determined the central theme of this activity before implementing "Empowerment of the DKM through mosque management during the pandemic." The team used this theme to consider many materials discussed in training as additional material in empowering DKM without compromising. The research focus is on determining the Qibla direction and its practice.

In the next stage, the team coordinates with the LPPM Unisba section for making training invitation letters for participants, invitation letters for service partners, and letters for borrowing places that will be used as training locations.

The training module delivered at the training activity contained Practical Qibla Direction, provided by one of the service teams. The training material includes an overview of the history of the Qibla direction, the legal basis for facing the Qibla, problematic Qibla direction, instruments for determining the Qibla direction, and the practical Qibla direction. These sub-materials were selected based on the research experience of previous researchers regarding the Qibla direction [2,18–21].

The legal basis used in determining the direction of Qibla refers to the QS. Al-Baqarah verses 144, 149 and 150:

قَدْ نَرَىٰ تَقَلُّبَ وَجْهِكَ فِي السَّمَاءِ فَلَنُوَلِّيَنَّكَ قِبْلَةً تَرْضَاهَا فَوَلِّ وَجْهَكَ شَطْرَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ

"We see your face (Muhammad) often looking up to the sky; then We will turn you to the Qibla that you like. So, turn your face towards the Masjidil Haram...."

وَمِنْ حَيْثُ خَرَجْتَ فَوَلِّ وَجْهَكَ شَطْرَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ ۗ وَإِنَّهُ لَلْحَقُّ مِنْ رَبِّكَ ۗ وَمَا اللَّهُ بِغَافِلٍ عَمَّا تَعْمَلُونَ (٢) وَمِنْ حَيْثُ خَرَجْتَ فَوَلِّ وَجْهَكَ شَطْرَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ ۗ وَحَيْثُ مَا كُنْتُمْ فَوَلُّوا وُجُوهَكُمْ شَطْرَهُ

"And wherever you (Muhammad) come out, turn your face towards the Masjidil Haram; indeed, it is a decree from your Lord. Allah is not unmindful of what you do. And wherever you (Muhammad) come out, then turn your face towards the Masjidil Haram. And wherever you are, then turn your face towards it...."

In addition to these verses of the Koran, there are also many traditions related to the Qibla direction, one of which was narrated by Imam Muslim from Anas r.a:

أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ كَانَ يُصَلِّي نَحْوَ بَيْتِ الْمَقْدِسِ، فَزَلَّتْ قَدْ نَزَى تَقَلُّبَ وَجْهِكَ فِي السَّمَاءِ فَلَنُوَلِّيَنَّكَ قِبْلَةً تَرْضَاهَا فَوَلِّ وَجْهَكَ شَطْرَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ " فَمَرَّ رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَنِي سَلَمَةَ وَهُمْ رُكُوعٌ فِي صَلَاةِ الْفَجْرِ وَقَدْ صَلُّوا رُكْعَةً، فَقَادَى: إِلَّا إِنْ الْقِبْلَةَ قَدْ حُوِّلَتْ، فَمَالُوا كَمَا هُمْ نَحْوَ الْقِبْلَةِ.

Indeed, the Messenger of Allah (saw) was praying to face the Baitul Maqdis; then the verse came down: "Indeed I see your face often looking up to the sky, so We turn your face to the Qibla you wish. Turn your face towards the Grand Mosque." Then, a person from the Banu Salamah traveling met a group of friends bowing 'at the dawn prayer; then he called out, "Indeed the Qibla has changed." Then they turned like the Prophet's group, namely towards the Qibla.

Based on the Qur'an and hadith before, then facing the Qibla is one of the conditions for the prayer's validity. Zuhaily confirmed in his book "Fiqh al-Islam wa Adillatuhu" that the fiqh scholars have agreed that facing the Qibla towards the Kaaba is one of the conditions for the validity of prayer [22].

الشرط الخامس - استقبال القبلة :

اتفق الفقهاء على أن استقبال القبلة شرط في صحة الصلاة لقوله تعالى : **﴿وَمِنْ حَيْثُ خَرَجْتَ فَوَلِّ وَجْهَكَ شَطْرَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ ، وَحَيْثُ مَا كُنْتُمْ فَوَلُّوا وُجُوهَكُمْ شَطْرَهُ﴾** إلا في حالتين : في شدة الخوف ، وصلاة النافلة للمسافر على الرحلة . وقيد المالكية والخنفية شرط الاستقبال بحالة الأمن من عدو وسع وبجالة القدرة ، فلا يجب الاستقبال مع الخوف ، ولا مع العجز كالربوط والمريض الذي لا قدرة له على التحول ولا يجد من يحمله ، فيصلي لغيرها إلى أي جهة قدر . لتحقق العذر .

Another material presented was several falakiyah instruments, including theodolite, mizwala qibla finder, rashdul al-qibla, magnetic compass, istiwa' stick, and google earth and sun qibla application. According to the service team, the team chose these instruments because people can use these instruments practically and efficiently according to the service team.

To provide information related to activities, the team makes the news published in electronic mass media such as on pripos.id's website and jabarnews.com.

After the team delivered the training event, the service team checked the ability of the DKM in determining the Qibla direction using the falakiyah instrument that the team had delivered. Based on the many instruments, only the magnetic compass, and the sun qibla application are in the spotlight for

determining the Qibla direction. These tools are easy to obtain and apply, especially for building conditions in alleys or narrow streets.

As for the practice in mosques, it turns out that the Qibla direction's determination using the Sun Qibla application is considered the most efficient in terms of price and how to use it according to some people. They only have a smartphone with the help of the sun's shadow, while others use a magnetic compass because it is easy to get. Of course, by making corrections in advance to the magnitude of the magnetic declination of each location being measured.

IV. CONCLUSION

Determining the practical direction of Qibla can be done by every DKM that has participated in mentoring and empowerment activities can determine the practical direction of Qibla. Some of them determine the Qibla direction using the Sun Qibla application. Others use a magnetic compass that has been calibrated with the magnitude of the magnetic declination value on the day of measurement. These two instruments are the most efficient, easy to use, and can be applied to the mosque's location in a small street/alley.

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