



Inhibiting Factors of Mosque Management in Increasing the Intensity of Congregational Prayers in the Community

Zainal¹, Muhammad Taufan², Muhammad Ali Rido³, Hendriansyah⁴

¹Faculty of Da'wah and Communication Sciences Universitas Islam Negeri Imam Bonjol Padang, Indonesia

²Researcher International Islamic Studies Development and Research Center, Indonesia

³Faculty of Social Sciences Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia

⁴Faculty of Education and Teaching Universitas Islam Negeri Imam Bonjol Padang, Indonesia

 zainal@uinib.ac.id *

Abstract

Prospering the mosque by reviving congregational prayers is part of the symbols of Islam. However, increasing the intensity of congregational prayers has its own obstacles for mosque administrators. This study aims to analyze whether the cause of the community is not performing the Subuh prayer in congregation at the mosque. This study uses a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. Sources of data were taken from five informants through in-depth interviews consisting of two mosque administrators and three mosque congregations who were selected using a purposive sampling technique. All interview results were analyzed using techniques Analysis Interactive Model Milles & Huberman. The results of the analysis show that there are four inhibiting factors for the community not to perform the Subuh prayer in congregation at the mosque. The four inhibiting factors are i) Difficulty getting up early, ii) The distance to the mosque is too far, iii) There is no habit of praying at dawn in congregation at the mosque, iv) Being busy at work. The results of this study can be used as initial data for future researchers to examine this issue in different contexts and issues.

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INTRODUCTION

The mosque management or mosque takmir has the main role as an organization responsible for managing all aspects of activities related to the mosque. As explained by Sugiharto et al., (2019), the duties of mosque administrators include building, maintaining and prospering mosques, which involves various efforts to create and maintain a physical environment suitable for worship. Apart from that, mosque administrators, as organized officers, also have responsibility for managing the daily activities of the mosque. According to Gianisa & Le De, (2018), they not only lead and organize various religious activities such as congregational prayers, religious studies, and Islamic programs but also provide the necessary services and facilities to facilitate the needs of mosque congregations. Thus, mosque administrators' role is not limited to administration but includes dimensions of spiritual and social leadership, where they strive to create an environment that supports spiritual growth, education and prosperity for the congregation and the surrounding community (Adawiyah & Pramuka, 2017).

Based on the above understanding, it can be interpreted that the existence of a mosque administrator or takmir of the mosque will be very decisive in bringing its congregation to a

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better life (Karjanto, 2018; Batubara & Hasanah, 2019). The functioning of the mosque as a place of worship and a center for fostering people is largely determined by the creativity and sincerity of the takmir of the mosque in fulfilling his mandate because the mosque is a place for people to gather and pray in congregation, with the aim of increasing solidarity and friendship among Muslims. The mosque is also the best place to hold congregational prayers (Dana et al., 2011; Meftah & Mottaghi, 2015). As for Rasulullah SAW said, "*Indeed, the most difficult prayer for a hypocrite is the Isha' prayer and the Subuh prayer. If they knew what it contained, they would surely come to both of them*".

The Subuh prayer is one of the most fundamental obligatory prayers for Muslims and carrying it out in congregation is one of the parameters of the greatness of Muslims in a region and era (Haqiqi, 2020). In fact, in practice, the quantity of congregations in performing the Subuh prayer can be used as an indicator of the robustness of Muslims (Ridwanullah & Herdiana, 2018). However, in increasing the intensity of the Jama'ah prayer service, there are several factors inhibiting the community from carrying it out, especially the dawn prayer (Jumhan et al., 2019). Among these inhibiting factors namely; difficulties in getting up in the morning, the mosque is too far away, there is no habit of congregational dawn prayers at the mosque, busyness at work so there is no time to perform congregational dawn prayers at the mosque.

Research related to the issue of congregational prayers has been widely studied by previous researchers such as Karjanto, (2018); Muslich, (2018) but the researchers above only focused on the problem of congregational prayers. While research that specifically discusses the inhibiting factors of the community not performing the Subuh prayer in congregation at the mosque has not been found. The fundamental difference between the issue of this research and the previous research is that the researchers previously discussed the study of strategies for mosque administrators to increase congregational prayers at mosques, but this research issue discusses the inhibiting factors of mosque administrators in increasing the intensity of congregational prayer services in the community.

METHODS

This study uses a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach (Yüksel & Yıldırım, 2015; Alase, 2017; Wijayanto & Fauziah, 2020). Data sources were taken from five informants through in-depth interviews who were selected using a purposive sampling technique (Cantika et al., 2018). The selected informants met four criteria, namely understanding well the problems under study, being active in the field being studied, having time to provide information to researchers, and providing information according to the facts that occurred in the field (Engkizar et al., 2018; Elkhaira et al., 2020). To fulfill the criteria as an informant, the informants consisted of two mosque administrators and three mosque congregations. After the interviews were completed, all informants were taken, a transcript process was carried out, then the authors took themes that were in accordance with research needs. In the process of this analysis, the authors do use the technical Analysis Interactive Model Milles & Huberman (Rahman et al., 2018).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of interviews conducted with five informants, the results of the analysis actually found four themes related to the inhibiting factors of the community not carrying out subuh prayers in the congregation at the mosque. The four themes can be seen in Figure 1 below.

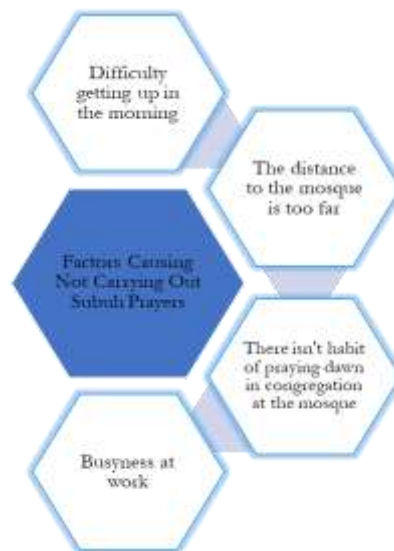


Fig 1. Inhibiting factors for the community not to perform the Subuh prayer in congregation at the mosque.

Based on Figure 1, the author can explain that after conducting in-depth interviews with the informants, there are four reasons why the informants did not perform the subuh prayer in the congregation at the mosque. The four themes are i) Difficulty getting up early, ii) the mosque is too far away, iii) There is no habit of praying Subuh in congregation at the mosque, iv) Busyness at work.

To make it more interesting, in the following, the author will describe excerpts from interviews with informants based on the four themes described above. The description of the interview that the author will display is a brief statement excerpt from the informant when the interview was conducted. Although the interview excerpts were conveyed by the informant in a slightly different language, they actually have more or less the same goals and objectives.

First theme namely difficulty getting up early, according to the informant one of the causes of not having the subuh prayer in congregation at the mosque is that it is difficult to get up early and leave the house to perform the dawn prayer at the mosque due to sleep delays, the habit of staying up late, or activities that last late into the night. Regarding the first theme, the findings of this study clearly one informant stated to the author that:

...One of the reasons for not performing the subuh prayers in congregation is due to difficulty getting up early and being lazy to leave the house to pray at the mosque due to the factor of staying up late (I-2).

Second theme namely the distance to the mosque is too far, according to the informant, one of the reasons for not carrying out the Subuh prayer in congregation at the mosque is because the mosque is too far away, the mosque which is located far from the place of residence or workplace can be a barrier for the informant to perform the Subuh prayer in congregation at the mosque. Related to the themes of the two findings of this study, one informant clearly stated to the author:

...The reason why the informant did not perform the subuh prayer in the congregation at the mosque was because the mosque was too far away. So the informant is too lazy to go to the mosque to perform the subuh prayer (I-2).

Third Theme that is, there is no habit of praying Subuh in congregation at the mosque, according to the informant, one of the reasons for not carrying out Subuh prayers in congregation at the mosque is because there is no custom so it is difficult to start. Related to the third theme of the findings of this study, two informants clearly stated to the author:

...The reason the informant did not perform the subuh prayer in the congregation at the mosque was that he was not used to it (I-3). ... Some people may not understand the importance of the Subuh prayer in the congregation at the mosque or are not motivated to do so because they may not

have the habit of doing so, and do not feel that attending the mosque provides significant benefits for them (I-5).

Fourth Theme namely being busy at work, according to the informant, one of the reasons for not carrying out the subuh prayers in the congregation at the mosque is being busy working late into the night. Related to the fourth theme, the findings of this study clearly two informants stated to the author:

...The reason the informant did not perform the subuh prayer in the congregation at the mosque was that he was busy at work (I-1). ... While being busy at work can be an influencing factor, it is important to strike a balance between the responsibilities of work and worship. If a person feels that their job is constantly preventing them from offering subuh prayers in congregation at the mosque, they can seek solutions such as talking to their superiors or arranging a more flexible schedule to allow time for worship (I-4).

Based on research that the author has conducted regarding factors inhibiting people from carrying out congregational morning prayers. Find four inhibiting factors related to this. The four factors that the author obtained will be discussed based on theory, expert opinions, and the results of previous research that discussed this problem in more or less the same context and problems.

First difficulty getting up early, one of the main reasons why Subuh prayers are not carried out in congregations at mosques is that it is difficult for some people to get up early and leave the house at that time (Dani & Khairani, 2019). This condition is often related to bad habits such as late sleep, where irregular sleep patterns can make it difficult to wake up at dawn. Apart from that, the tendency to stay up late is also an inhibiting factor, where people are used to carrying out activities until late at night making it difficult to adapt to the subuh prayer schedule which occurs at a very early time (Olawale & Sun, 2010). Activities that last until late at night, such as work or social activities, often make people prefer to sleep longer, compromising the performance of morning prayers at the mosque (Lanaj et al., 2014). Therefore, understanding the importance of the Subuh prayer and efforts to regulate sleep patterns and manage time wisely can help overcome this obstacle, so that Muslims can more easily carry out the Subuh prayer in congregation at the mosque (Singh & Husain, 2019).

Second the distance to the mosque is too far, one of the obstacles that is often faced in carrying out morning prayers in congregation at the mosque is that the location of the mosque is too far from where you live or work (Vahed & Vahed, 2014). The presence of mosques that are far away can be an obstacle for some Muslims from carrying out the Subuh prayer in the congregation. This factor becomes more significant, especially in urban areas or areas that do not have a sufficient number of mosques and strategic locations (Luz & Stadler, 2019). Distances that are too far can make it difficult for worshipers to reach the mosque on time, especially at dawn which is often a time when public transportation is not yet operational or there are minimal accessible transportation facilities (Brandt et al., 2014). Therefore, it is important for related parties, including the government and the Muslim community, to consider the strategic location of the mosque so that it can facilitate Muslims in carrying out Subuh prayers in the congregation without being hampered by too long a distance. These efforts could include building a mosque in an easily accessible location or improving transportation facilities to the mosque (Kustini & Eko Putro, 2017; Azmi & Kandar, 2019).

Third there is no habit of praying Subuh in congregation at the mosque, the main reason some people are reluctant to carry out Subuh prayers in congregation at the mosque is the lack of habit in carrying out this practice. The success of building the habit of congregational morning prayers depends greatly on individual discipline and consistency in facing the challenge of getting up early (Supendi et al., 2020). This challenge becomes more significant when someone does not have the habit or routine of performing the Subuh prayer at the mosque (Setiyani & Muktafi, 2020). Factors such as a lack of understanding of the importance of congregational morning prayers, high time pressure, or a lack of self-

motivation can be the cause of not forming this habit. Therefore, more active efforts are needed in forming the habit of congregational morning prayers, including by building awareness of the spiritual and social benefits of such implementation, creating a supportive environment, and developing personal strategies to motivate oneself (Anshel, 2010; Anshel & Smith, 2014). With the determination to form these positive habits, individuals can overcome initial obstacles and experience significant benefits from performing Subuh prayers in the congregation at the mosque (Dewi & Januar, 2019; Mardianto et al., 2019).

Four being busy at work, being busy working until late at night is the main factor that causes many individuals to be reluctant to carry out Subuh prayers in the congregation at the mosque (Valdiani et al., 2017). In a modern era filled with work pressure and other responsibilities, many people are caught in a work cycle that continues late into the night, involving not only office work, but also personal projects, family responsibilities, and social activities. The impact of this activity is not only a lack of sleep but also difficulty waking up in the morning, especially at dawn when the mosque offers congregational prayers (Crochet, 2016). These difficulties can hinder good intentions to engage in religious activities (Malone & Dadswell, 2018). Therefore, maintaining a balance between work and religious obligations is crucial. Efforts to manage time wisely and prioritize spiritual health must be the main focus, so that busy work does not become an obstacle in fulfilling religious obligations, especially carrying out morning prayers in congregation at the mosque (Wijaya, 2019).

Discussing the inhibiting factors of mosque administrators in increasing the intensity of the congregational Subuh prayers in the community will not be separated from research references that have been started by previous researchers, because research knowledge must be based on relevant theories (Crochet, 2016b; Kasinu & Rokhmawanto, 2016). However, previous research is not certain or has examined the same issue as the research that the author did, it could be different in terms of location, region, or country, or even in terms of the culture that influences the life of the informants. However, the same issue or problem is studied in different places, and the influencing culture is different, even though the instrument used is the same, it does not necessarily have the same results. Precisely these reasons strengthen the author to examine this issue.

CONCLUSION

This research has succeeded in uncovering four themes related to the inhibiting factors of the community not performing subuh prayers in congregation at the mosque. Indeed, the dawn prayer in congregation at the mosque has many benefits and virtues in Islam. Subuh prayers in the congregation at the mosque have an important value in the life of a Muslim. In addition to receiving spiritual benefits, togetherness, and religious education, performing subuh prayers in the congregation also strengthens social ties within the Muslim community. Therefore, it is advisable to encourage and try to perform Subuh prayers in congregations in as many mosques as possible.

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