

MANAGEMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MAGRIB PROGRAM OF RECURRING AT THE MOSQUE

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The Maghrib Koran Movement is a program issued by the central government and local governments. This program focuses more on children and youth, where children and adolescents in urban areas can use their maghrib time by reciting the Koran, not with unnecessary activities and get adequate education. . Then there are efforts that can be made by the manager in improving the implementation of the Maghrib recitation, namely making reading the Al-Qur'an the main activity. From this recitation activity the manager of the maghrib recitation program tries to improve the implementation of the recitation maghrib in order to improve the quality of good children for the future.

PENDAHULUAN

Seeking knowledge is the duty of every human being that has started since birth in the world to the grave. In Islamic teachings, seeking knowledge is fardhu for every Muslim, male or female. In the process of education in Islam it lasts a lifetime of human beings.

Reciting the Koran is one of the religious activities that is closely related to the Muslim community in Indonesia since the beginning of the development of Islam and at sunset. For Muslims in Indonesia, reciting the Koran is like a non-formal religious education institution for all students. The maghrib recitation movement program was originally a rural community habit where maghrib is the time to recite the Koran, but as time goes on, the maghrib time is now filled by the

community with things that are less useful, such as watching TV, playing games, hanging out, and things that are less useful. other

Inviting to goodness is a necessity in Islam, because Islam was spread by the Prophet Muhammad through the path of da'wah. Therefore Islam is included in the category of da'wah religion which makes da'wah an obligation for all its adherents. Da'wah is not only seen as tabligh activities such as in mosques and prayer rooms but also the development of the ummah in the form of developing an Islamic community. Likewise, da'wah is no longer an activity that is only seen as a personal activity but a congregational activity that requires a strong organization with a professional management system in the form of management.

But now it is very unfortunate that the mosque as one of the institutions that has the potential is in fact empty of activities other than praying the five times a day. In addition, in terms of managing mosques, the problem that often arises is the low human resources for managing mosques and the problem of recruiting mosque administrators. This indicates that the mosque is no longer functioning as it should, namely as a center of worship and culture.

KAJIAN TEORETIS

In fact, most mosques only carry out one of its functions, namely as a place of worship. That's just not optimal. Many of the mosques that can be witnessed today are in a state of disrepair, rundown, empty of visitors and miserable, which indicates a lack of proper and proper management. Meanwhile, the mosque, which looks flashy and quite busy, is visited by people during prayer hours, but no other activities have been seen there. There are also those that are for prayer as well as for recitation activities or madrasah diniyah, but it stops there. So it is very rare for mosques to have complete activities, both for faith education and its implementation in various activities.

A. Learning Management

Management is a process to achieve organizational goals that have been carried out by a person or group of people by using the functions of planning, organizing, leading and controlling which are also called management functions.

In the Big Dictionary of Science it is explained that function is a conceptual implementation that connects a series of regular things, and has interrelatedness or interdependence.

Many experts put forward the management functions, but what is very well known from his theory that has only been applied is George R. Terry, namely Planning, Organizing, Actuating, and Controlling, which is commonly referred to as POAC.

1. Planning

Planning is called the first function of management. As for GRTarry, quoted by Zaini Muchtarom, states that "planning is selecting and connecting facts as well as compiling and using assumptions about future problems in the form of visualization and formality of directed activities that are believed to be necessary to achieve the desired results.

In general, a good plan contains six elements of '5W + 1H', namely what, why, where, when, who and how. So, a good plan must provide answers to the following six questions.

- a. What action must be taken?
- b. What is the reason for this action to be carried out?
- c. Where should the action be carried out?
- d. When was the action carried out?
- e. Who will carry out the action?

From the description above, it provides an explanation that planning is a process of decision-making activities that contains future predictions about facts, organizational needs related to program activities that will be carried out as efficiently as possible. So planning must be able to outline all organizational actions so that they run in accordance with the objectives that have been set.

2. Organizing (Organizing)

The second function of management is organizing (organizing). Organizing is the determination of the structure of roles through determining the activities needed to achieve organizational goals and the parts of grouping assignment activities to management, delegation, authority, coordinating authority and information in the organizational structure.

By organizing is meant to group the necessary activities. Namely the determination of the organizational structure as well as the duties and functions of each unit in the organization, as well as determining the position and nature of the relationship between each of these units.

Organizing requires the following steps:

- a. Dividing and classifying actions in a certain unit
- b. Determining and formulating the tasks of each unit and placing the implementation to carry out these tasks.
- c. Give authority to each implementation. Establish relationships.

From the definition above it can be formulated that organizing is a process for designing formal structures, grouping and organizing, and dividing tasks or work among members of the organization, so that organizational goals can be achieved efficiently.

3. Actuating (Moving)

Mobilizing is an important part of the management process, different from the other three fundamental functions (planning, organizing, controlling). Actuating is especially related to the organization. In fact, many practical managers think that movement is the essence of management.

Mobilization is the actions that cause an organization to run. Mobilization can be defined as the whole effort, ways, techniques and methods to encourage members of the organization effectively, efficiently and economically.

In carrying out the movement, the following steps are needed

- a. Providing motivation
- b. Relationships
- c. Communication Organization

d. Development or Improvement of Implementation.

4. Controlling (Supervision)

Supervision is the last function in management that must be implemented. Supervision, namely the action or process of activities to find out the results of implementation, mistakes, failures to then be corrected and prevent the implementation from being different from the plan that has been set.

Henry Fayol quoted by AM Kadarman and Jusup Udaya stated "that in a business, the supervision carried out is to ensure that everything is in accordance with the plans that have been set, the instructions given and the principles that have been determined".

To get an effective monitoring system, it is necessary to fulfill several supervisory principles:

- a. Supervision can reflect the nature and needs of the activities that must be supervised.
- b. Can immediately report irregularities
- c. Flexible
- d. Can reflect organizational patterns
- e. Economical
- f. Understandable
- g. Can guarantee the holding of corrective action

B. Maghrib Study Program

In accordance with the Decree of the Minister of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 150 of 2013 concerning Guidelines for Maghrib Recitation, stipulates a Decree of the Minister of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia concerning guidelines for the movement of the Maghrib Koran community.

Maghrib Koran program or more popularly known as the Maghrib Koran Community Movement, this activity is a form of government anxiety seeing the strong progress of the times and technology, children's activities began to experience a shift from surau, prayer room, langgar and mosque to shift to living rooms with watch television programs or they turn to internet cafes and game stalls 24 hours it seems as if time is running out to watch or play in virtual space without meaning.

Many factors cause children to be illiterate in the Qur'an, including:

1. Lack of attention from parents and the environment in terms of their children's ability to read and write the Koran.
2. Limited face-to-face hours of Islamic Religious Education in schools.
3. The process of learning to read and write Al-Qur'an which tends to be theoretical, does not increase the practice of reading and writing. The motivation and interest of students is still low. This is due to a lack of understanding of the intent and purpose of reading and writing the Qur'an, and even this lesson is less interesting for them because it is considered not so important.

There are still many educators who have not been able to use appropriate and practical methods in delivering Al-Qur'an reading and writing lessons.

A. Learning Management of the Magrib Recitation Program at the Mosque

According to **Moh. E. Ayyub** idara mosque or mosque management are efforts to realize the functions of the mosque as it should.

Meanwhile, according to **Ahmad Yani** Idara, the mosque is a science and business which includes all actions and activities of Muslims in placing the mosque as a place of worship and center of Islamic culture.

Apart from that, there are also those who interpret Mosque Management as knowledge and business which cover all actions and activities of Muslims in placing mosques as places of worship and centers of Islamic culture.

From all the definitions above, it can be concluded that mosque management is a process in the form of planning, organizing, implementing, administering, supervising and controlling existing resources by a group of people in realizing the functions of the mosque as it should.

Managing a mosque today requires management knowledge and skills. With a good management system in managing and prospering the mosque, in order to improve the quality of knowledge about religion.

Mosque management begins with planning programs such as activities for the surrounding community in order to achieve common goals. Then form a harmonious organization and managed with the management through youth organizations. Next is implementing the program according to what has been mutually agreed upon. Management will be more active and make the programs that have been planned a success. The last step is supervision. Supervision of organizations that have been given responsibility for the existence of certain programs. Kenaziran also always directs and organizes activities with mosque youth so that they are in accordance with the programs and objectives that have been set.

KESIMPULAN

Maghrib recitation activities have been running and implemented but do not have good management. The maghrib program has not been well managed in terms of 7 planning, organizing, implementing and supervising. The factors that support this maghrib recitation program are that the majority of community leaders are very supportive of reciting maghrib activities, giving various forms of attention, sometimes by giving gifts, sitting together in the mosque or mushalla, and making donations. In this maghrib recitation program, the quality of teachers in mosques and surau is quite adequate and of good quality. The majority of the family and community environment is very supportive with the evening recitation activities, the form of attention in various ways, sometimes by donating Al-Quran mushaf, Iqra' and other recitation equipment as well as the trust of parents to entrust their children to study at the mosque. The factors that hindered the maghrib recitation program were that the maghrib recital managers in mosques, surau and mushallas had never received socialization and guidebooks or guidelines regarding the recitation maghrib program.

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