Increased Understanding Of Qibla Direction Through Hisab Training And Qibla Direction Determination Method

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Abstract. The direction of Qibla is the direction of the place where Muslims go to worship; many still think that the direction is to the west. Therefore, it is unsurprising if there are still mosques, or mushala whose Qibla direction is not facing the Qibla, but to the west. The error factor in determining the direction of Qibla is the lack of human resources who understand the theory of Qibla direction, primarily normative and astronomical approaches. PCM Pleret, as a Muhammadiyah organization, has a role in enlightening its citizens, especially in matters of worship. This service aims to educate through training in measuring the direction of Qibla in theory and practice. The method used is in the form of lectures and discussions to strengthen theoretical aspects. In addition to lectures, partners will be taught to calculate and measure the direction of the Qibla of mosques and places used for prayer. The service results show that partners have increased in understanding and can accurately measure Qibla's direction.

Keywords:

1 Introduction

Based on data from BPS Kemenag Bantul, there are 17 districts, and each district has facilities for places of worship for Muslims. The Pleret district is one of the districts with a majority Muslim population; this is marked by places of worship such as 66 mosques and 152 prayer rooms. Islamic mass organizations, such as Muhammadiyah and NU, usually manage mosques. Meanwhile, mushala is usually managed or owned by individuals.

PCM Pleret consists of five branches: Pleret, Wonolelo, Pandes, Dahromo, and Segoroyoso. Each branch has a mosque and prayer room, which is not necessarily the right Qibla direction. Error factors in measuring the Qibla of mosques or mushala, in general, are due to several factors of human resources, the tools used, and the methods are chosen to determine the direction of the Qibla\textsuperscript{[1][2]. [3][4][5]}

Muhammadiyah, as a da‘wah and tajdid movement, always updates or dynamizes related to the muamalah dunawayyah chapter. Likewise, always receive input or changes if something goes wrong, primarily related to the direction of Qibla, as done by Kyai Haji Ahmad Dahlan. The mosque or mushala as a place of prayer must be correct in the direction of the Qibla, facing the Qibla to the Kaaba in the al-Haram mosque. The direction of the Qibla is a condition for the validity of prayer; if it is not facing the Qibla, then the

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prayer is invalid[6][7]. It is still found in some mosques where the direction of the Qibla is not precisely towards the Qibla. The fact on the ground is that some mosques determine the direction of Qibla only based on the time of sunrise; thus, the direction of Qibla faces the embers[8][9][10].

The fact on the ground is that some mosques determine the direction of Qibla are only based on the time of sunrise; thus, the direction of Qibla faces too. [11][12]. There is also explanation on how to determine and measure the direction of Qibla using a compass[13][14]

2 Methodology

The target partners of this service are the Leaders of Branch the Pleret, AMM (Angkatan, et al.), and members of the Aisiyah and Muhammadiyah Pleret branch leaders. The method of activities to be carried out in detail can be detailed as follows:

First: The opening continued with the Pre-test. The purpose of the Pre-test is to measure the ability to understand partners related to the direction of Qibla theoretically and practically.

Second: Training on measuring the direction of Qibla. The form of activities carried out is in the form of coaching and providing material through lectures on theoretically understanding the direction of Qibla.

Third: Practicing on Measuring the Qibla angle.

3 Result and Discussion

The implementation of community service activities on Hisab training and Qibla direction measurement has been carried out as a method of determining Muslim worship and has been carried out on Saturday, April 12, 2023. Partners in this service are the leaders of the Branch se PCM Pleret, which consists of 7 Branches. The implementation of this activity was carried out at TPA (Taman et al.) Segoroyoso Pleret. The participants were enthusiastic about participating in this activity, as seen in the picture given.

The activity began with an opening by Drs. Suhadi, M.Pd, head of the Pleret Branch leadership, followed by remarks by service team members, Erni Zuhriyati, S.IP, M.IP. After
the speeches, it was followed by a pre-test which aimed to measure the level of understanding of the leaders regarding the direction of Qibla and how to measure it. After the pre-test, it continued with material delivered by Maesyaroh, the head of the service team, who conveyed how to calculate the direction of Qibla both theoretically and practically. After the delivery of the material, we continued with the post-test. The results of dedication show an increase in understanding in determining the direction of Qibla.

Based on the results of the pre-test and post-test on partners regarding understanding and knowledge experienced an increase previously of about 0.22% understanding is quite good; after training the understanding increased to 100%, as shown in the following graph:

Furthermore, the understanding is strengthened by the practice of measuring the direction of Qibla using a compass as shown in the following figure:

4 Conclusion
The understanding of Qibla's direction hisab, after the training for Pleret branch leaders, increased after this activity. Partners' ability is not only a cognitive aspect, but partners can calculate and measure the direction of Qibla.

References


