Development of the Sahabat Masjid Website to Increase Institutional Publicity

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Abstract. Sahabat Masjid is a community-based community that cares about poverty alleviation and improving people's welfare. This community is located in Sorosutan village, Umbulharjo sub-district, Yogyakarta. To this day, Sahabat Masjid has recorded 27 independent orphans (not participating in orphanages). Covering the Tamansiswa area to Tamanan and Giwangan to the west to Salakan. This community also helps with handling sick people and the veneration of corpses. Sahabat Masjid collects from the community and still needs more effective and efficient organizational development and management. Sahabat Masjid is still experiencing problems promoting activities and processing financial administration and donated assets. This service program is limited to promotion issues, while administrative issues are submitted to other programs. According to the findings of interviews with the management, developing a website to increase publication, transparency, and organizational accountability will help the community overcome its issues. Community members have been involved since the very beginning to determine the system requirements, verification, and validation. During the process, training was conducted for community members with instructors from UMY to ensure the sustainability of the program. The output of this program is the Sahabat Masjid website, program documentation, and publications. This Community Service Program supports Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, and 3 and was carried out effectively in six months.

Keywords: management, sahabat masjid, website

1 Introduction

Poverty is still the main thing that needs to be addressed in Indonesia. Even though poverty alleviation programs have been carried out, the number of poor people is still increasing [1]. The Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics states that poverty is seen as an economic inability to meet basic food and non-food needs as measured from the expenditure side. Residents are categorized as poor if they have an average expenditure per capita per month below the poverty line [2].

Garis Kemiskinan Makanan (GKM), or food poverty line, is the minimum expenditure value for food needs, which is equivalent to 2100 kilocalories per capita per day. Commodity packages for basic food needs are represented by 52 types of commodities (grains, tubers, fish, meat, eggs, milk, vegetables, nuts, fruits, oils, and fats, etc.). Garis Kemiskinan Non-Makanan (GKMN) or non-food poverty line, is the minimum expenditure value for non-food needs in the form of housing, clothing, education, and health. There are 47 types of

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commodities in rural areas and 51 types of commodities in urban areas that make up commodity packages for fundamental non-food needs.

Garis Kemiskinan or poverty line Calculation Formula:

\[ GK = GKM + GKNM \]

Where:
- GK = Garis Kemiskinan (poverty line)
- GKM = Garis Kemiskinan Makanan (food poverty line)
- GKNM = Garis Kemiskinan Non Makan (non-food poverty line)

Even though efforts to tackle poverty are always pursued rigorously, there are still many things that are overlooked, such as equity or justice. The Republic of Indonesia is an archipelagic country with a vast territory, which contributes to this. So it is possible that the population that should receive assistance from the poor has been neglected.

On a smaller scale, the Sorosutan Village area, Umbulharjo District, Yogyakarta, is an urban area with a dense population and a majority of high economic conditions. However, from the results of observations and research, there are still poor orphans who need assistance.

1.1 Situation Analysis

* Sahabat Masjid* Community is a group of residents who care about programs to improve community welfare in order to prosper the community members, especially the surrounding community and nearby areas. The concept of the nearest area arose because there were still many residents requests for assistance that were channeled to areas that were farther away but instead ignored residents who were closer. This community raises funds from residents who are able and willing to become donors to support these poverty alleviation activities.

The name *Sahabat Masjid* is a word that is easy to understand in terms of the direction of goodness. The following are some of the activities of *Sahabat Masjid*, including:

1. Holding meetings of residents and takmir around the mosque and the area
2. Accompanying the handling of sripah or lewil
3. Improving the smoothness of charity activities so that they are more on target
4. Provide support to small businesses in the community.
5. Strive for a routine of compensation for orphans in the environment.

*Sahabat Masjid* makes observations and approaches through reports from members or volunteers assigned to observe the welfare conditions around them. These volunteers then report to the management for further investigation in order to guarantee their validity, and further assistance will be distributed to those concerned. In this way, continuous communication needs to be carried out between members, volunteers, and *Sahabat Masjid* management by using short message media via mobile phones or direct reports. To this day, *Sahabat Masjid* has recorded 27 independent orphans (not participating in orphanages). Covering the Tamansiswa area to Tamanan and Giwangan to the west to Salakan. As of today, the youngest age in our data is an orphan aged 10 months, and the oldest is grade 2 at SMA/SMK level.
1.2 Institution Issues

Currently, Sahabat Masjid is experiencing problems in the process of recording, verifying, and preparing reports. The administrators of the Sahabat Masjid campaigned for their activities by visiting residents who had the potential to become donors one by one. Then provide a donation report by sending a short message. In addition, financial recording is done by recording it in a book, and its accessibility is still limited. Therefore, information technology support is needed—in this case, the website to provide information on activities to donors, recipients of donations, and other residents. A financial information system also needs to be created in order to increase the accountability of this activity.

In general, this program contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals [3][4] on the objectives of:

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being

Figure 1. location of Sahabat Masjid

Figure 2. A multipurpose vehicle donated by a donor
1.3 Problem Solution

Based on the problems faced by partners, the following flow can be made:

**Figure 3. Problem identification and solution**

This community service topic proposed is Problem 1, with the aim of developing the *Sahabat Masjid* website. The website content diagram that will be developed is as follows:

**Figure 4. Website Structure**

Information systems are able to provide benefits in various aspects, such as improving the quality of management, increasing geographical service coverage, and reducing paper usage [5][6]. Some of the benefits that may arise from the management of information systems are:

1. Time efficient
2. Improved documentation management.
3. Work comfort.
4. Decision support system.
5. Management Control.
6. Improving the image of the organization. Basically, management information systems have many benefits aside from being environmentally friendly because they don't add to waste and are also enough to help reduce piles of paper on your work or study desk. Coupled with the digital format, the dissemination of information becomes easier and faster [7].

2 Methodology

As an effort to optimize organizational performance, namely:

1. For organizational publications and exploring the various potentials of the community and potential donors and volunteers, a website is needed.
2. For administrative reporting on the management and control of resources (goods, services, and money) resulting from donations from donors, a financial and asset management information system is needed.

The steps of the method to be carried out are as follows:

1. Needs analysis: at this stage, interviews and observations are conducted to understand user needs. The expected output stages in this step are: (a) administrative data requirements; (b) user interface; (c) service coverage; (d) user background or culture.
2. Specifications: At this stage, the system analyst will determine how the website specifications match the needs analysis.
3. Design: at this stage, the designer will design a mock-up website according to specifications. The design includes graphic design and technical design.
4. Verification: At this stage, a meeting is held between the technical team and the user to assess the suitability between the requirements and the design on the mock-up.
5. Prototyping: This stage is carried out to create an operational website according to the discussion results in stage 4. The website designed at this stage will be operated locally.
6. Finalization: after the prototype is approved, the website will be uploaded to the domain that has been prepared to be accessible globally.

From this point forward, Sahabat Masjid will be in charge of loading website content. After the website is finished, the UMY community service team will accompany and guide Sahabat Masjid, including:

1. Website usage training
2. Website content and news creation training
3. Website maintenance training

1.1 Description of Science and Technology

In the digital era, the dissemination of information online is very fast, cheap, and effective. Especially with social media, effectiveness can be seen from the number of followers, subscribers, or likes, so measuring effectiveness is also easy to do [8]. Developing applications or websites usually uses three main languages, namely JavaScript, CSS, and HTML. Even though it is frequently quite complicated, it depends on the website's service. Since computers can't communicate with each other the way people can, they need code instead. Web technologies are markup languages such as HTML, XML, and XHTML and multimedia packages that computers use to communicate [9][10]. The latest web technologies will make it easier to do this. In developing this website, the focus of its use is on:
1. Ease of use and maintenance
2. Lightweight without requiring large computing processes
3. Easily disseminate information

Users and administrators of this website are ordinary people who are not involved in the IT world, so they need training to be able to upgrade data, maintain websites, etc. Content from the Sahabat Masjid website can be seen in Figure 4.

3 Result and Discussion

The development of the Sahabat Masjid website has been carried out by carrying out several steps according to software development, namely needs analysis, system analysis, prototype making, and finalization. After the development is complete, training is carried out for users to practice using the website. The training was held on April 10, 2023, in the Electrical Engineering study program laboratory. All of the Sahabat Masjid management attended this training.

Figure 5. Training

The Sahabat Masjid website, developed according to needs analysis, can be seen in the following figure.

Figure 6. Website of Sahabat Masjid

Apart from creating a website for Sahabat Masjid, this community service has also had an impact on increasing organizational capacity. At the time of the initiation of the community service program, Sahabat Masjid was a collective organization consisting of
people with the same goal without having a legal entity. After going through several discussions and sufficient analysis regarding various possibilities for the sustainability of the organization in the future, the management of Sahabat Masjid has proposed the process of forming a legal entity in the form of a foundation. Thus, this organization will have legal power in the community and will increase public trust in channeling donations through Sahabat Masjid.

To ensure the sustainability of the program, training was carried out for the community members. Training was done in the Department of Electrical Engineering’s lab using resources from UMY. Most of the management staff of Sahabat Masjid attended the training, which was taught by lecturers and students of UMY. Apart from training, the community service program also provided funding for domain service administration for three years. The management indicated that the program was exactly what they needed; the program officially ended in June 2023; however, UMY would provide further assistance when needed. Further discussion with community members indicated that they also needed training on how to write news, videos, and pictures; this is another opportunity for the next community service.

4 Conclusion

Community service with Sahabat Masjid as a partner has been carried out well. The conclusions obtained from this community service program are:

1. Increasing the legal status of the organization, from not being a legal entity to becoming a foundation
2. Increasing organizational publicity by creating a website
3. Increasing the ability of community administrators to manage websites

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