# Mosque Ta'mir Edupreneurship Through Green House Technology Based on Green Waqf

# (Study at Masjidpreneur Center for Islamic Studies at-Taufiq Mosque Pekalongan City)

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**ABSTRAK:** Permasalahan yang saat ini dihadapi oleh takmir masjid at Taufiq dapat dikelompokkan menjadi tiga, yakni aspek mindset, asepek manajemen dan aspek teknis. Dalam penelitian ini penulis menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif, yaitu pendekatan penelitian yang menekankan analisisnya pada proses penyimpulan deduktif dan induktif serta pada analisis terhadap dinamika hubungan antar fenomena yang diamati. Jenis pendekatan penelitian ini adalah penelitian lapangan (*field research*). Dimana peneliti mengurai dengan panjang lebar tentang realitas kehidupan nyata, actual, satu kasus atau beberapa kasus. Studi lapangan dalam penelitian ini adalah edupreneur takmir masjid melalui teknologi greenhouse hidroponik berbasis green waqf. Ada tiga *infrastructure* integrative dalam konteks edupreneurship; *pertama* entrepreneurship skill, yakni keterampilan berwirausaha. *Kedua* technical skill, yakni keterampilan menguasai ilmu pengetahuan teknologi dan informasi. *Ketiga* managerial skill, yakni keterampilan pengelolaan sumber daya insani, asset, *iventory* dan *cash flow*. Dalam melakukan pengelolaan dan pemakmuran masjid maupun masyarakat sekitarnya perlu adanya upaya-upaya baru yang bisa berkembang sesuai dengan pada zamannya. *Masjidpreneur Center of Islamic Studies* Masjid at Taufiq Komplek SPBU Kalibaros Kota Pekalongan dalam melakukan fundraisning kepada Masyarakat berpijak pada Green Waqf dalam bentuk program Green House-Green Waqf. Adapun produk-produk yang ditawarkan dalam projek Greenhouse Hidroponik ini adalah sayur dan buah melon jenis local dan impor dengan media hidroponik dan polybag. Berpijak pada hasil penelitian diatas, program Edupreneurship Ta'mir Masjid Melalui Teknologi Green House Berbasis Green Waqf penting dikembangkan dengan berkolaborasi bersama Dewan Masjid Indonesia, Kantor Badan Wakaf Indonesia, Kantor Perwakilan Bank Indonesia Tegal, Badan Amil Zakat Nasional, akademisi, profesionalisme, masyarakat, dan pemerintah dalam memberdayakan ekonomi berbasis eco-masjid dengan skema green waqf atau wakaf hijau

**Kata Kunci: Edupreneurship, Takmir Masjid, Green House-Green Waqf**

**ABSTRACT**: The problems currently faced by the mosque takmir at-Taufiq can be grouped into three, which are mindset aspects, management aspects and technical aspects. In this research the author uses a qualitative approach, which is a research approach that emphasizes its analysis on deductive and inductive inference processes and on the analysis of the dynamics of the relationship between observed phenomena. This type of research approach is field research. Where researchers describe at length about the reality of real life, actual, one case or several cases. The field study in this research is edupreneur takmir mosque through hydroponic greenhouse technology based on green waqf. There are three integrative infrastructures in the context of edupreneurship; first entrepreneurship skills, namely entrepreneurial skills. Second, technical skill, which is the skill of mastering technology and information science. Third managerial skills, which are skills in managing human resources, assets, iventory and cash flow. In managing and prospering the mosque and the surrounding community, new efforts are needed that can develop according to the times. Masjidpreneur Center of Islamic Studies Masjid at-Taufiq Kalibaros Gas Station Complex Pekalongan City in conducting fundraisning to the community rests on Green Waqf in the form of the Green House-Green Waqf program. The products offered in this Hydroponic Greenhouse project are local and imported melon vegetables and fruits with hydroponic media and polybags. Based on the results of the above research, the Ta'mir Masjid Edupreneurship program through Green House Technology Based on Green Waqf is important to be developed by collaborating with the Indonesian Mosque Council, Indonesian

Waqf Agency, Bank Indonesia Tegal Representative Office, National Amil Zakat Agency, academics, professionalism, society, and government in empowering the eco-mosque-based economy with green waqf schemes.

**Keywords: Edupreneurship, Mosque Takmir, Green House-Green Waqf**

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Terminology Takmir Masjid if it refers to the Qur'an, a takmir should have competence in the field of muamalah. The mosque as a center of prayer can maximize its role to improve the welfare of its ummah through productive activities in the economic field (Nurhayati et al., 2024). It means that the mosque becomes an economic and business driver on a small scale (takmir and congregation) and a larger scale, that is, the community at large. The mosque has an interest in encouraging its takmir and congregation to become a Muslim who is financially established and has the ability to move the economy and become a center for the economic empowerment of the Ummah (Nanda & Aristyanto, 2021). But in fact, in general, the management of our mosque is still concerning (Ningsih et al., n.d.). The mosque takmir program is still oriented towards mosque tasks that are oriented towards ubudiyah activities, such as prayer, commemoration of Islamic holidays, istighotsah, and other ritual activities. Whereas one of the five indicators of mosque prosperity mentioned by Allah is how it becomes muzaqqi which has an economic dimension, as Allah says in QS at Taubah verse 18.

اِنَّمَا يَعْمُرُ مَسٰجِدَ اللّٰهِ مَنْ اٰمَنَ بِاللّٰهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْاٰخِرِ وَاَقَامَ الصَّلٰوةَ وَاٰتَى الزَّكٰوةَ وَلَمْ يَخْشَ اِلَّا اللّٰهَ فَعَسٰٓى اُولٰۤىِٕكَ اَنْ يَّكُوْنُوْا مِنَ الْمُهْتَدِيْنَ

"*Sesungguhnya yang memakmurkan masjid-masjid Allah hanyalah orang yang beriman kepada Allah dan hari Akhir, mendirikan salat, menunaikan zakat, serta tidak takut (kepada siapa pun) selain Allah. Mereka itulah yang diharapkan termasuk golongan orang-orang yang mendapat petunjuk*"

There are several studies that have been conducted on the empowerment of mosque takmirs in Indonesia. For instance, Sri Rahayu Ningsih (Ningsih et al., n.d.) discusses the development of green waqf, where waqf can contribute to ecology. Furthermore (Nursaadah & Mudzakir, 2021) examines the potential of the Salman Mosque ITB and the economic management of the people or employees managed by the Cooperative. Subsequently, Mukhtar Adinugroho (Adinugroho et al., 2023) examined the optimization of the role of the mosque in the socio-economic development of the congregation. Then, (Zuhirsyan et al., 2023) examines the business plan of a business that can be implemented by the administrators of the Amalan Muslimin mosque in the form of a sharia cooperative. Next (Asiyah et al., 2023) examines the potential application of the linked program model as an effort to maximize the sustainability of mosque cooperatives. In contrast to Triyono (Triyono et al., 2021), he discussed the application of urban farming based on eco-mosques. Mosque-based research was also written by Savitri (Savitri, n.d.), he examined the implementation of mosque-based community empowerment strategies through the Urban Farming program. In general, some research on takmir strategies in managing mosques has been carried out, but there is no research that specifically discusses the education of mosque takmir entrepreneurs through Green House technology based on Green Waqf in the form of workshops and mentoring.

This brief aims to provide ideas for the conceptual framework for the implementation of mosque takmir empowerment through the mosque takmir edupreneur program through Green-house technology based on green waqf at the At-Taufiq Mosque, Kalibaros Gas Station Complex, East Pekalongan, Pekalongan City.

The problems currently faced by the takmir of the at-Taufiq mosque can be grouped into three, namely the mindset aspect, management aspect and technical aspect. First, the problem

of the mindset aspect is the lack of knowledge and motivation related to the role of mosque takmir as prosperous in driving the economy as an indicator of takmir according to the Quran (QS. At Taubah: 18). Therefore, it is necessary for the mosque takmir to plan an entrepreneur education program to educate takmir and worshipers to have entrepreneurship knowledge and motivation through entrepreneurship studies. Second, the problem of management, namely the lack of ability of takmir to manage mosque assets in the form of cash waqf and land waqf. To improve the ability of mosque asset management, it is necessary to hold financial literacy and productive waqf management studies. Third, the technical aspect of the problem is the limited competence of takmir in the management of productive waqf and mosque land. Therefore, it is necessary to provide training on vegetable and fruit cultivation by utilizing waqf money and productive land through the facilitation of hydroponic greenhouse technology.

## 2. METHOD

### 2. 1 Approach and Research Type

In this research, the author uses a qualitative approach, which is a research approach that emphasizes its analysis on deductive and inductive inference processes and on analyzing the dynamics of relationships between observed phenomena. This research will obtain descriptive data that describes a characteristic of a particular field (Saefudin, 1998). With this qualitative approach, the author will get an overview of how edupreneur takmir mosque through hydroponic greenhouse technology based on green waqf.

This type of research approach is field research. Where researchers describe at length about the reality of real life, actual, one case or several cases. The field study in this research is edupreneur takmir mosque through hydroponic greenhouse technology based on green waqf.

### 2. 2 Data Source

There are two types of data sources in this research, which are primary data sources and secondary data sources. Primary data sources used are informants including mosque takmir, mosque congregants, greenhouse managers and the surrounding community. While the secondary data used are documents, phenomena, events, occurrences, processes, behaviors, and activities of the greenhouse program as a mosque entrepreneurship unit in the form of hydroponic vegetable and fruit cultivation managed by the mosque takmir At Taufiq as a form of implementation of entrepreneur education (edupreneur).

### 2. 3 Data Collecting Technique

To compile the research data, researchers used research techniques through participant observation, in-depth interviews, documentation (Sugiyono, 2012), and focus group discussions (Hariwijaya, 2007). Data obtained through participant observation related to the implementation of edupreneur and takmir activities in managing vegetable and fruit hydroponic greenhouses. Data obtained through in-depth interviews with mosque takmir, mosque worshipers, greenhouse managers and the surrounding community regarding the implementation of edupreneur and takmir activities in managing vegetable and fruit hydroponic greenhouses. Data obtained through documentation with regard to work programs, photos of activities and perfecting document data. Data obtained through focus group discussions regarding efforts to refine information, documents that are usually used as the basis for policies or programs by elements of the mosque takmir, mosque congregation, greenhouse managers and the surrounding community.

After the data is collected, the next step is the data analysis technique. To obtain research results that can be accounted for credibility in drawing conclusions, the data analysis used is the content analysis method, which is a method that departs from the basic assumption of the social sciences that the study of the process and content of communication is the basis of social science studies (Suharsaputra, 2012).

## 3. RESULT AND DISSCUSSION

### 3.1 Masjidpreneur Center for Islamic Studies

Masjidpreneur Center for Islamic Studies or abbreviated as M-CIS, is an institution under the Masjid at-Taufiq Kalibaros Gas Station Complex, Pekalongan City. M-CIS was launched on Friday 22 Ramadan 1444 H coincides with April 14, 2023 by the head of the Pekalongan City Ministry of Religious Affairs office (KH. Kasiman Mahmud Desky, M.Ag) and packed with Ramadan Talk Show by Prof. Dr. Hj Susminingsih, M.Ag (professor of UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan) and Mrs. Luthfiati Hasina, M.Si (Owner of Homade Food Indonesia). This institution was formed to plan entrepreneurial programs, business incubators for the economic independence of the mosque. Through this M-CIS, a hydroponic vegetable greenhouse was born, whose source of financing is through fundraising activities from the community to finance the hydroponic vegetable greenhouse program in the form of waqf through money. With the hydroponic vegetable greenhouse, it is expected that there will be activities of growth, processing, and distribution of food and other products through the cultivation of vegetables and fruits.


Gambar 1 (Launching Masjidpreneur Center for Islamic Studies)

At-Taufiq Mosque Kalibaros gas station area East Pekalongan is located on the pantura road which is one of the areas that is already densely populated with residential houses, offices, batik shopping centers, cafes, restaurants, shops car dealerships, The growing population certainly has an impact on increasing the amount of food demand in the area. One of the solutions is to educate the mosque takmir through an edupreneur program in the form of a hydroponic greenhouse development workshop whose source of funding is from productive waqf. Masjid at Taufiq, located in the Kalibaros gas station complex in Pekalongan City, is one of the mosques that has a land area of approximately 3,500 square meters. Approximately 3,000 square meters is empty land that has not been utilized. The participation of the congregation in maintaining and utilizing the mosque land is still low. Only the mosque takmir board actively manages the mosque environment and grounds. Meanwhile, the wudu water waste has not been utilized to water the plants.

Gambar 2 (3,000 square meters is empty land that has not been utilized)

### 3.2 Edupreneurship of Mosque Ta'mir At-Taufiq

The term Edupreneurship consists of two words, respectively, Education which means education and entrepreneurship which means entrepreneurship or entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship is the process of creating something different, valuable, by allocating the necessary time and effort, which involves taking financial, social and physical risks, and obtaining monetary rewards and personal satisfaction (Sergiu Rusu, 2012). Entrepreneur refers to the doer, while entrepreneurship is the embodiment of the inherent character of the entrepreneur.

The relevant theory of edupreneurship is as stated by Muhaimin Iqbal, as in his book (Ningsih et al., n.d.). There are three integrative infrastructures in the context of edupreneurship; first entrepreneurship skills, namely entrepreneurial skills. Second, technical skill, which is the skill of mastering technology and information science. Third, managerial skills, namely skills in managing human resources, assets, iventory and cash flow.

The mosque as an educational center here is not only a transfer of knowledge, but the cultivation of creed, morals, and sharia and muamalah in an integrated manner (Assayyidi & Samsudin, 2024). In this context, the mosque takmir as a prosperous mosque gets theoretical education and counseling. Education in theoretical form through the study of muamalah fiqh, productive waqf literacy and entrepreneurship integrally in the form of a Talk Show held on Saturday, July 1, 2023 at 15.00-17.30 at the Taufiq Mosque. The speakers in the Talk Show were BWI Waqf Nadzir Assessor (Rinda Asytuti, M.S.i., CWC) and Ustadz Nurochman Assayyidi. While education in the form of counseling through training. The first training was conducted by Groovy Hydroponics (Mas Abdurahman et al) on April 23, 2024. The second training was packaged with the Hydroponic Greenhouse Work Shop and Productive Waqf on Wednesday, September 4, 2024 in collaboration with the Sharia Economic Society and Bank Indonesia Tegal Representative Office.


Gambar 3 (Education in theoretical form through the study of muamalah fiqh)

The training prepared the tools and materials needed for the installation of urban farming, building frames and hydroponic installations. Furthermore, training on the installation of hydroponic installations was carried out with the mosque's ta'mir. The mosque caretakers were also trained on how to nursery plants to prepare hydroponic vegetable seeds. Training on hydroponic vegetable nursery techniques using rockwool and netpots for the preparation of hydroponic vegetable seeds was guided by the Groovy Hydroponics team and the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, Pekalongan University (Dr. Ubad Badrudin, M.P).

### 3.3 Hydroponic Green House Technology Based on Green Waqf

#### a. Hydroponic Greenhouse Technology

Greenhouse technology is an alternative in controlling the environmental conditions of growing horticultural crops, especially vegetables, which are not in accordance with plant growth requirements, due to pest attacks, wind, temperature, and other external environments (Karman, 2022). One of the modern agricultural technologies that can be used to utilize home yards in agriculture and be able to increase the productivity and quality of plants is Hydroponic technology with Greenhouse. The use of Greenhouse is highly recommended in Hydroponic technology because Hydroponic plants require highly controlled and stable environmental conditions. Hydroponic plants can grow well in direct sunlight, but temperature and humidity must be strictly regulated to prevent disorders and diseases (Nurhayati et al., 2024).

Along with the development of increasingly sophisticated technology, Muslims are increasingly optimizing the function of the mosque as the center of community activities. Currently, the existence of mosques is very potential, especially in order to empower Muslims in various aspects of their lives (Savitri, n.d.). In managing and prospering the mosque and the surrounding community, new efforts are needed that can develop according to the times. In addition, so that the essence of prosperity is achieved, it is necessary to have an active role from the community itself in its management, because when the community can prosper the mosque, the mosque will provide prosperity to the community (Nursaadah & Mudzakir, 2021).

Gambar 4 (the Hydroponic Greenhouse Work Shop and Productive Waqf)

The advantages of the hydroponic business include planting media that do not use soil, less water consumption because water can continuously flow in the hydroponic method, fairly easy handling of nutrients, quite a lot of yields compared to conventional methods, easier to harvest the results, hydroponic vegetables tend to be cleaner and sterile, easy to control diseases and pests on plants, faster plant growth, for limited land the hydroponic business is very suitable to do (Dwisakti et al., n.d.).

**b. Green Waqf Concept**

Waqf has three meanings according to the Shari'ah, as stated by the Imams of the Madhhab. I briefly quote the meaning of waqf according to Abu Hanifah; it is to withhold property from the ownership authority of the person who waqf and to give away the benefits of the waqf goods for good purposes (Zuhaili, 2010). In its development, waqf has experienced a dynamization of meaning. There is cash waqf, this type of waqf is done by giving a nominal amount of funds to be waqfed either through cash, transfer, auto debit, waqf tube, waqf pickup sms service or collective waqf (Fauzi, 2019). There is waqf through money (BWI, 2020), which is goods or objects that are purchased or procured from waqf funds through money. Immovable property or movable property purchased or acquired from waqf funds through money must be preserved, may not be sold, inherited and donated.

Green Waqf is defined as “Green Waqf uses waqf assets to support the achievement of ecological balance and sustainability and provide social and economic impacts for the community.” (Gumansari & Hannase, n.d.). Green Waqf is defined as using waqf assets to support the achievement of ecological balance and sustainability and provide social and economic impacts for the community. The term “green” refers to the Green Growth Framework, which is expected to have an impact on inclusive and equitable growth and sustainable economic growth. As for its development, Green Waqf can basically achieve SDGs points 13 (climate action) and 15 (terrestrial ecosystems). Several other SDGs points can be achieved in accordance with the Green Waqf development program such as forest waqf, agricultural waqf, and others (Ningsih et al., n.d.). This answers ecological issues, where global climate change has become a problem for the world community (As-Sayyidi, 2016).

In the context of Indonesia, this fact is quite interesting, especially if it is related to waqf, where the potential for collection is very large, but only a few can be implemented. Masjidpreneur Center of Islamic Studies Masjid at Taufiq Kalibaros Gas Station Complex Pekalongan City in conducting fundraisning to the community is based on Green Waqf in the form of the Green House-Green Waqf program. The products offered in this Hydroponic Greenhouse project are local and imported melon vegetables and fruits with hydroponic media and polybags. Plants with hydroponic media are agricultural products that are healthy, hygienic, and non-pesticide and become household needs to the micro small and medium business sector, especially culinary. Melon vegetables and fruits are one of the agricultural businesses that have high bargaining value and with a fast turnover. Demand is very high for this business, making this business a promising investment sector. This project is a type of business product that is easy to plant and maintain and has low risk and even zero risk from the aspect of waste.

The estimated cost of this hydroponic vegetable and melon greenhouse totals IDR 64,749,000 with the following details:

| Estimated Fixed Cost of 220 m2 of land | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No | Asset Names | Usage Period | Asset Prices (Rp) |
| 1 | Design Construction | 5 years | 46,360,000 |
| 2 | Vertigations | 1-5 years | 9.579.000 |
| 3 | Maintenance Tools | 1-3 years | 610.000 |
| 4 | Mentoring Fees | 3 time harvests | 3.000.000 |
| | | **Total** | **59.549.000** |
| **Variable Cost Estimation of 700 trees** | | | |
| No | Material Name | Quantity/liter/seed | Prices (Rp) |
| 1 | Melon Seeds | | 1.700.000 |
| 2 | AB Mix Nutrition Fertilizer | | 2.400.000 |
| 3 | Fungicide | | 90.000 |
| 4 | Insectiside | | 80.000 |
| 5 | Leaf Nutrition | | 30.000 |
| 6 | Workforce | | 600.000 |
| 7 | Electricity | | 300.000 |
| | | **Total** | **5.200.000** |
| **Overall Total** | | | **64.749.000** |

The estimated turnover, profit and Break Even Point for this hydroponic melon greenhouse project are detailed as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Turnover | 1 time harvest | Rp 40,833,333 |
| Profit (already reduced *variable cost*) | 1 time harvest | Rp 34,403,247 |
| *Break Even Point* | 2 time harvest | Rp 70,678,916 |

In principle, from the aspect of usefulness, waqf assets cannot be reduced or lost. So what will be distributed to mauquh 'alaih are the results or profits from this Hydroponic Greenhouse activity. Mauquf 'alaih or the beneficiary of this productive waqf incubation in the form of a Hydroponic Greenhouse is for the welfare of the ta'mir and mosque congregation, economic empowerment of the poor, educational scholarships, and the benefit of the community.

The Ta'mir Mosque Edupreneurship Program through Green House Technology Based on Green Waqf is managed professionally by waqf nadzir who have certified waqf nadzir competency from BWI-LSP (nadzir certificate attached). In order to maintain the professionalism and sustainability of the Ta'mir Mosque Edupreneurship program through Green Waqf-Based Green

House Technology, Nadzir Waqf collaborates with the Pekalongan Sharia Economic Community (MES) and appoints professional parties as companions for the mosque takmir, namely Groovy Hydroponik Pekalongan and Melon Hydroponik Batang, which have already been implemented. previously engaged in the hydroponic greenhouse business.


Gambar 5 (Fundraising Green Waqf)

### 3.4 SWOT Analysis of Green Waqf-Based Hydroponic Greenhouse

In mapping a business strategic plan, a SWOT analysis is carried out to evaluate strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges/threats with the following results:

| | Helpful | Harmful |
|---|---|---|
| **Internal Origin** | **Strength:**<br>- Experienced manager in similar projects<br>- Sharia-compliant contract with the green waqf scheme of cash waqf<br>-The product is healthy, hygienic and free of pesticides<br>- Coached by experienced mentors | **Weaknesses**<br>- Fruit has a risk of wilting<br>- Marketing financial management still needs to be upgraded<br>- Product quality is not yet standard |
| **Eksternal Origin** | **Opportunities**<br>- from a market segmentation aspect, it is very prospective<br>- Having a social mission will attract public sympathy<br>- Potential for economic empowerment of mosques | **Threats**<br>- Unpredictable weather<br>- Extreme rainy and hot seasons<br>- Pests, water quality |

## 4. CONCLUSION

The problems currently faced by the takmir of the At Taufiq Mosque can be categorized into three aspects: mindset, management, and technical. First, the mindset aspect problem is the low level of knowledge and motivation regarding the role of the mosque takmir as a developer in driving the economy as indicated by the Qur'an (QS. At Taubah: 18). Therefore, it is necessary for the mosque takmir to plan an entrepreneurship education program to educate the takmir and congregation so that they have entrepreneurship knowledge and motivation through entrepreneurship studies. Second, the management aspect problem is the lack of the takmir's

ability to manage mosque assets in the form of cash waqf or land waqf. To improve the management of mosque assets, it is necessary to conduct studies on financial literacy and productive waqf management. Third, the technical aspect problem is the limited competence of the takmir in managing productive waqf and mosque land. Therefore, training in vegetable and fruit cultivation is needed by utilizing cash waqf and productive land through the facilitation of hydroponic greenhouse technology.

The Masjidpreneur Center of Islamic Studies at the At Taufiq Mosque, Kalibaros SPBU Complex, Pekalongan City, in conducting fundraising to the community is based on Green Waqf in the form of a Greenhouse-Green Waqf program. The estimated cost of the hydroponic vegetable and melon greenhouse is a total of Rp 64,749,000 with its investment source based on waqf through money. The products offered in this Hydroponic Greenhouse project are vegetables and melon fruits of local and imported types with hydroponic and polybag media.

In general, the Mosque Takmir Edupreneurship through Green House Technology Based on Green Waqf in Indonesia is a financing concept that has not been widely introduced among academics or contemporary Islamic studies. Yet, this program has great potential to be developed not only to achieve the prosperity of the mosque but also to become part of the market ecosystem. Based on the research results above, the Mosque Takmir Edupreneurship program through Green House Technology Based on Green Waqf is important to develop in collaboration with the Indonesian Mosque Council, the Indonesian Waqf Board, Bank Indonesia Tegal Representative Office the National Zakat Agency, academics, professionals, the community, and the government in empowering the economy-based eco-mosque with a green waqf or green waqf scheme.

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