

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter shows discussion of previous studies made by the authors in connection with the management of the mosque. In addressing issues arising from the management of the mosque, most of the previous studies touched on the mosque's administration and its factors. This study analyses about management which is concept related to management in previous study.

2.2 Islamic Management

Islamic management can be defined in many ways. In this writing there a brief description of it by showing some experts has defined. According to Mohiuddin (2012), Islamic management requires performing practices based on Allah's instructions SWT and observing Allah's SWT guidance. His prophet Muhammad SAW has a conscientious attitude, honesty, and expertise to attain a predetermined target.

Kazmi, A (2004) defines Islamic management as related to the management of the organization from the perspective of knowledge derived from Islamic sources, wisdom, and produce applications in accordance with Islamic beliefs and practices. In conclusion, writers can understand that Islamic management implemented based on the pillars of faith to achieve the goals of the organization. Islamic management conduct must base on Al-Quran and Al-Hadith which in accordance with Islam has taught. This statement has mentioned in Hadith of the Prophet from Abu Hurairah r.a. that the prophet said:

“I leave it to you two things you will never go astray as long as you hold on to both, namely the book of Allah (Al-Quran) and the Sunnah of the Prophet (Al-Hadith).”

(Narrated Imam Malik)

Based on research conduct by Muhammadul & Khatijah (2011), Islamic management has a very strong relationship close to every Islamic religious activity, whether from the point of view of worship as such found in the movements and rules of "prayer", "fasting", "zakat" and "hajj". Muhammad Mushtaq, A.R. Saghir, Munir Kayani & Tayyab Alam Bukhari (2014) stated the definition of Islamic management is a “system emphasizes that some of you are raised by Allah on others in skills, knowledge, expertise, and temperament which is most vital for smooth management”.

2.3 Conventional Management

According to Henry Fayol's (1949) definition of management is managing entails forecasting and planning, organising, coordinating, and controlling. Supported by G.R. Terry (1977) said “Management is a distinct process consisting of planning, organizing, activating and controlling to determine and accomplish the objectives by the use of people and resources.”

Previous study by Juhary Ali (1987) entitled “Basic Management” also mentioned the management as an interpret scheduling processes, organization, coordination, refining and control, the management system or task can be divided into several functions. In general, there are four divisions in task management, namely planning, organization, direction and control. Planning: must be prioritized before management starts organizational activities. Coordinating: includes the task of coordinating and representing

the company (recruitment process for staff). Direction: This is an important function in organized and in perfect harmony to ensure organizational operation. Control: The last role to assess which organizational efficiency has been accomplished by preparation, internal problem defined and concrete steps are taken, variables within the organisation, the motivation and disposition of the workers are related to success, and behaviour needs to be monitored and regulated. Then, by Jens Grundei & Boris Kaehler (2019), in their study named "HR Governance a Theoretical Introduction". They stated of reality, management is such an over-familiar concept. Observe it on daily basis, debate it and demonstrate it, but mostly without challenging the term.

2.4 Concept of Mosque management

In a study conducted by Ahmad Fauzi Mohd Shahr (2015) entitled *As-Salam Mosque Management Strategy in Community Development Against Contemporary Da'wah*, the author discussed mosque issues in terms of management, welfare, economy, challenges and strategies of contemporary da'wah management in approaching non-Muslim community. As a guide to running and operating the mosque, the writer also suggested a conceptual framework.

Umair Uddin's (2014) report, entitled "Role of Mosque in Society: Issues and Challenges," discusses the role of mosque in society. Among them, the mosque serves as an Islamic center that plays the role of the da'wah Islamiah's advocate in society. Secondly, the mosque serves as a court, that is, the imam is referred to all the complaints and problems faced by the community, especially in matters relating to religion. Third, the mosque serves as an educational center as everyone is invited to attend irrespective of age, gender, status,

color of the skin, etc. The mosque runs on a daily basis without the visitors having any trouble. The researchers also noted that the problems and challenges facing mosque management lie in the organizational organization's current leadership.

Meanwhile, several mosque empowerment issues are discussed in a study by Roslan Mohamed (2008) entitled *The Empowerment of the Mosque by Professional Management*. These include providing a convenient place of worship, making the mosque institution a channel of brotherhood, enhancing the management and administration of financial funds, complying with the regulations established by the authorities and implementing post mortem to improve existing weaknesses. A study by Ajman @ Jimaan Safar (2008) discusses the role of mosque institutions in encouraging the development of human capital based on the categorization of mosque, place, *qariah* members, mosque facilities and leadership. The authors emphasize that the management of mosques should always be aware of current developments to ensure that the activities and programs are run smoothly. The 6 key concepts should therefore be highlighted; planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and modification.

2.5 Concept Mosque in Sabah

According to Siti Halimah and Dg. Hafizah (2012) in the journal “Sabah State Mosque: Role and Contribution in Sabah Community Development”, on the role of Sabah State Mosque as a hub for the development of a community, it is not only a place of worship but also an implementation of social activities, a center for developing Islamic knowledge and appreciation of Islam in the community. This study used qualitative methods including library tools, document analysis, interviews and observations to achieve its objectives. In

addition, the study also sought to determine the contribution of Sabah state mosques to the development of Islam in the community, especially surrounding communities, consistent with their function as the main mosques in Sabah state.

The previous study "The role and potential of the mosque as a knowledge tourism center in Sabah" conducted by Suhailah n.a (2020) mentioned the purpose of the study is to investigate the concept of knowledge tourism and the role of the UMS mosque as a tourism center of choice. UMS citizens play an important role in displaying tourist-friendly morals, which is one of the attractions for tourists, in addition to its strategic area, flora, and efficient governance and systematically.

Then, Shazni (2020) in her thesis "Planning of Muslim Worship Place (Mwp) in Sabah," Case Study: Penampang District, Sabah." This study seeks to investigate the primary motivators for refusals in mosque development applications. The goals of this paper are to identify the provision process of a mosque in the research area and to obtain the factors influencing a freestanding building contestation. This research concludes by developing comprehensive guidelines and reducing the Islamic architectural form based on the analysis. The findings of the interviews will describe the primary factors contributing to the opposition to the mosque development. This study concludes by developing comprehensive guidelines and reducing the Islamic architectural form in the construction of the mosque.

2.6 Conclusion

In a conclusion, in this chapter briefly explain about the concept of management, Islamic management, conventional management, mosque management and concept

mosque in Sabah. All these terms are using in this research to find engagement with each other. In this chapter which are include previous study to combine and find similarities and differentiate between this research and previous study that already have been conducted. In addition, previous studies are used to view a relationship of the study to providing facts and strengthen research facts findings.

