

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap masjid sebagai pusat pendidikan Islam dengan menilik aktivitas pendidikan Islam beserta penggunaan media sosial sebagai alat informasi sekaligus faktor pendukung dan penghambat aktivitas pendidikan Islam di Masjid Jendral Sudirman Condongcatur Yogyakarta.

Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan penelitian kualitatif dengan jenis penelitian deskriptif. Pengumpulan data berdasarkan observasi, wawancara, dokumentasi, dan triangulasi. Data dianalisis melalui mereduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan.

Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa aktivitas pendidikan Islam di Masjid Jendral Sudirman memiliki cukup banyak varian, antaranya: (1) *Ngaji* Filsafat. (2) *Ngaji* Kitab *Ruba'iyat Rumi*. (3) *Ngaji* Kitab *Tarjuman Al-Aswaq*. (4) *Ngaji* Kitab *Al-Hikam*. (5) Kajian Tematik. (6) *Ngaji* Pascakolonial. (7) *Ngaji* Studi Al-Qur'an. (8) *Ngaji* Serat Jawa. (9) Kajian Rutin Hari Selasa. (10) Kajian Rutin Hari Jum'at. (11) *Ngaji Tahsin* Ibu-ibu. (12) Taman Pendidikan Al-Qur'an. (13) Program Kelas *Tahsin*. Adapun penggunaan media sosial di MJS adalah: (1) Facebook. (2) Youtube. (3) Instagram. (4) Website. (5) Twitter.

Sementara faktor-faktor pendukung adalah: (1) Pengalaman mengajar para Pemateri/Ustaz/Pengajar yang ada di MJS. (2) Kemampuan atau kapasitas yang proporsional dalam menyampaikan materi oleh para Pemateri/Ustaz/Pengajar. (3) Adanya komputer masjid untuk memudahkan pengoperasionalan media sosial MJS. (4) Adanya *wifi* yang memudahkan untuk menginformasikan jadwal *ngaji* dan mengunggah materi hasil *ngaji*. (5) Letak MJS yang strategis di tengah kota dan di antara Universitas-universitas sehingga mudah untuk diakses. Di sisi lain Faktor penghambat: (1) Terbatasnya sumber daya manusia, khususnya dalam sektor pembuatan konten dan pengembangan media sosial yang dikelola.

Key-words: Masjid, pendidikan Islam, dan media sosial.

ABSTRACT

This study aimed at revealing masjid as a center of Islamic education by observing Islamic education activities along with the use of social media as an information tool as well as supporting and inhibiting factors of Islamic education activities in Masjid Jenderal Sudirman Condongcatur, Yogyakarta.

The study used a qualitative research approach with descriptive research type. The data collection was based on observation, interview, documentation, and triangulation. The data were analyzed by reducing data, presenting data, and making conclusion.

The results illustrate that Islamic education activities in Masjid Jenderal Sudirman have quite a number of variants, including: (1) *Ngaji* (Studying) Philosophy. (2) *Ngaji* Ruba'iyat Rumi. (3) *Ngaji* the Book of Tarjuman Al-Aswaq. (4) *Ngaji* the Book of Al-Hikam. (5) Thematic Study. (6) *Ngaji* Post-Colonial. (7) *Ngaji* the Holy Qur'an. (8) *Ngaji* Serat Jawa (9) Routine Tuesday Study (10) Routine Friday Study. (11) *Ngaji* Tahsin for Mothers. (12) Taman Pendidikan Al-Qur'an (Reading and Writing of Arabic Letters for children). (13) Tahsin Class Program. The use of social media at MJS are: (1) Facebook. (2) Youtube. (3) Instagram. (4) Website. (5) Twitter.

Meanwhile the supporting factors are: (1) The teaching experience of the Presenters / Ustaz / Teachers at MJS. (2) The proportional ability or capacity of the Speakers / Ustaz / Teachers in delivering the materials. (3) The availability of computers at the masjid to facilitate the use of MJS social media. (4) The availability of Wifi that makes it easy to inform *ngaji* schedule and upload the materials of *ngaji*. (5) The strategic location of MJS which is in the middle of the city and among universities makes it so easily accessed. On the other hand the inhibiting factors are: (1) Limited human resources, especially in the content creation sector and the development of social media they manage.

Key words: Masjid, Islamic education, and social media.