

The Problematics of The Dai BMQ Community in Preaching Islam to The Youth in Palu City

Hairuddin Cikka^{1*}, Jumahir², Ma'rifah Nurmala³, Oyan D. Taufik K.⁴, Afdal⁵, & M. Fauzan⁶

^{1,3,4} State Islamic University Datokarama Palu, Indonesia

² Muhammadiyah University of Luwuk, Indonesia

^{5,6} Islamic Broadcasting Communication State Islamic University Datokarama Palu, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: Hairuddin Cikka, E-mail: hairuddincikka@uindatokarama.ac.id

ARTICLE INFO

Volume: 3

KEYWORD

Preaching and the Youth
Generation

ABSTRACT

The BMQ Dai Community in their preaching activities in Palu City maintains a priority scale on the object of preaching, namely the younger generation as one of the elements of society, and they are expected to socialise the teachings of Islam in their lives. In accordance with the facts, they (the youth generation) always received a preaching at least once to twice a week through lectures in mosques and recitations. But in reality, it turns out that the delivery of preaching among the youth generation faces obstacles, particularly the limited time allocation for preaching. With regard to that, the solution offered is that there should be a special time allocation for the youth in the conveyance of preaching.

1. Introduction

The problem of preaching from periods, for generations, even centuries, is certainly very varied. Each era has its own challenges. Therefore, the dynamics of religion (Islam) wherever it is is determined by the preaching movements carried out by its people (Illah, 2022).

During the Prophet's time, the problem of preaching was faced with cultural acculturation and the condition of the people who had embraced religion apart from the Islamic faith, even various changes as a result of the large number of Muslims who migrated to Medina while altering the economic system, socio-culture and even social standing. In the absence of the Prophet, the problem of preaching remained on the surface. The existence of some Muslims who are unwilling to promote religious teachings, such as not paying zakat, was an undisputable problem. In later periods, the separation of Muslims, which resulted in the dissolution of solidarity and *ukhuwah islāmiyah*, was also a persistent problem faced by Muslims throughout their history (Siregar, 2012).

Today, the problem of preaching is confronted by the sophistication of information and communication technology, which further strengthens globalisation in all fields of life (Rakhmawati, 2014). In modern context, the da'i or preachers in Palu City are facing various problems in conducting preaching activities (Bahtiar, 2023). Considering that, it appears important to explore and analyse the problems of the BMQ Dai community in preaching Islam to the youth in Palu City.

*Hairuddin Cikka is a Lecturer at State Islamic University Datokarama Palu, Indonesia. This paper was presented at the 3rd International Conference on Islamic and Interdisciplinary Studies (ICIIS) 2024, as a presenter, held by the Postgraduate School State Islamic University Datokarama Palu, Indonesia.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Preaching Problem

A problem means something that causes issues that cannot be solved. Meanwhile, preaching in a general context is propaganda, religious broadcasting among the public and its development, or an appeal to embrace and practice religious teachings (DEPDIBUD, 1990). Based on the above definition, the problematic preaching referred to in this article is a problem in the form of obstacles or challenges to preaching in an effort to broadcast the teachings (religion) of Islam.

2.2 Socialisation of Islamic Teaching

Socialisation refers to the effort to transform individual ownership into public property (DEPDIBUD, 1990). Socialisation may also be interpreted as a process that young people must go through to acquire values and knowledge about their group and learn to recognise their social role that fits their environment (William J, 1991). Meanwhile, Islamic teachings are Islamic values which include aqidah and shari'ah. (Abbas Husni, 1402 H).

Based on the understanding above, the socialisation of Islamic teachings referred is the implementation of religious doctrine in the form of the belief in which it includes worship, as well as religious doctrine in the form of sharia which includes morals. These religious doctrines are always the da'i/muballig material in preaching.

2.3 Youth Generation

Youth is a generation or group of young people who are approximately the same age as one another. It can be also limited that the youth generation is the next gen that enters the adolescent phase (Setyaningsih, 2014).

Based on the above terms, the youth generation referred to here is the group or teenagers as the object of preaching who live in Palu City. According to the limitations of the definition above, the operational scope of this research is to reveal the preaching activities and explore the obstacles, as well-known as formulating alternative solutions for preaching activities in an effort to socialise the teachings of Islam among the youth who live in Palu City.

3. Methodology

3.1 Sample and Population

According to Singarimbun and Efendi (1987) "The population is the total number of analysis units whose characteristics will be estimated".

If the research title is examined, the main object of research is actually aimed at the BMQ Dai community in Palu City, not the younger generation. This is because in accordance with the problem, in this case to find out the problematic of preaching in an attempt to socialize the teachings of Islam among the youth, it is certainly the preachers or muballig who faced many problems in an effort to convey their preaching during society, especially among the young generation. The population of this research was all BMQ preachers in Palu City, which is around 20 people. To intensify the research, the research sample was determined as many as 10 people. The determination of the number of samples is based on random sampling, namely choosing among them randomly, to represent the existing population.

3.2 Data Data Collection Methods

To obtain further data, this research used the following methods:

First, the observation method was used in order to collect data related to this research, which is by means of deliberate and direct observation to the research location. The target of observation is the form of preaching problems faced by Dai BMQ in delivering his preaching among the youth generation.

Second, the interview method, which is the collection of information and data by conducting direct questions and answers to respondents who are sampled, about their experience in delivering da'wah. In addition, interviews were also conducted with some of the younger generation, who are considered to be able to provide accurate information about the problematic da'wah delivered by Dai BMQ in the area.

Third, Documentation, The method that researchers used in this study was taken important data from the BMQ Dai Community.

Fourth, the questionnaire method, which is to collect data through written questions that are systematically arranged (Hadi, 1987), Related to that, the questionnaire method that researchers do in this study is to use a direct questionnaire, namely the list of questions through the form given to the preachers who are used as respondents. The content of the questionnaire contains questionnaires or questions in the form of multiple choices (a, b, c and d), with a total of 5 questions, all of which are related to the problematic da'wah faced by the preachers.

3.3 Data Analysis Method

This research used a quantitative analysis by dividing the data results by frequency distribution which is formulated as follows:

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100 \%$$

Description:

P = Percentage

f = Frequency

n = Number of Respondents

100 % = Rounding number

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Forms and Implementation Preaching of the BMQ Dai Community in Promoting Islam for the Young Generation in Palu City

Preaching activity in a religion is not merely an obligation imposed on preaching institutions in particular, but the obligation is imposed on every Muslim. On the other hand, religion also requires that the objects and targets of da'wah must be evenly distributed among the population, regardless of age, gender and social strata of society. This is due to one of the core preaching is the socialization of Islamic teachings, and such an effort can be realized if the preaching is well realized on an ongoing basis.

To find out the form and implementation of the BMQ Dai community's preaching in order to promote the teachings of Islam for the youth in Palu City, it should first be seen from the intensity of the BMQ Dai community in the area in carrying out its preaching mission, at various moments and opportunities. In relation to that, the following is the intensity of preaching activity carried out by preachers or muballig, as in table 1:

Table 1
The Intensity of Dakwah Activities of the BMQ Dai Community in Palu City

No	Answers	Respondent	
		Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	1-2 times a week	5	50%
2	3-4 times a week	4	40%
3	5-6 times a week	1	10%
4	Others	-	0%
Total Result		10	100%

Data Source : Questionnaire No. 1

Table 1 showed that of the 10 respondents, 5 of them or 50% of the BMQ Dai community intensely carried out preaching activities, at least once to twice a week. 4 or 40% of dai/muballig intensely carry out da'wah activities, at least three to four times a week. 1 or 10% of dai/muballig intensely carry out da'wah activities, at least five to six times a week. Based on the data analysis in table 4, it can be seen that the BMQ Dai community always conducts preaching activities at least once to twice a week. In other words, most preachers do not conduct intense da'wah activities every day.

In relation to that, the author also found indicators that the BMQ preacher community in Palu City finds it difficult to conduct preaching activities every day, because they have other main activities besides preaching. For example, among those who are self-employed who automatically prioritize the success of their business. There are also those who are civil servants who automatically prioritize their work in the office every day (Results of observations and surveys in the field).

To find out the moment that is always chosen by the BMQ Dai community in carrying out its preaching among the younger generation in Palu City, it can be seen in the following table 2:

Table 2
The Moment Often Chosen by BMQ Dai Community In Delivering its Preaching among the Youth Generation

No	Answer	Respondent	
		Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Friday Preaching	-	0%
2	Lecturing in Mosque	3	30%
3	Special recitation	7	70%
4	Others	-	0%
Total Result		10	100%

Data Source : Questionnaire No. 2

Table 2 showed that out of 10 respondents, 3 of them or 30% of BMQ Dai often choose lectures in mosques as the right moment in conveying their da'wah among the younger generation. 7 or 70% of BMQ Dai often choose special recitation as the right moment in delivering their da'wah among the younger generation.

Based on the data analysis in table 2, it can be understood that BMQ Dai dominantly choose special recitation as the right moment in delivering their preaching among the younger generation. According to researchers, in an effort to socialize Islamic teachings for the younger generation, special recitation is very appropriate to be used as an important moment for BMQ Dai in delivering their preaching. This is because in this special recitation the theme of preaching is very likely to be directed at one focus. For example, in the recitation many mustami' from the younger generation, it is very appropriate if the da'wah theme is focused on the urgency of socializing Islamic teachings among the youth generation. To find out the preaching material often delivered by BMQ preachers among the youth in Palu City can be seen in the following table 3:

Table 3
Materials of BMQ preachers which often addressed the youth generation

No	Answer	Respondent	
		Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	The Urgency of Worship	-	0%
2	The Urgency of Morals	7	40%
3	Urgency of Education	3	10%
4	Other answers	-	0%
Total Result		10	100%

Data Source : Questionnaire . 3

Table 3 showed that of the 10 respondents, 7 of them or 70% of the Dai BMQ community often conveyed da'wah material about the urgency of worship for the younger generation. 3 or 30% of the Dai BMQ community often convey da'wah material about the urgency of morals for the younger generation. Based on the data, it can be interpreted that BMQ Dai community in Palu City dominantly conveys preaching material about the urgency of morals for the younger generation.

4.2 Obstacles faced by the BMQ Da'i Community in Delivering its Preaching among the Youth in Palu City

In fact, Islamic preaching is the act of actualization of faith manifested by believers to influence the way people think, behave and act both as individuals and in socio-cultural life as an effort to realize the teachings of Islam in all aspects of life. It's just that, in doing preaching, someone is often faced with various obstacles. The challenges of preaching from ages are certainly very varied. Each time and era has unique obstacles and things like this include preaching problems that are very interesting to observe. The serious and frequent obstacles faced by the BMQ Dai community in delivering their preaching among the youth in Palu City can be seen in the following table 4:

Table 4
Obstacles Faced by BMQ Dai in Delivering its Preaching among the Youth Generation

No	Answer	Respondent	
		Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Limited Time	5	50%
2	Lack of transportation	3	30%
3	Inadequate Facilities	1	10%
4	Other answers	1	10%
Total Result		10	100%

Data Source : Questionnaire No. 4

Table 4 above showed that of the 10 respondents, 5 of them or 50% of the BMQ Dai community are often hampered in delivering their preaching among the younger generation for reasons of limited time. 3 or 30% of the Dai BMQ community is often prevented from delivering their da'wah among the younger generation due to minimal transfor (funds). 1 or 10% of the Dai BMQ community is often hampered in delivering their preaching among the youth for reasons of inadequate facilities. The rest, 1 or 10% of the Dai BMQ community is often prevented from delivering their preaching among the youth because of other answers. Based on the data analysis in table 4 , it can be seen that the BMQ Dai community in Palu City is dominant in getting obstacles in the form of limited time in delivering da'wah among the younger generation. The least obstacle faced by the Dai BMQ community as stated in the table above is inadequate facilities. That is, the preachers in the area do not have supporting facilities such as private vehicles that are used when going to the location in order to preach. In addition, there is also a BMQ Dai community that considers that the younger generation is less responsive in participating in preaching activities.

Considering obstacles in the form of limited time, minimal transportation funds, inadequate facilities and lack of response from the younger generation in participating in da'wah activities, it is a problem faced by the BMQ Dai community in Palu City so far. Nevertheless, the results of researchers' observations in the field show that these obstacles are not the main obstacle for the Dai BMQ community in carrying out preaching activities, because it turns out that so far in Palu City it still carried out. At least once da'wah activities are seen in the form of assemblies, khutbah, activities to commemorate Islamic holidays, religious lectures at certain moments such as death, marriage, aqiqah, hajj, new house and so on.

4.3 The Most Effective Preaching Solution in Socialize Islamic Teachings among the Youth in Palu City

In relation to that, the preaching solution offered by the BMQ Dai community in order to deliver preaching to the youth in Palu City could work properly, there are at least possibilities as in the following table 5

Table 5
Baik Solutions Offered by BMQ Dai in Order Promoting Preaching Islam

No	Kategori Jawaban	Respondent	
		Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	There needs to be a special time for the younger generation in the delivery of da'wah	6	60%
2	Transportation funds for preachers/muballig need to be increased	-	0%
3	Facilities in the form of facilities and infrastructure for da'wah need to be equipped	4	40%
4	Other answers	-	0%
Total Result		10	100%

Data Source : Questionnaire No. 5

Based on the data analysis in table 5 it can be seen that the BMQ Dai community in Palu City dominantly offers the need for special time for the younger generation in delivering preaching. For example, one to three times a week there should be special lectures attended by the youth. In addition, it is also necessary to have complete facilities and infrastructure for da'wah, such as loudspeakers, guidebooks and places that allow these activities to be carried out.

In addition to the solutions offered above, of course, the Dai BMQ community must organize its preaching professionally in accordance with the problems faced by its audience, namely the younger generation. Therefore, matters concerning the subject, material, media methods, objectives and management of da'wah are all arranged professionally and comprehensively to produce da'wah packaging that is truly capable of improving and enhancing the quality of Islam, and can arouse the enthusiasm and awareness of the younger generation in Palu City to socialize the teachings of Islam itself. Furthermore, if the data table above was showed, there was no answer about the need to increase the "transportation fund" of the BMQ Dai community in carrying out its da'wah activities. This means that the amount or lack of "transportation funds" for preachers is not an obstacle to carrying out da'wah activities.

5. Conclusion

The preaching activities of the Dai BMQ community in Palu City have been realized at least once to twice a week, through lectures in mosques and in recitations. In delivering their preaching, the preachers/muballig in the area dominantly choose preaching material about the urgency of morals coupled with the urgency of worship. The obstacle that is often faced by preachers/muballig is the limited time allocation for da'wah. This is due to the BMQ Dai community and the younger generation as mustami' each have their own busy lives, so that among the youth generation there is a lack of response to preaching activities that have been allocated time to organize.

In order for the delivery of da'wah in the younger generation in Palu City to run well, the solution offered is that there should be a special time allocation for the youth in delivering preaching. That is, the Dai BMQ community and the younger generation should provide adequate time allocation, for example; one to three times a week held lectures specifically attended by the youth.

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