Journal of Social Development, Vol. 3, (1), May 2025: 01-08
DOI: https://doi.org/10.20527/jsd
Available at online at website: https://ppjp.ulm.ac.id/journals/index.php/JSD

Religious Activities At The As Sholihin Mosque In Bonding Social Relations In Mali-Mali Village, Karang Intan Sub-District, Banjar District

Ahmad Safitri
2010128210025@mhs.ulm.ac.id
Social Studies Education Department, FKIP Lambung Mangkurat University
Mutiani
mutiani@ulm.ac.id
Social Studies Education Department, FKIP Lambung Mangkurat University
Jumriani
jumriani@ulm.ac.id
Social Studies Education Department, FKIP Lambung Mangkurat University

Article History

Received: 25/03/25 Review: 21/04/25 Revision: 24/04/25 Available Online: 01/05/25

Abstract

A person's social life is inseparable from an activity, activity does not grow by itself but develops in a process and one of them is through certain activities to develop an activity. It is from these activities that community social relations can become closer or stronger. In line with this, in Mali-Mali Village there are several religious activities at the As Sholihin Mali-Mali Mosque that can glue or strengthen social relations for the Mali-Mali community. The purpose of writing this article is to describe how religious activities at the As Sholihin mosque can strengthen community social relations. This research uses a qualitative research approach with descriptive research. Data collection techniques were carried out by conducting observations, interviews and documentation. Data analysis uses data reduction techniques, data presentation and conclusion drawing. The results of this study illustrate that the As-Sholihin Mosque in Mali-Mali Village organizes various religious activities that are routinely carried out by the congregation including congregational five-time prayers, Friday prayers, burdah, and reading the Qur'an for children. From the religious activities in the As Sholihin mosque, it can strengthen the social relations of the congregation or community through various interactions from religious activities in the As Sholihin Mali-mali mosque.

Keywords: Religious Activities, Mosque, Social Relations

Abstrak

Kehidupan sosial seseorang tidak terlepas dari suatu aktivitas, aktivitas tidak tumbuh dengan sendirinya tetapi berkembang dalam suatu proses dan salah satunya melalui kegiatan tertentu untuk mengembangkan suatu aktivitas. Dari kegiatan inilah hubungan sosial masyarakat dapat menjadi lebih dekat atau lebih kuat. Sejalan dengan hal tersebut, di Desa Mali-Mali terdapat beberapa kegiatan keagamaan di Masjid As Sholihin Mali-Mali yang dapat merekatkan atau mempererat hubungan sosial bagi masyarakat Mali-Mali. Tujuan penulisan artikel ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan bagaimana kegiatan keagamaan di masjid As Sholihin dapat mempererat hubungan sosial masyarakat. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan penelitian kualitatif dengan penelitian deskriptif. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan melakukan observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Analisis data menggunakan teknik reduksi data, penyajian data dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian ini menggambarkan bahwa Masjid As-Sholihin di Desa Mali-Mali menyelenggarakan berbagai kegiatan keagamaan yang rutin dilakukan oleh jemaah antara lain sholat berjamaah lima waktu, sholat Jumat, burdah, dan pembacaan Al-Qur'an untuk anak-anak. Dari kegiatan keagamaan di masjid As Sholihin, dapat mempererat relasi sosial jamaah atau masyarakat melalui berbagai interaksi dari kegiatan keagamaan di masjid As Sholihin Mali-mali.

Kata Kunci: *Kegiatan Keagamaan, Masjid, Hubungan Sosial*

Copyright © 2025, Journal of Social Development

PRELIMINARY

Banjar Regency is a regency in South Kalimantan Province. There are many sub-districts in Banjar district, one of which is Karang Intan sub-district. Mosques serve as the focal point of all acts of prayer for Muslims. In this context, worship includes not only prayer and recitation of the Qur'an, but also all efforts to improve life on earth and the hereafter, including research, studies, lectures, talks, religious and cultural teaching, science, and technology (Azkia et al., 2024; Fitria & Ahsani, 2023). The mosque is also the main need for Muslims in carrying out religious activities so that they cannot be separated from the activities in it.

Karang Intan sub-district has several mosques, including the As Sholihin Mosque in Mali-mali village. Masjid As Sholihin is a Muslim house of worship in Karang Intan sub-district, Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan. As Sholihin Mosque is the largest part of the mosques in Karang Intan sub-district (Berutu et al., 2023). The strategic place for this mosque makes it easily accessible by Muslims. The mosque is used for Islamic institutions, namely as a place of da'wah, worship and non-formal for people who study. In addition, the mosque is a place for the Mali-mali community to receive and expand knowledge of Islamic and social teachings which include activities carried out at the As Sholihin Mosque (Agung, 2018).

Social science emphasizes that humans cannot live in isolation and need the cooperation or help of others. The relationship between one human being and another is intertwined. Social relations are mutually influential interactions between individuals, based on awareness to help each other. A person instinctively carries out social interactions influenced by various factors, both from within himself or from his environment (Andea & Fikri, n.d.).

Social relations that occur in the Mali-mali community involve relationships between people and people, people and groups of people, or groups of people with other groups of people, these relationships are known as social interactions. Social interaction is the occurrence of social activities that bring about social relations, social relations triggered by the actions they take. A person's social life is inseparable from an activity, activity does not grow by itself but develops in a process and one of them is through certain activities to develop an activity (Akbar & Barni, 2022).

Based on the topic that I will research on how religious activities in this mosque can strengthen the social relations of its community, I use relevant research from research researched by Hariyadi in 2019. This relevant research examines the role of the Sabilal Muhtadin Banjarmasin mosque in strengthening community social relations. The results of this relevant research are that there are many activities at the mosque that can strengthen the social relations of the community such as interaction and cooperation or mutual cooperation in each

Copyright © 2025, Journal of Social Development

of its activities (Maulana et al., 2023). The same thing with the research that I will research in 2024, namely examining how religious activities at the As Sholihin Mali-mali mosque can strengthen the social relations of the community. But before that, researchers must examine and identify what activities are in the As Sholihin Mali-mali mosque that are related to social relations (Fajariyah, 2020).

The rational reason that makes this research interesting is that this mosque is the largest mosque in Mali-mali, this mosque is the center of religious activities for the people of Mali-mali. This mosque is expected to become a religious institution as a place of worship, preaching, and a place for the people of Mali-mali to deepen Islamic and social knowledge.

METHOD

The method used in the preparation of this article is descriptive qualitative research method, which is research that focuses on descriptive data, which can be in the form of oral or written, obtained from observations of the subject. This data is considered original and has not undergone changes, and the research is carried out systematically and can be accounted for. This research was conducted at Masjid As Sholihin Mali-mali Banjar Regency. The subjects of this research are the people or administrators of the mosque and also the worshipers in the mosque environment. This research aims to find out and describe how religious activities in the mosque strengthen the social relations of the people of Mali-mali Village, Banjar Regency. Data collection using techniques, carried out by means of observation at the mosque, then interviews with informants, documentation to complete the research and literature study which aims to enrich data sources related to similar research, making it easier for researchers to find theories that support data analysis. Data analysis uses techniques according to Miles and Huberman, namely data reduction which involves grouping, centering, simplifying, abstracting and transforming raw data recorded in written field data. Then the data is presented, the information collected is arranged systematically so that it can be understood thoroughly and then analyzed according to the problems in the study. Then draw conclusions or verification to understand the meaning of the data presented and ensure its truth.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Karang Intan sub-district has several mosques, including the As Sholihin Mosque in Mali-mali village. As Sholihin Mosque is a Muslim house of worship in Karang Intan sub-district, Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan. Standing majestically in Karang Intan District, Banjar Regency as well as being a land mark in Mali-mali Village. The main purpose of building a mosque is to be used by Muslims to perform worship such as prayer, i'tikaf, dhikr, reading tasbih, and other activities. The mosque welcomes anyone who wants to perform

Copyright © 2025, Journal of Social Development

prayers, dhikr, recite the Quran, and other activities (Abbas, 2020; Harlinda et al., 2023; Majid et al., 2023). Masjid As Sholihin is the largest part of the mosques in Karang Intan sub-district. The strategic place for this mosque makes it easily accessible to Muslims. The mosque is used for Islamic institutions, namely as a place of da'wah, worship and non-formal for people who study. In addition, the mosque is a place for the Mali-mali community to receive and expand the knowledge of Islamic and social teachings which include activities carried out at the As Sholihin Mosque (Asep Achmad Hidayat, 2022).

Based on the results of observations and interviews conducted by the author with informants, it was found that the As-Sholihin Mosque in Mali-Mali Village organizes various religious activities that are routinely carried out by worshipers. The main activities that take place in this mosque include five daily prayers in congregation, Friday prayers, burdah, and reading the Qur'an for children (Mutiani et al., 2024). The five daily prayers at this mosque are performed in congregation every day, although the number of worshipers is not too large. Maghrib prayer time is the time with the largest number of worshipers, reaching 10 to 15 people, while other times are smaller (Bambang Subiyakto et al., 2023). Meanwhile, Friday prayers at As-Sholihin Mosque are attended by many worshipers, not only from Mali-Mali Village but also from surrounding villages. This is due to the large area of the mosque, which can accommodate hundreds of worshipers, even to the courtyard of the mosque (Fitria & Ahsani, 2023).

In addition to congregational prayers, burdah activities are also routinely held every Saturday night after Maghrib prayers. This activity is attended by around 20 to 25 people and is led directly by Rabbi Zainal Arifin as the mosque. In addition, there are also Al-Qur'an reading activities aimed at children to improve their ability to read the holy verses (Yurbani et al., 2023). This activity is held twice a week, every Friday afternoon and Sunday morning. On Fridays, the number of participants ranges from 20 to 30 children from elementary school to MTs, while on Sundays the number is smaller, around 15 to 20 children from elementary school (Syarifuddin, 2019).

From the results of this study, it can be concluded that the As-Sholihin Mosque has an important role in carrying out and facilitating various religious activities. The existence of the mosque is not only a place of worship, but also a center of spiritual development for the community as well as a means to strengthen social relations in Mali-Mali Village (Harlinda et al., 2023).

Religious activities at As-Sholihin Mosque play an important role in strengthening social relations in Mali-Mali Village. Routine activities such as congregational prayers, burdah,

Copyright © 2025, Journal of Social Development

as well as tahfidz and TPQ programs not only increase faith, but also become a gathering place for residents. In addition, the mosque also organizes social activities such as orphan compensation and mutual cooperation, which further strengthens the sense of togetherness and social care in the community (Isnaini et al., 2023). Religious activities can strengthen relationships between residents. The gotong royong activity of cleaning the mosque, for example, is a moment for people from various backgrounds to work together and interact. Similarly, fundraising and the distribution of social assistance foster a sense of solidarity and ukhuwah Islamiyah in the village (Rajiani et al., 2023).

Community expectations for the sustainability of these activities are also very high. They hope that more residents, especially the younger generation, can actively participate in religious activities so that the values of togetherness and Islamic tradition are maintained. Thus, religious activities at As-Sholihin Mosque not only have an impact on spiritual life, but also become a pillar in building social harmony in Mali-Mali Village (Ilhami et al., 2024).

Similar research from Saputri 2020, regarding the role of religious activities in strengthening community social relations can be found in Cikoneng Village. Religious activities in the village, such as congregational prayers, routine recitation, and celebrations of religious holidays, function as an effective means of social interaction (Berutu et al., 2023). Through participation in these activities, residents have the opportunity to greet each other, share stories, and strengthen ties. This kind of interaction plays an important role in forming strong bonds between residents, creating an atmosphere of togetherness and a harmonious sense of family (Jumriani et al., 2022).

Through this activity, the community has the opportunity to interact directly, either in the form of greeting each other, chatting, or sharing life experiences. This activity not only deepens religious understanding, but also strengthens a sense of togetherness and social solidarity. Participation in religious activities creates space for residents to build closer relationships, overcome differences, and foster an attitude of mutual assistance (Rosalini et al., 2024). In addition, active involvement in religious activities also helps create a more harmonious social environment. The habit of gathering in religious forums allows residents to get to know each other better, build mutual trust, and increase social cohesion in the community. Thus, religious activities in Cikoneng Village not only have spiritual value, but also contribute to strengthening social relations, creating a warm atmosphere, and maintaining harmony in community life (Handy et al., 2024).

Research on religious activities at the As-Sholihin Mosque in Mali-Mali Village has a strong correlation with previous research on the role of religious activities in strengthening

Copyright © 2025, Journal of Social Development

social relations in the community in Cikoneng Village. Both studies emphasize that religious activities not only function as a means of worship, but also as an effective medium of social interaction in building togetherness and solidarity among residents. At the As-Sholihin Mosque, activities such as congregational prayers, weekly religious studies, religious study groups, as well as tahfidz and TPQ programs become a place for the community to socialize, share experiences, and strengthen social ties. This is in line with research in Cikoneng Village which shows that activities such as congregational prayers, regular religious studies, and celebrations of religious holidays create space for residents to interact, chat, and strengthen the bonds of brotherhood. Both studies also highlight that community involvement in religious activities helps build an attitude of mutual assistance, strengthens a sense of togetherness, and creates a more harmonious atmosphere in social life (Rusmaniah et al., 2024).

In addition, research on the As-Sholihin Mosque emphasizes how social activities such as orphanages and mutual cooperation further strengthen solidarity and social concern among residents. This finding is also in line with research in Cikoneng Village, which highlights that the habit of gathering in religious forums allows residents to get to know each other better, increase mutual trust, and strengthen social cohesion within the community. Thus, both studies show that religious activities not only have an impact on the spiritual aspect, but also become the main foundation in building close social relationships, fostering an attitude of mutual cooperation, and creating an environment full of togetherness and harmony (Azizah et al., 2024).

CONCLUSION

As-Sholihin Mosque plays an important role in strengthening social relations in the Mali-Mali Village community. Religious activities carried out at the As Sholihin Mali-mali Mosque include the Five Daily Prayers, Friday Prayers in Congregation, Burdah every Saturday night, Reading the Qur'an every Friday and Sunday. From the religious activities at the As Sholihin Mosque, it can strengthen the social relations of the congregation or the community through various interactions from religious activities at the As Sholihin Mali-mali Mosque. In addition, the mosque also organizes social activities such as orphanages and mutual cooperation, which further strengthens the sense of togetherness and social concern in the community.

Through this activity, the community has the opportunity to interact directly, either in the form of greeting each other, chatting, or sharing life experiences. This activity not only deepens religious understanding, but also strengthens a sense of togetherness and social

Copyright © 2025, Journal of Social Development

solidarity. Participation in religious activities creates space for residents to build closer relationships, overcome differences, and foster an attitude of mutual assistance. In addition, active involvement in religious activities also helps create a more harmonious social environment.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Agung, A. (2018). Konsep Pendidikan Karakter Islami; Kajian Epistemologis. *Al-Tarbawi Al-Haditsah : Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, *3*(2). https://doi.org/10.24235/tarbawi.v3i2.3315

Akbar, A., & Barni, M. (2022). PENDIDIKAN ISLAM MULTI, INTER, DAN TRANSDISIPLIN (TINJAUAN SEJARAH). *Tarbiyah Islamiyah: Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Agama Islam*, *12*(1), 15. https://doi.org/10.18592/jtipai.v12i1.6774

Andea, E., & Fikri, A. (n.d.). *INNOVATIVE: Volume 1 Nomor 2 Tahun 2021 Research & Learning in Primary Education*.

Asep Achmad Hidayat. (2022). *Sejarah Sosial Muslim Minoritas di Kawasan Asia*. Prodi S2 Studi Agama-Agama UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung Bandung 2022.

Azizah, N., Abbas, E. W., Handy, M. R. N., Mutiani, M., & Ilhami, M. R. (2024). Social Value in Social Activities of Banjar and Arab Communities in Pekauman Ulu Village. *Journal of Social Development*, *2*(2), 172. https://doi.org/10.20527/j-sod.v2i2.12996

Bambang Subiyakto, Herry Porda Nugroho Putro, Jumriani, Mutiani, M. Aditya Ramadhan, & Ayu Kesuma Ramiadani. (2023). *Assistance In Making Learning Media Based on Android-Based Educational Game Learning Media*. *1*(2), 57–63.

Berutu, U. H. H., Syaharuddin, S., Jumriani, J., Ilhami, M. R., & Noor Handy, M. R. (2023). Community Economic Activities in The Mawarung Baimbai Area As A Source of Social Studies Learning. *Journal of Social Development*, *1*(2), 127. https://doi.org/10.20527/j-sod.v1i2.10059

Fajariyah, L. (2020). *Iklusivitas Masjid Sebagai Perekat Sosial: Studi Kasus pada Masjid Ash-Shiddiiqi Demangan Kidul Yogyakarta*. *3*(1).

Fitria, T. N., & Ahsani, N. A. (2023). *Strategi Dakwah Masjid Agung Ibnu Batutah dalam Meningkatkan Nilai Keagamaan Umat Islam di Kawasan Lima Rumah Ibadah Beda Agama Puja Mandala Kuta Selatan Badung Bali*. *2*(2).

Handy, M. R. N., Mutiani, M., Ilhami, M. R., Triyono, S., Rusmaniah, R., & Savitri, S. N. L. (2024). Training In Making Educational Posters Using The Canva Application for IPS Education Students FKIP Lambung Mangkurat University. *Journal of Social Development*, *2*(1), 33. https://doi.org/10.20527/j-sod.v2i1.12205

Harlinda, Bahaking Rama, & Muhammad Yahdi. (2023). Pendidikan Islam Pada Masa Awal di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan dan Sosial*, *2*(2), 152–160. https://doi.org/10.58540/jipsi.v2i2.352

Ilhami, M. R., Abbas, E. W., Subiyakto, B., Mutiani, M., Sari, R., & Julia, S. (2024). Training on Classroom Action Research Proposal Making to Improve Skills for Social Studies Teacher Deliberation in Banjarbaru City. *Journal of Social Development*, *2*(1), 10. https://doi.org/10.20527/j-sod.v2i1.12206

Isnaini, U., Abbas, E. W., & Jumriani, J. (2023). Habituation of Character Education at The Aisyiyah Orphanage in Banua Anyar. *Journal of Social Development*, *1*(1), 32. https://doi.org/10.20527/jsd.v1i1.9100

Jumriani, J., Subiyakto, B., Hadi, S., Mutiani, M., & Ilhami, M. R. (2022). Education of Social Regulation Through Social Institution Materials in Social Studies. *The Innovation of Social Studies Journal*, *3*(2), 118. https://doi.org/10.20527/iis.v3i2.4892

Copyright © 2025, Journal of Social Development

Maulana, A., Syaharuddin, S., Rusmaniah, R., Sari, R., & Noor Handy, M. R. (2023). Factors Affecting the Income of Street Vendors Around the Barito Bridge. *Journal of Social Development*, *1*(2), 47. https://doi.org/10.20527/j-sod.v1i2.10058

Mutiani, M., Safitri, D., Rusmaniah, R., Syarifuddin, S., Jumriani, J., & Fazri, A. (2024). Student Assistance as an Effort to Improve Understanding of Local History in The City of Banjarmasin. *Journal of Social Development*, *2*(1), 42. https://doi.org/10.20527/j-sod.v2i1.12238

Rajiani, I., Hadi, S., Mutiani, M., Ansari, A. H., Dwi Adityas, M. R., & As Syifa, N. L. (2023). Improving The Quality Of Human Resources In Banua Anyar Culinary Tourism Village Through Sapta Pesona Tourism Awareness Socialization. *Journal of Social Development*, *1*(2), 91. https://doi.org/10.20527/j-sod.v1i2.9687

Rosalini, I., Abbas, E. W., Jumriani, J., Triyono, S., & Sari, R. (2024). Background of Fost Children in The Raudhatul Yatama Orphanage, Kertak Hanyar District, Banjar District. *Journal of Social Development*, *2*(2), 139. https://doi.org/10.20527/j-sod.v2i2.13018

Rusmaniah, R., Mutiani, M., Jumriani, J., Sari, R., Triyono, S., & Firdaus, A. M. (2024). The Role of Tahura Sultan Adam's Existence in Supporting the Economy of the Surrounding Community. *Journal of Social Development*, *2*(1), 64. https://doi.org/10.20527/j-sod.v2i1.12248

Syarifuddin, S. (2019). PERAN BUDAYA MAULID DALAM MEREKATKAN HUBUNGAN SOSIAL MASYARAKAT BARABAI UTARA (STUDI DESKRIPTIF ANALISIS TERHADAP PENGEMBANGAN NILAI-NILAI BUDAYA PENDIDIKAN IPS). *Al-Madrasah: Jurnal Pendidikan Madrasah Ibtidaiyah*, *4*(1), 125. https://doi.org/10.35931/am.v4i1.171

Yurbani, M., Abbas, E. W., Rusmaniah, R., Mutiani, M., & Jumriani, J. (2023). Associative and Dissociative Social Interaction of Students of SMAN 1 Anjir Muara. *Journal of Social Development*, *1*(2), 108. https://doi.org/10.20527/j-sod.v1i2.10057

Copyright © 2025, Journal of Social Development