

Research/Review

Financial Management of the Mosque as an Effort to Improve the Welfare of Halal Food MSME Actors Around Jogokariyan Mosque, Yogyakarta

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Abstract: The purpose of this research is to find out management of mosque financial management in increasing MSME Halal Food as well as supporting and inhibiting factors in improving the welfare of MSME Halal Food actors around the Jogokariyan Mosque, Yogyakarta. In research This the author uses the method of data collection with through observation, interview and documentation. And the library materials then analyze with written source guidelines and draw conclusions. From the results of this study the authors analyze that the financial management used by the mosque in an effort to increase the economic welfare of the congregation is by using planning, organizing, actuating and supervising. And for supporting and inhibiting factors using two factors, namely from internal factors and external factors. The implications of the findings of this study are. The management of the economic empowerment bureau must be consistent and responsible for what has become their responsibility from each division. It is necessary to have supervision and problem-solving measures for the issues faced by Halal Food MSME actors so that they can continuously sustain and grow their businesses. The management of the economic empowerment bureau pays attention to increasing the welfare of Halal Food MSMEs through the implementation of small-scale trading business activities.

Keywords: Management, Financial, MSME, Halal Food

1. Introduction

Management is the process of utilizing resources effectively to achieve goals. The term *management* has been defined by various parties from different perspectives, such as supervising, guiding, administering, organizing, and so on — each definition often reflecting the background of the person using it. Management is also both a science and an art of planning, organizing, supervising the efforts of organizational members, directing them, and utilizing the organization's resources to achieve established objectives. Management activities include identifying, controlling, managing, organizing, and improving performance. (Alnaza, 2022). In this context, improved management is being applied to Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). MSMEs play a crucial role in boosting the economic development of communities.

MSMEs can develop the economy at the individual community level and also support the pace of economic growth in Indonesia. MSMEs are one of the priority business sectors promoted by Bank Indonesia to drive economic development in the service sector, as they make an increasing contribution to Indonesia's economy and trade. The presence of MSMEs in Indonesia plays a vital role in boosting the community's economy, both in terms of the number of businesses and the job opportunities they create.

Employment opportunities can improve welfare and self-reliance; jobs are also a fundamental need for every individual, both for themselves and for their families. (Utama, 2017). The Jogokariyan Mosque, for example, serves as a strategic place to guide and improve the welfare of the community. KH. Jazir APS and the management of the Jogokariyan Mosque

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aim to make the mosque resemble the mosques in the time of the Prophet Muhammad SAW. They believe that a mosque should not only be a place of worship but also a center for community activities and an economic hub for local residents. In this regard, the presence of the mosque helps boost the local economy, allowing the community to benefit from the mosque both economically and spiritually.

Muslims benefit in the areas of worship, education, economy, and community social life. The job opportunities created by the Jogokariyan Mosque for MSME actors among its congregation help to strengthen the MSME sector for worshippers who run businesses around the mosque area. This enables Muslims to better meet their livelihood needs and improve their welfare. Moreover, the large number of worshippers also provides a significant market potential for the congregation's businesses. (Dr. HM. Noer Soetjipto, SP., SE., 2020). In addition to supporting MSME development, the Jogokariyan Mosque, which is located in a special area of Yogyakarta, also serves as a bridge for the residents of Jogokariyan to get to know and connect with one another. (Azzama, 2019).

Although in empowering MSMEs, the Jogokariyan Mosque is not free from challenges, one of the main issues faced by communities in developing countries is economic problems that affect people's welfare. In terms of community welfare, the Jogokariyan Mosque faces issues related to the development of Halal Food MSMEs among its congregation, such as underdeveloped human resources potential, limited vendor space, and unstable product marketing. The condition of the Halal Food MSMEs at the Jogokariyan Mosque has not yet demonstrated material welfare. Therefore, there is a need for training, financial support and capital assistance, infrastructure development, human resource development, product improvement, marketing support, motivation, supervision, and mentoring for the Halal Food MSME entrepreneurs operating within the Jogokariyan Mosque.

2. Literature Review

Financial Management Administration

Management is a process of organizing tasks carried out by a group of people or an organization to achieve desired goals through cooperation, utilizing their skills, energy, knowledge, and expertise (Burhanudin Gesi, Rahmat Laan, 2019). According to Kristiawan et al. (2017) management is both an art and a science of controlling, organizing, communicating, and utilizing an organization's resources by applying management functions (Fitria, 2019). Management involves managing available resources, especially human resources, to help achieve shared goals effectively.

Therefore, management activities are inherently about helping each other to carry out various tasks. In Surah Al-Ma'idah, verse 2, Allah SWT says (Fallis, 2017):

وَالْعُدْوَانِ تَعَاوَنُوا عَلَى الْإِثْمِ وَلَا تَعَاوَنُوا عَلَى الْبِرِّ وَالتَّقْوَىٰ

“And cooperate in righteousness and piety, but do not cooperate in sin and aggression.” (Mesiono & Mursal Aziz, 2020).

Practicing the principle of mutual help and cooperation means practicing *sunatullah* (the natural law established by God) and is closely related to the nature of human creation. Humans were created to complement one another, each with their own strengths and weaknesses, so that they can fulfill the needs of life together. Therefore, leadership and membership roles are needed in various aspects such as religion, culture, politics, economy, and education. In this way, it aligns with human nature to live as social beings created by Allah SWT.

Financial management is a process of organizing financial activities within an organization, which includes planning and analysis activities. (Nurhayati, 2017). Financial management also focuses on the mobilization of assets. In terms of investment, financial management determines the appropriate amount of assets to invest in various forms and selects the sources of funds to be used for these assets as transaction tools. In essence, historically, financial management involves the roles, positions, and responsibilities related to

financial assets and capital budgeting within a company, covering both internal and external factors. (Mu'awwanah et al., 2021).

In Islam, the practice of financial management — including its implementation, acquisition, development, and distribution — must comply with Islamic law (Sharia). A person who manages wealth or assets can be categorized into two aspects: first, cash (known in economics as recording or accounting), and second, the use of acquired wealth (infaq), which in economic terms is referred to as expenditure. This concept is known as Islamic financial planning. Islamic financial planning accommodates the needs of Muslim entrepreneurs, who frequently deal with financial matters. (Febriyanti & Dzakiyah, 2019).

Some definitions of financial management according to experts are as follows:

- Liefman, Financial management is the effort to prepare funds, utilize funds, and acquire assets.
- Suad Husman, Financial management is a function related to finance.
- Grestaberg, Financial management is about how a business manages its funds — how to obtain funds, utilize them, distribute them within the business, and how they are used..
- James Van Horne, Financial management involves funding and asset management with the aim of ensuring equitable allocation and achieving related activities.
- Bambang Riyanto, Financial management is the company's overall activity related to raising the necessary funds at the lowest possible cost and under the most favorable terms, as well as the effort to use these funds as efficiently as possible (Dety Mulyanti, 2017).

In general, financial management is the management of financial functions. The financial function includes raising funds and allocating funds. A financial manager is responsible for ensuring the appropriate amount of assets to invest in various assets and for selecting the sources of funds to finance those assets. According to some economists, the interpretations of financial management are as follows:

- According to J.F. Bradley Financial management is a field of business management that involves the careful use of capital resources, the selection of funding sources to enable financial units to progress toward their goals, and the rational use of capital.
- According to Sutrisno Financial management is a business function aimed at obtaining funds for the company at a low cost and allocating resources efficiently.

Grestenberg states that financial management can be defined as how a company is organized to obtain funds, raise capital, use it, and distribute business profits. (Tri Agusnia Wati, Hanesya Putri Anjani, Latifah Rukmiati I.J, Lilyana Fransiska Sinaga, Nashrum Minallah, Lia Nirawati, 2022). According to Syarifudin, as cited in a book by Ady Purnama Yusuf, financial management or financial administration is an activity carried out by a leader to motivate subordinates who work in the financial sector to perform their duties in accordance with management functions. (Yulianti, 2020). According to George R. Terry, as cited in Yayat M. Herujito's book, the main functions of management or administration are as follows (Salam, 2019):

- Planning
Planning is an effort to create a plan, which means deciding what will be done, who will carry it out, and where it will take place. Planning determines the direction of an activity

in order to achieve the desired outcome. To reach the intended goals, a plan must be made outlining how those goals will be accomplished (Azhari, 2021).

- Organizing

Organizing is an organizational activity aimed at achieving goals through various tasks and activities. It involves assigning tasks to each person according to their abilities, determining the level of authority delegated to each individual who will carry out the tasks, and providing the necessary tools and resources (Dr. Paruhuman Tampubolon, 2018).

- Actuating

Actuating is the entire work process of providing motivation to subordinates so that they perform their tasks sincerely to achieve the organization's goals effectively and efficiently. Actuating is a direct function of management that seeks to realize the organization's intentions. Therefore, its activities must follow proper policies, control measures, and encourage individuals to willingly carry out the tasks desired by the organization (Hamdi, 2020).

- Controlling

Controlling is the process of monitoring ongoing activities to ensure they are running properly. If any errors occur in the activities being carried out, prompt evaluation is conducted so that everything aligns with what has been planned. Controlling involves coordinating all activities, inspecting, and supervising them to ensure that they proceed as intended and achieve the desired goals. (Muyessaroh, 2021).

These four main functions, which are very broad and considered fundamental in management, are commonly known by the acronym POAC. This framework implicitly explains the management concept as described by various other experts. For example, Fayol's concept of coordinating is already considered to be included within George R. Terry's four basic management functions (Rispiadi, 2017).

MSMEs

MSMEs are productive business units that are not subsidiaries of any larger company (Yulianingsih, 2021). MSMEs have different principles for micro enterprises (UMI), small enterprises (UK), and medium enterprises (UM). In general, they are distinguished by the value of initial assets (excluding land and buildings), the average annual turnover, or the number of permanent employees. (Ningtias, 2021). Indonesia has defined MSMEs in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 20 of 2008, which states that MSMEs are "small businesses managed by an individual or owned by a group of people with a certain amount of assets and income. (Annisa Rahmawati Putri, Ragil Satya Wicaksana, 2022). Article 1 of the Law states that a micro enterprise is a productive business owned by an individual or a business entity that meets the criteria for a micro enterprise.

A small enterprise is not a subsidiary of, nor directly or indirectly controlled by, a larger company; rather, it is an independent productive economic business established by an individual (Ariana, 2022). Meanwhile, a medium enterprise is a business entity that is neither owned nor controlled by a subsidiary or branch of a larger company, and it is not part of a larger company either directly or indirectly. A medium enterprise is an independent productive economic business operated by several people (Hanim, 2018).

In a study by Rokhayati and Lestari (2016) it is explained that micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) are influenced by various environmental factors, such as internal and

external factors (Vita Fibriyani, 2018). Several areas of development that are lacking and often become obstacles for MSMEs, consisting of internal and external factors, are as follows:

- Internal factors, these are classic problems faced by MSMEs, including:
 - Limited human resource capacity.
 - Limited product marketing; most entrepreneurs in small industries focus only on production while neglecting marketing functions, making it difficult to access market information.
 - Low consumer interest in small industry products.
 - Limited capital owned by small industries, causing some businesses to rely solely on their own funds and operate on a very small scale (Siswanti, 2020).
- These are issues that arise from outside the business activities and the broader economic conditions.

From these two factors, a gap emerges between the internal and external aspects: on one side, banks, BUMN, and other supporting institutions are ready to provide credit, but there is uncertainty about which MSMEs should receive it due to the various requirements that MSMEs must meet. On the other hand, MSMEs face difficulties because, with their limitations, they must determine which institutions can truly help them. Despite various efforts made by MSME actors to obtain credit, this situation still persists.

According to research by Alfi Amalia, Wahyu Hidayat, and Agung Budiatmo, the shortcomings of MSMEs are as follows:

- Unorganized management
There are no sales receipts, no record of sales amounts, no bookkeeping related to sales, and no financial reports at all.
- Lack of efficient distribution channels
Product distribution to consumers is still done manually and is not yet efficient.
- Promotion
Promotion refers to showcasing products; a lack of exhibitions or promotional activities is a weakness in running the business.
- Capital
Capital is a major issue faced by MSMEs. Limited and insufficient capital hinders business growth.
- Human Resources
It is difficult to find workers who have the skills or expertise required for the business (Enjel, 2019).

3. Metode

This type of research is qualitative research conducted in the field (field research). Qualitative research describes a study that produces descriptive data in the form of spoken words from people and observable actions studied by the researcher, as well as written words (Asyidah & Darwis, 2021). To conduct this research, the writer went directly to the research site to gather information related to the background of the problem. The writer employed various methods to obtain answers about the background issues. In this study, data collection was carried out using observation, interviews, and documentation methods, and conclusions were drawn based on the findings. The research subjects were located at Jogokariyan Mosque, Yogyakarta, with a population size of 22, consisting of 20 Halal Food MSME actors and 2 Jogokariyan Mosque managers. This study examines "Financial

Management of the Mosque as an Effort to Improve the Welfare of Halal Food MSME Actors Around Jogokariyan Mosque, Yogyakarta.”

4. Results and Discussion

Analysis of Mosque Financial Management in Enhancing Halal Food MSMEs Around Jogokariyan Mosque, Yogyakarta

Financial management serves as a solution for achieving the welfare of the Jogokariyan Mosque congregation. Mosque financial management is an activity and effort to assist the mosque's management in developing a plan that utilizes the mosque's resources effectively and efficiently, with the aim of providing benefits to the congregation. Mosque financial management is not limited to studying how to obtain funds and structure capital but also involves understanding how to use those funds efficiently and effectively.

Mosque funds are indirectly divided into two allocations: productive mosque funds and consumptive mosque funds. Productive mosque funds refer to the mosque's cash or assets that are managed by providing free vouchers to the congregation to support their economic welfare; this is done to encourage the congregation to attend prayers at the Jogokariyan Mosque. On the other hand, consumptive mosque funds are the mosque's cash or assets allocated for consumption purposes to meet the needs of mosque activities.

Financial management is a part of overall organizational management. This means that all administrators must have proper planning and be mindful of both positive and negative capabilities. Financial management within the Jogokariyan Mosque organization includes planning, actuating, and controlling. The management of Jogokariyan Mosque, as a non-profit organization, involves a group of people who share the same goals and work together to achieve them. Management will be successful if the organization carries out its duties and management functions according to the plan.

Based on the research, the Jogokariyan Mosque has implemented financial management as follows:

- Planning

Planning is an effort to create a plan, which means deciding what will be done, who will carry it out, and where it will take place. Planning determines the direction of an activity in order to achieve the desired outcome. To reach the intended goals, a plan must be made outlining how those goals will be accomplished (Azhari, 2021). Planning serves as the foundation for any activity because proper planning will facilitate the smooth execution of activities in line with the intended objectives.

Planning in the management of Jogokariyan Mosque refers to the steps taken by the mosque administrators to achieve their goals. The planning carried out by Jogokariyan Mosque includes collecting data on the congregation, for example by providing resident data forms. These forms include information such as name, address, occupation, education, product photos, monthly income, number of family members, family status, religion, and mosque activities previously attended. Jogokariyan Mosque undertakes this action to improve the welfare of Halal Food MSME actors. The following are some of the initial planning programs created by Jogokariyan Mosque to enhance the welfare of Halal Food MSMEs:

- Community Market
- Evening Market

- Kampung Ramadan Jogokariyan (KRJ)
- Business Study Sessions

Jogokariyan Mosque provides training and skills development to implement the well-prepared plans aimed at improving the welfare of the congregation by developing Halal Food MSMEs. These efforts are consistently directed and executed according to the planned objectives.

- Organizing

Organizing is an organizational activity aimed at achieving goals through various tasks and activities. It involves assigning tasks to each person according to their abilities, determining the level of authority delegated to each individual who will carry out the activities, and providing the necessary tools and resources (Dr. Paruhuman Tampubolon, 2018). A leader or head of the management board needs time to make decisions and assign tasks to each individual. This is because every individual has different targets, personalities, and attitudes. Therefore, the head of the management must carefully assign tasks that match each person's character so that the activities can proceed according to the intended goals.

In principle, the mosque administrators who have full authority over managing the Halal Food MSMEs are the mosque's *takmir* (management board). This responsibility is then delegated to the economic empowerment bureau. To achieve the planned goals, the economic empowerment bureau implements all the policies set by the *takmir* and carries out the tasks assigned to it. The organization of Jogokariyan Mosque, overseen by the economic empowerment bureau, is structured so that each division has its own specific responsibilities.

Several work programs aimed at improving the economic welfare of the congregation, which are managed by the economic empowerment bureau, consist of several divisions and their respective duties as follows:

- Head of the Economic Empowerment Bureau

The task of the head of the economic empowerment bureau at Jogokariyan Mosque is to assist the members, develop policy formulation and coordination, coordinate the implementation of Halal Food MSME practices among the congregation, monitor and evaluate the implementation of policies, and manage economic facilities, natural resources, congregation-owned enterprises, and investments.

- Public Relations
- Strategy
- Event
- Digital Marketing
- Training
- Upgrading

- Actuating

Actuating is the entire work process of providing motivation to subordinates so that they perform their tasks sincerely in order to achieve the organization's goals effectively and efficiently. Actuating is a direct management function that seeks to realize the organization's intentions. Therefore, its activities must follow proper

policies, exercise control, and encourage individuals to willingly carry out the tasks desired by the organization (Hamdi, 2020).

Actuating is the effort to mobilize group members so that they have the desire to achieve the intended goals. Therefore, in carrying out this function, the economic empowerment bureau organizes training or coaching for Halal Food MSME actors and seeks to assess their capabilities based on their effort and enthusiasm in developing awareness, motivation, expertise, and skills.

Several actuating steps established by Jogokariyan Mosque are as follows:

- Form an economic empowerment bureau organization.
- Establish MSMEs.
- Collect the names of MSME actors within Jogokariyan Mosque and generally in the Jogokariyan neighborhood.
- Hold business study sessions (*ngaji bisnis*) or coaching sessions.
- Create markets (community market and evening market)
- Develop a digital catalog
- Conduct evaluations to determine whether activities align with the plans.

○ Controlling

Controlling is the supervision of ongoing activities to ensure that they run properly. If any errors occur in the activities being carried out, they are quickly evaluated and corrected to align with what has been established. Controlling involves matching, checking, and monitoring all activities to ensure they proceed as planned and achieve the intended objectives. (Muyessaroh, 2021).

After establishing planning, organizing, and actuating efforts to improve the economic welfare of Halal Food MSME congregation members, the economic empowerment bureau then conducts supervision to identify areas that need improvement and aspects that should be further developed. This is done to assess how far the Halal Food MSME actors have carried out the expected tasks. However, based on the research findings, the supervision carried out by the economic empowerment bureau in managing all activities still shows that all members of the organization are not free from shortcomings, weaknesses, mistakes, and even oversights.

Various shortcomings and mistakes can result in the failure to achieve certain goals. The weaknesses in the supervision at Jogokariyan Mosque, according to some members of the organization, include having other duties that occupy their time, limited stall spaces, and insufficient communication. Despite these shortcomings, there are also strengths in the mosque's supervision, such as maintaining good relationships between administrators and between administrators and Halal Food MSME actors. Carrying out this approach helps facilitate the supervision process.

Supervision by the administrators is crucial for Halal Food MSME actors. This includes ensuring that stalls are properly allocated and that the products offered are suitable for purchase, as well as monitoring how sales areas are arranged. In practice, each Halal Food MSME actor at the community market already occupies their designated area according to the stalls assigned by the economic empowerment bureau. Therefore, the implementation of supervision within an organization is very

important to ensure that goals that might otherwise not be achieved can be successfully fulfilled.

SWOT Analysis for Improving the Welfare of Halal Food MSME Actors Around Jogokariyan Mosque, Yogyakarta

According to Sukmawati Meghfurina Hasyim (2017) business performance can be measured through internal and external factors within an organization, which are analyzed using a SWOT analysis. SWOT analysis is a systematic identification of various aspects to formulate an institutional strategy. This analysis is based on logic that aims to maximize strengths and opportunities while simultaneously minimizing weaknesses and threats. The analysis assumes that an effective strategic plan should optimize existing strengths and opportunities while minimizing weaknesses and threats.

If applied accurately in various ways, a successful strategy that has been designed will create a business environment in which information about opportunities, needs, and threats within the institution is shared (Astuti & Ratnawati, 2020). Similarly, the financial management of Jogokariyan Mosque in Yogyakarta uses SWOT analysis (strengths, opportunities, weaknesses, threats). The basis of the SWOT analysis from the internal and external aspects is as follows:

Table 1. SWOT Analysis

No.	Internal Factor	
	Strength	Weaknessess
1	Establishing a community market	The economic empowerment bureau administrators are too busy to directly supervise Halal Food MSMEs
2	Forming an organization (Economic Empowerment Bureau)	Small stall spaces
3	Providing training for Halal Food MSMEs	Limited equipment such as tables and chairs
4	Adequate mosque facilities such as offices, an Islamic Center hall, a library, mosque hotel, and <i>Baitul Mal</i>	Frequent changes in the economic empowerment bureau's organizational structure
5	Organizing events and various other activities	Inadequate data collection on Halal Food MSME actors in general
6	Easy road access to the mosque	Limited allocation of financial assistance
7	Increasing number of <i>muzaki</i> paying zakat at the <i>Baitul Mal</i>	Difficulty managing congregation members regarding the community market stalls
8	Providing free vouchers	Minimal financial management related to recording the cycle of voucher recipients
9	Providing facilities such as stalls, tables, chairs, and aprons	Lack of awareness among Halal Food MSME actors about paying zakat at the <i>Baitul Mal</i>
10	Using technology to promote Halal Food MSME products	Insufficient enforcement of policies
No	Eksternal Factor	
	opportunities	Threats

1	Availability of business capital for Halal Food MSME actors at Jogokariyan Mosque	Limited access to business permits for trading
2	Potential and skills possessed by Halal Food MSME actors at Jogokariyan Mosque	Inadequate skills of Halal Food MSME congregation members
3	Possibility of establishing new sources of income	Insufficient digital marketing by Halal Food MSME actors
4	Potential for business growth	Continued use of manual bookkeeping
5	Opportunity to tap into a large number of visitors	Low participation in training programs organized by Jogokariyan Mosque
6	Participation in training programs organized by the mosque management	Lack of product innovation among Halal Food MSME actors
7	Halal Food MSME actors are open to feedback and suggestions	Difficulty setting product prices in line with market rates
8	Possibility of opening new businesses	Limited capital owned by Halal Food MSME congregation members
9	Conducting digital marketing	Poor communication among Halal Food MSME actors
10	Good customer service attitude	Limited knowledge in business development

From the supporting factors, there are many opportunities to develop Halal Food MSMEs, both from internal and external factors present at Jogokariyan Mosque. The author analyzes that this provides a strategic opportunity to improve and enhance the welfare of Halal Food MSMEs. Internally, these factors offer very good prospects for the congregation's traders at Jogokariyan Mosque. However, aside from the supporting factors and opportunities in the internal and external aspects, there are also several inhibiting factors and challenges in advancing Halal Food MSMEs.

The inhibiting factors and challenges in the effort to develop Halal Food MSMEs present obstacles to their growth. Therefore, these internal and external hindrances and challenges become issues in planning or achieving the goals of improving the economic condition of Halal Food MSMEs, as well as the welfare of the Halal Food MSME actors who are part of the Jogokariyan Mosque congregation.

6. Conclusion

The efforts made by the management aim to guide activities toward achieving their goals. The management functions (POAC) are key to the success and smooth running of various activities at Jogokariyan Mosque. For example, in terms of planning, several programs have been created (Community Market, Evening Market, Business Study Sessions, Jogokariyan Ramadan Village) to help boost the purchasing power of the congregation's Halal Food MSMEs. Organizing is managed by the Economic Empowerment Bureau. Actuating involves providing training sessions held every two months. Controlling monitors whether activities are running according to plan or not. Through the implementation of the four management functions by the Jogokariyan Mosque administrators, there has been a considerable positive impact on improving the congregation's economic welfare, as well as enhancing their religious and socio-economic knowledge. However, shortcomings still exist in the aspect of Controlling, particularly in stall management and due to the busy schedule of the Economic Empowerment Bureau, which cannot always monitor the activities of the community market. Nevertheless, the strength of mutual respect among them remains a valuable asset. The

supporting and inhibiting factors in developing Halal Food MSMEs at Jogokariyan Mosque consist of both internal and external aspects. The supporting factors, both internally and externally, offer excellent opportunities for the traders within the mosque's congregation. However, alongside these supporting factors, there are also inhibiting factors that pose challenges to the growth of Halal Food MSMEs. These barriers, stemming from both internal and external factors, create obstacles in planning and achieving the goals of improving the economic condition of Halal Food MSMEs and the welfare of the Halal Food MSME actors within the Jogokariyan Mosque congregation.

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