

# Andragogy-Based Learning Management Of Reading The Qur'an In Enhancing The Quality Of Quranic Recitation Among The Elderly

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## ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the high number of adults, especially the elderly who are not yet able to read the Qur'an in Indonesia. One of the factors is the lack of Al-Qur'an learning models for adults which include methods and teaching materials for teaching the Al-Qur'an. The aim of this research is to examine and describe management design, learning implementation, final learning outcomes, and inhibiting and supporting factors for andragogy-based learning to read the Al-Qur'an in the Bogor Mengaji program. This research is qualitative research with descriptive analysis methods. The data collection techniques used were observation, interviews and documentation. This data analysis is based on three stages, namely: (1) Data Display, (2) Data Reduction, and (3) Drawing conclusions and Verification. The results of this research show that the Bogor Mengaji program has had many positive impacts on society. This impact was realized by the elderly people being able to read the Al-Qur'an well and correctly based on the results of the munasabah conducted by the Munasqisy Team. Another impact of the Bogor Mengaji program is the formation of positive attitudes of Learning Citizens in social life in the form of attitudes: growing public awareness of learning the Qur'an for those who have never studied and increasing enthusiasm for learning for Learning Citizens who have studied the Qur'an, the elimination of social disparities when studying, the great enthusiasm of the elderly community to learn the Qur'an is proven by the large number of people who take part in the Bogor Mengaji program and the large number of people who register for the Bogor program for the next generation.

**Keywords:** Learning Management, Reading the Qur'an, Andragogy, Elderly.

## Introduction

Various efforts to teach the Qur'an properly and correctly are carried out in various ways. The method/method of teaching the Qur'an was first carried out by the angel Gabriel to Rasulullah SAW by the angel Gabriel exemplifying the reading and then Rasulullah SAW following him. Every time Rasulullah learned the Qur'an from the angel Gabriel, Rasulullah immediately conveyed it to his friends, at that time many of the Prophet's friends still couldn't read, let alone write, but the friends could receive the reading of the Qur'an well. When the Angel Gabriel conveyed his first revelation to the Prophet with the command to read and repeat the reading three times, this became the Prophet's method of teaching or delivering Al-Qur'an readings to his friends (Muhammad dkk, 2018). The method of teaching the Qur'an has changed to adapt to the dynamics of current developments.

Looking at the historical aspect, the learning of the Qur'an in Indonesia grew and spread along with the spread of the Islamic religion, because where there were Muslims it was guaranteed to be immediately followed by the establishment of mosques or prayer rooms which, besides functioning as a place of worship, also became a place for religious development and education Islam (Yunus, 1979). Education that focuses on the ability to read and write the Qur'an has long been implemented in Indonesia. Namely, since the arrival of

Islam to the archipelago, the methods used in the first period are not yet known for certain (Gafur, 2013). In order to facilitate learning to read the Al-Qur'an in Indonesia, various types of learning have emerged using various Al-Qur'an reading methods (Sofian Efendi, 2021). The outline offered by each method of reading the Al-Qur'an is to invite Muslims in Indonesia to always love the Al-Qur'an and be able to read the Al-Qur'an properly and correctly according to the guidelines that have been set.

In reality, the obligation to read the Qur'an properly and correctly is very different from the facts that occur in the lives of Muslims, especially in Indonesia. This is proven by the large number of Muslims in Indonesia who cannot read the Qur'an properly and correctly, especially adults. Various research related to this reality will be described in the following section.

Research conducted by the Jakarta Institute of Al-Qur'an Sciences (IIQ) with the research theme "The Role of Women in Eradicating Al-Qur'an Illiteracy and Community Empowerment", testing was carried out on 3,111 Muslims spread across 25 provinces in Indonesia. This research was presented at the National Workshop on Alleviating Al-Qur'an Illiteracy at the Nusantara IV Building DPR-MPR RI on March 5 2023. This research concluded that 58.57% to 65% of Muslims in Indonesia are illiterate of the Al-Qur'an (Ayu, 2023) and 72.25% at sufficient and insufficient levels based on four parameters namely Makharijul Letter, Ciriul Letter, Ahkamul Letter, and Ahkamul Mad wal qasr (Institut Ilmu Al-Qur'an (IIQ), 2022).

Research conducted in 2017 by the Jakarta Al-Qur'an Higher Education Institute (PTIQ) concluded that almost 70% of Muslims in Indonesia were illiterate in the Al-Qur'an. This opinion was reinforced by Sholahudin Wahid who said that only 23% of the total Indonesian population could read the Qur'an (Muhyiddin, 2018). Data from Global Religious Future states that in 2010 the Muslim population of Indonesia reached 209.12 million people or around 87% of the total Indonesian population of 241.8 million people. In 2020, Indonesian Muslims are estimated to reach a population of 229.62 million people if it is calculated that 23% of Muslims can read the Qur'an, which is around 52.81 million people from the total Muslim population in Indonesia.

Various factors cause the high rate of illiteracy of the Qur'an among adults, these factors include external and internal factors (Halili, 2021). External factors include the lack of Al-Qur'an education institutions available for adults, the lack of learning models in the form of teaching methods and materials for adults. And internal factors include a lack of enthusiasm for learning, adults who are busy with various things such as work, socializing and taking care of the household and so on (Almaidah, 2020).

The educational facility for learning the Al-Qur'an for adults is also still very minimal, this is because the government and Islamic education-based organizations in Indonesia place more emphasis on teaching reading the Al-Qur'an for children and teenagers. The Ministry of Religion is focusing more on developing Al-Qur'an Education Parks, Madrasas and Islamic boarding schools targeting children and teenagers. The new government has provided regulations regarding the Ta'lim Council which is an alternative means of Al-Qur'an education for adults. These rules are contained in Minister of Religion Regulation no. 29 of 2019 (Ridwan Iwan, 2020), in the Regulation of the Minister of Religion (PMA), the Taklim Council has the task of increasing understanding, appreciation and practice of Islamic religious teachings.

The regulations related to the Ta'lim Council have previously received recognition from the regulations contained in the PP. No.55 of 2007, concerning Religion and Religious Education. Background to the issuance of the PP. No. 55 of 2007 is a mandate of Law No. 20 of 2003, concerning the National Education System. Viewed from a sociological perspective, this is due to the phenomenon of rapid growth of Islamic boarding schools and Islamic boarding schools, as well as the absence of control from the government in controlling education and religion through curriculum standardization, teacher qualifications, and even regulations if there are violations (Aminullah, 2016).

One of the factors in Indonesia is the high number of adult Muslims who are unable to read the Al-Qur'an, namely the lack of Al-Qur'an learning models for adults which include teaching methods and materials for teaching the Al-Qur'an. These various factors need further attention because adults are different from children in terms of learning needs and styles. At the productive age, adults have a high level of activity, so they need an effective and efficient learning model to make it easier for adults to learn to read the Al-Qur'an (Dulhadi, 2017). Education for adults (Andragogy), learning the Al-Qur'an for adults, is still rarely done compared to Education for children (Pedagogy), learning the Al-Qur'an for children.

Andragogy education or adult education is defined by Knowles as the art and science of helping adults to learn (The science and art of helping adults learn). Knowles clearly seems to respect the independence and capability of adults to learn, so that educators in andragogy education function to help and facilitate adults to learn.

Another factor in the problem of Al-Qur'an education for adults is the psychological constraints of adult learning which are different from those of children. Adults have different self-concepts, experiences, readiness to learn, and orientations towards learning from children and adolescent (Rusdiana, 2020). This factor should be understood and addressed well by teachers so that Al-Qur'an education can reap success according to the mutually hoped for goals.

Awareness of committing to learning is also a factor in the process of learning the Al-Qur'an, learning the Al-Qur'an in adulthood does not have any kind of obligation to take part in learning, this is more voluntary and conscious according to each individual's learning orientation. This is different from learning the Qur'an at a young age, which can be an obligation that must be carried out in the curriculum implemented in formal and

non-formal educational institutions. Learning the Al-Qur'an is an important aspect in fulfilling Islamic Religious Education (PAI) competencies (Aliwar, 2016). Being able to read as well as being accustomed to reading and understanding the meaning of the Al-Qur'an is part of the basic competency in Islamic Religious Education in formal institutions.

Reading the Qur'an for adults, especially the elderly, has many positive impacts, including the activity of reading the Qur'an being able to improve short-term memory abilities in the elderly, elderly people who always read the Qur'an will be able to maintain function. cognitive function from diseases such as dementia and depression (Irawati & Madani, 2019). Reading and listening to the Qur'an can be a therapy for reducing depression levels in the elderly (Aminah, 2018). And reading the Qur'an for the elderly can be a therapy for lowering blood sugar in people with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (Aminah, 2018). Reading the Qur'an can reduce stress levels, improve cognitive abilities as well as therapy to maintain physical health for the elderly.

Various factors causing the low ability to read the Al-Qur'an among adults in Indonesia are generally caused by external and internal factors which are factors in the low ability to read the Al-Qur'an among adults in Indonesia, especially people in the city of Bogor. In research conducted by LPTQ Bogor city, it was found that only 5% of the people of Bogor city could read the Al-Qur'an properly and correctly, out of the total population of Bogor city in 2014, which was 1,030,720 people.

In order to increase the number of people who can read the Qur'an properly and correctly, one of the efforts made by the Bogor city government is to launch the community movement program "Bogor Mengaji" (Sarmili, 2022). The background to the emergence of this program is in order to help people who cannot read the Al-Qur'an well and correctly to be able to read with superior Tartil quality, as well as providing facilities for learning the Al-Qur'an in various sub-districts throughout the city of Bogor. totaling 68 sub-districts with priority for Pre-Elderly (over 45 years old) and Elderly (aged 65 years) in Bogor City.

This program is the result of collaboration between various policy stakeholders in Bogor City including: Implementing Coordinator namely the People's Welfare section of the Regional Secretariat of Bogor City, Coordinator of the Quality Monitoring Agency in this case under the coordination of MUI and LPTQ Bogor City, Monitoring Coordinator carried out by TP PKK Bogor City, Partners supporting activities including business community organizations, community communities including Wanoja Binangkit Bogor, and KCBI (Sarmili, 2022).

The "Bogor Mengaji" program initiated by various parties was held simultaneously throughout the city of Bogor, covering 6 sub-districts and 68 sub-districts spread throughout the city of Bogor. The first batch which was conducted from June 2021 to April 2022 trained 2076 learning participants who took part in this program (Astyawan, 2021). The second batch will be conducted from July 2022 to March 2023 (Awaludin, 2022). In one sub-district there are two groups consisting of one group of men and one group of women. In each group there is a maximum of 15 students. The target of this program is adult residents in the city of Bogor who are pre-elderly and elderly.

The learning classes for the "Bogor Mengaji" program are held in 68 sub-districts spread across six sub-districts in the city of Bogor yakni Diskominfo Bogor City, pada tahun 2021, the places used are halls, sub-district offices, mosques and prayer rooms spread throughout the city of Bogor. Learning times are twice a week, days and hours according to the agreement between the tutor and the learning community participants. The Al-Qur'an learning method used for the Bogor Mengaji program is the Tilawati method, a method prepared and developed by the Nurul Falah Al-Qur'an Islamic boarding school in Surabaya. The Tilawati method develops a paradigm for learning the Al-Qur'an easily and pleasantly (Ningsih, 2020). The Tilawati method teaches the Al-Qur'an practically and easily by using Lagham Rast in its learning. The Tilawati method was chosen because it is considered easy and suitable to be taught to all levels of society, one of which is adults using the teaching material of the Adult Tilawati book.

Based on the phenomenon that occurs related to the problem of the low quality of Al-Qur'an reading among people in Indonesia, especially among adults, which is caused by various external and internal factors. Bogor city's population is only around 5%, the Bogor City Government and various elements of society in Bogor City initiated the "Bogor Mengaji" program. An Al-Qur'an learning program designed for elderly people in Bogor City with learning models and teaching materials adapted to the psychology and physiology of elderly people. Researchers feel it is necessary to examine andragogy-based Al-Qur'an learning management using the Management science and Psychology of Adult Education approaches, with the aim of photographing the level of success of the management of learning to read the Al-Qur'an in the Bogor Mengaji program. A program to learn to read the Qur'an for adults, especially the elderly, initiated by the city government and collaborating with various related parties. Therefore, This research is entitled "Andragogy-Based Management of Learning to Read the Al-Qur'an in Improving the Quality of Al-Qur'an Reading for Elderly People in the Bogor Quran Recitation Program in Bogor City."

## Implementation Method

This research seeks to analyze and describe Andragogy-Based Al-Qur'an Reading Learning Management in Improving the Quality of Al-Qur'an Reading for Elderly People in the Bogor Quran Recitation Program in Bogor City. The type of research used in this research is a descriptive analysis method. According to (Hoerudin, 2023) descriptive analysis is empirical research that investigates a specific symptom or phenomenon in a real life setting. The results of this research were collected using primary data and secondary data.

The approach used in this research is a qualitative approach. According to Bogdan and Taylor in (Arifudin, 2023), a qualitative approach is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. According to (Rahayu, 2020) the method is to transcribe the data, then coding the notes in the field and interpreting the data to obtain conclusions.

Determining appropriate data collection techniques greatly determines the scientific truth of a research. The data collection techniques used in this research are observation, interviews and documentation.

Observation is part of the research process directly regarding the phenomena to be researched (Hanafiah, 2021). With this method, researchers can see and feel directly the atmosphere and condition of the research subject (Haris, 2023). The things observed in this research are Andragogy-Based Management of Al-Qur'an Reading Learning in Improving the Quality of Al-Qur'an Reading for Elderly People in the Bogor Quran Recitation Program in Bogor City.

The interview technique in this research is a structured interview, namely interviews conducted using various standard guidelines that have been established, questions are arranged according to information needs and each question is needed to reveal any empirical data (Fitria, 2020).

Documentation is a data collection technique through existing documents or written notes (Sugiyono, 2018). Documentation comes from the word document, which means written items. In implementing the documentation method, researchers investigate written objects, such as books, magazines, meeting minutes and diaries. According to Moleong in (Sanulita, 2024) the documentation method is a way of collecting information or data through examining archives and documents. Documentation strategies are also data collection techniques proposed to research subjects. The data collection method using the documentation method was carried out to obtain data about the condition of the institution (research object), namely Andragogy-Based Al-Qur'an Reading Learning Management in Improving the Quality of Al-Qur'an Reading for the Elderly Community in the Bogor Quran Recitation Program in Bogor City.

Muhadjir in (Mardizal, 2023) states that data analysis is the activity of carrying out, searching for and compiling records of findings systematically through observations and interviews so that researchers focus on the research they are studying. After that, make the found material for other people, edit, classify and present it.

## **Results And Discussion**

### **Management planning for learning to read the Qur'an based on andragogy in the Bogor Qur'an Study program in Bogor City**

Reading the Qur'an for adults, especially the elderly, has many positive impacts, including the activity of reading the Qur'an being able to improve short-term memory abilities in the elderly, elderly people who always read the Qur'an will be able to maintain function. cognitive disorders from diseases such as dementia and depression. Reading and listening to the Qur'an can be a therapy for reducing depression levels in the elderly. And reading the Al-Qur'an for the elderly can be a therapy for lowering blood sugar in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus sufferers. Reading the Al-Qur'an can reduce stress levels, improve cognitive abilities as well as therapy to maintain physical health for the elderly.

#### **a. Learning program planning**

In order to increase the number of people who can read the Qur'an properly and correctly, one of the efforts made by the Bogor city government is to launch the community movement program "Bogor Mengaji". The background to the emergence of this program is in order to help people who cannot read the Al-Qur'an well and correctly to be able to read with superior Tartil quality, as well as providing facilities for learning the Al-Qur'an in various sub-districts throughout the city of Bogor. totaling 68 sub-districts with priority for Pre-Elderly (over 45 years old) and Elderly (aged 65 years) in Bogor City.

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The "Bogor Mengaji" program initiated by various parties was held simultaneously throughout the city of Bogor, covering 6 sub-districts and 68 sub-districts spread throughout the city of Bogor. The first batch, which was conducted from June 2021 to April 2022, trained 2076 learning participants who took part in this program. The second batch will be held from July 2022 to March 2023. In one sub-district there are two



groups consisting of one group of men and one group of women. In each group there is a maximum of 15 students. The target of this program is adult residents in the city of Bogor who are pre-elderly and elderly. The learning classes for the "Bogor Mengaji" program are held in 68 sub-districts spread across six sub-districts in the city of Bogor, the places used are halls, sub-district offices, mosques and prayer rooms spread throughout the city of Bogor. Learning times are twice a week, days and hours according to the agreement between the tutor and the learning community participants.

Elderly people who take part in the Bogor Mengaji program are called learning citizens. Every student who takes part in this program is an elderly person who is selected and registered by the local village head. Students are required to participate in learning completely and comprehensively. Al-Qur'an learning in the Bogor Mengaji program is held twice a week, the learning time is adjusted to the agreement of the Village Head, Tutor and learning residents in the sub-district area.

At the end of each Al-Qur'an learning program, students are required to take part in the Munaqosyah Akbar or final evaluation in each class. Munaqosyah aims to find out the extent of the development of the quality of the students' reading of the Qur'an and measure the success of the teaching and learning process carried out by the tutors and students. Munaqosyah Akbar was carried out by the West Java Tilawati Center Team 1, an independent team appointed by the Bogor City government to oversee the learning of the Bogor Mengaji program. Students who graduate from Munaqosyah Akbar will become graduation participants.

### **b. Program financing planning**

The "Bogor Mengaji" program, which was initiated by various parties, is a community self-help activity that does not use APBD funds. The funds used to finance this program come from the self-help of the general public, organizations, communities and companies, one of which is BAZDA Bogor City, which was collected through the "Infaq Movement for Reciting Teachers".

The "Bogor Mengaji" program is also funded by the professional zakat of Civil Servants within the Bogor City Government, starting from the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and their staff, Heads of Departments, Subdistrict Heads, Village Heads and all civil servants within the City of Bogor. The zakat funds are 2.5% of the total basic salary of Bogor City civil servants and are deducted directly through the Bogor City Regional Zakat Amil Agency and are intended to finance the Bogor Mengaji program.

To support the performance of Tutors so that they are professional in teaching, every Tutor who teaches in all sub-districts in Bogor City gets incentives in the form of Social and Health insurance from BPJS and incentive funds of IDR 800,000 every month, this nominal is calculated from each class taught by tutors. The monthly incentive for tutors is budgeted at IDR. 108,800,000 for 136 Bogor Qur'an Tutors throughout Bogor City. The budget prepared is not only for tutors but also for preparing learning media for the Bogor Mengaji program in the form of Adult Tilawati books which are distributed to all participants of the Bogor Mengaji program.

### **c. Selection of prospective Tutors and Learners**

Each class is accompanied by a tutor who assists students in learning the "Bogor Mengaji" program. The tutors appointed are Al-Qur'an teachers who have passed the Tilawati method Al-Qur'an teaching certification and have also passed various kinds of selections held by the "Bogor Mengaji" Team. ". The stages for becoming a tutor are as follows: Selection of Tutor Candidates for each sub-district, Eligibility Test for Tutor Candidates and Tutor Standardization Training.

The long selection of prospective tutors starts from the selection of prospective tutors in each sub-district, the suitability test of prospective tutors and standardization training for tutors. It is hoped that the selected tutors will be tutors who meet the standards as Al-Qur'an teachers both in terms of Al-Qur'an reading and ability. in teaching by understanding and applying andragogy educational theory, so that they can teach the Qur'an with quality and professionalism.

Tutor selection begins with the Mayor's instructions to the Head of the People's Welfare Section and is passed on to the six sub-district heads within the scope of Bogor City. These sub-district heads cover six sub-districts, namely: West Bogor, East Bogor, Central Bogor, North Bogor, South Bogor and Tanah Sareal. Next, the sub-district head instructed the village heads within his area. Each Village Head has the obligation to recruit tutors consisting of sub-district level MUI administrators, mosque imams, Majlis Ta'lim leaders, Qur'an teachers and Ustadz/Ustadzah who are in their sub-district area to take part in the Bogor Qur'an Tutor selection.

The names of prospective tutors recommended by the village head will be collected to the sub-district, from the sub-district they will be collected to the Head of the Community Welfare Section. Next, the registered Tutor candidates take the Tutor candidate eligibility test which is held at the Bogor City Grand Mosque. This eligibility test tests the quality of Al-Qur'an reading of prospective tutors. Those who have met the qualifications will be taken to the next stage, namely Training of Tutors which will be held for two days.

The Training of Tutors equips prospective tutors who will be deployed as teachers in the Bogor Qur'an Qur'an program in every sub-district spread across Bogor City. The material presented is about the Tilawati Method, a method used in the Bogor Mengaji program. Training of Tutors is a workshop, apart from getting material on the Tilawati method and how to teach it in this Training of Tutors, prospective Tutors will take part in Munaqosyah or a test of appropriateness for reading the Al-Qur'an as well as Microteaching. Prospective Tutors who pass Munaqosyah and Microteaching will be declared to have passed as Tutors and will be

assigned to teach in their respective sub-districts. If no Tutor candidates from a representative sub-district pass the selection then tutors will be sent from other nearby sub-districts.

#### d. Carrying out education and training for Tutors

The importance of motivation in learning is because motivation is a driving force for carrying out an activity. Motivation is seen as a mental impulse that drives and directs human behavior, including learning and teaching behavior. In learning behavior regarding learning motivation, strengthening learning motivations comes from the self, family, environment and surrounding community. People who have high motivation to learn will be much different from people who have no motivation.

The Bogor Qur'an learning program involves tutors and learning residents. Bogor Qur'an tutors are Qur'an teachers, leaders of the Ta'lim council, MUI administrators at sub-district level who have ID cards in Bogor City and reside in the sub-district area according to the placement of their teaching place. Tutors go through various selection stages to become tutors in the Bogor Mengaji program. The tutors have the motivation to become Bogor Qur'an tutors.

The motivation to become a Bogor Qur'an Recitation Tutor is to participate in eradicating Al-Qur'an illiteracy and improving the quality of Al-Qur'an reading for elderly people in the city of Bogor, applying the knowledge they have, seeking experience to teach elderly people, and being active in teaching elderly people so that the elderly in their area remain active, do not become senile quickly and are enthusiastic about living life.

Teaching tutors don't just teach without motivation. The motivation of Bogor Qur'an tutors varies from applying the knowledge they have, seeking new experiences by teaching elderly people who have only taught children and teenagers, actively interacting with elderly people through a learning process which aims to ensure that elderly people remain active and have activities that are positive and have the value of worship. With these activities, elderly people are expected to maintain their physical and mental health, and the motivation to become a Tutor is to contribute to eradicating Qur'an illiteracy and improving the quality of Al-Qur'an reading for elderly people in the city. Bogor.

Learning Citizens are people who are selected to take part in the learning program to read the Al-Qur'an in the Bogor Mengaji program. Before becoming Learning Citizens, prospective Learning Citizens must have an ID card in Bogor City and reside in the sub-district area according to their study class. Prospective Learning Residents also have to go through administrative selection stages to become Learning Residents in the Bogor Mengaji program. These Learning Citizens have the motivation to become part of the Learning Citizens Bogor Mengaji program.

The motivation of students to take part in the Bogor Qur'an learning program is to follow the program purely from their own desires and without any coercion from other parties, to learn to read the Qur'an well and correctly, to fill their time in old age with useful activities, to be able to read the Qur'an. -The Qur'an can be taught properly and correctly to children and grandchildren and other families, build relationships with other students, and maintain mental health by continuing to learn and socialize with friends of the same age.

For the elderly community, learning is not only a means of seeking knowledge, but learning for the elderly community is also a suggestion for interacting with people of the same age, a means of filling time in old age by studying, one of which is learning to read the Al-Qur This is an effort to maintain their mental health because the learning process involves various elements including physical, psychological and motoric.

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### **Implementation of andragogy-based management of learning to read the Qur'an in the Bogor Mengaji program in Bogor City**

The classical approach in Tilawati learning is an approach carried out jointly by Tutors and Learners by reading a predetermined maqro' together. The classical approach has the following benefits: helps facilitate reading, makes it easier to master the Rost song, and maintains the flow of the book when the target for the deepening session has reached the final page. Reading and Listening is a learning approach that applies the process of reading and listening, one Learning Resident reads per page and the Learning Residents listen to the reading in turns and will continue until one page has been read by all the Learning Residents.

The study duration in the Bogor Mengaji learning program is set at 90 minutes. Learning begins with reading prayers together and affirmations from the Tutor to the Learning Community, the next stage is classical reading of the Tilawati book by reading four pages continuously and repeatedly at one level, the next stage is individual deepening and evaluation with predetermined reading targets, the final stage of This lesson is a closing prayer.

Media has a very important role in the learning process, media can help clarify the material presented and simplify the process of providing information in a lesson. This is in line with research (Fitria, 2023) which states that the role of learning media can optimize student learning outcomes.

The learning media in the Bogor Mengaji program include the Adult Tilawati Book as a must-have learning media, the Tilawati Android Application, the Tilawati Method Basic Tajwid Knowledge Book, and the Tilawati

Memorization Material Book which are learning media that are also used by Tutors to help teach but are not mandatory for Residents. Study(Wahyu Ningsih et al., n.d.).

The process of learning to read the Al-Qur'an in the Bogor Mengaji program which is aimed at elderly people has its own characteristics, this is because the learning program to read the Al-Qur'an is specifically aimed at elderly people who have various differences from children and children. teenagers cover various things, including: delivery of material, learning media as well as obstacles and solutions to find the right way when there are obstacles in learning. The learning process in the Bogor Mengaji learning program is carried out by the tutor starting by conveying the learning objectives to the learning residents with the aim that the learning residents know the learning targets achieved together from the learning process carried out.

Obstacles caused by external and internal factors are often found in learning the Bogor Qur'an. External obstacles include the environment, household duties and breadwinners for men, as well as limited time for studying. Internal factors include poor health, often forgetting and taking a long time to understand new material, different self-motivations and so on.

Tutors are one of the main keys that are expected to be able to solve the problem of learning obstacles in the Bogor Mengaji program. In order to solve the problem of learning obstacles, the Tutor must prepare various kinds of policies and methods to be a solution in learning the Bogor Mengaji program. The obstacles that occur in the Bogor Mengaji learning program make Tutors always innovate to be able to provide solutions to the learning obstacles that occur above.

### **Results of evaluation of andragogy-based learning management for reading the Qur'an in the Bogor Mengaji program in Bogor City**

The evaluation of andragogy-based learning management for reading the Qur'an in the Bogor Mengaji program in Bogor City includes the following:

- a. The final evaluation or munaqosyah is carried out at the end of each learning period, munaqosyah is carried out by Munaqisy who is determined by the West Java 1 Tilawati Center Management Team and is carried out simultaneously at the same time and place.
- b. The Bogor Mengaji program has had many positive impacts on society. This impact was realized by the elderly people being able to read the Al-Qur'an well and correctly based on the results of the munasoayah conducted by the Munaqisy Team.
- c. Another impact of the Bogor Mengaji program is the formation of a positive attitude of Learners in community life in the form of attitudes: growing community awareness to study the Qur'an for those who have never studied and increasing the enthusiasm for learning for Learners who have studied the Qur'an, the elimination of social gaps when learning, the great enthusiasm of the elderly community to learn the Qur'an is evidenced by the large number of people who follow the Bogor Mengaji program and the large number of people who register for the Bogor program for the next generation.

### **Conclusion**

Based on the research results, it shows that the Bogor Mengaji program provides many positive impacts for the community. The impact is realized with the elderly people who are able to read the Qur'an well and correctly based on the results of the discussion conducted by Team Munaqisy. Another impact of the Bogor Mengaji program is the formation of a positive attitude of Learners in community life in the form of attitudes: growing community awareness to study the Qur'an for those who have never studied and increasing the enthusiasm for learning for Learners who have studied the Qur'an, the elimination of social gaps when learning, the great enthusiasm of the elderly community to learn the Qur'an is evidenced by the large number of people who follow the Bogor Mengaji program and the large number of people who register for the Bogor program for the next generation.

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