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2 Digital Library as Strategies to Improve Digital Islamic Literacy for Education

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ABSTRACT

National Literacy Movement (GLN) become the main focus of the Government. Digital library is a strategic alternative to improve community literacy skills and become the Government's primary focus. Digital library is a strategic alternative to improve community literacy skills. This research aims to examine the strategy to improve digital Islamic literacy for the benefit of education through a digital library, one of which is to build digital literacy in a mosque. Literacy movement in mosques is a synergistic step as an effort to increase knowledge and insight also deradicalization. Through this research activity, UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta implements as a digital library for worshipers at Al Fauziyah Mosque, Sukoharjo because it has the advantage of saving space, has multiple access, is not limited by space and time, and costs less. It has multiple access, is not limited by space and time, and costs less. The congregation's response to the ease of learning digital library has the total of 88,42%, the ease of understanding screen display is 87,37%, the ease of finding books 85,26%, the ease to access book is 87,37% and the usefulness of the digital library for the congregation is 95,79%. The accessibility variable with digital library usefulness variable has a very strong correlation.

Keywords: Digital Library, Education, Mosque, Literacy

INTRODUCTION

National Literacy Movement (GLN) is one of the focuses of the Government Program. In 2020, Ministry of Education and Culture continue to promote this movement (Setyowati & Lubis, 2020). General purpose of this movement is to foster a culture of literacy in educational ecosystem that begin from family, school and community levels as an effort to improve the quality of human life (Putri *et al.*, 2020). Mosque as the closest place in society to socialize as the main interest of worship, is a strategic place for learning space, studying also solving social and economic problems (Usman *et al.*, 2022) and a place to contribute knowledge, work and alms for the benefit of people (Nasrullah *et al.*, 2019)

In this millennial era, various parties are trying to regenerate the movement of Muslims in various ways, one of which is to open people's minds by adding to the knowledge contained in books; it is often called as Mosque Literacy Movement (Nasrullah *et al.*, 2019). Mosque literacy can be interpreted as a movement of 'knowledge literacy' in mosques (Kesuma *et al.*, 2022), which restores the function of a mosque as the basis of civilization, fosters people in various fields, broadens horizons in the field of religion and others, apart from being the central place to carry out the worship (Nugraha & Sunartiningsih, 2021).

Building a library in the mosque environment with physical books, or what is called as a conventional library with hundreds or even thousands books will certainly help the Mosque Literacy Movement (Mubarok, 2021), however a library that uses this conventional concept certainly requires a large space. It is because the collection of printed books will increase, as well as the high level of difficulty. After all, it requires separate officers willing to input data, rearrange books and diligently take inventory of existing physical books and do it manually (Nurdianti *et al.*, 2015).

Digital Libraries reflect library collections and services in a physical world of an analogous version of conventional libraries in the diversity and complexity of their collections. It can be in form of electronic media that can be stored in a way that is usually seen (Wicaksono & S, 2019). Online-accessible library is very suitable for most of mosques in Indonesia, one of which is Al Fauziah mosque in Ngruki Sukoharjo (Kadarsih *et al.*, 2017).

In early mapping of a preliminary survey at Al Fauziah Mosque, Grogol Sukoharjo found several problems this mosque faced in procuring a library because of limited space. Since the beginning of its construction, the mosque has consisted of two floors; however, it was not designed with lots of space for many functions. The need for knowledge of pilgrims in this era is urgent. It is expected that this research will be able to provide solutions to increase knowledge and insight into Islamic religious education.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research activity was carried out with *takmir* and worshipers at Al-Fauziah Ngruki Mosque, Sukoharjo, from July 20, 2022, to October 20, 2022. Researchers have created an instrument grid. The statement of the Likert attitude scale has had up to 15 points modified with the attitude scale of SS (strongly agree), S (agree), TS (disagree), and STS (strongly disagree). Three experienced lecturers have validated the content, and the instruments now have 13 items. it includes research and development (R&D). According to Borg & Gall, R&D includes the following modified stages: a preliminary investigation, the creation of democratic instrument models, the design of democratic instruments, and their application. From February to March 2022, this study will be conducted. The data was analysed by SPSS 16.0 program. Validity and reliability tests are used to validate and verify instruments. Utilizing rough numbers and the product-moment correlation formula, conduct a validity analysis. Utilizing the Cronbach alpha formula, a reliability test.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In order to measure congregation's response to the Digital Library Application at Al-Fauziyah Mosque, this research uses questionnaire method. A closed Likert scale questionnaire (range 1-5) was used for data collection with a total of 34 respondents. The platform that used to distribute questionnaires with Google form, it has purpose to find out the congregation's response to the Digital Library application at Al Fauziyah Mosque. The data can be form of scores or numbers are identified using the Bringula interval (Bringula, 2015) on scale of five point. The analysis and finding explanation can be seen in the interpretation below:

Table 1. Interpretation Guidelines

No	Rentang Skor	Persentase	Klasifikasi	
1	1,00 – 1,80	20% - 36%	Sangat Rendah	Sangat Tidak Setuju
2	1,81 – 2,60	37% - 52%	Rendah	Kurang Setuju
3	2,61 – 3,40	53% - 68%	Cukup	Cukup Setuju
4	3,41 – 4,20	69% - 84%	Baik	Setuju
5	4,21 – 5,00	83% - 100%	Sangat Baik	Sangat Setuju

The explanation below are the results of Accessibility Variable Normality test with Digital Library Usefulness Variables at Al-Fauziyah Ngruki Mosque

Table 2. Statistical Test Results for Normality Test
Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Accessibility	32	100,0%	0	0,0%	32	100,0%
Benefit	32	100,0%	0	0,0%	32	100,0%

	Descriptives		Statistic	Std. Error
Accessibility	Mean		76,3750	2,00591
	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound for Mean		72,2839	
		Upper Bound	80,4661	
	5% Trimmed Mean		76,1528	
	Median		75,5000	
	Variance		128,758	
	Std. Deviation		11,34716	
	Minimum		60,00	
	Maximum		96,00	
	Range		36,00	
	Interquartile Range		17,75	
	Skewness		,424	,414
	Kurtosis		-,902	,809
	Benefit	Mean		79,4375
95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound for Mean			75,8067	
		Upper Bound	83,0683	
5% Trimmed Mean			79,4792	
Median			84,5000	
Variance			101,415	
Std. Deviation			10,07052	
Minimum			62,00	
Maximum			95,00	
Range			33,00	
Interquartile Range			13,75	
Skewness			-,244	,414
Kurtosis			-1,235	,809

	Normality Test			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Accessibility	,154	32	,050	,898	32	,006
Benefit	,21032		,001	,913	32	,013

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

In the table above, normality test was done by the Shapiro-Wilk because the number of samples is 30-50. Sig. Value > 0.05 Therefore, it can be concluded that the data has normal distribution

Table 3. Linearity Test Statistical Test Results

		ANOVA Table				
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Benefit*	Between Groups	(Combined) 2031,042	15	135,403	1,947	,099
Accessibility	Linearity	1172,946	1	1172,946	16,864	,001
	Deviation from Linearity	858,096	14	61,293	,881	,590
	Within Groups	1112,833	16	69,552		
	Total	3143,875	31			

In linearity table above, the results show that calculated F value < F table (2.3733), and the sig. more than > 0.05. Therefore, can be concluded that the data meets the linearity requirements.

It uses the Pearson Product Moment Correlation (r):

- Determine the test hypothesis
- Hypothesis Test:
 $H_0: r = 0$ (there is no significant correlation or relationship between population density and the number of DHF sufferers)
 $H_1: r \neq 0$ (there is a significant correlation or relationship between population density and the number of DHF sufferers)

Determining the significant level (α) In testing this correlation, it uses the level of significance (α) = 5 %

- The statistical test used is Pearson Correlation (r), then calculates the value of (r)

Correlation Analysis of Accessibility Variables with Digital Library

Assumption Test

Assumption testing is carried out to analyze the normality of data distribution. Testing assumptions was done using Shapiro-Wilk analysis by looking at the significance value > α within the hypothesis as following below:

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Shapiro-Wilk Analysis was done by observing the significant value $> \alpha$ with hypothesis test. Normality test using Shapiro-Wik due to the number of samples 30-50. Sig. Value $> 0,05$ thus, it can be concluded that the data has a normal distribution. If a value is not equal to 0, then it can be said that there is a relation. Pay attention to the Pearson Correlation lines. Significant can be seen through Sig. (2-tailed). If the Sig. value (2-tailed) $< 0,05$, then the relationship contained in r considered as significant. A number of statistical authors make intervals categorization of the strength on correlation. Jonathan Sarwono, for example, create a relationship strength interval as following below:

To provide an interpretation of correlation coefficient, the authors use the following guidelines below:

Table 4. Interpretation of Statistical Test Results

No	R Value	Interpretation
1	0,00-1,199	Very Low
2	0,20-0,399	Low
3	0,40-0,599	Medium
4	0,60-0,799	Strong
5	0,80-1,000	Very Strong

Source: Sugiyono (2010)

Table 5. Statistical Test Results Pearson Correlation Test (Product Moment)

Correlations			
		Accessibility	Benefit
Accessibility	Pearson Correlation	1	,811**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000
	N	32	32
Benefit	Pearson Correlation	,811**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	
	N	32	32

Correlation is significant at 0.01 level (2-tailed).

There is a positive relationship because the Pearson Correlation has a strong relationship because the value of r count is more than r table ($r_{table} = 0,349$). The r count obtained is 0.811, Therefore, it can be interpreted that the accessibility variable with digital library usefulness variable at Al-Fauziyah Ngruki Mosque has a very strong correlation.

The Following below are some aspects that are measured to find out congregation's response of Digital Library Application at Al-Fauziyah Mosque:

Table 6. Congregational Response to the Digital Library Application at Al-Fauziyah Mosque

No	Measured Aspect	Average	Median	Modus	%	Interpretation
1	Ease of studying the Digital Library at Al Fauziyah Mosque	4,42	4	5	88,42	Easy to Learn
2	Ease of understanding Digital Library screen display	4,36	4	4	87,37	Easy to Understand
3	Ease of finding books in the Digital Library	4,26	4	4	85,26	Easy to find the book
4	Ease to access the book in Digital Library	4,37	4	4	87,37	Easy to access
5	Usefulness of Digital Library for congregation of Al Fauziyah Mosque	4,79	4	5	95,79	Useful

CONCLUSION

Through research activities it can be concluded digital library-based national literacy movement at Al Fauziah Ngruki Mosque can get the variable of accessibility and variable benefit. Therefore, digital library at Al-Fauziyah Ngruki Mosque has a strong correlation. There are suggestions that service team can convey are the need for follow-up on community service activity, such as updating the latest collection of books and motivating *takmir* and worshipers of Al Fauziah Ngruki Mosque to be more intensive in utilizing books in the digital library of the Al Fauziah Mosque.

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