The adoption of technology in Islamic information literacy among young moslem

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Abstract: The young generation is a digital native, which information easier to get with an Information system. So, it is important to measure information literacy among young Muslims about Islamic information. This study investigates the factors that influence the use of technology in searching for literature relating to Islam among the younger generation. The approach taken in this research is quantitative. Data is collected with the help of research instruments in the form of online questionnaires. The population in this study is the younger generation, who tend to be digital natives. The sample size in this study was 100. The testing tool in this study used SPSS, and a regression method was conducted to determine the effect of this research variable. The result shows that perceived usefulness has a significant impact on behavioral intention in Islamic information literacy. Besides, perceived ease of use also positively and significantly affects Islamic information literacy's behavioral intention. The study suggests there need to be some actions so that the younger generation can be smarter in using technology in Islamic information literacy. This study was more focused on examining acceptance for the young Moslem generation in developing countries. This study has an important role in developing TAM's scientific repertoire theory from information technology in Islamic information literacy.

Keyword: adoption technology, behavioral intention, literacy, perceived usefulness, perceived ease.

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pemanfaatan teknologi dalam pencarian literatur yang berkaitan dengan Islam di kalangan generasi muda. Pendekatan yang dilakukan dalam penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan bantuan instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner online. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah generasi muda yang cenderung digital natives. Besar sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah 100. Alat pengujian dalam penelitian ini menggunakan SPSS, dan metode regresi dilakukan untuk mengetahui pengaruh variabel penelitian ini. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa persepsi kegunaan berpengaruh signifikan terhadap niat berperilaku dalam literasi informasi Islam. Disamping itu persepsi kemudahan penggunaan juga berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap intensi perilaku literasi informasi Islam. Studi tersebut menyarankan perlu adanya beberapa tindakan agar generasi muda dapat lebih pintar dalam menggunakan teknologi dalam literasi informasi Islam. Penelitian ini fokus pada pengujian penerimaan teknologi pada generasi muslim muda di negara berkembang. Penelitian ini berusaha mengembangkan TAM secara saintifik dari sudut pandang teknologi informasi dalam literasi informasi keislaman.

Kata Kunci: adopsi teknologi, literasi, kegunaan yang dirasakan, kemudahan penggunaan, niat perilaku,

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Introduction

The young generation has always been in the spotlight in various fields. The number of unique characteristics compared to previous generations makes the study of this generation always interesting. The younger generation's study must be kept up to date because the younger generation's characteristics are different from those of, the younger generation today. The young Muslim generation's behavior is also an interesting study material, especially in Islamic information literacy behavior.

In the sociological order, the younger generation is now referred to as generation Z. Generation Z is the term for generations born between 1995 and 2009. This generation has several characteristics, including honesty, humor, and mastery of information technology (Hawkin & Mothersbough, 2014) referred to as digital native so that social media greatly influences their perceptions because of the information which they get (Ek Styvén & Foster, 2018), a generation that is close to information technology, the internet, and also social networking (Haddouche & Salomone, 2018).

With such characteristics of the young generation, a challenge arises because the young Muslim certainly has the same behavior. The challenges that arise are related to the young Muslim's ability to understand the information and knowledge. The validity of information and knowledge is important because digital natives will take information and knowledge with technology into their hands.

In today's digital era, information is obtained from opportunities and challenges resulting from communication and information technology. People can easily access knowledge and determine the best options in the social, economic, legal, cultural, and political fields (Akmal, 2019).

Sources on the Internet provide data at high speed compared to traditional literature searches. But searching on the internet also has weaknesses in terms of poor knowledge gained (Rowlands et al., 2008). The study also mentioned that the poor knowledge gained from internet sources because of the habit of users who mostly read at a glance and focus on what they need only, without reading as a whole.

Islamic studies certainly have a different approach to learning it compared to other studies. A study's validity is needed here because the source of Islamic information must have the correct reference. Besides, studying thoroughly and not fragments is also very much needed in studying Islamic science. The behavior of searching literature with technology that is immediate and not comprehensive sometimes becomes inappropriate.
Thus, research that aims to determine the factors that influence the adoption of technology in Islamic information literation among young Moslem is very

necessary. This study will identify influential factors so that the implication can be drawn up for making the right model in Islamic information literacy among young Moslems.

Literature review

Related research

The model for technology acceptance refers to the parent theory and the model proposed by Ajzen in 1975. This theory was perfected in the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) proposed by Davis in 1986 in the doctoral thesis entitled "technology for Acceptance Models for empirical testing of end-user information systems: Theory and Result" (Marakarkandy et al., 2017).

In TAM, behavioral intention to use technology is predicted by two things, namely perceived usefulness, which means the extent to which one believes that using IT will improve performance, and perceived ease of use which is defined as a' person's level of trust that using technology will free him from the effort (Marakarkandy et al., 2017). TAM is broken down from the attitude constructs in the Theory of Reason Action (TRA), namely perceived usefulness (PU) and perceived ease of use (EU) to explain the technology adoption (Rauniar et al., 2014). Based on the theory, the following hypotheses are arranged in this study.

The first hypothesis examines the effect of perceived usefulness on behavioral intention. The independent variable in this hypothesis is perceived usefulness, and the dependent variable is behavioral intention. Several empirical studies have proven that perceived usefulness affects individuals' behavioral intention (Brandon-Jones & Kauppi, 2018; Maoyan et al., 2014; Weerasinghe & Hindagolla, 2018).

H10: There is no significant (positive) influence of perceived usefulness on the behavioral intention to adopt technology in Islamic information of young Moslem

H1a: There is a significant (positive) influence of perceived usefulness on the behavioral intention to adopt technology in Islamic information of young Moslem

The second hypothesis examines the effect of perceived ease on behavioral intention to adopt technology in young Muslims' Islamic information. This hypothesis's independent variable is perceived ease to use, and the dependent variable is behavioral intention. Several studies on the influence of these two variables have been conducted and form the basis of this research (Gangwar et al., 2015; Lindsay et al., 2011; Marakarkandy et al., 2017).

H20: There is no significant (positive) influence of perceived ease to use on the behavioral intention to adopt technology in Islamic information of young Moslem.

H2a: There is a significant (positive) influence of perceived ease to use on the behavioral intention to adopt technology in Islamic information of young Moslem.

The third hypothesis examines the effect of the influence of perceived ease on perceived usefulness. This study's independent variable is perceived usefulness, and the dependent variable is perceived ease to use. Several empirical studies that have been conducted regarding the effect of perceived ease to use on perceived usefulness have become the basis for the preparation of this hypothesis (Ahmad et al., 2014; Kim, 2012; Xie et al., 2017).

H30: There is no significant (positive) influence of perceived ease to use on perceived usefulness of adoption technology in Islamic information of young Muslim.

H3a: There is a significant (positive) influence of perceived ease to use on perceived usefulness of adoption technology in Islamic information of young Muslim.

Method

This research is included in social research. The approach used in this study was quantitative. The data in this study were taken from field research. In other words, the method used in this study is a survey. Surveys were one-time studies using questionnaires or structured interviews in a data collection, which aims to generalize from the sample to population (Creswell, 2003), related to one object that forms a population (Biemer & Lyberg, 2003), a systematic method for gathering information from one entity that aims to compile a quantitative description of the

attributes possessed by a larger population where the entity is also part of it (Groves et al., 2004). This study has three variables: perceived usefulness, perceived ease to use, and behavioral intention. The indicator used in measuring perceived usefulness is Believing that technology will facilitate Islamic information literacy search. The use of technology provides benefits in Islamic information literation (Hart et al., 2012; Maoyan et al., 2014). The indicator used in measuring perceived ease to use is that technology's use offers ease in searching for Islamic information literation. Using technology will make it freer from the hassles of searching for Islamic information literation (Cho, 2013; Rauniar et al., 2014). The indicators used to measure behavioral intention are Intend to use technology in the search for Islamic information literation and Has plans to seek Islamic information literation with the help of technology (Ahmad et al., 2014; Ben Mansour, 2016).

The sampling technique used in this study was purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique carried out using certain criteria (Cooper & Schindler, 2014). The criteria used in this study were generation Z, Moslems, and were interested in information or knowledge about Islam. The demographic data of respondents are presented in Table 6.

Table 6. Demographic Information

Demographic		Percentage
Gender	Male	17.6
	Female	82.4
Age	18	2.8
	19	17.6
	20	34.4
	21	32.4
	22	10.2
	23	2.8
IT User for Islamic Information Literation	Web	69.4
	Facebook	34.4
	Twitter	13.9
	Youtube	63.9
	Instagram	66.7
	WhatsApp	61.1

Table 6 is a demographic recapitulation of the data of respondents who participated in this study. From the table, it can be seen that male respondents have a proportion of 17.6% and female respondents as much as 82.4%. The table also presents the distribution of the age of respondents. 2.8% of respondents were 18 years old, 17.6% were 19 years old, 34.4% were 20 years old, 32.4% were 21 years old, 10.2% were 22 years old, and 2.8% were 23 years old.

Data obtained from respondents showed that all respondents were close to the world of IT and used to using technology to support their Islamic information literacy. Articles on the web and social media were platforms that they often use to support Islamic information literacy. As many as 69.4% of respondents used articles on the web to support their Islamic literature. From the highest percentage, it could be seen that using articles on the web is the most popular thing to support Islamic literature. 34.3% of respondents use Facebook to support Islamic literature. As many as 13.9% of respondents used

Twitter to enrich Islamic information literature. Using Twitter turned out to be the least favored by respondents. This could be seen from the least percentage of respondents compared to other platforms. As many as 63.9% of respondents use YouTube, as many as 66.7% of respondents use Instagram, and as many as 61.1% of respondents used WhatsApp to support Islamic information literacy.

The research instrument used in this study was a questionnaire distributed online. The measurement scale used in this research instrument is a Likert scale in the range of 1 to 5. Value 1 means strongly disagree, number 2 means disagree, number 3 means neutral, number 4 is agreed, and number 5 is strongly agreed. The first test on the research instrument was a preliminary test. In this phase, a wording test was performed on the questionnaire so that it can be seen that the questionnaire to be used as a language that the respondents easily understand.

The research instrument also tested validity and reliability. Validity was measurement accuracy. Constructions were said to have good validity if they do not contain errors (Hair et al., 2013). The validity test was carried out with the help of the SPSS program so that the values of KMO and Bartlet's test of sphericity were known. The results of testing KMO and Bartlett's sphericity were presented in the table 7.

Testing	Value
Sample Adequacy KMO	0.852
Bartlett of Sphericity	0.000

From the KMO and Bartlett test of sphericity, it could be seen that the KMO value was equal to 0.852, which means the value is better. While the value of Bartlett of sphericity was equal to 0.000, the test result was significant. From examining this validity, it could be seen that this research instrument was valid.

Reliability testing had also been done in this study. The reliability of measurements was done to test two things: consistency and stability (Sekaran & Bougie, 2016). The instrument reliability test was done by calculating the Cronbach alpha value, which must be more than or equal to 0.7. The calculation results of the Cronbach alpha research instrument were presented in Table 8.

Table 8. Convergent Validity and Reliability Test

Item		Loading
Perceived Usefulness (CR=0.755)	Believing that the use of technology will facilitate the search for Islamic information literation	0.792
	The use of technology provides benefits in Islamic information literation	0.792
Perceived Ease of Use (CR= 0.711)	The use of technology offers ease in the search for Islamic information literation	0.721
	Using technology will make it freer from the hassles of searching for Islamic information literation	0.826
Behavior Intention (CR= 0.796)	Intend to use technology in the search for Islamic information literation	0.799
	Has plans to seek Islamic information literation with the help of technology	0.861

Table 8 showed the value of instrument reliability testing by showing the calculation of the Cronbach alpha value. From these calculations, it could be seen that the value of Cronbach alpha for the perceived usefulness variable is 0.755, the variable perceived ease to use is 0.711, and the intention variable is 0.795. From Cronbach Alpha's value, which exceeds 0.7, it can be concluded that the research instrument is reliable.

The analysis method could be done in six stages: writing H0 and Ha, choosing a statistical test, choosing a significance level, calculating the difference in values, getting the value of critical testing, and interviewing testing (Cooper & Schindler, 2014). Statistical tests were carried out with the help of the SPSS program. The significance level chosen in this study was 0.05. In other words, the confidence level of this study was 95%.

Result and discussion

The results of this study were the results of testing the influence between variables in the TAM model. The first hypothesis examined the effect of perceived usefulness variables on the" technology's intention to adopt technology in Islamic information literacy on young Muslims. The first test results showed that the perceived usefulness has a positive and significant effect on the behavioral intention to adopt technology in Islamic information literation. The test results data were presented in table 9.

From the results of testing the first hypothesis, it could be seen that the R-value is 0.709, the R-Square value is 0.502, and the Adjusted R Square value is 0.497. From R-Square's value, we could interpret that perceived usefulness variables present a 50.2% variation in intention-behavior. In other words, at 49.7%, the behavioral intention was explained by other variables besides perceived usefulness.

Perceived usefulness had a significant effect on behavioral intention. This could be seen from the regression test results of 0.709, with the value of the t-test calculated at 10.338 and a significance value of 0.000. Sig values that are smaller than 0.05 mean that perceived usefulness has a positive effect on behavioral intention. The perceived variable usefulness coefficient correlation value is 0.709. A significant positive influence is significant if respondents' perceived usefulness increases, then the behavioral intention to use technology in supporting Islamic information literature is also increasing.

The F-test was conducted in this study. From the first test results, the F-test value was 106.874, with a significance of 0.000. This value can be interpreted that perceived usefulness influences behavioral intention. The results of the F-test were also presented in table 4.

The regression test in the first hypothesis is presented in the first equation. Because the regression coefficient is positive, it can be interpreted that perceived usefulness positively affects behavioral intention.

$$Y= 0.442 + 0.811x \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \quad (1)$$

The results of testing the second hypothesis were also presented in Table 4. The test results show that R's value is 0.700, the value of R square was 0.490, and the value of Adjusted R Square was 0.485. From R Square's value in the second hypothesis, it could be interpreted that 49% of behavioral intention was explained by perceived ease to use. In other words, 51% of behavioral intention was explained by other variables.

Variable of perceived ease to use had a significant influence on behavioral intention. The interpretation comes from the regression testing results of 0.700, with a value t-test of 10,082 and a significance of 0,000. Because the significance value was less than 0.05, it could be interpreted that testing this hypothesis was significant. Perceived ease to use has a significant effect which means that the higher perceived ease to use is felt, the higher the behavioral intention to use information technology to support Islamic information literacy.

In testing the second hypothesis, an F-test was also conducted. The test results produce an F-test value of 101,642, with a significance value of 0,000. These results could be interpreted that the perceived ease of use affects behavioral intention. The results of the F-test calculation are presented in Table 4.

The regression test in the second hypothesis is presented in the second equation. Because the regression coefficient is positive, it can be interpreted that the perceived ease to use positively affects behavioral intention.

$$Y= 1.001 + 0.739x \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots(2)$$

The results of testing the third hypothesis showed that perceived ease of use significantly affects perceived usefulness. The numbers indicated this from the test results. The third hypothesis shows that the R-value is 0.643 from the testing results, the R square value was 0.414, and the adjusted R Square value was 0.408. From this value, it could be seen that 41.4% perceived usefulness was explained by perceived ease of use. While 58.6% perceived other variables presented usefulness.

The direction of the influence of perceived ease of use on perceived usefulness was positive. This means that the higher the perceived ease of use was felt, the higher the perceived usefulness. This can be seen from the results of regression testing obtained at 0.643, with the results of t-test was 0.864 with a significance value of 0.000. These results indicate that the results of testing the third hypothesis are significant. The results of testing the third hypothesis are also presented in Table 4. From the calculation results, the F-test value is equal to 74.798, with a significance of 0.000. This can be interpreted that perceived ease of use affects perceived usefulness. The results of the F test calculations were also presented in Table 4.

The regression test in this third hypothesis is presented in the third equation. Because the regression coefficient is positive, it can be interpreted that perceived ease to use positively affects perceived usefulness.
$$Y= 1.837 + 0.599x \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \quad (3)$$

Table 9. Determinant Coefficient and Adjusted R Square, Result of t-test, and F-Test

	PU to BI	PEU to BI	PEU to PU
Determinant Coefficient and Adjusted R Square			
R	0.709	0.700	0.643
R2	0.502	0.490	0.414
Adjusted R Square	0.497	0.485	0.408
Standardized Coefficient Beta			
T	10.338	10.082	8.649
Sig.	0.000	0.000	0.000
Result of F test			
F	106.874	101.642	74.798
Sig.	0.000	0.000	0.000

This study indicated that the perceived usefulness had a positive and significant influence on behavioral intention. This showed that their tendency to use information technology was higher than reading master literature because of their benefits. Access to Islamic knowledge with technology could reach more faster than use master literature without technology. This research's usefulness was elaborated into two types: facilitating the search for Islamic information literacy and the benefits felt when using technology.

The measurement of perceived usefulness in this study used two indicators. The first indicator was young Moslem's belief that technology will facilitate the search for Islamic information. By utilizing technology, users can self-learn from the information they get themselves (Hermanson & Kerfoot, 1994).
The second indicator used to measure perceived usefulness is the use of technology that has benefits in seeking Islamic information for young Muslims. Many benefits could be obtained from using technology in obtaining Islamic information, such as a faster search of the desired information, a greater quantity of searches, and unlimited access to space and time.

The discussion of perceived usefulness in behavioral research was very important to be done in many case studies. Perceived usefulness was one of the predictors that help attitude (Teo & Noyes, 2010) and shapes behaviour directly or indirectly (Jamshidi & Hussin, 2016).

The second variable in this study was the perceived ease of use. There were two research indicators used to measure these variables. The first indicator was the ease of use of technology to obtain Islamic information for young Muslims. The many platforms that can be used this ease were supported, such as Apps that provide many digital books. These search engines assist in a variety of searches, social media that provides brief information, etc.
The second indicator in perceived ease of use was freer from the hassles of

searching for Islamic information. Freedom from the complexity offered by technology was caused by freedom in space and time in accessing Islamic information. Various gadgets that were increasingly handly in design will trigger easier and free access to information with technology.

The third variable in this study was behavioral intention. There were two indicators used to measure this variable, namely, intend in using technology to search for Islamic information and have a plan to use technology to obtain Islamic information.

In addition to these two independent variables, several other variables also predict behavioral intention formation and have not been empirically tested in this article. Some of these variables can be used as a reference for previous research. The first variable is the subjective norm that applies to the social user environment (Al-Nawafleh et al., 2019). Second, internet usage efficacy and trust (Marakarkandy et al., 2017; Xie et al., 2017). Third, the system's quality is used in technology (Chang et al., 2013; Gangwar et al., 2015). Fourth, credibility, freedom, integrity, and orientation to resolving problems (Ben Mansour, 2016). Fifth, performance, disconfirmation, and satisfaction in the use of technology (Cho, 2013). Sixth, motivation, communication channel, and work levels (Kim, 2012). Seventh, the compatibility of information technology (Giovanis et al., 2012). And the last, connectivity and server problems (Spacey et al., 2004).

Conclusion and recommendation

This study examines the factors that influence the younger generation's behavioral intentions in using information technology to support Islamic information literacy. This study's results indicate that the younger generation's behaviour intends to use information technology to support information literacy.

Contribute to theory

Technology Acceptance Model is a widely used theory to examine the acceptance of a technology that is being developed. The study of acceptance technology is more widely used in developed countries that have rapid technological developments. However, this study focused more on examining acceptance for the young Moslem generation in developing countries. This study has an important role in developing TAM's scientific repertoire theory from the viewpoint of information technology in Islamic information literacy.

Contribute to Practice

All young people who are the samples in this research were closely related to technology to explore Islamic information literacy. Usefulness and convenience were important factors in their decision to use technology. This research is very important for stakeholders who are intense in the world of Islamic knowledge to see the opportunities and challenges of using information technology.

Limitation of study and scope for future work

The use of information technology to support Islamic information literacy has the same opportunities and challenges. On the one hand, information technology has a huge opportunity to help improve Islamic information literacy. But on the other hand, information technology also has weaknesses such as information lies, hoaxes, etc., which lately often appear. This study only discusses the acceptance of the younger generation in information technology for Islamic information literacy. Further research can be continued with studies that focus on looking at the challenges faced, such as countering hoaxes and news of lies about Islam that are easily spread by the existence of IT.

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