



Phenomenology of the Use of the Digital Al-Qur'an among the Muslim Community as a Learning Resource

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Abstract

The Quran is the life guide for Muslims. In the last ten years, the development of the digital Quran has been so rapid. From information obtained in 2019 from Lajnah Pentashih Mushaf Quran (LPMQ) of the Ministry of Religion Affair of the Republic of Indonesia, there 250 digital Qurans were found in cyberspace. While the number that has just been validated for authenticity by LPMQ is only 10 pieces. On the other hand, the awareness of education practitioners to choose a digital Quran that has been validated for authenticity is still low. A survey was conducted on June 2021 for 71 respondents consisting of elementary school teachers, secondary school teachers, lecturers of higher education, teachers of the Tahfidz Quran Institute, and academic staff in the city of Padang Panjang, West Sumatera, Indonesia. The results show that 66.9% of respondents have never checked whether the digital Quran they use has been validated for authenticity. And 15.5% of the responses didn't even think about it at all. When asked if they know that the digital Quran they use on their smartphone/android/tablet has been validated for authenticity, 83.1% answered they don't know. This study analyzes the 10 Best Digital Quran Applications released by Techpex.com on 26 May 2021. These digital Quran applications can be downloaded on the Google play store. The top order of the application, namely Quran for Android, was used by 35.3% of the respondents. Where the cryptography used as a security system is still using SHA1. Of course, this is an old version that has proven easy for hackers to attack.

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INTRODUCTION

The Quran is the holy book of Muslims. Quran is a guide to life, a source of law, and a foundation of knowledge in carrying out the functions of the caliphate on earth. Reading the Qur'an and contemplating its meaning is the daily need of every Muslim. Currently, the digital Quran has become a growing trend, especially in the last ten years. Muslim Pro application first published namely in August 2010 (Sukma et al., 2019).

At that time, the Muslim Pro application was only released on Apple App Store or in other words just can be used on mobile phones iOS based. The Muslim Pro application is an Islamic application that was created by Singapore-based developer Bitsmedia Pte Ltd. Muslim Pro application also penetrated the market in Indonesia As for the features contained in the Muslim Pro application in including the following: Prayer times, the call to prayer, Qibla direction, Community, Tasbih, Nearest mosque, Nearest halal place, Hijri Calendar Islamic calendar, 99 Names of Allah SWT, or the usual ones called Asmaul Husnah, reading the creed, zakat calculator, daily inspiration, news and media, prayers, message, Live Mecca, and Popular verse.

After that began the development of various Digital Qurans with various application models. The existence of digital Quran has brought a lot of changes to the way of worship. Process digitization of the Quran has changed the form of the Quran which was originally in the form of a manuscript, now converted into digital form or file. However, the changes that occurred were not only in the form of the Quran, but also changes to the procedures that treat the Quran. That matter reflected in some user attitudes when using the Quran in the application.

One of the problems that need to be a concern with the existence of a digital Quran is the awareness of Muslims about the authenticity of the digital Quran. because this awareness will foster serious efforts in creating digital al-Quran security. The security covers the application development process to legality checks and certifications. This awareness will also lead Muslims to choose an accredited digital Quran application as they choose halal food.

Quran as The Guidance of Life

The Quran is the most important, perfect, unquestionable, and valid source of guidance throughout the ages. Allah SWT explained at the beginning of Surah Al-Baqarah:

That book no doubt guidance for the righteous. Those who believe in the unseen and establish prayer and spend out of what We have provided them (Al-Baqarah: 2-3).

History of Quran

The Quran was revealed 14 centuries ago through the Messenger of Allah Sallallahu 'Alayhi wa Sallam in the form of Allah's revelation delivered by the intermediary of the angel Gabriel. The history of the Quran that will be discussed according to the needs of this research are: when the Qur'an was revealed, the writing of the Quran manuscripts, and the digital Quran

The revelation of the Quran

Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala explains in detail the revelation of the Quran on the night of Lailatul Qadar:

"Indeed We have sent it down (Quran) on the night of glory (Lailatul qadar)" (Al-Qadr: 1).

The first Surah of the Quran revealed by Allah to the Prophet Muhammad in the form of a revelation brought by the angel Gabriel is surah

Al-Alaq:

Read, O Prophet, in the Name of your Lord Who created. created humans from a clinging clot. Read! And your Lord is the Most Generous. Who taught by the pen. Taught humanity what they knew not (Al-Alaq: 1-5).

In the period before the hijrah, verses of the Quran were revealed during the Prophet Muhammad's preaching in Mecca. For this reason, the verses are attributed to the location where the revelation came down, namely in Mecca. The verses are dubbed as makiyah verses. In this first period, there were 86 makiyah surahs that were revealed for 12 years and five months. In general, the contents of the makiyah verses are related to faith and the strengthening of monotheism.

In the second period, the verses of the Quran were revealed during the time the Prophet Muhammad was preaching in Medina. For this reason, the verses are attributed to the location where the revelation came down, namely in Medina. The verses are called madaniyah verses. In this second period, 28 surahs were revealed for 9 years and 9 months. Because the strengthening of faith has been explained through makiyah verses, then after the hijrah, Madaniyah verses are generally related to muamalat, sharia, and Islamic laws. In this period, the last verse that was revealed was verse 3 in Surah Al-Maidah when the Prophet Muhammad performed the Hajj Wada' as well as the closing of the revelation of the Quran.

Today I have perfected your religion for you and completed My favors for you, and I have prescribed Islam as your religion" (Al-Maidah:3).

Mushaf Quran

The Quran has not been recorded in the prophetic period because of the process of revelation that was still ongoing during the life of the Prophet Muhammad. When the revelation was revealed, the Prophet Muhammad then read it to his friends and asked some people to write down the revelation. The friends of the author of the revelation included Zaid bin Thabit, Ali bin Abi Talib, Muawiyah bin Abu Sufyan, Ubay bin Kaab, and so on. The writing media used at that time were date palm fronds, stone slabs, palm leaves, star skins, wood, saddles, pieces of animal bones, and so on. In addition to being directly written down, many friends immediately memorized it when it was read by the Prophet Muhammad. For this reason, the collection of the Quran in this prophetic period was known in two ways, namely through writing (jam'u fi as-suthur) and memorization (jam'u fi ash-shudur). After the Prophet Muhammad died, his successor caliphs were elected during the Rashidun Caliphate. At this time, the caliphs, starting from Abu Bakr As-Siddiq to Uthman bin Affan felt the need to collect and record the Quran into a unified whole. Initially, the need to record the Quran was felt to be very important after the Yamamah war during the caliphate of Abu Bakr. In that war, many of the hafiz or memorizers of the Quran from the companions were martyred. Worried that the Qur'an would have the same fate as other holy books, which were distorted because they were late in writing, Umar bin Khattab suggested to Abu Bakr that the Quran be collected immediately (Rahmad et al., 2021)

Finally the caliph Abu Bakr Ash-Siddiq ordered Zaid bin Thabit, one of the revelation writers in the prophetic period to lead the project of collecting the Quran. Zaid ibn Thabit applied four principles in the project of collecting the Quran: Accepted verses are only those written in the presence of the Prophet; The verses of the Quran were written from the memorization of the companions; The verse of the Quran will not be written down unless it is

agreed by two witnesses that the verse was written before the Messenger of Allah; and- Memorizing the Quran of the companions is not accepted, except what they have heard directly from the Messenger of Allah. After the Quran was recorded, standardization was carried out during the caliphate of Uthman bin Affan (Khaerani 2015).

Digital Quran

Digital Quran began to develop in 2010 starting with the Muslim Pro application. On August 21st in 2015, the leading news media in Indonesia, Republika, stated that at that time there were approximately 240 types of Digital Quran applications used on various smartphones. The application does not yet have a legal certificate (Marbun, Republika.co.id. 2015). Of course, now that number continues to grow, and on 26 May 2021 Techpex.com loaded the 10 best Digital Quran for android in 2021 that available at Google Playstore, there are: (1) Quran for Android, (2) Al-Quran FREE, (3) iQuran Lite, (4) Read Quran Offline, (5) Al Quran (Tafsir & by Word), (6) MP3 Quran, (7) Holy Quran (Read Free), (8) Al Quran MP3 – Quran Reading, (9) Quran Majeed, (10) Quran with Urdu Translation.

The content of Quran for Muslims Guide

Allah SWT commands that Muslims should stick to Islam and follow the Quran, that it contains a complete and complex main content. This is stated in Surah Az-Zukhruf:

“So hold fast to the religion that has been revealed to you. Verily you are on a straight path” (Az-Zukhruf: 43).

The contents of the Qur'an consisting of faith, worship and muamalah, law, history, morals, and science. These apply eternally to Muslims wherever they are. Akidah means belief. While the term means a belief that must be believed wholeheartedly, expressed verbally, and proven by deeds. The main essence of aqidah is monotheism or complete belief in the oneness of Allah SWT. A Muslim should no longer doubt the oneness and greatness of Allah, the Lord of the universe. This concept of faith also applies to other pillars of faith. The pillars of faith are faith in angels, faith in books, faith in apostles, faith in the Day of Judgment, and faith in God's good and bad destiny.

Human existence on this earth is certainly because of the power of Allah SWT. The power of God as creator makes Him the only substance worthy of worship. For that, every human being is commanded to worship Allah by doing worship. That is, humans are commanded to worship or serve fully to Allah SWT by submitting, obeying, and obeying Him. In addition to worship, humans also tend to fulfill their life needs with other humans. For this reason, Allah regulates human relations in the Quran which is called muamalah.

The law in the Quran contains basic and comprehensive rules and provisions for mankind. This law can make human life more peaceful, just, and prosperous. The laws contained in the Quran include marriage law, inheritance law, contract law, criminal law, war law, and international law. The Quran reveals the history and stories of the past to serve as lessons ('ibrah) for Muslims. This lesson can be a guide for living life to always be blessed by Allah SWT. Many stories are told of friends who have good morals, always obey God's commands, and stay away from His prohibitions. And vice versa, so that humans can take lessons from the story.

The content that is also important as a guide for humans is morals. In terms, morality is a trait that is embedded in the human soul and appears spontaneously in daily behavior. The figure who can be used as a role model

for Muslims is the Prophet, Muhammad. Because his personality comes directly from the Quran. By following the morals of the Prophet, a Muslim will become a person of noble character and far from despicable morals. The Quran contains many verses that hint at science and technology. This science has the potential to be developed for the benefit and welfare of mankind. The first verse that Allah revealed was Al-Alaq, which commands Muslims to read as the main bridge to deepen knowledge. This implies that the Qur'an exists as a source of knowledge for humans.

Maintaining the Authenticity of the Quran

The Quran was revealed by Allah SWT as a guide for human life. As Muslims, we need to maintain the authenticity of the Quran. Allah SWT curses those who change the verses in the Quran. It is stated in surah Ali Imran's and surah An-Nisa below:

Is the one who revealed to you the Book of it or are the verses of umpires writers and other similarities As for those who in their hearts Zig and follow what resemblance to him to sedition and to be interpreted and what God knows only be interpreted and firmly grounded in the science say is safe it all from our Lord and mentions only men of understanding Oulu (Ali- Imran:7)

Indeed, among them is a party who twists their tongues to read the Book, so that you may think that what they read is part of the Book when it is not from the Book and they say: "It (what is read) comes from Allah" when he not from the side of God. They tell lies against Allah while they know (Ali-Imran :78)

Referring to the verse of the Quran above, it is certainly obligatory for every Muslim to participate in maintaining the authenticity of the Quran. especially for educators who serve in the world of education. in schools and madrasas. It is very important to have high sensitivity and awareness of the importance of maintaining the authenticity of the digital Quran. The existence of deviations in verses and letters, whether intentional or unintentional, is a problem for Muslims who use them. Allah subhanahu wa taala states that Allah has sent down the Quran and guarantees that he will always protect it.

Indeed, it is We Who have sent down the Quran, and indeed We have preserved it (QS. Al-Hijr: 9).

Even though Allah SWT has stated in Surah Al Hijr verse 9 that he will maintain the purity of the Quran, we Muslims are still obliged to strive to maintain the Quran until the end of time. To have a high awareness of maintaining the authenticity of the digital Quran as part of our devotion to Allah and the struggle to maintain the noble religion of Islam.

The Security of Digital Quran

Cryptography is both the science and the art of keeping messages secure. Another understanding of cryptography is the study of mathematical techniques related to information security aspects such as confidentiality, data integrity, and authentication (Permana & Nuraningsih, 2018). Cryptography is divided into three different types of methods. Therefore, a security engineer must be able to determine what cryptographic method best suits the needs of the company or institution. The three types of cryptographic methods are:

a). First, Symmetric Key Cryptography. In this type of cryptography, the recipient and the sender of information both use a single key to encrypt and describe the message. The method that is often used is AES or an advanced encryption system. Some other types of secret key cryptography are as follows: block, cipher block, DES (Data Encryption System), RC2, IDEA, Blowfish, Stream cipher

b). The second is Public Key Cryptography. This is the most

revolutionary data protection in the last 300 to 400 years. This cryptographic method utilizes two interrelated keys, namely the public and private keys. although the public key can be freely distributed, if it is paired with the private key, the encryption code and the data in the key remain secret. public-key cryptography is more secure than symmetric key cryptography. The type of cryptography that is often used in this method is RSA. Apart from that, several other types are often used. Examples are as below: DSA and elliptic curve techniques

c). The third is the Hash function. This hash function method summarizes the information and sends its summarized explanation. This cryptography relies on mathematical equations, where the algorithm takes a numeric value as input and then produces a message that will be summarized by a hash. This method does not require any keys because its functionality has been adapted for one-way data transmission scenarios. another term for a hash function is SHA (Secure Hashing Algorithm).

SHA or Secure Hashing Algorithm is a cryptographic function specially designed by internet security authority providers to maintain data security. SHA works by transforming data using the HASH function. Hash is an algorithm that consists of bitwise operations (this is related to the encryption bit size function), modular addition, and compression functions. The hash function will generate a random function that doesn't look like the original. A hash function is a one-way function that cannot be converted into the hash value of each data depending on the encryption bit rate to be used. There are several SHAs that are often used, namely SHA 1, SHA 2, and SHA 256. Each SHA has a different level of encryption with different levels of vulnerability. A common application of SHA is to encrypt passwords by scrambling the hash of the usage of certain data transfers with the actual password. In the event of a hack, SHA protects by providing an unreadable hash without the original decryption or password (Sinaga, SSL Indonesia).

SHA1 was published as a federal standard in 1995 by the United States National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST), it was developed by the United States National Security Agency (NSA). After 22 years, SHA 1 had a collision attack problem in 2017. So SHA 1 and were not trusted again as a form of certificate signing protection. So then SHA 2 was developed as a hashing standard. This triggers all browser vendors such as Microsoft, Google, Mozilla, and Apple to remind all customers, users of their services, and products who are still using SHA 1 to switch to SHA 2. The browsers expect all digital certificate cryptography settings such as SSL to already use SHA. 2 as the main standard. because when using SHA 1 cryptography, the browser will display an error, or the digital certificate configuration level will not be maximized. of course, this greatly affects the level of site security even though it uses a digital security certificate (SSL).

Because of brute force attacks (a form of a hacker attack on passwords), is pushed the developer upgrade SHA1 to SHA2. Because the bit length given by SHA 1 does not withstand the brute force attack. SHA 2 has a hash bit length exceeding SHA 1. SHA 2 was then developed into a 256 bit SHA which resulted in approximately 4 SHAs being developed and included in the SHA 2 category, namely SHA-224, SHA-384, SHA-512/224, and SHA-512/256. SHA-512/256 is SHA 2 with a hash length of 256 bits which is often referred to as SHA 256. The current high level of security is SHA 256 bit and is the standard for getting A+ SSL configuration on Qlabs SSL.

The information published on 26 May 2021 on Techpex.com media

states the 10 Best Digital Quran for android in 2021 that is available at Google Playstore, I tried to trace the software developer and security system. the results are in table 1 below:

Table 1. Security System of The 10 Best Digital Quran

No.	Digital Quran Application	Software Developer	Sign Algorithm	New Version	Security System
1	Quran For Android	android.Quran.com	SHA1 WITH RSA	3.0.7	cryptography
2	Quran Free	EASYWAY	SHA1 WITH RSA	4.2.3	cryptography
3	Iquran Lite	Guided Ways Technologies	MD5WITHRS A	2.6.6	cryptography
4	Read Quran Offline	quranreading	SHA25withRSA	6,9	cryptography
5	Quran (Tafsir & By Word)	Greentech Apps Foundation	SHA25withRSA	1.9.4	cryptography
6	MP3 Quran	my. smart tech.mp3quran	SHA256withRS A	3.1.1	cryptography
7	Holy Quran (Read Free)	sahellent@gmail.com	SHA256withRS A	1.5.9	cryptography
8	Quran MP3 - Quran Reading				cryptography
9	Quran Majeed	gco@pakdata.com	SHA256withRS A	5.4.4	cryptography
10	Quran with Urdu Translation	Quran. urdutarjuma	SHA256withRS A	2,9	cryptography

It can be seen from the table.1 that only 4 Digital Quran applications that use cryptographic security with SHA 256 have high-security capabilities: MP3 Quran, Holy Quran Read Free, Quran Majeed, and Quran with Urdu Translation. While others still use SHA 1 which is easy for hackers to attack.

METHODS

The method used in this research is the research and development method (research and development) or R & D. According to Sugiyono R & D is a research method that produces certain products and tests the effectiveness of these products (Purnama, 2016) which aims to obtain an overview of how to use them. validation of the use of the online Al-Quran application among teachers and lecturers, the data source was taken in June 2021 from 71 respondents consisting of elementary school teachers, junior high school teachers, college lecturers, Tahfidz Quran Institute teachers, and education staff in the city of Padang Panjang West Sumatra, Indonesia.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Although in several countries currently there are bodies that regulate the legality of Digital Quran certification, not all Digital Qurans currently circulating on smartphones have been certified. Even if it is certified, the Digital Qur'an is vulnerable to forgery and errors if it does not have a high level of security. Some researchers have researched the awareness of Muslims towards the authenticity of the digital Quran. For example, research

conducted by Khan and Alginahi in 2013 and Alghinahi et.al. in 2017. The results of the research are as follows:

1. The result of the survey of “The holy Quran Digitalization” by Khan and Alginahi in 2013 found the following information: 21% of 614 respondents feel that the Digital Quran contains falsehoods or writing errors, 33% of a respondent answer sometimes feel Quran Digital is fake, and 22.1% never had any particular feeling the falsehood of digital Qur'an. The total respondents are 668 consists of Muslims in various countries: Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, China, Egypt, France, India, Jordon, Kuwait, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, United Kingdom, USA, Yemen, and others.
2. The research by Alghinahi et al., (2017) , of 36 respondents who are developers of digital Qur'an applications turned out to be, only 28.3% followed the standard. While 56.7% did not follow the standard. The remaining 15% never even thought of using the standard. Where the standard in question are: ISO 9001, ISO 27001, PCI-DSS, FFIEC, and others. Alghinahi also found that 65.2% of the digital Qur'an came from free online content, 13% from Islamic organizations, 7.2% from Islamic institutes, and 14.5% from not sure sources. It is also found that 41.6% of respondents did not feel anything strange about the digital authenticity of the digital Qur'an, while 20.6% of respondents always feel that the digital Quran is not authentic. And 17.8% of respondents always feel that the digital Quran contents were faked incorrectly and 21.1% of respondents never think about the authenticity digital Qur'an at all.

Based on the research above, I am interested in conducting simple research in the form of a brief survey of education practitioners in the city of Padang Panjang, West Sumatra, Indonesia. Because the city of Padang Panjang is dubbed the city of the Veranda of Mecca. There are many pesantrens and madrasas where the Quran and Sunnah are the main basis in education. The survey was conducted on June 2021 to 71 persons of education practitioners consisting of the teacher of elementary school, the teacher of junior and high school teachers, lecturers at universities, Academic Staff, and teachers of tahfizul Quran institute.

Table 2. The Respondents Classification

The Respondents	Number	Percentage
The Teacher of Elementary & Secondary School	48	67,6%
The Lecturer of Higher Education	9	12,7%
The Teachers of Tahfidz Quran Institute	6	8,5%
The Academic Staff	8	11,23%
Score	71	100%

Table 3. Response to question number 1

“Do you have a digital Quran application on your smartphone/ android/ tablet?”		
Answer Option	Number	Percentage
Yes	70	98,6%
No	1	1,4%

Score 71 100%

98,6 percent of respondents have digital Quran applications in their smartphone/tablet or android. Only 1,4% do not have the application of digital Quran.

On 26 May 2021 Techpex.com loaded the 10 best Digital Quran for android in 2021 that available at Google Playstore, there are: (1) Quran for Android, (2) Quran FREE, (3) iQuran Lite, (4) Read Quran Offline, (5) Quran (Tafsir & by Word), (6) MP3 Quran, (7) Holy Quran (Read Free), (8) Quran MP3 – Quran Reading, (9) Quran Majeed, (10) Quran with Urdu Translation. I'm trying to find out how many percent of respondents use this Google version of the 10 best Quran applications. From 71 respondents, it turns out that the digital Quran application used is as follows:

Table 4. Response to question number 2

“If so, what is the name of the application you installed?”		
Answer Option	Number	Percentage
Quran for Android	25	35,3%
Al-Quran FREE	3	4,2%
iQuran Lite	0	0
Read Quran Offline	4	5,6%
Al Quran (Tafsir & by Word)	6	8,5%
MP3 Quran	0	0
Holy Quran (Read Free)	1	1,4%
Al Quran MP3 – Quran Reading	0	0
Quran Majeed	0	0
Quran With Urdu Translation	1	1,4%
Others	31	43,7%
Score	71	100%

In table 4. Found that 35.3% of respondents using the Quran Android. The algorithm for the security system used is SHA1 WITH RSA. This is not the latest nor the highest of cryptography, since the SHA 1 has been modified to SHA 256. It is not safe for the teacher or lecturer to use the digital Quran that is fragile in facing hacker attacks.

Table 5. Response to question number 3

“When you installed the digital Quran, did you check beforehand that the application hadobtained the certificate authenticity from Authentic Islamic Body?”		
Answer Option	Number	Percentage
Yes	13	18,3%
No	47	66,2%
I never Think About it	11	15,5%
Score	71	100%

It is quite surprising that 66% of teachers in primary and secondary schools, lecturers, academic staff, and teachers of the Tahfidz Quran Institute did not check the digital authenticity of the Quran before installing the application. High awareness for an educator of the authenticity of the Quran is very important because they will guide their students. if the teachers refer to the digital Quran whose authenticity is not known, it will certainly affect the students

Table 6. Response to question number 4

“Do you know that the Digital Quran on your smartphone/android/tablet has received a certificate of authenticity from the authentic Islamic body?”

Answer Option	Number	Percentage
Yes, I know	12	16,9%
No, I don't	59	83,1%
Score	71	100%

Table 6 shows that 83.1% of respondents do not know whether their digital Quran has authenticity or not. This is a very high number to show the lack of awareness of education practitioners about the importance of using a digital Quran that is authentic guaranteed.

Table 7. Response to question number 5

“Did you know the authentic Islamic body monitoring and endorsing the digital copies of the Quran in Indonesia?”

Answer Option	Number	Percentage
Yes, I know	21	29,6%
No, I don't	50	70,4%
Score	71	100%

In table 7 it is found that only 29,6% of respondents know about an institution that provides certificates of authenticity of digital Quran that monitoring and endorsing the digital copies of the Quran in Indonesia. The remaining 70,4% of respondents did not know at all. Something needs to be clarified in question number 5. Respondents may think that the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia has certified the authenticity of the Digital Quran. The digital Quran authenticity assessment agency is under the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, namely Lajnah Pentashih Mushaf Quran (LPMQ).

According to Republika.co.id (2019), The Head of the Ministry of Religion's Lajnah Pentashih Mushaf Quran (LPMQ) Division, Ustaz Deni Hudaeny Ahmad Arifin, said that based on 2018 records, around 250 Quran applications were circulating in cyberspace. A total of 57 applications of which were made by domestic developers and the rest were made by developers from abroad. "From about 57 Quran applications developed domestically, there are around 10 applications that have been approved by LPMQ. Until this survey was conducted on June 2021, there was no additional information on the number of digital Quran that had been validated for authenticity by LPMQ.

Table 8. Response to question number 6

“Did you know the authentic Islamic body monitoring and endorsing the digital copies of the Quran in the world?”

Answer Option	Number	Percentage
Yes, I know	8	11,3%
No, I don't	63	88,7%
Score	71	100%

For the answer to question number 6, only 11.3% of respondents know that there are international institutions that validate the digital authenticity of the Quran. the remaining 88,7% of respondents did not know about it.

Table 9. Response to question number 7

“When you open the digital Quran, are you sure that the digital Quran you are using is free from errors and guaranteed authenticity?”

Answer Option	Number	Percentage
Sure	30	42,3%
I am not sure	10	14,1%
I am in doubt	21	29,6%
I don't think about it	10	14%
Score	71	100%

Of the total respondents, only 42,3% are sure of the authenticity of the digital Quran they use. The remaining 14% are not sure, 29% are doubtful about the authenticity of the Digital Quran used. While the remaining 14% of respondents don't think about it at all. It doesn't matter whether the digital Quran he uses is guaranteed authenticity or not.

Table 10. Response to question number 8

“How many times do you open the digital Quran in a day?”

Answer Option	Number	Percentage
1-3 times a day	64	90%
5 times a day	1	2%
More than 5 times a day	6	8%
Score	71	100%

Most of the answers to question number 8 about the frequency of using the digital Quran every day are 1-3 times a day. This was answered by 90% of respondents. only 2% answered opening the digital Quran 5 times and only 8% opened the digital Quran more than 5 times a day. This 90% number, of course, includes respondents who are unsure and doubtful about the authenticity of the digital Quran they use.

Table 11. Response to question number 9

“Why did you choose to use a digital Quran application instead of a Mushaf Quran?” (The answer can be more than one)

Answer Option	Number	Percentage
Single Answer		
More simple	21	29,6%
Easy to carry	22	31%
Easy to use	6	8,5%
More than one answer		
More Simple & Easy to Carry	5	7%
More Simple & Easy to Use	2	2,8%
More simple, Easy to Carry & Easy to use	15	21,1%
Score	71	100%

The reason for choosing to use the Digital Quran instead of the Mushaf, that the Digital Quran was easy to carry. This the answer of 22% of respondents. While 21% of respondents said that the digital Quran is simpler. The third most common answer is that the digital Quran is simple, easy to carry, and easy to use. this was answered by 15% of respondents. This answer can certainly be a consideration for developers of the Digital Quran application in the future

Table 12. Response to question number 10

“Which have you used more in reading the Quran in the last 3 months?”		
Answer Option	Number	Percentage
Digital Quran	17	24%
Mushaf Quran	54	76%
Score	71	100%

From 71 respondents, it was found that in the last 3 months 76% of them opened more Mushaf Quran than digital Quran. If the future trend where all activities are connected online and digital media is increasingly being used, this 76% figure can be reduced. And maybe in the big cities, the opposite happens. Because the respondents studied are those who live in the small town of Padang Panjang. Of course, their lifestyle will be different from those who live in a big city like Jakarta.

Table 13. Response to question number 11

“Do you think that the digital Qur'an must obtain an authenticity certificate from the authentic Islamic Body?”

Answer Option	Number	Percentage
Yes, it is mandatory	70	98,6%
No	1	1,4%
Score	71	100%

In the previous question, it appears that the respondents' awareness is quite low on the importance of using a digital Quran application that meets the standards of authenticity. Something is interesting when respondents were asked about the need for a digital Quran to be authenticated by an Islamic institution, 98,6% of them answered that it was mandatory.

Table 14. Response to question number 12

“Who do you think is the right team to certify the authenticity of the digital Quran? (may answer more than one)”

Answer Option	Number	Percentage
Single Answer		
Ulama	21	29,6%
Software expert	0	0
Hafiz Quran	6	8,5%
Muslim	0	0
More than one answer		
Software Expert and Hafidz Quran	3	4,2%
Ulama and Software Expert	4	5,6%
Ulama and Hafiz Quran	12	16,9%
Ulama, Software Expert, Hafiz Quran	8	11,3%
Ulama, Software Expert, Muslim	3	4,2%

The last question asked to the respondent was related to the person who will be the validation team for the authenticity of the digital Quran. There are four options proposed: a Muslim scholar, a software expert, a hafiz of the Quran, and a Muslim. They are allowed to answer more than one. The result is that 29,6% answered that the right person to be on the validation team for the authenticity of the digital Quran is an ulama. The second-largest number answered a combination of ulama and Hafiz of the Qur'an 16,9%. The third most common answer is 15,5% stated that the composition of the team to

validate the digital Quran consisted of an ulama, a software expert, a Hafiz Quran, and a Muslim.

CONCLUSION

The digital Quran will continue to grow. the number of application users will also increase. However, it seems that this has not been accompanied by the awareness of Muslims, of the authenticity of the digital Quran used, especially education practitioners, the research conducted on June 2021 for 71 respondents consisting of high school teachers, higher education lecturers, teachers of tahfidz Quran institutions, and academic staff showed that awareness of using digital Quran with guaranteed authenticity was still low. In Indonesia, the ability of institutions to validate the authenticity of the digital Quran Lajnah Pentashih Mushaf Quran (LPMQ) is still limited so that the number of digital Quran that has not been validated is very large compared to those that have been validated for authenticity. This needs serious attention. The Indonesian Ministry of Religion Affair, especially Lajnah Pentashih Mushaf Quran (LPMQ) and the Indonesian Ulema Council need to cooperate in ensuring the authenticity of the Digital Qur'an circulating in cyberspace and providing education for Muslims in choosing the Digital Quran reference to be used.

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