The Influence of Digitalization Developments on the Character of Ma Mamba'ul Ulum Jurit Students

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Article Info	Abstract
	The aim of this research is to find out whether there is an influence of digitalization on the character of students at MA Mamba'ul Ulum Jurit. The data collection instruments used in this research were questionnaires and documentation. The questionnaire distributed previously has been tested for validity and reliability. Of the 51 questionnaires whose validity was tested, 18 valid questionnaires were obtained for the character variable, and 18 questionnaire items for the digitalization variable. The research method used is quantitative research with a sample size of 85 students. The analytical test used is simple linear regression. Before testing the hypothesis, there is a prerequisite test, namely the normality test, homogeneity test and linearity test. After the prerequisite tests are fulfilled, the analysis is then tested using simple regression analysis where the test results are obtained with a t test significance of 0.000, where the decision-making criteria is if the t test significance value is <0.05 then Ha is accepted, This means that there is an influence of digitalization on the character of students at MA Mamba'ul Ulum Jurit.

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1. INTRODUCTION

a. Background

The aim of developing the abilities possessed by students is to become people who are faithful, independent, creative, healthy, capable, have knowledge, are devout and have good morals is one of the goals of education. This indicates that the learning process is actually shown to shape the personality and attitudes, intelligence and skills of a student, where this is done according to their needs.

Era 4.0 is a term used to refer to the era of digitalization, in this era digital advances are affecting all aspects of life, starting from industry, economics, politics and even education.

As time progresses, education in Indonesia also runs according to the demands of the times, this can be seen from the educational curriculum which always changes with each state leadership through its cabinet ministers. For example, in the era of Mr. Susilo Bambang Yudoyono there were two curricula, namely the 2006 curriculum or KTSP and the 2013 curriculum which was adopted by educational institutions throughout Indonesia. Then, in the era of Mr Joko Widodo's leadership, there was the Merdeka curriculum which the government has recently been intensifying through training, technical guidance and other activities.

In this Merdeka curriculum, every education is required to digitize learning using existing technologies such as the Merdeka Belajar application, the Zoom application, *Google Classroom application* and so on related to technology. So, it is not uncommon for teachers and students to use technology to learn both at home and at school.

The development of technology is so rapid along with the development of the times, many increasingly sophisticated technological features are emerging, which are increasing, so this is a factor that causes one of the very important needs nowadays, besides that nowadays technology is very easy. got it.

The use of technology by humans starts from the utilization of natural resources into simple tools. For example, in prehistoric times from the manufacture of axes, to the development of the latest technology such as printing presses, telephones, and *smartphones.*

The real form of current technology is *gadgets. Gadget* This development continues to increase over time. *Gadget* This has become a need in society. *Gadget* which is a real form of the development of science and technology (Science and Technology). In the present era and for the future, developments in science and technology from time to time will influence human life patterns, humans will depend on *gadgets. Gadgets* will not only affect adults, even children cannot escape the influence *gadget* This. One example of the impact of gadgets is the lack of social interaction capabilities. This progress can cause huge changes in human life, especially teenagers.

The development of the digital era cannot be stopped by humans, because humans themselves will ultimately demand and ask for various things more effectively, efficiently and practically. This will have both positive and negative impacts.

Based on this, research conducted by Vivi Yumarni (2022) is of the opinion that technology has benefits and disadvantages. One of the benefits is that technology can help children's creativity if it is used in a balanced interaction between their environment and the surrounding environment. Additionally, gadgets can affect a child's brain growth. Therefore, the role of parents and families is needed in directing their children who are addicted *to gadgets.*

Lately we see parents at home using technological tools to replace the role and duties of parents in educating their children, one example of parents giving their children a hand. *gadget* by watching videos so that children are quiet and do not disturb their work, whereas in these videos there are many advertisements that appear showing things that are not suitable for children such as violence and porn which subconsciously children can watch and pay attention to until the end if the child is not controlled properly. Good. So parents are not aware that their child's character development will be disrupted by technology which could damage the child's mind, body and health. Another impact that we can see is that children are often given to hold *gadget* It is very difficult to communicate with them because they are focused on what they see and hear. If they don't follow their wishes, they become angry and destroy what is in front of them or even what they are holding.

Not only at home, but even at school, there are some children who seem to be used to using Gadget which is shown by children's lack of response to learning taught by teachers, one of which is at MA Mamba'ul Ulum Jurit. This is due to a lack of knowledge about how to wisely use technology and a lack of understanding of the impacts resulting from the use of technology on the characteristics of the child.

This digitalization period is an opportunity for character education, where character education is very valuable knowledge for human survival. Humans will return to their nature as social creatures where character is one of the keys to achieving success. Character education is a deliberate and planned effort to instill and develop character values, as well as to overcome the increasingly widespread decline in character quality among students. Creating a good character is not something that can happen by itself. In the school environment, effective character education requires collaboration between various parties and the development of appropriate systems. Character education is a

national initiative that aims to create schools that educate the younger generation to be ethical, responsible and caring, by exemplifying and teaching good character values through an emphasis on universal values that are mutually agreed upon.

Based on this, the author feels that it is necessary to study and research the influence of digitalization developments on the character of students at MA Mamba'ul Ulum Jurit.

b. Problem Formulation

Based on the background explanation, the problem formulation of this research is whether there is an influence of digitalization developments on the character of students at MA Mamba'ul Ulum Jurit.

c. Literature Review

1. Understanding Digitalization

Digitalization is the transformation of information in the form of audio media, printed video which is converted into digital language. The use of technology basically makes it easier for humans to communicate and learn, sometimes having positive and negative impacts on users.

The digital era is a time of greatest change in the world, where people can access information easily and in various ways, and also the impact of using digital media is very large. The impact of its use not only has a positive impact but also has a negative impact in all circles if the use of digital media is carried out without control and is also carried out excessively. The presence of social media technology makes communication and information increasingly sophisticated and the convenience it brings can bring people to a life that has a better standard and quality of life.

a. Impact of Digitalization

The positive impacts of digitalization developments include:
1) Increase knowledge
2) Build creativity
3) Make communication easier.
4) Expand your network of friends

Apart from the positive impacts, there are also negative impacts, namely:
1) Children forget to learn if they are addicted to digital media
2) There are many non-educational events that can be imitated.
3) Poor information that can be accessed.
4) Child is not focused.
5) Disrupting health.
6) Lack of social skills
7) Learning achievement decreases

b. Understanding Character

Character is a person's actions or behavior or inner attitude and can influence human behavior, character, character and thoughts. Kevin Ryan and Karen Bohlin express character as a person's habitual actions when responding behaviorally to the desires, opportunities and challenges they face. According to Jack Corley and Thomas Phillip in Moh. Abduh that character is a habit, an attitude to facilitate moral action. Thus, character is a person's behavior that is seen in everyday life, when acting or behaving.

Several elements are related to forming human character, namely, emotions, attitudes, desires, habits and beliefs. Someone will judge our character by looking at our attitudes, habits, self-concept beliefs, emotions and will. Attitude is a reflection of character, but it is not completely true, but usually a person's attitude in front of other people can show a person's character. Emotions

are conscious situations, felt human behavior, this can also shape a person's character. Beliefs are things that are right or wrong based on evidence. Habit is automatic, unplanned behavior, while will is a reflection of a person's character.

d. Hypothesis

The temporary answer to the variables examined in this research, the hypothesis is "there is an influence of the development of digitalization on the character of students at MA Mamba'ul Ulum Jurit".

2. RESEARCH METHOD

a. Types of research

Quantitative research is a type of research in this study. Quantitative research will analyze data in the form of numbers which will then be analyzed using statistical procedures. The things that will be needed to find out what you want to know will be obtained after the data is analyzed.

b. Place and Time of Research

This activity will be held at MA Mamba'ul Ulum Jurit in Pringgasela District, East Lombok. Research activities will be carried out from April to May 2024.

c. Population and sample

This research uses a population, namely students in the MA Mamba'ul Ulum Jurit environment with a population of 85 students. Because the population was used as a sample, the sample in this study was 85 students

d. Data Collection Techniques

The use of data collection techniques in this research is:

1. Questionnaire.

A questionnaire is a tool used to obtain direct information from respondents. Sugiyono said that the questionnaire was carried out by providing a set of questions and statements which were given to respondents for them to answer. Before the questionnaire is used, it will first be tested. The tests used are:

a) Validity

This validity test is used to measure the validity or not of the statement items in a questionnaire. The validity test in this study used the SPSS 27.0 application program where there are several criteria used to find out whether the items are valid or not. The criteria used in this validity test are if r count > r table then the statement items in the validity test are valid, and conversely if r count < r table then the items are invalid.

b) Reliability

Reliability tests are used to determine whether the data collection tools used remain consistent if carried out repeatedly with subjects in the same conditions. Testing the reliability of this data collection instrument also uses the SPSS 27.0 program with the criteria for testing statement items that are said to be reliable, namely

a) Alpha < 0.50 is classified as low reliability
b) Alpha > 0.50 and Alpha < 0.70 then reliability is sufficient
c) Alpha 0.70 – 0.90 means strong reliability
d) Alpha > 0.90 means perfect reliability.

2. Documentation

Apart from using questionnaires, researchers also use documentation methods to obtain the necessary data. According to Arikunto, the documentation method is looking for data regarding a variable in the form of notes, newspapers, books,

inscriptions, meeting minutes and others. In this research, the documentation method was used by researchers to find out about the existing infrastructure at MA Mamba'ul Ulum Jurit.

e. Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique used during this research is simple linear regression, where before the regression analysis, prerequisite tests will be carried out.

1. Prasyat Test

   a) Normality Test

   The data normality test is a test that must be carried out before carrying out hypothesis testing which aims to ensure that the data that has been collected is normally distributed or taken from a normal population. Normality statistical tests that can be used include: *Chi-Square*, *Kolmogorov Smirnov*, *Lilliefors*, *Shapiro Wilk*, *Jake Bera*.

   In research to test normality using Kolmogorov *Smirnov*, namely a normality testing method that is effective and valid for small samples. In this study, there were 20 research subjects. So, normality testing using *Kolmogorov Smirnov is very* suitable for this research.

   To make testing easier, researchers used the SPSS Version 16 application to carry out normality analysis of this instrument. The basis for decision making in the normality test is:

   1) If sig (significance) < 0.05, then the data is not normally distributed.
   2) If sig (significance) > 0.05, then the data is normally distributed.

   b) Homogeneity Test

   According to Priyanto, homogeneity is used to find out whether several variants in the population are the same or not. As a testing criterion, if the sig value. > 0.05 then it can be said that the variance of two or more groups is the same. Vice versa. In this study, the homogeneity test was calculated using *one-way Anova* with the help of SPSS program (*Statistical Package for Social Science*) version 27.0

   c) Linearity Test

   The linearity test is used to determine whether each independent variable and dependent variable has a linear relationship or not. The criteria used is the F test with a significance level of 5%. If the sig F value is less than 0.05 then the relationship is not linear. On the other hand, if the sig F value is more than or equal to 0.05 then the relationship is linear. Apart from using the F test, the linearity testing criteria can also be seen from the significance of deviation from Linearity where if the sig deviation from Linearity value is > 0.05 then there is a significant linear relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable, and vice versa if the sig deviation from Linearity value < 0.05 then there is no linear relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

2. Regression Test/Simple Linear Regression Test

   Hypothesis testing is carried out to find out which hypotheses can be accepted in research. In research using quantitative methods, the research hypothesis is divided into two, namely the null hypothesis (H_{the}) and alternative hypothesis (H_a).

   The hypothesis test used is simple regression analysis using the SPSS 27.0 application. Decision making in a simple regression test can refer to two things, namely by comparing the calculated t value with the t table, or by comparing the significance value with the probability value of 0.05.

   a. If the calculated t value is greater than the t table value, it means that the independent variable has an effect on the dependent variable.

b. If the calculated t value is not greater than the table t value, it means that the independent variable has no effect on the dependent variable.

For testing criteria by comparing the significance value of 0.05, namely:

a. If the significance value of the t test is > 0.05 then H0 is accepted and Ha is rejected, meaning there is no influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

b. If the significance value of the t test is <0.05 then H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted, meaning, there is an influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

c.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Research result

1. Instrument Validity Test

Table 1. Validity Test Results of Digitalization Variable Data Collection Instruments

Statement Items	r count	r-table	Is
1	0.349	0.213	Valid
2	0.437	0.213	Valid
3	0.419	0.213	Valid
4	0.359	0.213	Valid
5	0.364	0.213	Valid
6	0.223	0.213	Valid
7	0.286	0.213	Valid
8	0.447	0.213	Valid
9	0.254	0.213	Valid
10	0.429	0.213	Valid
11	0.156	0.213	Invalid
12	0.295	0.213	Valid
13	0.495	0.213	Valid
14	0.15	0.213	Invalid
15	0.092	0.213	Invalid
16	0.396	0.213	Valid
17	0.528	0.213	Valid
18	0.418	0.213	Valid
19	0.03	0.213	Invalid
20	0.387	0.213	Valid
21	0.192	0.213	Invalid
22	0.309	0.213	Valid
23	0.256	0.213	Valid

Based on the results of the SPSS output, the calculated r was obtained from the digitalization variable using the SPSS program, while the r table was obtained by looking for the df value (degrees of freedom) where the number of respondents used was 85 with df = N-2, so we obtained df = 83, then look at table r. After looking at the r table, the r table value = 0.213.

Based on the test criteria, where r count > r table is said to be valid and conversely r count < r table is invalid, then from the validity test data the number of statement items in the pre-research questionnaire was obtained as 18 valid statement items and 5 valid statement items. invalid.

Table 2. Validity Test of Character Variable Data Collection Instruments

Statement Items	R count	R-table	Is
1	0.497	0.213	Valid
2	0.121	0.213	Invalid
3	0.532	0.213	Valid
4	0.403	0.213	Valid
5	0.01	0.213	Invalid
6	0.394	0.213	Valid
7	0.373	0.213	Valid
8	0.139	0.213	Invalid
9	0.233	0.213	Valid
10	0.204	0.213	Invalid
11	0.498	0.213	Valid
12	0.203	0.213	Invalid
13	0.389	0.213	Valid
14	0.521	0.213	Valid
15	0.152	0.213	Invalid
16	0.099	0.213	Invalid
17	0.463	0.213	Valid
18	0.547	0.213	Valid
19	0.329	0.213	Valid
20	0.518	0.213	Valid
21	0.085	0.213	Invalid
22	0.154	0.213	Invalid
23	0.313	0.213	Valid
24	0.009	0.213	Invalid
25	0.218	0.213	Valid
26	0.278	0.213	Valid
27	0.353	0.213	Valid
28	0.288	0.213	Valid

Based on the results of the validity test using SPSS 27.0, with the criteria that r count > r table is said to be valid and vice versa r count < r table is said to be invalid, the results of the data collection questionnaire test were obtained on the character variable from 28 statement items, 18 items were valid and 10 items were invalid.

2. Instrument Reliability Test

Table 3. Reliability Test Results of Digitalization Variable Data Collection Instruments

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.605	23

Based on the results of calculating the digitalization variable above, it can be seen that the Cronbach's Alpha value obtained is 0.605, with the criteria Alpha > 0.50 and Alpha < 0.70, meaning that the digitalization variable item is said to be sufficiently reliable.

Table 4. Reliability Test Results of Character Variable Data Collection Instruments

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.607	28

Based on the results of the calculation of the character variables above, it can be seen that the Cronbach's Alpha value obtained is 0.607, with the criteria Alpha > 0.50 and Alpha < 0.70, meaning that the digitalization variable item is said to be sufficiently reliable.

3. Prerequisite Test

a. Normality Test

In this study the normality test was calculated using *uji one sample Kolmogorov Smirnov* with sig level. 0.05. The normality test was carried out with the help of the SPSS program (*Statistical Package for Social Science*) version 27.0 The results of the normality test using SPSS are

Table 5. Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

	Digitalization	Character
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z	.900	1.169
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.393	.130

a. Test distribution is Normal.

Based on the results of the normality test using SPSS above, a significance value was obtained for the digitalization variable of 0.393 and the character variable of 0.130. In accordance with the testing criteria, if significance is > 0.05 then the two variables are normally distributed.

b. Homogeneity Test

In this study, the homogeneity test was calculated using *one-way Anova* with the help of SPSS program (*Statistical Package for Social Science*) version 27.0. The results of the homogeneity test using SPSS are:

Table 6. Homogeneity Test Results

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

DIGITALISAS_CHARACTER

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Say.
1.607	1	168	.207

Based on the SPSS results output above, a significance value for the digitalization and character variables was obtained of 0.207. In accordance with the test criteria, a significance value > 0.05 was obtained, meaning that the two variables had the same or homogeneous variance.

c. Linearity Test

The linear test is used to find out whether the data is linear or not. The data will be analyzed and calculated using tests for *linearity* using SPPS statistical application calculations (*Statistical Package for Social Science*) version 27.0. The results of the linearity test using SPSS are:

Table 7. Linearity Test Results

ANOVA Table

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Say.

Characte r * Digitizat ion	Betwe en Groups	(Combined)	552.35	20	27.618	1.95 9	.022
		Linearity	339.04	1	339.04	24.0 5	.000
		Deviation from Linearity	213.30	19	11.227	.797	.703
	Within Groups		902.06	64	14.095		
	Total		1454.4	84			

From the SPSS output results above, the Deviation from Linearity significance is 0.703. Based on the test criteria, the sig deviation from Linearity value is > 0.05, so the independent variable and dependent variable have a linear relationship.

4. Hypothesis Testing

The hypothesis test used is simple regression analysis using the SPSS 27.0 application. Decision making in a simple regression test can refer to two things, namely by comparing the calculated t value with the t table, or by comparing the significance value with the probability value of 0.05. The results of hypothesis testing using the SPSS program are:

Table 8. Hypothesis Test Results

Coefficients[a]

Model	Unstandardize d Coefficients		Standardi zed Coefficien ts	t	Say.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	30.56 8	4.103		7.449	.000
DIGITALIZ ATION	.417	.083	.483	5.023	.000

a. Dependent Variable: KARAKTER

The results of hypothesis testing (T test) in the table above show that the significance value of the digitalization variable is 0.000, which is smaller than 0.05. This is what H_0 rejected and H_a accepted, meaning that there is an influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

b. Discussion

Digitalization in the world of education or often referred to as digital-based learning is a change or renewal that occurs in the world of education where initially education used all manual processes in its implementation, changing to a more automatic and systematic process by empowering technology and digital. The use of digitization is used to process data, process, compile, store, process data to obtain quality information, which can be used for personal and public purposes. This digitalization is utilized by every level of society, from adults to children. And regarding its use, there are those who use it with positive activities, there are also those who use it with negative activities according to the needs of each person. This research

aims to determine the influence of the development of digitalization on the character of students at MA Mamba'ul Ulum, where character is something that is closely related to the identity of an individual which is formed over a long time, so that it is inherent in the individual. Human character can be caused by several things, one of which is the development of digitalization which is becoming more sophisticated day by day. Gadgets are one example of digital development, gadgets are becoming more sophisticated day by day, starting from models, specifications and even applications that can be obtained from gadgets.

Based on this, researchers will conduct research at MA Mamba'ul Ulum Jurit with a sample size of 85 students. This data will be obtained from students at MA Mamba'ul Ulum Jurit.

The data collection instrument used was a questionnaire. Before being distributed to research samples, this questionnaire was first tested for validity and reliability. Before being tested for validity, the questionnaire consisted of 51 statements consisting of 23 for the digitalization variable and 28 for the character variable. After validity testing, 36 valid statement items were obtained, 18 from the digitalization variable and 18 from the character variable. Apart from the questionnaire being tested for validity, its reliability was also tested. To test the reliability of these two variables, it was found that the questionnaire for these two variables had sufficient reliability.

The hypothesis test used in this research used a simple linear regression test with the help of the SPSS 27.0 program. Before the analysis test is carried out, a normality test, homogeneity test and linearity test are first carried out. Based on the results of the normality test, the significance value for the digitalization variable was 0.393 and the character variable was 0.130. In accordance with the testing criteria, if significance is > 0.05 then the two variables are normally distributed. For the homogeneity test, a significance value obtained for the digitalization and character variables was 0.207. In accordance with the test criteria, a significance value > 0.05 was obtained, meaning that the two variables had the same variance or were homogeneous. Meanwhile, for the linearity test, the Deviation from Linearity significance was 0.703. Based on the test criteria, the sig deviation from Linearity value is > 0.05, so the independent variable and dependent variable have a linear relationship.

After carrying out the prerequisite tests, it is known that the data is normal, homogeneous and linear, so we can proceed to data analysis tests. The data analysis test used is simple linear regression. Based on the results of the simple linear regression test carried out, a t test significance value of 0.000 was obtained. For testing criteria, namely if the significance value of the t test is > 0.05 then H_0 accepted and H_a rejected, meaning there is no influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable. And if the significance value of the t test is <0.05 then H_0 rejected and H_a accepted, meaning, there is an influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable. From these results, because the significance of the t test is 0.000, it is smaller than 0.05, then H_0 rejected and H_a accepted, which means that there is an influence between digitalization and student character. Meanwhile, the t test value obtained from the results of this analysis, obtained a t test value of 5.023 and for the t table it was obtained 1.6632. Based on the t test criteria, where if the calculated t value is greater than the t table value, it means that the independent variable has an effect on the dependent variable, and if the calculated t value is not greater than the t table value, it means that the independent variable has no effect on the dependent variable. From the results of the t test analysis using the SPSS program, the calculated t value of 5.023 is greater than the t table of 1.6632, this means that the independent variable has an

effect on the dependent variable, meaning that the digitalization variable has an effect on the student's character.

5. CONCLUSION

Digitalization is the transformation of all types of information (text, sound, visual, video and other data from various sources) into digital language. This digitalization has positive and negative impacts on humans. The hypotheses that will be studied in this research are: Null Hypothesis (H_{the}) namely there is no influence of digitalization on the character of students at Mamba'ul Ulum Jurit and alternative hypothesis (H_a) namely that there is an influence of digitalization on the character of students at Mamba'ul Ulum Jurit. And what is accepted in this research is Ha (alternative hypothesis) which is accepted with a t test significance value of 0.000. Based on the testing criteria, if the significance value of the t test is <0.05, it means H_a accepted and H_{the} rejected, and vice versa if the significance value of the t test is > 0.05, it means H_a rejected and H_{the} accepted. With the SPSS 27.0 test results, a t test significance value of 0.000 was obtained, meaning it was smaller than 0.05 with the test criteria obtained being H_a accepted and H_0 rejected. With these results it can be concluded that there is an influence of the development of digitalization on the character of students at MA Mamba'ul Ulum Jurit.

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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