



The role of science and technology in disseminating Islam: the perspective of Jambi University students

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Abstract. This study investigates the role of science and technology, particularly digital platforms, in the dissemination of Islamic teachings among Jambi University students. With the rapid development of digital media, social media, and internet technologies, these platforms have become essential tools for accessing and spreading religious knowledge. The research, based on a quantitative survey, reveals that a significant majority (90.5%) of students use digital platforms, especially social media, to deepen their understanding of Islamic teachings. The study highlights that 97.6% of respondents find these technological tools highly effective in enhancing their religious knowledge. Furthermore, 76.2% of students actively engage in digital da'wah, demonstrating a high level of involvement in spreading Islamic messages through online platforms. The findings emphasize the need for improved digital literacy to ensure the accuracy and reliability of religious information in the digital era. Despite challenges, such as misinformation and lack of digital literacy, the study concludes that science and technology offer significant benefits in the spread of Islamic teachings. It calls for universities to integrate digital literacy programs into their curricula and for further research to explore the dynamics of digital da'wah across diverse educational settings.

Keywords: *Islamic Teachings, Knowledge, Science and Technology, Student Participation;*

Abstrak. Penelitian ini mengkaji peran ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi, khususnya platform digital, dalam penyebaran ajaran Islam di kalangan mahasiswa Universitas Jambi. Dengan pesatnya perkembangan media digital, media sosial, dan teknologi internet, platform-platform ini telah menjadi alat penting untuk mengakses dan menyebarkan pengetahuan agama. Penelitian yang didasarkan pada survei kuantitatif ini mengungkapkan bahwa mayoritas mahasiswa (90,5%) menggunakan platform digital, khususnya media sosial, untuk memperdalam pemahaman mereka tentang ajaran Islam. Penelitian ini menyoroti bahwa 97,6% responden menganggap alat-alat teknologi ini sangat efektif dalam meningkatkan pengetahuan agama mereka. Lebih lanjut, 76,2% mahasiswa secara aktif terlibat dalam dakwah digital, menunjukkan tingkat keterlibatan yang tinggi dalam menyebarkan pesan-pesan Islam melalui platform daring. Temuan ini menekankan perlunya peningkatan literasi digital untuk memastikan keakuratan dan keandalan informasi agama di era digital. Meskipun menghadapi tantangan, seperti misinformasi dan kurangnya literasi digital, penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi menawarkan manfaat yang signifikan dalam penyebaran ajaran Islam. Hal ini mendorong universitas untuk mengintegrasikan program literasi digital ke dalam kurikulum mereka dan melakukan penelitian lebih lanjut untuk mengeksplorasi dinamika dakwah digital di berbagai lingkungan pendidikan.

Kata Kunci: *Ajaran Islam; Pengetahuan; Sains dan Teknologi; Partisipasi Mahasiswa;*

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Introduction

Islam, as a universal teaching of peace, tolerance and profound knowledge, has a tremendous role in guiding the lives of humanity. Today's advances in science and technology play an essential role in spreading the teachings of Islam more effectively. The rapid development of information and communication technology makes the world increasingly connected globally. As stated by Nasihin et al. (2020), "Advances in information and communication technology have eliminated boundaries in global relations, thus triggering significant changes in the social, economic and cultural fields at an extraordinary speed." In line with this view, Zulaecha (Nasihin et al., 2023) emphasises that "One of the technological developments that greatly helps daily needs is the internet." Digital platforms, such as social media and websites, can be utilised by the community to access various types of knowledge, especially to understand and deepen the teachings of Islam. Thus, information can be spread quickly and widely, opening up new opportunities to spread the teachings of Islam to various levels of society. This is also supported by Zulaecha (Nasihin et al., 2023) that "Using digital platforms as a means of da'wah is an innovation in spreading Islamic teachings in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0, which is both a challenge and an opportunity for the community and the millennial generation to make positive use of digital platforms."

This research was conducted at Jambi University with the primary objective of knowing the context of the role of science and technology in the spread of Islamic teachings, primarily through the views and experiences of students. The context of this research is very relevant given the strategic role of higher education in helping to shape students' character and insight, including in the spread of Islam. The decision to focus on the role of science and technology in the spread of Islam stems from the fact that the digital era has brought significant changes in the delivery of information and religious values. "A da'i (preacher) can also spread his teachings through various available media, such as television, YouTube, radio, Instagram, and other social media, as well as through writings published on social media platforms" (Husain, 2020). In this case, the impact is that religious information is increasingly fast-flowing and easily accessible. As such, it is increasingly important to understand how science and technology contribute to disseminating Islamic teachings.

This research aims to determine how much Jambi University students utilise these advanced technologies to explore and spread Islamic religious values. In today's digital era, where people are more easily connected, an important question arises: Does technology play a positive role in deepening religious understanding? How do students perceive the role of science and technology in a spiritual and religious context? By focusing the research on university students, the author intends to explore their perceptions, experiences, and contributions to applying science and technology to convey religious messages. As Muliani (2021) stated, "Students are considered the hope for the nation's progress and as intermediaries of ideas for the advancement of education." Through this approach, this research is expected to provide a deeper understanding of the role of science and technology in the spread of Islam in the student academic environment.

Based on this, a deep understanding of the role of science and technology in the spread of Islam is needed, especially among Jambi University students. As Muliani (2021) stated, "Students have a role as a liaison to convey opinions, suggestions, and criticisms." In a digital era filled with technological advances, it is essential to understand the positive impacts and potential challenges that students may face in using science and technology to spread Islamic values. This aligns with Muliani's (2021) statement, "There are still irresponsible individuals who spread fake news."

Therefore, students' literacy skills are needed to sort out information spread on digital platforms. "Digital literacy includes an individual's ability to communicate, think critically, collaborate, create, and innovate". Therefore, understanding the role of science and technology in spreading Islamic teachings is necessary to avoid deviations from Islamic teachings. Through this understanding, we can identify the most effective ways to utilise science and technology to permeate and convey Islamic teachings amidst the dynamics of modern society. Thus, this research contributes to the academic literature and has significant practical implications, especially in designing educational policies that integrate technology and religious values to support the formation of student character based on Islamic values.

Technological advances have significantly changed how da'wah is delivered, making it easier and more efficient in reaching people's hearts. This causes the way of providing da'wah to transform and adjust to society's material, methods, media, and conditions. The existence of digital platforms such as websites, social media, applications, and various other online media is a very effective means of expanding the reach of da'wah. The theory put forward by Lestari (2020) highlights the importance of broad knowledge and insight for da'i to achieve practical da'wah goals in the millennium era. This is necessary so that they can deliver actual messages, use methods relevant to the context of modern society, and utilise communication media based on the technological developments faced by today's society.

Many preachers utilise digital platforms for da'wah purposes, taking advantage of advances in technology and information. However, the challenge is ensuring that the da'wah message is still heard amidst the noise of scattered information. Therefore, the presence of preachers who understand the dynamics of technology and can combine it with religious values is increasingly important. They realise that da'wah today also needs to follow new entertainment trends, so they improvise humorous interludes and other entertainment elements to keep the content interesting. Even so, there are consequences that need to be considered, as stated by Husain (2020): "The direction of a preacher's sermon can be affected, even distorted, by these entertainment elements." Therefore, preachers need to uphold religious principles and values while maintaining a balance between entertainment and the essence of spiritual teachings when preaching. Thus, using social media, delivering da'wah material relevant to current issues, and communicating in a language suitable for understanding modern society are critical skills. Through an in-depth understanding of the literature review and related theories, this research explores how the role of science and technology shapes the pattern of da'wah in the dynamics of modern society and paves the way for discoveries.

In the digital era, which is increasingly penetrating all levels of society, the spread of Islamic teachings through digital platforms is increasingly evenly distributed, covering various groups from the lowest to the highest levels of society. According to Hayyi's research (2023), almost everyone uses internet-based technology to get information about Islam. This is in line with the statement of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology expressed on its website (Hayyi, 2023) that "Internet users in Indonesia currently reach 63 million people. Of these, 95% use the internet to access social networks." This phenomenon shows that digitalisation has succeeded in incorporating Islamic teachings into people's daily lives, not only as a form of information delivery but also as a tool to practice religious values in daily life. Hayyi et al. (2023) revealed exciting findings about the level of social media users in disseminating Islamic teachings. The study found that up to 84.6% of respondents used social media regularly. This phenomenon shows how social media has become an essential part of people's daily lives, is

used for regular social purposes, and is a primary channel for obtaining religious information. Interestingly, 53% of the respondents agreed that social media is essential for increasing understanding of religion, especially Islam.

The results show that social media can help people interact and share information and be an effective educational tool to explore religious values. In this case, the theory carried out by Lestari (2020) emphasises that the media plays a vital role in facilitating the dissemination of information, especially in accelerating and expanding the reach of religious messages. By utilising social media, religious messages can be delivered more interestingly and understandably to reach the wider community simultaneously. The purpose of using media in Islam is to accelerate the spread of spiritual messages and ensure they reach the public effectively. A survey conducted by AGB Nielsen Indonesia shows that the number of digital media readers in Indonesia is higher than conventional media. This shows a significant shift in people's information consumption patterns. This change occurs in print and traditional media, as Indonesians access information more frequently through internet platforms, especially YouTube (Dhora, 2023). Understanding these changes is crucial to creating a da'wah approach that is responsive and relevant to current technological trends. In line with Dhora's (2023) findings regarding the diversity of da'wah methods and materials, Islamic da'wah activities in the digital world are increasingly varied and dynamic. The diverse characteristics of da'wah delivery in the digital world offer many options for social media users to access and watch da'wah video content. In this context, social media platforms allow quick and easy access to various content, whether text, video, or discussion, allowing people to actively expand their understanding of Islamic teachings without being limited by time or place. This suggests that approaches through digital platforms, mainly social media, can effectively communicate and educate people about Islamic values, given people's increasing digital media preferences.

This study aims to determine the role of science and technology in spreading the teachings of Islam, primarily through the perspective of Jambi University students. This research was designed to gain an in-depth understanding of the positive impact of advances in science and technology in spreading Islam's teachings. The rationale behind selecting this topic is based on the consideration that the digital and technological era has brought significant changes in how people access, understand and disseminate information, including religious details. Therefore, this research explores how science and technology can be practical tools in disseminating Islamic religious messages among university students. This group is essential in spreading religious values to the younger generation and the wider community. By understanding the role of science and technology in this context, this research seeks to contribute to understanding the new dynamics in the spread of Islam in the modern era, especially in university settings such as Jambi University.

Methods

This research uses quantitative methods with survey methods. The survey research method is one of the research methods that aims to obtain an overview of the characteristics of the population described by the sample. The use of this research method is due to several things. First, surveys are flexible and can collect data in almost every field and problem. Second, surveys are considered efficient (efficient) and can collect reliable information at a relatively low cost in a not-too-long time. Third, surveys collect data about a reasonably large population from a relatively small sample (Maidiana, 2021).

In line with the above opinion, in survey research, information is collected from respondents using questionnaires. Surveys are generally limited to sample surveys, where information is collected from a portion of the population (sample) to represent the entire population. There are three main characteristics of the Survey method: 1) Information data is collected from a large group of people to describe various aspects and characteristics such as knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, and abilities of the population; 2) Information data is obtained from asking questions (written and can also be oral) from the population, 3) Information data is obtained from samples, not from the population.

Results and Discussion

The Role of Science and Technology in the Spread of Islamic Teachings

The research results conducted at Jambi University show that science and technology play a very significant role in spreading Islamic teachings among students. The majority of respondents, 90.5%, actively use technology, particularly social media, to understand and deepen their knowledge of Islamic teachings. The frequency of using technology for this purpose is relatively high, with respondents frequently or consistently using it.

Table 1:
Frequency of Technology Use to Understand Islamic Teachings

Frequency of Use	Percentage of Respondents
Always	23.8%
Often	66.7%
Sometimes	7.1%
Rarely	2.4%

This table shows how often respondents use technology such as social media or mobile apps to understand Islamic teachings. It is clear that a majority, 66.7%, often use these platforms, reflecting their integral role in the dissemination of religious knowledge.

This finding aligns with the opinion expressed by Dwistia et al. (2022), who highlighted that the use of internet-based technology to access Islamic religious information has extended to almost all levels of society. This indicates that science and technology, especially the internet and social media, have become a common means used by society, including students, to study and explore Islamic teachings.

Most respondents also recognized the effectiveness of science and technology in improving their understanding of Islamic teachings. A total of 97.6% of respondents found the use of science and technology quite practical or effective in enhancing their knowledge of Islamic teachings.

Table 2:
Effectiveness of Science and Technology in Improving Islamic Understanding

Effectiveness Rating	Percentage of Respondents
Very Effective	47.6%
Pretty Effective	50%
Less Effective	2.4%

This table indicates that the majority of respondents believe that technology significantly improves their understanding of Islamic teachings.

Research by Dwistia et al. (2022) also supports these findings. In their study, more than half of the respondents (53%) agreed that social media is crucial in increasing understanding of Islam. Social media serves as a platform to interact and share information and has also transformed into an effective educational tool to explore and deepen religious values.

Mustam (2023) also asserts that social media has become a significant part of Islamic learning. These platforms allow individuals to access various religious knowledge sources, interact with religious experts, and engage in in-depth religious discussions. Social media thus facilitates the dissemination of spiritual information and creates an interactive and participatory learning environment.

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that science and technology, particularly the internet and social media, have played a vital role in disseminating Islamic teachings among Jambi University students. Most students actively utilize technology to learn and deepen their understanding of Islamic teachings. Most respondents also recognized the effectiveness of science and technology in improving religious understanding. This finding is supported by previous studies that emphasize the crucial role of social media as an effective means of religious education. Therefore, science and technology have become inseparable in spreading and learning Islamic teachings in this modern era, especially in higher education environments such as Jambi University.

Student Involvement in Digital Da'wah

Research conducted at Jambi University shows a relatively high level of student involvement in digital da'wah activities. The results revealed that 76.2% of respondents conveyed Islamic teachings through digital platforms or social media. This figure indicates that most students at Jambi University have utilized digital technology to participate in the spread of da'wah Islam.

Table 3: Student Participation in Digital Da'wah	
Participation in Da'wah	Percentage of Respondents
Yes	76.2%
No	23.8%

This table shows the involvement of students in digital da'wah activities. The majority of students (76.2%) actively participate in da'wah through digital platforms or social media.

Student involvement in digital da'wah is not only limited to passive participation but also includes their active role in conveying Islamic teachings to the broader community. Students use various digital platforms, such as social media, to share religious knowledge, spread Islamic messages, and engage in spiritual discussions with a broader audience. Most respondents also recognized the effectiveness of digital da'wah in spreading Islamic teachings. A total of 97.6% of respondents found da'wah activities through digital platforms reasonably practical or very effective in reaching and influencing the public. This shows that social media and other digital platforms have become powerful tools for delivering Islamic messages widely and effectively.

This finding aligns with research conducted by Asmar (2020), highlighting the diversity and dynamics of Islamic da'wah activities in the digital world. Asmar emphasized that social media platforms have opened new opportunities for society, including students, to actively expand the understanding and dissemination of Islamic teachings without restrictions on time and place. Social media allows da'wah messages to reach a broader audience beyond geographical and demographic boundaries.

Student involvement in digital da'wah also reflects a paradigm shift in the spread of Islamic teachings in the modern era. Students, as a generation familiar with technology, recognize the immense potential that digital platforms have in effectively spreading Islamic messages. They use their digital skills to create da'wah content that is engaging, interactive, and easily understood by the wider community. Furthermore, students' involvement in digital da'wah shows their commitment to playing an active role in spreading Islamic teachings and positively contributing to society (Iqbal, 2021).

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that Jambi University students' involvement in digital da'wah is relatively high and effective. Most students have utilized digital platforms, especially social media, to spread Islamic teachings to the broader community. Most respondents also recognized the effectiveness of digital da'wah in reaching and influencing the community. This finding aligns with previous research that highlights the diversity and dynamics of Islamic da'wah activities in the digital world. Student involvement in digital da'wah reflects their active role in utilizing technology to spread Islamic teachings and contribute positively to society in the modern era (Ashari et al., 2022).

Challenges and Benefits of Science and Technology in Spreading Islam

The results of the research conducted at Jambi University revealed the challenges and benefits of using science and technology to spread the teachings of Islam. While science and technology offer many conveniences and opportunities, respondents also face several challenges that need to be addressed.

Table 4:
Challenges in Using Science and Technology to Spread Islamic Teachings

Challenge	Percentage of Respondents
Inaccurate Religious Information	82.4%
Lack of Digital Literacy	15.2%
Misinterpretation of Teachings	2.4%

This table shows the challenges identified by respondents in using technology to spread Islamic teachings, primarily inaccurate religious information and lack of digital literacy.

One of the main challenges faced by respondents is ensuring the accuracy of religious information disseminated on digital media. With the widespread use of the Internet and social media, information about Islam can be quickly disseminated by anyone. However, not all information circulating online can be verified. Respondents expressed concern about discrepancies between the information disseminated and the sources of Islamic teachings, such as the Quran, hadith, or sunnah. These discrepancies can raise doubts among Muslims, potentially leading to deviations in religious understanding and practice.

Respondents emphasized the importance of improving digital literacy when dealing with religious information spread on digital media to overcome this challenge. They recognized the need for a critical and selective attitude in receiving information by checking its truth from various reliable sources. Respondents also emphasized the importance of referring directly to the sources of Islamic teachings, such as the Quran and hadith, to ensure the accuracy of the information received. Additionally, consulting with religious experts, such as scholars or ustadz, is also a crucial step to gain clarification and a deeper explanation of religious information obtained from digital media.

On the other hand, respondents also acknowledged the great benefits of science and technology in disseminating Islamic teachings (Badruzaman, 2023). Technological advances have facilitated access to information about Islam, from worship practices and understanding teachings to religious laws. The availability of various information sources on the Internet allows individuals to explore diverse perspectives and deepen their religious knowledge more freely. This provides opportunities for Muslims to broaden their spiritual horizons without geographical or time constraints, as described in Su'ada's research (2024). Science and technology have also facilitated the efficient and widespread dissemination of da'wah and Islamic teachings. Digital media, such as social media, has effectively delivered Islamic messages to the wider community. Da'i and ulama can use digital platforms to reach a broader and more diverse audience. Digital da'wah also allows for more interaction between da'i and the public, making the delivery of Islamic teachings more dynamic and participatory.

Science and technology have also opened up opportunities for interaction and collaboration between Muslims from different countries. Digital media allows Muslims to connect, share knowledge, and exchange religious experiences with Muslims from other parts of the world. This enriches insights and broadens Muslims' perspectives in understanding and practicing Islamic teachings.

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that the utilization of science and technology in disseminating Islamic teachings has significant challenges and benefits. The primary challenge is ensuring the accuracy of religious information disseminated on digital media, which requires improving digital literacy and referring to the sources of Islamic teachings. However, on the other hand, science and technology also provide significant benefits in making access to information easier, facilitating efficient and widespread da'wah, and enabling interaction between Muslims from different countries. By understanding the challenges and seizing the opportunities, Muslims can optimize the use of science and technology to spread Islamic teachings effectively and responsibly in this digital era.

Conclusion

The results of this study show that Jambi University students are greatly helped by science and technology in disseminating religious information quickly and efficiently, thus improving their understanding of Islamic teachings. Although they face challenges in ensuring the accuracy of the information, they overcome them by improving their digital literacy and referring to the sources of Islamic teachings. This research provides insights into the effectiveness of utilising science and technology in disseminating Islamic teachings and the importance of digital literacy in dealing with students' challenges in this context. Overall, this research contributes to understanding the new dynamics of spreading Islam in the modern era, particularly in higher education. The findings highlight the importance of integrating digital literacy into educational

policies, especially in Islamic studies, to ensure students can critically engage with digital content and discern accurate religious information. As technology continues to reshape how religious teachings are accessed, higher education institutions must leverage these tools to enhance learning and dissemination of Islamic values. Furthermore, the active participation of students in digital da'wah indicates that universities have a pivotal role in guiding students to responsibly use digital platforms for religious and social contributions. This research is limited to a specific sample of students at Jambi University and may not fully represent the broader student population in Indonesia or other regions. Additionally, the focus was primarily on students' use of technology for religious learning, without deeply exploring the potential negative aspects, such as the risks of misinformation or the challenges of navigating conflicting religious interpretations online. Future research should expand beyond Jambi University to include a wider range of institutions to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the role of technology in spreading Islamic teachings across diverse contexts. It is also recommended that digital literacy programs be developed within higher education institutions to equip students with the skills necessary to critically assess online religious content. Furthermore, religious scholars and da'wah practitioners should collaborate with educators to ensure that digital platforms are used effectively to convey accurate and relevant Islamic teachings, maintaining a balance between technology's potential and its challenges.

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