

ABSTRAK

Muhammad Akhdan Ruwanda (1221020043): Pengaruh Penerimaan Penggunaan *Artificial Intelligence* (AI) Sebagai Sumber Pengetahuan Agama Terhadap Religiusitas Mahasiswi Universitas Darussalam (UNIDA) Gontor Kampus Mantingan

Perkembangan *Artificial Intelligence* (AI) telah mengubah cara individu memperoleh informasi, termasuk dalam pencarian pengetahuan agama. Di lingkungan pendidikan Islam berbasis pesantren, penggunaan AI sebagai sumber pengetahuan agama menghadirkan dinamika baru yang berkaitan dengan penerimaan teknologi dan religiusitas.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh penerimaan *Artificial Intelligence* sebagai sumber pengetahuan agama terhadap religiusitas mahasiswi Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Fakultas Ushuluddin Universitas Darussalam (UNIDA) Gontor Kampus Mantingan.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode survei eksplanatori. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 117 responden yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *simple random sampling*. Variabel penerimaan AI diukur menggunakan instrumen *Technology Readiness and Acceptance Model* (TRAM), sedangkan religiusitas diukur menggunakan *Centrality of Religiosity Scale* (CRS). Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis deskriptif, uji asumsi klasik, dan regresi linear sederhana dengan bantuan IBM SPSS *Statistics* versi 31.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerimaan AI sebagai sumber pengetahuan agama berada pada nilai rata-rata 85,41, sedangkan religiusitas mahasiswi berada dengan nilai rata-rata 114,78. Hasil uji regresi linear sederhana menunjukkan bahwa penerimaan AI sebagai sumber pengetahuan agama berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap religiusitas mahasiswi ($B = 0,149$; $t = 3,188$; $p = 0,002$). Nilai koefisien determinasi sebesar 0,081 menunjukkan bahwa penerimaan AI memberikan kontribusi sebesar 8,1% terhadap variasi religiusitas, sedangkan 91,9% dipengaruhi oleh faktor-faktor lain di luar model penelitian.

Temuan ini mengindikasikan bahwa semakin tinggi penerimaan mahasiswi terhadap AI sebagai sumber pengetahuan agama, semakin tinggi pula religiusitas yang mereka tunjukkan, sehingga AI dapat berfungsi sebagai sarana pendukung dalam memperoleh pengetahuan agama tanpa menggeser sentralitas agama dalam kehidupan mahasiswi.

Kata kunci: *Artificial Intelligence*, *Centrality of Religiosity Scale*, pengetahuan agama, Religiusitas, *Technology Readiness and Acceptance Model*.

ABSTRACT

Muhammad Akhdan Ruwanda (1221020043): *The Influence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) Acceptance as a Source of Religious Knowledge on the Religiosity of Female Students at Universitas Darussalam (UNIDA) Gontor Mantingan Campus*

The development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has transformed the way individuals acquire information, including in the search for religious knowledge. Within the context of pesantren-based Islamic education, the use of AI as a source of religious knowledge introduces new dynamics related to technology acceptance and religiosity.

This study aims to analyze the effect of Artificial Intelligence acceptance as a source of religious knowledge on the religiosity of female students at the Faculty of Tarbiyah and the Faculty of Ushuluddin, University of Darussalam (UNIDA) Gontor Mantingan Campus. This study employed a quantitative approach with an explanatory survey method.

The research sample consisted of 117 respondents selected through simple random sampling. The AI acceptance variable was measured using the Technology Readiness and Acceptance Model (TRAM) instrument, while religiosity was measured using the Centrality of Religiosity Scale (CRS). Data were analyzed using descriptive analysis, classical assumption tests, and simple linear regression with the assistance of IBM SPSS Statistics version 31.

The results showed that the AI acceptance as a source of religious knowledge had a mean score of 85.41, while the religiosity of the students had a mean score of 114.78. The results of the simple linear regression analysis showed that AI acceptance as a source of religious knowledge had a positive and significant effect on students' religiosity ($B = 0.149$; $t = 3.188$; $p = 0.002$). The coefficient of determination of 0.081 indicates that AI acceptance contributed 8.1% to the variation in religiosity, while the remaining 91.9% was influenced by other factors outside the scope of this study.

These findings indicate that the higher the students' acceptance of AI as a source of religious knowledge, the higher their religiosity, suggesting that AI can function as a supporting tool in acquiring religious knowledge without displacing the centrality of religion in the students' lives.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence, Centrality of Religiosity Scale, Religious Knowledge, Religiosity, Technology Readiness and Acceptance Model.*