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The Effectiveness Of Website/Webblog-Based Mosque Management Information Systems In Providing Accountable Information In Pekalongan City

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Abstract

The mosque organization is a public sector organization, which manages the resources and activities in the mosque. The management and resources in the mosque are mostly done voluntarily. The development of information technology (IT) has provided various means for management in managing business and decision making. However, the measurement or assessment of the quality of an effective information system is difficult to do directly such as cost-benefit measurement. Research method in this research use field research with descriptive and quantitative approach. The results of this study descriptively obtained that the outline that the quality system, quality information, process quality, collaborative quality and service quality Mosque-based Mosque website run effectively and obtained accountable information in the city of Pekalongan. That the management of mosque based Mosque Website in Pekalongan city has been run effectively because it has been using the governance of mosque information system by using DeLone and McLean Model of Information System Success which includes system quality management, Collaborative quality and service quality of Mosque-based Mosque website in Pekalongan City.

Keywords: *Effectiveness, SIM Mosque, D&M IS Success*

INTRODUCTION

About 80% percent of the population in Indonesia is Muslim. With a very large population, it shows that Indonesia has a great potential to make its people prosperous, both in fundraising and in providing facilities. Mosque organizations are public sector organizations, which manage resources and activities at the mosque. Management and resources in mosques are mostly done voluntarily. There is no compulsion to be a manager of the mosque (ta'mir and treasurer). The application of management and accounting is a

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form of management, accountability and transparency that can narrow the information gap between the mosque manager and the community. The management of the mosque is inseparable from the development of information technology.

The development of information technology (IT) has provided various tools for management in managing the business and making decisions. Information systems supported by IT can provide added value to organizations if they are designed to be effective information systems, which indicate that the system is successful. However, measuring or evaluating the quality of an effective information system is difficult to do directly like cost-benefit measurement. The difficulty of assessing success and the effectiveness of information systems directly prompted many researchers to develop models to assess the success of management information systems.

The mosque management that we prepared cannot be separated from the guidance of the Koran and as-Sunnah. From the two sources of Islamic teachings, we develop a management of mosques in accordance with the guidance of the Prophet Muhammad. As a highly commendable activity, mosque management must be carried out professionally and towards a modern management system, so that it can anticipate ever-changing developments in people's lives that are advanced and quality through computer equipment.

Information systems are important in an organization such as a religious organization or a social foundation. With the information system in the organization, it can facilitate the activities undertaken to complete existing work and it can guarantee quality provided and fast in making decisions through the administration system.

The management of information system using website/webblog in Pekalongan city at this time is very helpful for administrators in the field of administration and secretariat. However, the problem still often occurs in terms of the difficulty in the problem of pilgrimage data collection services. An increase in the number of pilgrims along with an increase in population requires speed of service from administrative staff. Then the service in recording financial transactions and reports of mosque financial income every week, month or certain stages of financial reporting is also needed. Administrative staff must collect all records from the beginning to the end of the period.

Research Method

This research is a field research[1]. The object of the research is the data obtained from mosques that use a website/webblog-based management information system (MIS) in the city of Pekalongan. The study was conducted in April until August 2017. The population in this study included all mosques in the city of Pekalongan, amounting to 102 units and having a mosque-based online MIS through *simas.kemenag.go.id* or *masjidnu.com*, totaling 90 mosques. In this study, the population size cannot be known with certainty, according to Malhotra (1999). The number of samples that can be determined is a minimum of three or five times of the number of variables used or a minimum of 10%. Because the number of variables studied was 5, the sample set was 19 respondents / mosques at the time of the study. The sampling method in this study is accidental sampling method, which is the sampling method based on coincidence.[2] In other words, all mosques in the city of Pekalongan have a mosque-based online MIS.

The 19 research samples are as follows:

No	The Name of the Mosque	Sub-District
1	Masjid Agung Jami' Pekalongan (Kauman)	East Pekalongan
2	Masjid Al-Fairus (Jl. Sutomo)	East Pekalongan
3	Masjid Imam Asy Syafi'I (Jl. Toba 20)	East Pekalongan
4	Masjid Al-Ikhlas (Poncol)	East Pekalongan
5	Masjid Al-Hikmah	East Pekalongan
6	Masjid Sirojul Mukhlasin (Gamer	East Pekalongan
7	Masjid Asy Syuhada' (Jl. KH. Hasyim Asy'ari)	West Pekalongan
8	Masjid Al-Karomah (Tirto)	West Pekalongan
9	Masjid Al-Falah (Binagriya)	West Pekalongan
10	Masjid Bachir Ahmad (Binagriya)	West Pekalongan
11	Masjid Al-Muttaqin (Medono)	West Pekalongan
12	Masjid Asy Syafi'I (Pringlangu)	West Pekalongan
13	Masjid Umi Sholechah (Buaran)	West Pekalongan
14	Masjid Al-Barokah (Kuripan Lor)	West Pekalongan
15	Masjid Jami' Al-Qur'an Buaran	South Pekalongan
16	Masjid Al-Husein (Jenggot)	South Pekalongan
17	Masjid Ar Rohmah (Banyurip)	South Pekalongan
18	Baitul Mukminin (kuripan lor)	South Pekalongan
19	Masjid Walisongo (Panjang)	North Pekalongan

[1] Supardi, *Metodologi Penelitian Ekonomi dan Bisnis*, (Yogyakarta: UII Press, 2005) hal. 34.
[2] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Bisnis*, Cetakan Ke-6, (Bandung, CV. Alfa Beta, 1999).

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Primary data collection techniques in this study were collected by questionnaire. While the research variable is the object of research, or what is the focus of the research. In this study there are 5 independent variables (X) and one dependent variable (Y).

1. Independent Variable (X)

   A variables that affect other variables or the effect being investigated. The independent variables in this study are system quality, information quality, process quality, collaboration quality and service quality.

2. Dependent Variable (Y)

   The dependent variable is a variable that is influenced by other variables. The dependent variable of this study is the effectiveness of the Mosque's MIS.

DISCUSSIONS

The functioning of the mosque as a center of community activities is not because of the social context which is still simple but precisely because of the social management process of the mosque which has functioned as a social binding. To get to the function of such a mosque, the following are needed.

1. System

The system is a collection of elements that interact to achieve certain goals. These components can not be separated individually. These subsystems interact with each other and are interconnected to form one unit so that the system's goals can be achieved. A system has certain characteristics. Those characteristics are to have components, system boundaries, and the environment outside the system, connectors, inputs, outputs, processors and goals[3].

2. Data and Information

Data is any and or all facts that are collected, stored and processed by an information system, while information is data that has been arranged and processed so that it can have meaning. Information can be in the form of documents, reports or answers to

[3] www.immasjid.com/dl_jump.php?id=63, Akses Kamis, 23 Februari 2017

questions. Documents are transaction records or data, while reports are information that is used to help make good decisions.

There are six characteristics that make information useful and meaningful:

a. *Relevant:* Information is relevant if it can reduce uncertainty, increase the ability of decision makers to make predictions or confirm, justify their thoughts.
b. *Reliable:* Information is reliable if it is free from errors or can and accurately displays organizational events or activities.
c. *Complete:* Information is complete if it can cover important aspects of information from the event or activity it is measuring.
d. *Timely:* Information is timely if it can provide timely decision makers to use it in making decisions.
e. *Understandable:* Information is understandable if information is displayed in a format that can be read and understood by the user.
f. Verifiable: Information is verifiable if two knowledgeable people each produce the same information[4].

3. Administration

Administrative science is a social science discipline that typically studies administration as one of the phenomena of modern society, and administration itself is contained within a modern organization that gives life to the organization, so that the organization can develop, grow and move. Administration exists because it is carried out by a person called an administrator. The administrator's task is to develop the organization, develop information systems and develop management systems.

4. Management

Management is a science for managing an activity, in order to achieve a goal, by working together efficiently and well planned. As a new science that developed towards the twentieth century, management continues to develop rapidly, in accordance with the times. Today's knowledge can be used for any activity, which is cooperative in nature to achieve a goal effectively and efficiently, or an activity with less efforts and obtain maximum results.

[4] Ditjen Bimas Islam, *Pedoman Pemberdayaan Masjid*, (Jakarta: Departemen Agama, 2007)

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Management science is to make all elements of management work efficiently, such as people, money, goods, machinery and so on. At least it is conducted through four management functions abbreviated as POAC, (1) Planning, (2) Organizing, (3) Actuating and (4) Controlling.

5. Effectiveness

According to the Indonesian Dictionary, the word 'effective' has meanings of effects, influences, or impact that can bring results. Effectiveness is the activeness, usability, the suitability in an activity of people who carry out the task with the intended target. Effectiveness basically shows the level of achievement, often or always associated with an understanding of efficiency, even though there are actually differences between the two. Effectiveness emphasizes the results achieved, while efficiency looks more at how to achieve the results achieved by comparing the input and output.[5]

According to Mahmudi's opinion in his book *Manajemen Kinerja Sektor Publik* defines effectiveness, as follows: "Effectiveness is the relationship between output and goals, the greater the contribution of output to the achievement of objectives, the more effective the organization, program or activity"[6].

According to Abdurahmat, effectiveness is the use of certain amounts of resources, facilities and infrastructure that are consciously determined in advance to produce a number of jobs on time. It can be concluded that effectiveness is related to the implementation of all the main tasks, the achievement of objectives, timeliness, and active participation of members as well as the relationship between objectives and stated results, and shows the degree of conformity between stated objectives and the results achieved.[7]

6. Effectiveness of Information Systems

After a system has been in operation for some time, a post-implementation review needs to be carried out, which among other things aims to determine the extent to which the system reaches the targets set, and whether the system cannot be used

[5] Sondang P. Siagian, *Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia*, (Jakarta : Bumi Aksara, 2001), p. 24

[6] Mahmudi, *Manajemen Kinerja Sektor Publik*. (Yogyakarta : UPP AMP YKPN, 2005), p. 92.

[7] Abdurahmat. *Efektivitas Organisasi Edisi Pertama.* (Jakarta: Airlangga, 2008), p. 7.

anymore or can be continued, and will be continued, whether it needs to be modified in order to achieve the targets set better.[8]

Turban, et al. (1996) stated that the system can be evaluated and analyzed its performance based on two main measurements, effectiveness and efficiency. From an efficiency perspective, evaluation relates to the use of resources provided (human, machine, material, and money resources) to provide information systems for users. While from the perspective of the effectiveness of the user or user organizational unit, evaluation is related to the use of information systems in perfecting the mission of the organization.[9]

According to Gatian (1994), an effective system is defined as a system that can provide added value to the company.[10] Therefore an effective system must be able to provide a positive influence on user behavior. In addition Martin, et al (2000) states that an effective system can be analyzed based on several criteria, such as: can increase business effectiveness, can expand business or services, and can increase the competitive advantage of companies.[11]

Information systems are a set of interconnected components that function to collect, process, store and distribute information to support the creation of satisfaction and supervision in the organization.[12] The development of information technology is responded by organizations by designing information systems based on computer technology or websites. Bodnar and Hopwood (2000) state that computer-based information systems are a group of hardware and software designed to convert data into useful information.[13] The use of hardware and software is intended to produce

[8] R .Weber, , *Information System Control and Audit*, (New Jersey: Pretice Hall Inc, 1999)
[9] Hamilton, S. dan N. L. Chervany (1981). "Evaluating Information System Effectiveness - Part I: Comparing Evaluation Approaches." *MIS Quarterly*
[10] Gatian, A. W. (1994). Is user satisfaction a valid measure of system effectiveness? *Information & Management* 26(3), 119–131.
[11] Hoffman, Martin, *Empathy and Moral Development: Implication for caring and justice*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000.
[12] Laudon, Kenneth C., and Jane P. Laudon,"Organization and Technology in The Networked Enterprise"*Management Information System*, Six Edition, International Edition. www. prenhall.com/laudon. 2000.
[13] Bodnar, George, William, Hopwood, Sistem Informasi Akuntansi, Edisi pertama, penerjemah, Amir Abadi Jusup dan Rudi M. Tambunan , (Jakarta: Penerbit salemba empat, 2000)

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information quickly and accurately.

The information system design process requires several approaches which are a technical approach, a behavioral approach, and a combination.[14] The technical approach includes an emphasis on mathematical normative models for studying information systems. Besides, the technical approach also emphasizes the technological prowess of a system physically and formally.

Behavioral approaches are needed because of behavioral problems such as system utilization, implementation, and creative design that have an impact on behavior and attitude changes. Individual responses to information systems often drive behavioral problems. The process of developing information systems in addition to paying attention to the approaches above also considers several factors such as economic factors. King et al. (1994) and Laudon (1985) revealed that the process of developing information systems considers internal factors that influence the adoption and design of information systems, including individual and organizational value systems, norms, as well as strategic interests and organizational needs; and external factors originating from the environment outside the organization.

The information system design process is expected to function effectively. This effectiveness also indicates that the development of the information system was successful. However, as Laudon and Laudon (2000) admitted that describing the success of the system is difficult. The use of cost-benefit analysis cannot be done perfectly because not all benefits can be quantified. In many studies (Ives et al., 1983[15]; Bailey and Pearson, 1983[16]; Doll and Torkzadeh, 1988[17]; Seddon and Yiew, 1992[18]; Mahmood et al.

[14] Laudon, Kenneth C., and Jane P. Laudon,"Organization and Technology in The Networked Enterprise"*Management Information System*, Six Edition, International Edition. www. prenhall.com/laudon, 2000.
[15] Ives,B., M.Olson, and S.Baroudi. "The Measurement of User Information Satisfaction" *Communcations of the ACM*, October, 1983.
[16] Bailey,J.E. and S.W. Pearson. " Development of a Tool for Measuring and Analyzing Computer User Satisfaction' Management Science 29 (May) 1983.
[17] Doll,WJ, and G.Torkzadeh. "The Measurement of End-user Computing Satisfaction" MIS Quarterly 12, June 1988.
[18] Peter Seddon, and Siew-Kee Yip. 1992. "An Empirical Evaluation of User Information Satisfaction (UIS) Measures for Use with General Ledger Accounting Software", The *Journal Information Systems*, Volume Six, Number one, Spring.

2000[19]; Doll et al. 2004[20]; Livari, 2004[21]; Landrum and Prybutok, 2004[22]) approved that the success of information system is proxied by user satisfaction. However, the use of user satisfaction as a proxy has received criticism from Markus and Keil (1994). They critically express satisfaction does not mean much when the system does not cause an increase in individual and organizational performance.[23]

Based on these criticisms, Laudon and Laudon (2000) determined 5 variables to measure the success of information systems. These variables are *the high level of system use*, *user satisfaction on system*, positive attitude (*favorable attitude*) of the user towards the system, achievement of the objectives of the information system (*achieved objectives*), and *financial payoff*. Besides Laudon and Laudon (2000), DeLone and McLean (1992) also developed a model to illustrate the success of information systems. Although the writings of DeLone and McLean (1992) were compiled before the critique of Markus and Keil (1994), DeLone and McLean have included individual impact and organizational performance in their models of information system success. The theoretical framework of DeLone and McLean (1992) is known as DeLone and McLean Model of Information System Success (D&M IS Success).

Various variables that influence the effectiveness of information systems have been raised by many researchers. Weber (1999) used system quality, information quality, perceived usefulness, computer self-efficacy, perceived ease of use, use (amount, type), IS satisfaction, individual impact, and organizational impact as variables that determine the

[19] Mahmood, M.A., J.M. Burn, L.A. Geomoets, and C. Jacquez. 2000." Variable Affecting Information Technology End-user Satisfaction: A Meta-Analysis of the Empirical of the Empirical Literature. *International Journal of Human Computer Studies*, 52: 4.

[20] William J Doll,; Xiaodong Deng; t.s. Raghunatan ; Gholamreza Torkzadeh; Weidong Xia. 2004. "The Meaning and Measurement of User Satisfaction : A Multigroup Invariance Analysis of the End-user Computing Satisfaction Istrument, *Journal of Management Information Systems (JMI)*: ISSN: 0742- 1222. Volume 21.Summer. ProQuest Company. 2005.

[21] Juhani Livary, "An Empirical Test of The DeLone-McLean Model of Information System Success" *Dataabase for Advance in Information System (DFA)*. ISSN: 1532-0936 .Volume 36. ProQuest Company. 2005.

[22] Hollis Landrum and Victor R.Prybutok. 2004. "A Service Quality and Success Model for the Information Service Industry." *European Journal of Operational Research (EJO)*. ISSN:0377-2217. Volume 156. August. ProQuest Company. 2005.

[23] M.Lynne Markus, and Mark Keil. "If We Build It, They Will Come: Designing Information Systems That People Want To Use." *Sloan Management Review (Summer)* 1994.

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effectiveness of information systems[24].

Another measurement model for the success of information systems was proposed by William H. DeLone and Ephraim R. McLean, known as the D&M IS Success Model (DeLone and McLean, 1992).

The DeLone and McLean model consists of six variables:

a. System Quality, which evaluates the information processing system itself

b. Information Quality, related to information system output

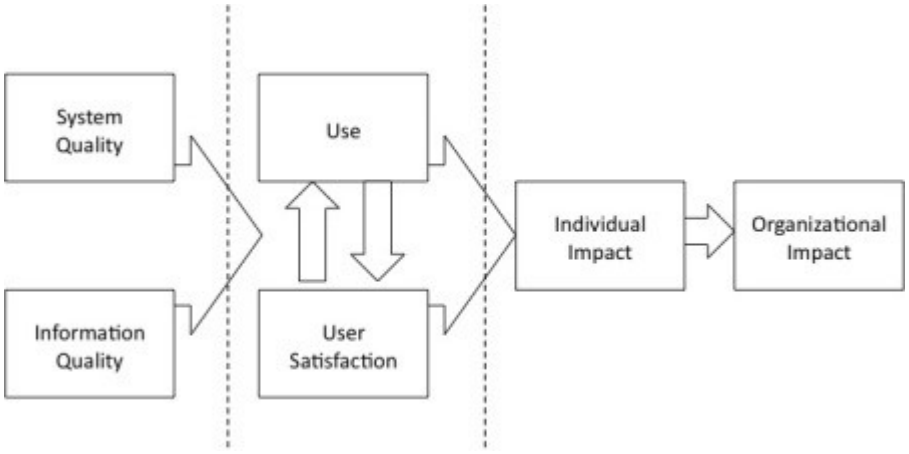
c. System Use, relating to the use of output from the information system by the recipient

d. User Satisfaction, related to the recipient response to the use of information system output

e. Individual Impact, the impact of information on the recipient's behavior

f. Organizational Impact, the impact of information on organizational performance

Generally, it can be seen in the picture as follows:



The picture above illustrates that the success of the development of a proxy system with 2 (two) variables, the intensity of the use of the system and satisfaction of users of the information system concerned. The variables that influence the success of information systems are the quality of information (as a system output) and the quality of the information system in question. These two variables affect the information quality variable, and the quality of the information system.[25]

Furthermore, the intensity of the use of the system also affects the satisfaction of

[24] Weber ……

[25] WH. DeLone dan McLean, ER.. Information Systems Success: The Quest for the Dependent Variable. *Information System Research*, 3(1), 1992. p. 60-95.

users of the relevant information system. Mark and Keil (1994) stated that a system's success will have an impact on the individual and its user organization and subsequently affects organizational performance.

Furthermore, the theoretical framework shows that the system quality and the information quality are good, which is represented by the usefulness of the system output obtained. Furthermore, it can affect the level of the system use (intended to use) and user satisfaction. By adhering to the definition, the quality of the system means the quality of the combination of hardware and software in the information system.[26] Then it can be concluded that when the quality of the system and the quality of the system output provided, for example the faster access of the system, it will cause users not to feel reluctant to reuse. Thus, the intensity of system usage will increase. This repeated use can be interpreted that the use made is useful for the user. The high degree of benefits obtained causes users to be more satisfied.

From the results of distributing questionnaires to respondents (mosque management) after being processed using SPSS version 24, the results for frequency distribution are as follows:

Table 4.1
Frequency Distribution
System Quality

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	17	89,5 %
Strongly Agree	2	10,5 %
		100%

From table 4.1 the results show that there are 17 respondents or 89.5% agree or effective the quality of the website-based mosque SIM system that meets the design standards, usability and information availability and 2 respondents or 10.5% strongly agree or very effective the quality of the mosque SIM system website based that meets design standards, functionality and availability of information.

[26] WH. DeLone dan McLean, ER. Information Systems Success: The Quest for the Dependent Variable. *Information System Research*, 3(1), 1992. 60-95.

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Table 4.2
Frequency Distribution
Information Quality

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Disagree	6	31,6
Agree	10	52,6 %
Strongly Agree	3	15,8 %
		100%

From table 4.2 the results show that there are 6 respondents or 31.6% disagree or show inneffectiveness in the information quality of website-based mosque. This fact has been understood in terms of usability, attractiveness, completeness and timely, while 10 respondents or 52.6% agree or show effectiveness in the information quality of website-based mosque. The usability, attractiveness, completeness and timely has been understood. Moreover, as well as 3 respondents or 15.8% strongly agree or show much more effectiveness of the information quality of website-based mosque. The usability, appeal, completeness and timely has also been understood.

Table 4.3
Frequency Distribution
Process Quality

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Disagree	4	21,1%
Agree	12	63,2 %
Strongly Agree	3	15,8 %
		100%

From table 4.3 the results show that there are 4 respondents or 21.1% disagree or show ineffectiveness in the process quality of MIS on website-based Mosque. The MIS is already efficient, reliable, accurate, traceability and complete. Furthermore, 12 respondents

or 63.2% agree or prove effective in the process quality of the website-based mosque. The MIS is already efficient, reliable, accurate, traceability and complete. As well as 3 respondents or 15.8% strongly agree or show much more effectiveness in the process quality of the website-based mosque. The MIS is already efficient, reliable, accurate, traceability and complete.

Table 4.4
Frequency Distribution
Collaborative Quality

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Disagree	4	21,1%
Agree	12	63,2 %
Strongly Agree	3	15,8 %
		100%

From table 4.4 the results show that there are 4 respondents or 21.1% disagree. This shows ineffectiveness on collaborative quality of website-based mosque MIS. There are supports and communication of various sources of information. Meanwhile, 12 respondents or 63.2% agree. This demonstrates effective quality of collaborative website-based mosque MIS and are supported with communication of various sources of information. Furthermore, 3 respondents or 15.8% strongly agree and reveals very effective quality of collaborative website-based mosque. The MIS are supported with communication and information from various sources.

Table 4.5
Frequency Distribution
Service Quality

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Disagree	6	31,6%
Agree	6	31,6 %
Strongly Agree	7	36,8 %
		100%

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From table 4.5 the results show that there are 6 respondents or 31.6% disagree or display ineffectiveness in the service quality of MIS on website-based mosques. The MIS is always responsive, reliable and empathetic. Meanwhile, 6 respondents or 31.6% agree. This presents effective quality service of website-based mosque that is always responsive, reliable and empathetic. Moreover, 7 respondents or 36.8% strongly agree with effective quality service of website-based mosque. This is also responsive, reliable and empathetic.

Hence, from all the above information, it can be concluded that in general the quality of the system, information, process, collaboration, and service of the MIS website-based mosque run effectively and obtained information that is accountable in the City of Pekalongan.

Therefore, indirectly, the management of website-based mosques in Pekalongan city has been effective because it has used the management of mosque information systems using the DeLone and McLean model of Information System Success (D&M IS Success) which includes management of system, information, process, collaborative, and service quality of mosque's MIS using website in Pekalongan City.

Besides, the utilization of accountable website-based MIS in the city of Pekalongan has been running well by using system quality standards, information quality, process quality, collaborative quality and service quality.

Hypothesis testing is a step to test hypotheses that have been formulated. In this study, hypothesis testing is performed to determine whether there is an influence between the independent variables (system quality (X1), information quality (X2), process quality (X3), collaborative quality (X4) and service quality (X5) on the dependent variable (effectiveness of mosque MIS quality) (Y)). The multiple linear regression calculation here uses the help of SPSS version 24, where the results can be described as follows:

T test is used to determine whether there is a significant influence between independent variables (system quality (X1), information quality (X2), process quality (X3), collaborative quality (X4) and service quality (X5)) on the dependent variable (effectiveness of mosque MIS quality (Y)), the results of t-test calculations using SPSS version 24 can be seen in the following table 4.9.

Table 4.6
t-Test Result

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients			
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig
1	(Constant)	-0,101	3,376		-0,030	0,977
	Sistem Quality	0,238	1,025	0,060	,233	0,820
	Information Quality	0,228	0,529	0,125	,431	0,673
	Process Quality	0,581	0,654	0,286	,889	0,390
	Collaborative Quality	0,404	0,812	0,199	,498	0,627
	Service Quality	0,126	0,499	0,085	,254	0,804

Based on the table 4.6, the value of t-test on system quality is obtained by 0.233 with a significance value of 0.820, the t-test of quality information is 0.431 with sig 0.673, the t-test quality sig 0.390, t-test of process quality by 0.889 with sig 0.390, t-test collaborative quality is 0.498 with sig 0.627 and t-test of the quality of service is 0.254 with sig 0.804. By using n as many as 19 obtained the value of df (degree of freedom) as much as 28, then the value of t table is 0.687, where the value of t is less than (<) t table (the variable system quality, information quality, collaborative quality and service quality). This means that H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected or in other words the quality of the system, the quality of information, the quality of collaboration and service does not significantly influence the effectiveness of website-based mosque MIS quality.

As for the value of t-test in the quality of the process > t table means that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted or in other words the quality of the process has a significant effect on the effectiveness of website-based mosque MIS quality.

The results of multiple regression calculations obtained by the regression equation can be seen in the SPSS version 24 program outputs that will be shown in the coefficients table. The results can be seen in the following table 4.10.

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Table 4.7
Equation of Multiple Linear Regression

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Standardized Coefficients Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig
1	(Constant)	-0,101	3,376		-0,030	0,977
	Sistem Quality	0,238	1,025	0,060	0,233	0,820
	Information Quality	0,228	0,529	0,125	0,431	0,673
	Process Quality	0,581	0,654	0,286	0,889	0,390
	Collaborative Quality	0,404	0,812	0,199	0,498	0,627
	Service Quality	0,126	0,499	0,085	0,254	0,804

a. Dependent Variable: Quality and Effectiveness

Based on table 4.7 we can write a simple linear regression equation as follows:

Y = - 0.101 + 0.238 X1 + 0.228X2 + 0.581X3 + 0.404X4 + 0.126X5

Information:

Y : Effectiveness of Mosque MIS Quality
X1: System Quality
X2: Information Quality
X3: Process Quality
X4: Collaborative Quality
X5: Service Quality

Based on the results of the regression equation above, it can be explained that a constant of -0.101 states that if the value of the independent variable (X) equals zero, then the value of Y is -0.101. Coefficient value X1 (system quality) of 0.238 (with a positive sign) indicates that if the quality of the system is getting better, then the effectiveness of the mosque's MIS quality (Y) will increase and vice versa. Coefficient value X2 (information

quality) of 0.228 (with a positive sign) indicates that if the quality of information is getting better, then the effectiveness of the mosque's MIS quality (Y) will increase and vice versa. Coefficient value X3 (quality of the process) of 0.581 (with a positive sign) indicates that if the quality of the process is getting better, then the effectiveness of the quality of the Mosque's MIS (Y) will increase and vice versa. Coefficient value X4 (collaborative quality) of 0.404 (with a positive sign) indicates that if collaborative quality is getting better, then the effectiveness of mosque MIS quality (Y) will increase and vice versa and Coefficient value of X5 (quality) of 0.126 (with a positive sign) shows that if the quality of service is getting better, then the effectiveness of the quality of MIS Mosque (Y) will increase and vice versa.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research described in this study, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. From the results of the processing of respondents' answers, it is descriptively obtained that the quality of the system, the quality of information, the quality of the process, the quality of collaborative and the quality of service on website-based Mosque‘s MIS run effectively hence accountable information is provided in Pekalongan city.

2. The management of Website-based Mosque MIS in Pekalongan city is thought be effective because it has used the management of mosque information systems using the DeLone and McLean model of Information System Success (D&M IS Success) which includes management of system quality, information quality, process quality, collaborative quality and services quality on website-based mosque MIS in Pekalongan City.

3. Utilization of an account of website–based Mosque MIS in Pekalongan City has been running well by using system quality standards, information quality, process quality, collaborative quality and service quality.

4. From the results of the calculation of the hypotheses test, it is obtained that t value of the system quality is 0.233 with a significance t of 0.820. T value of information quality is 0.431 with sig 0.673, t-test value of quality sig 0.390, while t-test of process quality

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variable is 0.889 with sig 0.390, t –test collaborative quality of 0.498 with sig 0.627 and t-test of service quality is 0.254 with sig 0.804. By using n as many as 19, it is found that the value of df (degree of freedom) as much as 28, then the value of t table is 0.687, where the value of t is less than t table of the variables. That means H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected or in other words the quality of the system, the quality of information, the quality of collaborative and service does not significantly influence the effectiveness of website-based mosque's MIS quality. As for the value of t-test of the quality of the process > t table means that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. In other words, the quality of the process has a significant effect on the effectiveness of website-based mosque MIS quality.

5. Based on the results of the multiple regression equation Y = - 0.101 + 0.238 X1 + 0.228X2 + 0.581X3 + 0.404X4 + 0.126X5, it can be explained that a constant of -0.101 states that the value of the independent variable (X) equals zero, then the value of Y is -0,101. Coefficient value X1 (system quality) of 0.238 (with a positive sign) indicates that if the quality of the system is getting better, then the effectiveness of the mosque's MIS quality (Y) will increase and vice versa. Coefficient value X2 (information quality) of 0.228 (with a positive sign) indicates that if the quality of information enhances, then the effectiveness of the mosque's MIS quality (Y) will increase and vice versa. Coefficient value X3 (quality of the process) of 0.581 (with a positive sign) indicates that if the quality of the process improves, then the effectiveness of the quality of the Mosque's MIS (Y) will increase and vice versa. Coefficient value X4 (collaborative quality) of 0.404 (with a positive sign) indicates that if collaborative quality develops, the effectiveness of mosque MIS quality (Y) will increase and vice versa. Furthermore, Coefficient value of X5 (service quality) indicates a positive sign with 0.126. It shows that if the quality of service is getting easier, the effectiveness of the mosque's MIS quality (Y) will increase and vice versa.

Based on the results and conclusions, the following implications are given: (1) With the acceptance of the hypothesis, it is necessary to consider the Mosque Management in Pekalongan City for the system quality, information quality, process quality, collaborative quality, service quality of website-based mosque's MIS. Therefore, it is always considered by improving the management of the mosque's HR and IS infrastructure; (2) With the

acceptance of the hypothesis, it is necessary for the attention of the mosque management to correct or update the information in the website-based mosque's MIS in order to obtain accountable information.

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