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ADAPTATION OF SYSTEMATIC APPROACH IN ADDIE MODEL TO DEVELOP WEB-BASED APPLICATION FOR TABUNG KHAIRAT KEMATIAN MANAGEMENT

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Abstract:

Khairat Kematian was founded to support the Malay Muslim community in Malaysia by offering assistance with funeral management for deceased members and their dependents. Nevertheless, the majority of managerial duties are carried out by the mosque committee members using traditional methods. All information is manually documented, and there is a lack of a formal reporting system on membership registration and the status of funeral donations. Therefore, the Web-Based Application on *Tabung Khairat Kematian* (TKK) Management was developed to improve the manual membership registration process and generate the status of funeral donations by transitioning to an online platform. Four main Google services: Google Forms, Google Sheets, Google Studio, and Google Sites, were utilized. The use of the ADDIE model, which consists of five distinct phases—analysis, design, development, implementation, and evaluation—in the process of developing a web-based application for *Tabung Khairat Kematian* (TKK) Management was explored in this article. Furthermore, a documented systematic approach was used in each phase of the ADDIE model, which could be useful as a guideline for future web-based application development.

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Keywords:

ADDIE Model, Systematic Approach, Tabung Khairat Kematian Management, Web-Based Application

Introduction

Islam promotes the exploration and investigation of new findings in various technological fields, urging their application in everyday life. Additionally, Islam emphasizes the advancement of technology to uncover the unparalleled greatness and magnificence of Allah, surpassing all creations in the heavens and on earth. In recent years, the proliferation of digital technologies has revolutionized various aspects of society, including the way charitable organizations operate and engage with their communities. In particular, the emergence of web-based platforms has offered new opportunities for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of charitable endeavours.

Charitable organizations, such as mosques and community centres, play a vital role in facilitating mutual benevolence within their communities. One such form of benevolence is the management of TKK, a fund dedicated to assisting bereaved families during times of loss. Traditionally, the management of TKK has relied on manual processes, including registration, payment collection, and record-keeping. While these methods have served their purpose, they are often inefficient, time-consuming, and prone to errors. Recognizing the need for modernization and optimization, a web-based application was developed. By leveraging digital technologies, the web-based application TKK management aims to streamline the management of TKK, enhance accessibility for community members, and improve overall efficiency in charitable operations. This is supported by a study conducted by Abdul Hamid et al. (2023) on the development of the Funeral Management System and Khairat Kematian, which concluded that the development of such a system can be beneficial to all stakeholders and facilitate consumers.

The systematic approach employed in the development of the web-based application TKK management is guided by the ADDIE model. It provides a structured framework for developing effective learning solutions. The ADDIE model covers all the steps of the instructional design process (Dick et al., 2011; Gustafson & Branch, 2011). By applying the phases of Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation, the web-based application TKK management is designed to meet the specific needs and objectives of TKK management. Thus, this article explores the development of a web-based application, specifically focusing on the application of the ADDIE model for TKK Management. The systematic approach of the ADDIE model, as documented in tabular form in this article, could serve as a guideline for other web-based application development.

Literature Review

Tabung Khairat Kematian

Tabung Khairat Kematian (TKK) is assistance given to the next of kin of deceased members, particularly to complete the process of handling the funeral of a deceased Muslim (Rofaizal et

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al., 2017). It is a practice and tradition of the Malay community in Malaysia on the management of a Muslim corpse (Ibrahim et al., 2021). The word "khairat" is frequently used interchangeably with "death khairat," which refers to a savings account that is overseen by a local community group and used for carrying out activities associated with death, such as managing the corpse and other related activities (Bahrom & Nordin, 2015). The name and concept of 'khairat' are no longer unfamiliar to the Muslim community and in Malaysia. TKK has existed for a very long time and has been implemented in most mosque institutions in Malaysia. Bahrom and Nordin (2015) stated that, the overarching purpose of TKK is to encourage members to adopt a spirit of mutual assistance in administrating the deceased person's business concerns.

Managing Tabung Khairat Kematian

In Malaysia, TKK is mostly administered by either the committee (qariah) affiliated with the mosques or the local village associations (Masrukhin et al., 2022). Given that the committee consists of volunteers, all tasks related to the funeral are carried out by individuals who are eager to join and contribute their services (Ismail et al., 2019). In 2021, it is estimated about 6,517 TKK existed in Malaysia (JAKIM, 2021). The management of TKK in Malaysia varies in terms of collection procedures, funeral operations, and management, and most works are done manually (Bohari et al., 2022).

Web-Based Application

The advent of the Internet has significantly accelerated the development and widespread adoption of web-based applications. The unique properties of the Internet as a foundational platform for both the operation and development of these applications highlight their distinctive nature as a software product (Đorđević, 2017). Web-based applications offer a versatile solution, equipped with a wide range of multifunctional online tools that can optimize numerous processes and address various issues efficiently (Nation, 2020). Zainuri and Hamzah (2022) conducted a study which revealed that the presence of a *Sistem Pengurusan Wang Khairat* in a community has a definite positive effect. They found that a web-based system has the potential to assist in the management of the charity fund collection process to be systematic and orderly. Moreover, this system would facilitate convenient data retrieval and enable the generation of necessary reports promptly. Accordingly, using ICT for mosque programs and activities are considered necessary (Kamsaton, Mohd Izham & Mohd Kamil, 2010). This is seen as an important step in strengthening the role of mosques and the development of contemporary Islamic society in Malaysia. Prior studies have shown that the best way to distribute information in this ICT era is by developing a website or mobile application to assist the community in managing the funds collected through sources such as donations and zakat (Hassan, Mohamad & Tawil, 2021). The development of web-based application for TKK enables the community to optimise the use of services provided by the mosque and ease the funeral processes. By leveraging the systematic framework of the ADDIE model (Almelhi, 2021), a digitised system for TKK can create engaging experiences for members of TKK.

ADDIE Model

The ADDIE model, encompassing Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation, provides a systematic approach to instructional design (Almelhi, 2021). Originating in the 1970s, the model has gained widespread acceptance and has been extensively researched in various educational contexts (Allen, 2017; Branch, 2018). Its flexibility allows for adaptation to different instructional environments, making it particularly suitable for

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integrating technology into instruction (Allen, 2017; Peterson, 2003). Researchers have explored the applicability of the ADDIE model in enhancing learning outcomes across diverse settings. By guiding the development of instructional materials and activities, the model facilitates effective teaching and learning experiences (Branch, 2018; Lin, 2015). Moreover, it offers a structured framework for evaluating the effectiveness of educational interventions, thereby informing continuous improvement efforts (Hsu et al., 2013). The ADDIE model developed by Dick and Cary in 1978 and revised by Russell Watson in 1981, was considered essential in the development of educational and training programs (Ganesan, 2015).

Methodology

The web-based *Tabung Khairat Kematian* (TKK) management application was developed to be utilized by Masjid Nurul Khair, Kampung Semariang Batu chosen as the first mosque which located in Kuching, Sarawak. During a preliminary observation, researchers discovered that the TKK was managed manually. Therefore, researchers proposed to its management to develop a web-based application to assist them with its required features within 6 months starting from September 2021 until March 2022. Researchers have adopted the ADDIE model to accomplish the task systematically. The methodology abides the five main phases: analysis, design, development, implementation and evaluation as depicted in Figure 1.

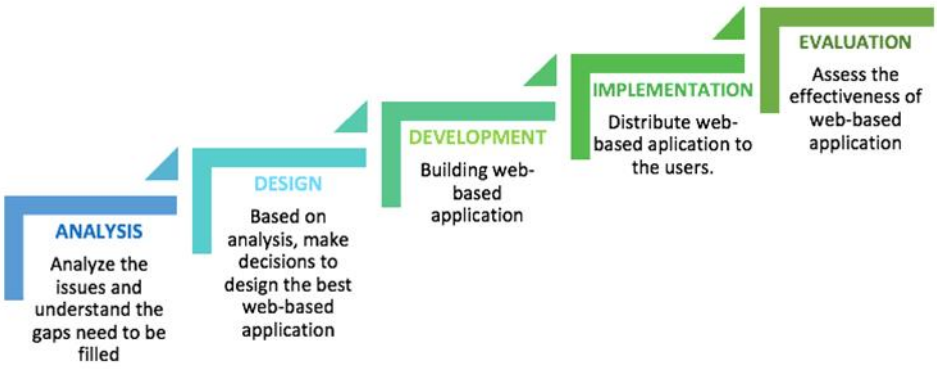

Figure 1: The Adaptation of ADDIE Model in Web-based Application for TKK Management

Analysis

According to Hsu et. al. (2014), in the analysis stage, the learning needs of the target learners are considered. Davis (2013) noted that the analysis stage provides the blueprint of the instructional design (ID) and guides learners in the following processes. Thus, by applying a similar approach, a discussion session was conducted with the management of the mosque to get an overview of the problems related to the implementation of TKK in this phase. Issues with the manual management of the mutual benevolence procedures, such as registration, payment, and community communication, were discovered. The data of registered members for TKK and the fees collected are stored using conventional file management systems. Recognizing the limitations and inefficiencies of manual processes, the development of an electronic solution in the form of a web-based application known as a Web-based Application for TKK Management was proposed. The proposed web-based application intends to optimise the administration of TKK for the mosque, as well as to drive improvements in the registration and payment procedures for the local communities.

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Design

A detailed design plan based on the findings of the analysis phase was developed in this stage. Design phase considers on how the target learners learn (Hsu et. al. 2014). Davis (2013) supported this notion and added that the design phase outlines the instructional strategies and learning activities. At this stage, the navigation flow and user interface for web-based application to manage TKK were also designed. Since the concept of web-based applications is relatively new in the community and has received limited exposure, designers play an important role in ensuring user proficiency with the proposed application through simplified design. Design considerations are made to accommodate varying user skill levels while ensuring accessibility and ease of use. Features and functions are customized based on user needs and also their opinions and suggestions.

Development

The development phase, the third stage of the ADDIE model, involves implementing the elements defined in the design phase, focusing on establishing the platform for use. Specifications and requirements from the design phase are put into action during this stage. The application was developed on Windows-operated hardware, with Google Drive serving as the primary platform. It offers cloud-based storage for files, leveraging four key Google services: Google Forms for community information collection, Google Sheets for storing and managing registration data, Google Studio for creating interactive dashboards for TKK data presentation, and Google Sites for hosting the TKK online application, integrating dashboards, TKK data, and a registration form. Figure 2 illustrates an overview of the Web-Based *Tabung Khairat Kematian* (TKK) Management Application development. According to Hsu et. al. (2014), teaching materials are constructed in the development stage in ADDIE model. Also, this stage involved identifying the most suitable technologies and creating storyboards in creating instructional module (Davis, 2013).

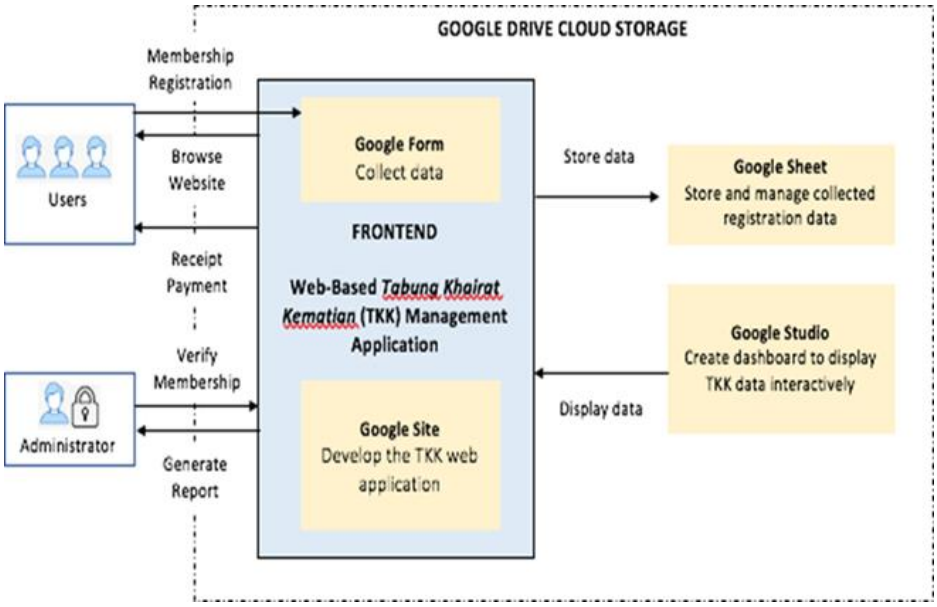

Figure 2: The Overview of the Web-Based Application Tabung Khairat Kematian (TKK) Management Development

Source: Bohari et. al. (2022, p.224)

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Implementation

The following phase is the implementation. This phase includes the testing of prototypes by learners (Davis, 2013). During the implementation phase, the developed web-based application TKK Management was introduced to the target users. Face-to-face training sessions were conducted to ensure users were familiar with the application's functionalities. The mosque committees were provided with access to the web-based application link, enabling them to test its usability and assess its suitability for their needs. Their feedback during this testing phase is crucial for identifying any potential issues and refining the application to optimize its performance and user experience. Figure 3 shows the web-based application on TKK management.

Figure 3: Homepage of TKK Management Web-Based Application

Source: Bohari et al. (2022, p.225)

Evaluation

The last phase of the ADDIE model is evaluation. This phase ensures that the web-based application design achieves the desired goals. Interviews were conducted with the mosque committee members who serve as respondents to gather comprehensive feedback on their experiences with the TKK management web-based application. The feedback is used for improvement and future development. The efficacy of the application is evaluated through the perspectives of respondents, providing valuable insights for refining, and enhancing the application further.

Findings and Discussion

Many studies have been undertaken on the development of web-based applications or systems that leverage the ADDIE model and were examined. Findings from the studies that adopted this model were also observed. This section discussed the adaptation of a systematic approach in the ADDIE model to develop a web-based application, TKK management. Every stage of the ADDIE model was documented in tabular form to ensure that all tasks were completed meticulously and in a systematic way.

In this article, the researcher proposed certain essential elements such as objectives, tasks, completed or incomplete progress, estimated start and completion dates, and the person in charge. The objectives indicate something to plan or achieve in a web-based application development. Meanwhile, tasks are a list of work that needs to be accomplished based on the

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proposed objectives. The defined objectives and duties were extremely important in ensuring that each step was planned and implemented systematically. In addition, the progress of each phase is indicated as complete or incomplete, depending on the expected start and finish dates. This is important for ensuring that every phase progresses on schedule. The person in charge is responsible for monitoring and ensuring that all objectives and task lists are met.

Phase 1 - Analysis

Table 1 displays the objectives and tasks that were emphasised throughout the analysis phase, which lasted a month. All team members were responsible for completing each task. Completed tasks will be the inputs for the design phase.

Table 1: **Documented Analysis Phase in Developing Web-Based Application TKK Management**

PHASE 1 - ANALYSIS					
Elements	**Details**	**Progress (Complete/ Incomplete)**	**Person in Charge**	**Estimated Start Date**	**Estimated End Date**
Objective	**Identify current issues**	Complete	LYBK, ZB, AHAT, SP, KC,SMS	1 Spetember 2021	15 September 2021
	o Discussion with the management of the mosque to get an overview of the problems related to the management of Tabung Khairat Kematian (TKK)				
	o The manual management of the mutual benevolence procedures, such as registration, payment, and community communication.				
	o The data of registered members for TKK and the fees collected are stored using conventional file management systems.				
	Identify the users' needs				
	o Proposed digital solution in the form of a web-based application known as Web-based Application for TKK Management				
	Identify the users' skill using web-based application				
	Identify suitable platform for web-based application development				
Tasks	Identify users' objectives	Complete	LYBK, ZB, AHAT, SP, KC, SMS	16 September 2021	30 September 2021
	Assess user characteristics				
	Analyze content requirements				
	Define platform				

Table 2 displays the content requirements for TKK membership registration. Meanwhile, Table 3 shows the membership verification identified in the analysis phase:

Table 2: Content Requirements on TKK Membership Registration in Analysis Phase

Input	Process	Output
• year of membership • member's full name • Identity card number • telephone number • email address • home address • the status of residency • zone • dependents • *khairat* fee • donation • method of payments	• Store and manage data collected registration data	• issue e-receipt as proof of *khairat kematian* registration and payment • browse TKK website

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Table 3: Content Requirements on TKK Membership Verification in Analysis Phase

Input	Process	Output
• Identity card number	• verify the membership	• issue e-receipt as proof of *khairat kematian* registration and payment • generate reports on membership information

Phase 2 - Design

The accomplished tasks from the analysis phase, such as the user's objectives, characteristics, content needs, and platform, will be implemented into the design phase. Table 4 highlights the objectives and tasks for this phase, which focuses on the navigation flow, user interface, database design, and online application form. The design phase was likewise done in a month.

Table 4: Documented Design Phase in Web-Based Application TKK Management

PHASE 2 - DESIGN					
Elements	**Details**	**Progress (Complete/ Incomplete)**	**Person in Charge**	**Estimated Start Date**	**Estimated End Date**
Objective	Plan the web-based application strategy	Complete	LYBK, ZB, AHAT, SP, KC	1 October 2021	15 October 2021
	Design web-based application navigation flow				
	Design web-based application user interface (features and functions)				
	Design web-based application online form				
	Design web-based application database				
Tasks	Flowchart	Complete	LYBK, ZB, AHAT, SP, KC	16 October 2021	31 October 2021
	Storyboarding				
	Select web-based application strategy				

Figure 4 depicts the navigation flow from both the user and administrator's perspectives. Users must enter data into Google Forms, which is then stored in Google Sheets. The data will then be presented on the dashboard. Users can explore the website for additional information such as the activities held by the mosque. A receipt will be issued as evidence of payment. Meanwhile, the administrator has to verify the user's membership by entering the identity card number. In addition, administrators have access to the system-generated membership report.

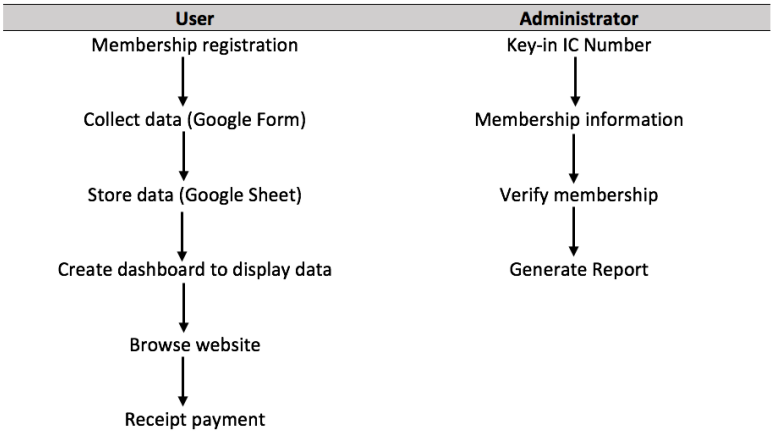

Figure 4: Navigation Flow in Web-Based Application TKK Management

Figure 5 depicts the interface for the user to register as a member in the web-based application TKK management and the interface for the administrator to verify the membership.

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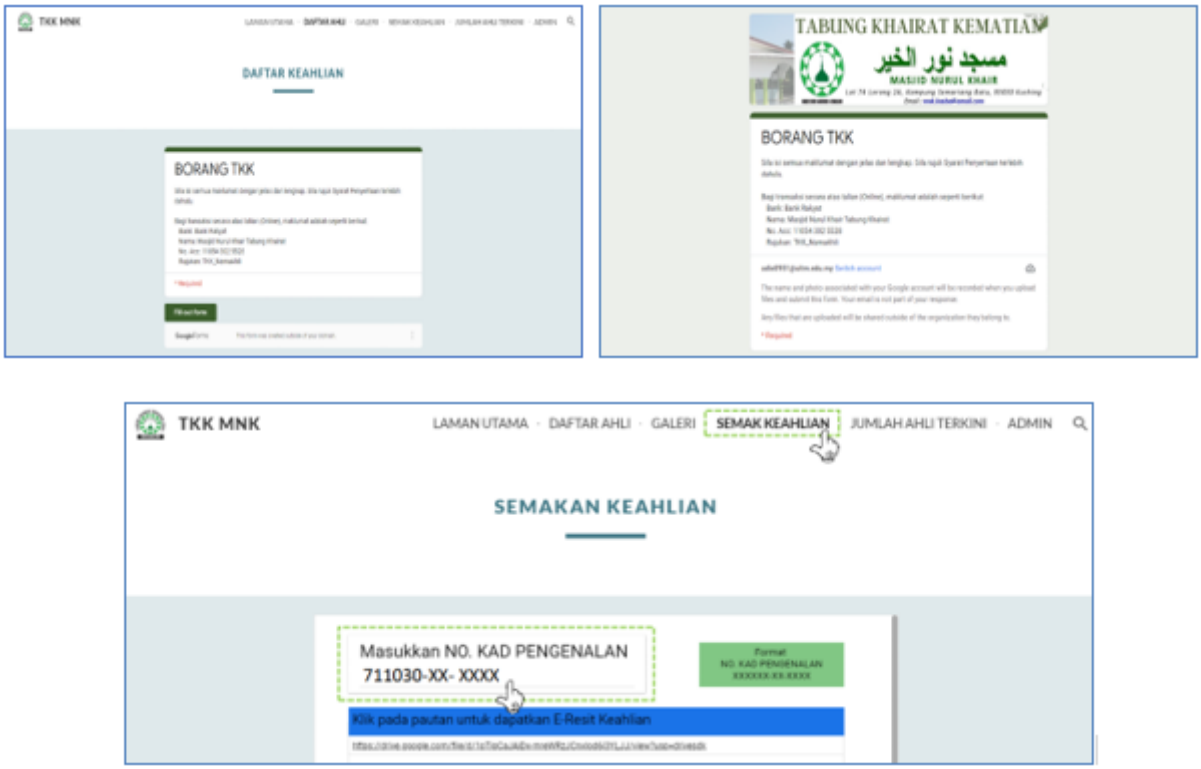

Figure 5: Sample of User Interface in TKK

Source: Bohari et al. (2022)

Phase 3 - Development

Meanwhile, the development phase expands upon the analysis and design phases. This phase focuses on setting up Google Drive as a platform, covering specifications and requirements. Table 5 shows the objectives and tasks that must be attained and accomplished, such as creating a Google Form, a Google Sheet, and a Google Studio. Table 5 displays the objectives and tasks in the development phase.

Table 5: Documented Development Phase in Web-Based Application TKK Management

PHASE 3 - DEVELOPMENT					
Elements	**Details**	**Progress (Complete/ Incomplete)**	**Person in Charge**	**Estimated Start Date**	**Estimated End Date**
Objective	Create or assemble the web-based application functions and flow	Complete	ZB, AHAT, KC.	1 November 2021	15 November 2021
	Deploy the development platform proposed Google Drive				
Tasks	Google Form	Complete	ZB, AHAT, KC.	16 November 2021	30 November 2021
	Google Sheet				
	Google Studio				

Figure 7 shows the responses recorded in the worksheet, key-in by the user using Google Forms in the web-based application TKK management.

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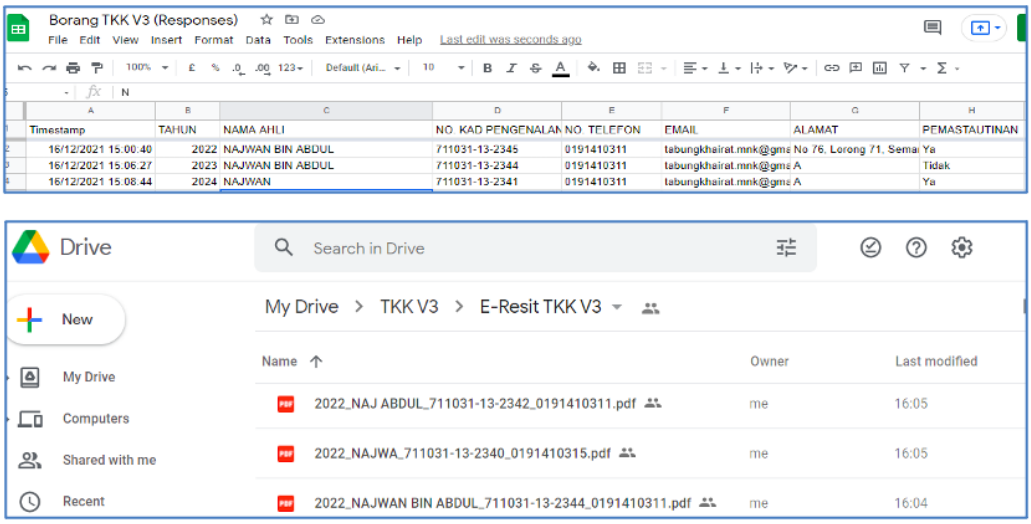

Figure 7: The Responses Recorded in Worksheet

Phase 4 - Implementation

The implementation phase is when the constructed web-based application, TKK management, is introduced to the intended user. This phase includes effective and efficient face-to-face training sessions to ensure users are familiar with the application's functions. A user manual was developed for the user as the reference to use the web-based application. Table 6 displays the objectives and tasks in the implementation phase.

Table 6: Documented Implementation Phase in Web-Based Application TKK Management

PHASE 4 - IMPLEMENTATION					
Elements	**Details**	**Progress (Complete/ Incomplete)**	**Person in Charge**	**Estimated Start Date**	**Estimated End Date**
Objective	Deliver or distribute the web-based application to the user	Complete	ZB, AHAT, KC., SP, SMS	1 December 2021	15 December 2021
	Launch the web-based application				
	Communicate with the user				
	Deliver a training to the user				
Tasks	User manual own web-based application	Complete	ZB, AHAT, KC., SP, SMS	16 December 2021	31 December 2021
	Implementation plan (when and where)				

Phase 5 - Evaluation

The final phase is evaluation, which determines the efficiency, effectiveness, value, and worth of the web-based application that was built to achieve the targeted results. Interviews are performed with mosque committee members who serve as respondents to get detailed feedback on their experiences with web-based application for TKK management. This phase had been completed as well in one month. Table 7 shows the objectives and tasks in the evaluation phase.

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Table 7: Documented Evaluation Phase in Web-Based Application TKK Management

PHASE 5 - EVALUATION					
Elements	**Details**	**Progress (Complete/ Incomplete)**	**Person in Charge**	**Estimated Start Date**	**Estimated End Date**
Objective	Assess the effectiveness of the training	Complete	LYBK, KC., SP	1 January 2022	15 January 2022
	Identify areas for improvement				
Tasks	Gather feedback	Complete	LYBK, KC., SP	16 January 2022	31 January 2022
	Analyse feedback				
	Make improvement				
	Recommendations for future development				

Conclusion

A web-based application for TKK management has been successfully developed to assist the mosque committee in improving mutual benevolence management, including membership registration, verification, payment processing, and reporting. This web-based application is expected to provide a platform for the mosque committee (qariah masjid) to manage TKK in a systematic manner, as well as assist local populations in their proximity in efficiently registering TKK. The web-based application was well-developed using a systematic process that included the ADDIE model phases of analysis, design, development, implementation, and evaluation. Furthermore, a systematic approach was adopted in each phase of the ADDIE model was documented in tabular form in this study, could serve as a guide for future web-based application development. Nonetheless, the implementation of a systematic approach in the ADDIE model as outlined in this article can be enhanced. In addition, further study can be conducted by analysing various web-based system development models to determine the components required for each step.

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