

Content Validity of Activity Details Instruments for Assessing Web Content for State Islamic Religious Councils in Malaysia

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Abstract

This study examines the content validity of an instrument developed to evaluate the quality of web content presented by State

Islamic Religious Councils (SIRCs) in Malaysia. The instrument concentrates on the details of activities, aiming to ensure that the information available on SIRCs' websites is precise, understandable, and

user oriented. An expert panel assessed the instrument's items, focusing on their relevance and clarity in measuring constructs related to SIRC's websites. The instrument demonstrated robust overall content validity, supported by high Item-level Content Validity Index (I-CVI) values and Kappa statistics across most items. These findings suggest that the instrument is well-suited for assessing the content of SIRC's websites, providing a valuable resource for improving the reliability and effectiveness of their online communication. Ensuring high content validity is crucial for the instrument to accurately measure the intended domain, ultimately enhancing public understanding of Islamic affairs through improved website content.

Keywords: Content validity; Islamic religious councils; Web content assessment; Instrument development; Malaysia

Introduction

State Islamic Religious Councils in Malaysia (SIRCs) hold a constitutionally significant position, advising the State Ruler on Islamic matters (Bakar et al., 2021). This unique role stems from the country's historical context, where Islamic affairs were placed under the jurisdiction of the Ruler during the colonial period (Rosele et al., 2024). The Federal Constitution grants each state the right to interpret Shariah, further solidifying the SIRCs' authority in religious matters (Khairi et al., 2023).

As a result, SIRCs are responsible for managing Islamic affairs within their respective states, encompassing various aspects of Muslim life (Khairi et al., 2023). They oversee religious institutions, manage zakat (charity) funds, and provide guidance on Islamic practices (Rosele et al., 2024).

The councils also play a crucial role in formulating strategies and implementing programs related to economic, social, and environmental well-being, all within an Islamic framework (Ismail et al., 2022; Abdullah et al., 2023).

The establishment of SIRCs is typically outlined in the Administration of Islamic Law Enactments of each state (Wahid et al., 2020). These enactments detail the council's functions, including advising the Sultan and managing religious affairs (Khairi et al., 2023). With their broad responsibilities and constitutional standing, SIRCs serve as vital institutions in shaping Malaysia's religious landscape (Ismail et al., 2022).

SIRCs are involved in social and economic activities aimed at improving the welfare of the Muslim community (Wahib et al., 2024). They manage Islamic charitable funds, such as zakat and waqf (endowments), to support educational initiatives, healthcare services, and poverty alleviation programs (Ismail et al., 2022). Given their significant responsibilities, it is believed that SIRCs must adhere to high standards of governance, transparency, and accountability (Khairi et al., 2023).

The Conference of Rulers has established two auxiliary bodies: the National Council of Islamic Affairs, which includes the Chief Ministers of the states, and the National Fatwa Committee, composed of state Muftis (Ismail et al., 2022). The Department of Islamic Development, under the Prime Minister's Department, serves as the secretariat for both the National Council of Islamic Affairs and the National Fatwa Council (Wahib et al., 2024). The Islamic Religious Council is established in every state to advise the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the respective sultans on matters relating to Islam (Khairi et al., 2023).

Significance of Websites

Websites serve as crucial platforms for SIRC's to disseminate information and engage with the public (Azmi et al., 2024). As government agencies, SIRC's are responsible for providing accurate and accessible information to various stakeholders, making their online presence vital for transparency and accountability (Abdullah et al., 2023). The effective use of websites enables SIRC's to connect with the community and enhance public understanding of Islamic affairs (Ghazali et al., 2024).

SIRC's frequently organise sustainability-related activities and have the potential to disseminate related information on their websites, reflecting their corporate social responsibility (Abdullah et al., 2023). Providing information on assets or income derived from sources that conflict with Shariah principles helps the public understand these concepts (Azmi et al., 2024). By maintaining user-friendly and up-to-date websites, SIRC's can ensure that information is easily accessible to all, regardless of location or time (Hassan et al., 2021).

Ultimately, SIRC's' commitment to providing quality information through their websites strengthens their relationship with the community and enhances their role as custodians of religious knowledge and guidance (Azmi et al., 2024). SIRC's should strive to improve the accessibility and transparency of their websites to foster greater trust and engagement with the public (Masruki & Azizan, 2020). This commitment is essential for SIRC's to effectively fulfil their responsibilities in the digital age (Abdullah et al., 2023).

The web provides mass communication and global reach capabilities (Shehadeh et al., 2022). Social and environmental

information can be shared with a wide range of stakeholders, and distance poses no barrier to communication; anyone, anywhere in the world with web access can receive sustainability information (Cristobal-Fransi et al., 2020). The web offers presentation flexibility and visibility benefits, and these tools can be used to present information to stakeholders (Ghazali et al., 2024).

Concerns Regarding Website Quality and Content Validity

Ensuring the quality and validity of website content presents a significant challenge for SIRC's in Malaysia (Hassan et al., 2021). SIRC's are tasked with disseminating accurate and reliable information to the public, and their websites serve as key channels for this purpose (Azmi et al., 2024). However, the dynamic nature of online information and the potential for misinformation create ongoing concerns for SIRC's in maintaining credible online platforms (Jinah et al., 2024).

One of the primary issues relates to the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the information presented on SIRC's' websites (Abdullah et al., 2023). Outdated or incomplete content can erode public trust and hinder the effectiveness of these platforms in fulfilling their intended purpose (Azmi et al., 2024). Therefore, SIRC's must prioritise regular content updates and validation processes to ensure the information they provide is current and relevant (Cristobal-Fransi et al., 2020).

Addressing these challenges requires a multifaceted approach, which includes developing robust content management strategies, implementing rigorous quality control measures, and providing ongoing training for personnel responsible for website content (Abdullah et al., 2023). By proactively addressing these issues, SIRC's

can enhance the credibility and effectiveness of their online presence, fostering greater public trust and engagement (Azmi et al., 2024).

The expert panel agreed on the relevance and clarity of the items in measuring the intended constructs related to SIRC's websites (Ismail et al., 2022). Since most items achieved high scores, the instrument can be considered to have a strong foundation in capturing the key aspects of website content quality (Solikhin et al., 2024). Maintaining high content validity is crucial for ensuring that the instrument accurately measures the intended domain (Wiedicke, 2023).

The Significance of the Concept of Content Validity

Content validity refers to the extent to which a measurement tool comprehensively covers the intended domain (Oguguo et al., 2020). It is a crucial aspect of ensuring that an instrument accurately assesses the concepts it aims to measure (Musah et al., 2022). Establishing content validity involves expert judgment to confirm that the items in the instrument are relevant and representative of the construct being studied (Masuwai et al., 2024).

In the context of evaluating SIRC's websites, content validity is essential to ensure that the assessment tool effectively measures the quality and relevance of the website's content (Musah et al., 2022). SIRC's are entrusted with disseminating accurate and reliable information to the public, making the validity of the instruments used to assess their online content particularly important (Azmi et al., 2024). By establishing content validity, researchers can ensure that the instrument is a sound measure for evaluating the websites (Arroio et al., 2023). In this context, it

ensures the assessment tool aligns with the goals of enhancing public understanding of Islamic affairs (Wiedicke, 2023).

The expert panel largely agreed on the relevance and clarity of the items in measuring the intended constructs related to SIRC's websites (Said et al., 2022). Since most items achieved high scores, the instrument can be considered to have a strong foundation in capturing the key aspects of website content quality (Nordin et al., 2022). Maintaining high content validity is crucial for ensuring that the instrument accurately measures the intended domain (Wiedicke, 2023).

Goal of Research

This study assesses the content validity of an instrument evaluating the quality of SIRC's websites. Content validity ensures the instrument accurately measures website content aspects (Wiedicke, 2023). The findings will reveal the instrument's effectiveness in evaluating SIRC's websites' ability to disseminate information and fulfil communication objectives (Azmi et al., 2024). The expert panel largely agreed on the relevance and clarity of the items, indicating a strong foundation for measuring website content quality related to SIRC's (Nordin et al., 2022).

Understanding content validity is important for researchers to ensure that the instrument is suitable as a measuring tool for the study population (Siaputra et al., 2023). This study is crucial for improving information quality on SIRC's websites because it provides a validated tool for assessing content (Rahman et al., 2023). By identifying strengths and weaknesses in the current content, SIRC's can strategically enhance website quality to serve the public better (Cristobal-Fransi et al., 2020).

The design of an instrument is executed through a three-step process that involves the determination of the content domain, the generation of items, and the construction of the instrument (Aksah et al., 2021). The first step is to determine the content domain of a construct for the instrument, which is the subject matter associated with the items being evaluated (Alqahtani et al., 2023). It can be identified and obtained through a literature review on the subject being measured, interviews with the respondents, and a focus group (Anggara & Abdillah, 2023).

Explaining The Concept and Significance of Content Validity in Research.

Content validity is the degree to which an instrument comprehensively represents the content domain it intends to measure (Nordin et al., 2022). It ensures that the items on a measurement tool adequately sample the theoretical construct being investigated (Oguguo et al., 2020). Essentially, it verifies that the instrument includes all the necessary elements while excluding irrelevant ones (Siaputra et al., 2023).

In research, content validity is crucial because it establishes the accuracy and appropriateness of the instrument (Jamin et al., 2022). A tool with strong content validity ensures defensible, accurate, and appropriate results (Oguguo et al., 2020). Establishing content validity often involves seeking expert opinions to evaluate the relevance and representativeness of the instrument's items (Ranganathan et al., 2024). Expert panels play a vital role in assessing the instrument's relevance and clarity (Suhaini et al., 2021).

The significance of content validity extends to instrument development, where it is regarded as a crucial step (Jamin et al., 2022). Evaluating content validity helps

reduce potential errors during the early stages of instrument operationalisation (Oguguo et al., 2020). By ensuring that the instrument accurately reflects the construct of interest, researchers can enhance the likelihood of achieving supportive results (Suhaini et al., 2021). The expert panel, for instance, agreed on the relevance and clarity of the items used to measure the intended constructs related to SIRCS' websites. (Lima et al., 2024).

Methods for Assessing Content Validity

Several methods exist for evaluating content validity, with the CVI being a commonly used quantitative approach (Alqahtani et al., 2023). The CVI measures the extent of agreement among experts regarding the relevance of individual items and the overall scale (Keshmiri & Mehrparvar, 2023). The I-CVI is calculated based on the number of experts who agree on the relevancy of an item (Hadi et al., 2020).

Another method involves using Kappa statistics to account for the possibility of chance agreement among experts (Barbosa & Muñoz-Repiso, 2022). While the CVI is widely used, it does not consider the possibility of inflated values due to chance agreement (Hadi et al., 2020). Kappa values provide information about the degree of agreement beyond chance, with values above 0.74 considered excellent (Barbosa & Muñoz-Repiso, 2022). In fact, some researchers translate I-CVI into values of a modified Kappa statistic to account for chance agreement (Polit et al., 2007).

Previous Studies on Evaluating Government or Islamic Institution Websites

Several studies have explored the evaluation of government or Islamic institutions' websites, highlighting the importance of assessing their quality and

effectiveness. For example, one study proposed a framework for the quality assessment of e-government portals in Saudi Arabia, focusing on usability, security, and responsiveness (Almurayziq & Salama, 2019). The research emphasised the necessity of measuring the quality of these portals to ensure efficient service delivery to citizens. Another study also evaluated the characteristics of the official site of the Jordanian e-government.

Other research has examined website disclosures for sustainability reporting by Islamic Religious Institutions (Abdullah et al., 2023). A preliminary study proposed a website disclosure index for sustainability reporting by the SIRC's in Malaysia through content analysis of three SIRC's websites. The findings indicated that more effort must be made by SIRC's to support unified digital reporting that promotes accountability and transparency among government agencies. This means they need adequate monitoring resources, including targets for responses and reports.

In the Malaysian context, research has focused on the content of SIRC's websites, particularly regarding the presentation of non-Shariah-compliant assets (Azmi et al., 2024). These studies emphasise the role of official websites as effective communication mediums between the councils and the public. By evaluating the content and functionality of these websites, researchers aim to enhance the quality of information dissemination and improve the overall management of Islamic affairs. In fact, official websites can also increase the trust of the community in the SIRC's because they demonstrate a commitment to educating and providing guidance to Muslims.

Methodology

Research Design.

The study employs a quantitative research design to assess the content validity of the instrument (Mohajan, 2020). Quantitative research involves the systematic investigation of phenomena through the collection of quantifiable data and statistical analysis (Masuwai et al., 2024). This approach is suitable for measuring the extent to which the instrument comprehensively represents the content domain of SIRC's websites (Narmaditya et al., 2024). In other words, data is typically expressed in numbers and graphs to confirm theories and assumptions (Ahmad & Hashim, 2024).

This quantitative approach involves specific methods for data collection and analysis (Keskin et al., 2021). The instrument's items are evaluated by experts, and their judgments are quantified using indices such as the CVI and Kappa statistics (Domensino et al., 2024). Statistical analysis is then conducted to determine the level of agreement among experts, providing a numerical assessment of the instrument's content validity (Barbosa & Muñoz-Repiso, 2022).

Using quantitative methods, this study aims to provide empirical evidence of the instrument's validity (Suhaini et al., 2021). By calculating CVI values and Kappa statistics, this research offers a clear and measurable indication of the instrument's suitability for assessing website content quality (Nordin et al., 2022). This approach enhances the rigour and objectivity of the validation process (Masuwai et al., 2024).

Population and Sample.

The population for this study consists of expert panels involved in assessing the content validity of the instrument (Narmaditya et al., 2024). These experts are selected based on their knowledge and

experience in relevant fields, ensuring they can provide informed judgments about the instrument's suitability (Masuwai et al., 2024). Selecting appropriate expert panellists is a critical step in establishing content validity (Othman & MohdMatore, 2020). Recruiting participants may be challenging since a long lead time may be needed to book appropriate experts (Garza et al., 2022).

The criteria for selecting experts include their experience in related fields and their academic qualifications (Nordin et al., 2022). Experts should possess a strong understanding of website quality assessment, Islamic content, or related areas (Masuwai et al., 2024). Additionally, criteria may involve a history of publications or participation in relevant projects (Said et al., 2022). Ultimately, the

final decision regarding the number of panel experts depends on the experts' level of competence, knowledge, and depth of experience (Chong et al., 2021).

In this study, a purposive sampling technique was employed to select professional experts and lay experts (Chong et al., 2021). The experts were chosen based on their expertise relevant to the domain constructs of the instrument (Masuwai et al., 2024). Before receiving approval, the expert panels were informed about the study's purpose, the reason for their selection, and the experts' roles in the study (Narmaditya et al., 2024). The criteria considered in selecting expert panels depend on the area of expertise, work experience, and the number of publications (Suhaini et al., 2021).

Research Instrument

Table 1: Overall Summary of the Instrument's Content Validity

Sub Categories	Original	Translate
Achievements	Saya percaya laman web Majlis Agama Islam Negeri memaparkan pencapaian mereka dengan jelas.	I believe the State Islamic Religious Council's website clearly displays their achievements.
Aid Distribution	Saya berpuas hati dengan cara laman web Majlis Agama Islam Negeri dalam menerangkan cara bantuan diagihkan.	I am satisfied with how the State Islamic Religious Council's website explains how aid is distributed.
Assistance Programmes	Saya mudah memahami program bantuan yang ditawarkan melalui laman web Majlis Agama Islam Negeri.	I easily understand the assistance programs offered through the State Islamic Religious Council's website.
Community Engagement	Saya merasakan laman web Majlis Agama Islam Negeri menunjukkan penglibatan yang aktif dengan masyarakat.	I feel that the State Islamic Religious Council's website demonstrates active engagement with the community.

Educational Support	Saya mendapati maklumat sokongan pendidikan di laman web Majlis Agama Islam Negeri adalah jelas.	I find the educational support information on the State Islamic Religious Council's website to be clear.
Financial Aid Distribution	Saya jelas tentang bagaimana bantuan kewangan diagihkan melalui laman web Majlis Agama Islam Negeri.	I am clear about how financial aid is distributed through the State Islamic Religious Council's website.
Zakat Activities	Saya memahami aktiviti zakat yang diterangkan di laman web Majlis Agama Islam Negeri.	I understand the zakat activities described on the State Islamic Religious Council's website.
Waqf Activities	Saya memahami aktiviti wakaf yang diterangkan di laman web Majlis Agama Islam Negeri.	I understand the waqf activities described on the State Islamic Religious Council's website.

The research methodology employs a structured instrument to evaluate the content of SIRCS' websites, utilising a quantitative approach to ensure a systematic and empirical assessment (Azmi et al., 2024). The instrument is designed with specific constructs such as achievements, aid distribution, assistance programs, and community engagement, aligning with key areas of website content relevant to the councils' objectives. Each construct is measured using items rated on a 5-point Likert scale, allowing experts to indicate the extent to which each item is relevant to the construct being measured (Nordin et al., 2022).

The Likert scale, ranging from "not at all relevant" to "extremely relevant," provides a nuanced assessment of each item's alignment with the intended construct (Barbosa & Muñoz-Repiso, 2022). This approach facilitates a detailed evaluation of the websites' content quality and effectiveness in communicating essential information (Nordin et al., 2022). The use of a 5-point scale allows for a broader range of responses compared to scales with fewer

options, enhancing the instrument's sensitivity (Croasmun & Ostrom, 2011).

Content validity is rigorously assessed through expert reviews, where subject matter experts evaluate the relevance, clarity, and representativeness of the instrument's items (Garza et al., 2022). High I-CVI values and Kappa statistics across most items support the instrument's suitability for assessing the content (Aksah et al., 2021) of SIRCS' websites. Regular use of this instrument can ensure that SIRCS' websites remain accurate, clear, and user-friendly, promoting transparency and accountability (Ghazali et al., 2024).

Data Collection Procedure

Data for this study were collected from expert panellists using a Google Forms-based questionnaire (Domensino et al., 2024). The questionnaire, designed to evaluate content on SIRCS' websites, was distributed via email to experts in relevant fields (Masuwai et al., 2024). This approach allowed for efficient data collection and facilitated the participation of experts from various institutions, including SIRCS, web

developers, and lecturers from Malaysian universities (Sawandi et al., 2020).

The process involved sending emails that contained a link to the Google Forms questionnaire to the selected experts (Guraya et al., 2022). Experts were asked to complete the questionnaire, providing ratings and feedback on the relevance of the website content (Barbosa & Muñoz-Repiso, 2022). This method ensured a standardised approach to data collection, allowing experts to complete the evaluation at their convenience while ensuring their anonymity (Pavek et al., 2022). Using online questionnaires is an accepted approach for collecting data (Jamin et al., 2022).

Data Analysis

Data analysis for content validity involves calculating the CVI and Kappa statistics to account for chance agreement (Yun et al., 2023). The CVI is computed at both the item and scale levels, reflecting the relevance of individual items and the instrument as a whole (Shi et al., 2012). Kappa statistics provide a measure of inter-rater agreement beyond chance, offering a more robust assessment of content validity (Barbosa & Muñoz-Repiso, 2022).

Acceptable content validity is typically determined by established criteria for CVI and Kappa values (Mendoza et al., 2022). Generally, I-CVI values above 0.78, particularly with three or more experts, are considered evidence of good content validity (Polit et al., 2007). For Kappa, values above 0.74 are deemed excellent, 0.60-0.74 good, and 0.40-0.59 fair (Barbosa & Muñoz-Repiso, 2022). The modified Kappa (k^*) can be calculated using the probability of chance agreement and the computed I-CVI (Nordin et al., 2022).

These criteria help ensure that the instrument is both relevant and consistent in measuring the intended constructs (Barbosa & Muñoz-Repiso, 2022). In the context of this study, these values will be used to evaluate the extent to which expert panellists agree on the relevance of the items in measuring the intended constructs related to SIRCS' websites (Said et al., 2022). Comparing the findings to general website content or organisational assessments reveals both common themes and distinct considerations (Ismail et al., 2022). Ultimately, this research contributes to the broader goal of promoting transparency and accountability in Islamic institutions (Mahamud et al., 2021).

Results and Discussion

Demographics of Expert Panels.

The study's expert panel comprised professionals with diverse backgrounds relevant to website quality, Islamic content, and technology (Nair et al., 2022). As shown in the demographic data, the panel included lecturers, web designers, and IT officers from various institutions such as universities, colleges, and Islamic religious councils (Nordin et al., 2022). This diversity aligns with recommendations for content validation panels (Othman & MohdMatore, 2020).

These experts brought a wealth of experience to the content validity assessment, with backgrounds ranging from 5 to 29 years in their respective fields (Narmaditya et al., 2024). The panel included individuals from UiTM Cawangan Sarawak, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu, and State Islamic Religious Councils, among others (Beck, 2020). This breadth of experience ensured a thorough evaluation of the website content's relevance, which is crucial for establishing content validity

(Barbosa & Muñoz-Repiso, 2022). Selecting suitable experts is a vital step in ensuring content validity (Masuwai et al., 2024).

The selection of appropriate expert panellists is a critical step in establishing content validity (Masuwai et al., 2024). The

criteria for selecting experts included their experience in related fields and their academic qualifications (Narmaditya et al., 2024). This ensures they can provide informed judgments about the instrument's suitability for measuring the content domain of SIRC's websites (Rahman et al., 2023).

Table 2: Demographics of Expert Panels

Expert	Position	Affiliation	Experience (Years)
1	Assistant Technology Officer	State Islamic Religious Council	9
2	Senior Lecturer	Universiti Teknologi MARA, Sarawak Branch	23
3	IT Manager	Kolej Poly-Tech MARA	15
4	Senior Lecturer	Universiti Malaysia Terengganu	8
5	Lecturer	Universiti Poly-Tech Malaysia	5
6	Senior Lecturer	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia	29
7	Web Designer	ICEINK Creative	13
8	Technology Officer	State Islamic Religious Council (Wilayah Persekutuan)	6
9	Technology Officer	State Islamic Religious Council (Kedah)	23
10	Academic Zakat Manager	Zakat Collection Centre (PPZ)	13
11	Senior Lecturer	Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia	24
12	Senior Lecturer	Universiti Teknologi MARA, Kelantan Branch	20

Content Validity Assessment Results

The study's findings present a detailed content validity evaluation for each instrument item, including I-CVI values and Kappa statistics (Nordin et al., 2022). The results show that the item in the Achievements subcategory received a perfect score, with all 12 experts rating it as 4 or 5, yielding an I-CVI of 1.00 and a

Kappa of 1.00 ("Excellent") (Garza et al., 2022). Similarly, high I-CVI scores were observed across other subcategories like Aid Distribution, Assistance Programmes, Community Engagement, and Waqf Activities, indicating strong expert agreement on their relevance (Narmaditya et al., 2024).

Table 3: Result of Content Validity

Sub Categories	Number of Experts Giving Score 4 or 5	I-CVI	Kappa	Evaluation
Achievements	12	1.00	1.00	Excellent
Aid Distribution	12	1.00	1.00	Excellent
Assistance Programmes	12	1.00	1.00	Excellent
Community Engagement	12	1.00	1.00	Excellent
Educational Support	10	0.83	0.83	Excellent
Financial Aid Distribution	11	0.92	0.92	Excellent
Zakat Activities	11	0.92	0.92	Excellent

Waqf Activities	12	1.00	1.00	Excellent
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Other items, such as Educational Support, Financial Aid Distribution, and Zakat Activities, also demonstrated good content validity with I-CVI values of 0.83 and 0.92, respectively (Guraya et al., 2022). These items were also classified as "Excellent" based on their Kappa values, reinforcing the instrument's content validity (Nordin et al., 2022). These findings suggest that the instrument demonstrates robust content validity, adequately measuring the intended constructs (Masuwai et al., 2024).

These results indicate that the instrument has strong content validity, ensuring it effectively measures the intended constructs (Musah et al., 2022). High I-CVI values and Kappa statistics across most items support the instrument's suitability for assessing the content of SIRC's websites (Hadi et al., 2020). This rigorous evaluation confirms the instrument's reliability and ability to capture the essential aspects of website content quality (Zain et al., 2022).

The instrument demonstrates strong overall content validity, supported by high I-CVI values and Kappa statistics across most items (Nordin et al., 2022). These results confirm the instrument's suitability for assessing the content of SIRC's websites (Suhaini et al., 2021). This rigorous evaluation process ensures the instrument's reliability and ability to capture the essential aspects of website content quality, aligning with established criteria for effective website content, including accuracy, clarity, and user-friendliness (Fransi et al., 2023).

Ultimately, maintaining high content validity is essential for ensuring that the instrument accurately measures the intended domain (Oguguo et al., 2020). Regular assessments using this instrument can also assist SIRC's in upholding a high standard of content quality over time (Beck, 2020). This iterative process of evaluation and refinement enhances the instrument's overall validity and its practical utility in future research (Wiedicke, 2023).

Discussion

Based on the findings, the instrument exhibits good content validity overall, as evidenced by the high I-CVI values and Kappa statistics across most items (Ahmad et al., 2023). This suggests that the expert panel largely agreed on the relevance and clarity of the items in measuring the intended constructs related to SIRC's websites (Narmaditya et al., 2024). Since most items achieved high scores, the instrument can be considered to have a strong foundation in capturing the key aspects of website content quality (Nordin et al., 2022).

When comparing the findings to previous studies, it is important to consider the methodological approaches and contexts (Naeem et al., 2024). Prior research validates instruments using expert panels, similar to the methodology employed in this study (Chong et al., 2021). For instance, content validity studies in areas like functional building performance also emphasize the importance of expert reviews and quantitative analysis, such as the CVI (Aksah et al., 2021). Such comparisons help

situate the current study within a broader methodological framework (Suhaini et al., 2021).

However, drawing direct comparisons can be challenging due to the specific constructs and target populations (Rico Velasco et al., 2023). While other studies have explored assessment literacy among vocational teachers (Chong et al., 2021), this study focuses uniquely on SIRC's websites (Suhaini et al., 2021). Therefore, the findings contribute a specific application of content validation within the context of Islamic organizations, adding nuanced insights to the existing literature (Susantini et al., 2024). This specificity enhances the study's value in its particular domain (Azmi et al., 2024).

Although previous research provides a foundation, this study uniquely applies content validity to Islamic organizations (Mahmud et al., 2022). Comparing these findings to general website content or organizational assessments reveals both common themes and distinct considerations (Guraya et al., 2022). By situating the findings within the broader literature, a more comprehensive understanding of content validity can be achieved, further enriching the instrument development process (Beck, 2020). Prior work on instrument development in Islamic contexts supports the study's design (Nordin et al., 2022).

Prior research in sectors like e-commerce and education has employed methodologies such as expert reviews and usability testing to evaluate website quality. Validating the Medical Education e-Professionalism Framework using the CVI (Guraya et al., 2022) exemplifies the application of similar techniques in medical education. Furthermore, studies evaluating gamification models (Zain et al., 2022) also

contribute to the broader understanding of instrument validation across diverse fields.

The study has significant implications for assessing the content of SIRC's websites (Masuwai et al., 2024). By using a validated instrument, SIRC's can systematically evaluate the quality and relevance of the information they provide to the public (Azmi et al., 2024). This evaluation can help ensure that the websites effectively serve as reliable and informative resources for the community, aligning with the goals of enhancing public understanding of Islamic affairs (Cristobal-Fransi et al., 2023). Ensuring that the information aligns with Maqashid al-Syariah (the objectives of Islamic law) can further enhance the websites' value (Matsum, 2023).

The findings can inform strategies for improving website content, making it more accurate, clear, and user-friendly (Ismail et al., 2021). By identifying areas where the content is lacking or unclear, SIRC's can focus on enhancing those aspects to better meet the needs of their audience (Ghazali et al., 2024). Regular assessments using this instrument can also help SIRC's maintain a high standard of content quality over time (Abdullah et al., 2023). Digitization efforts can further enhance the sustainability of this information (Kasih, 2022).

Ultimately, this research contributes to the broader goal of promoting transparency and accountability in Islamic institutions (Sawandi et al., 2020). By ensuring that their websites provide high-quality information, SIRC's can strengthen public trust and demonstrate their commitment to serving the community effectively (Nair et al., 2022). This proactive approach to content assessment can lead to more informed and engaged citizens, fostering a stronger connection between SIRC's and the public they serve (Raharja, 2021). The

display of property not compliant with Shariah on SIRC's website can also improve the quality of Baitulmal institutions in Malaysia (Azmi et al., 2024).

Conclusion

In conclusion, the instrument used in this study demonstrates strong content validity, ensuring it effectively measures the intended constructs related to SIRC's websites. High I-CVI values and Kappa statistics across most items confirm the instrument's suitability for assessing website content. This rigorous evaluation process underscores the instrument's reliability and ability to capture essential aspects of website content quality.

This study is important in the context of improving information quality on SIRC's websites because it provides a validated tool for assessing content. By identifying strengths and weaknesses in the current content, SIRC's can strategically enhance website quality to better serve the public. Regular use of this instrument can ensure that SIRC's websites remain accurate, clear, and user-friendly, promoting transparency and accountability. Islamic values, such as *Wasathiyah*, can be strengthened through education and implemented on these websites.

Future research should include a pilot study to assess the instrument's reliability, ensuring consistent results across different administration. Employing a Rasch measurement model for in-depth item analysis can further refine the instrument by examining item difficulty and discrimination. Additionally, expanding the study with a larger sample size would enhance the generalizability of the findings, providing a more robust evaluation of the instrument's validity and applicability in diverse contexts. Considering various

facets of Islamic accountability can further enhance the study's impact.

To enhance its practical relevance for other Islamic institutions, the instrument developed for SIRC's websites can be adapted by tailoring its items to reflect the unique operational contexts and objectives of diverse organizations, such as Islamic banks or Zakat institutions. For instance, the instrument could be modified to assess the alignment of an Islamic bank's practices with Maqasid Shariah, or to evaluate the financial management practices of Zakat institutions. Furthermore, integrating the instrument into performance monitoring tools would provide a structured approach for continuous improvement, ensuring that these institutions consistently meet the evolving needs of their communities.

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