

The Effect of Intensity of Social Media Usage and Perceptions Regarding the Palestine People's War on Students' Concern

Shakila Salwa Mattorang^{1*}, Ratna Yunita Setiyani Subardjo^{1,2}

Corresponding Author: * shakilasalwamattorang@gmail.com

¹ Department of Psychology, Faculty of Economics Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Aisyiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

² Centre for Research in Psychology and Human Well-Being, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia.

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Article history

Received 28 September 2024

Revised 27 November 2024

Accepted 2 December 2024

Keywords

Concern

Intensity Usage

Palestine

Perceptions

Social Media

Student

This research aims to determine the influence of the intensity of social media use on perceptions and concerns about the war that occurred in Palestine. The method used in this research is quantitative methods by collecting data from the results of questionnaires that have been distributed. The analysis was carried out using the Microsoft Excel application and the SPSS application to find the results. The results of the research show that the intensity of social media use influences students' perceptions and concerns regarding the war taking place in Palestine. With a P value < 0.05. It is hoped that this research will provide insight to readers, researchers, or practitioners in understanding the role of social media and its influence.

This is an open-access article under the [CC-BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license.



Introduction

The war that occurred in Palestine caused a lot of suffering, sadness, and concern for people in various parts of the world. Many Palestinians were killed, losing families, homes, and

even friends. Many Palestinians were forced to leave their homes and became refugees. This conflict began with a dispute between the Palestinian people and Israel who have claimed the same territory since the formation of the state of Israel in 1948 [1]. The conflict currently occurring in Palestine has become a global concern and has generated sympathy from various groups. The concern is an attitude of empathy, a desire to help, and concrete actions that arise as a response to phenomena or issues that occur. Understanding suffering and injustice can trigger a person's desire to act and help those affected. However, some people don't care about this problem, this could be because they don't have a complex understanding of the problems occurring in Palestine or it could be because they feel distant from global issues in general. Lack of awareness about the problem, despite being exposed to information through various channels, can trigger a lack of concern for the conflict in Palestine. Sometimes, the information presented on social media can be very diverse and sometimes contradictory which can confuse and influence a person's perception of the conflict [2].

This can cause some people to feel reluctant to engage in discussion or action related to this conflict, especially if they feel they do not have adequate understanding. On the other hand, social media can be a powerful tool in forming awareness and action related to the conflict in Palestine. Platforms such as TikTok, Instagram, Twitter, and Facebook can be a means for individuals to share stories, photos, and videos that depict the suffering of Palestinians and highlight related humanitarian issues [3]. In the current technological and digital era, the very rapid increase in the use of social media from year to year makes social media one of the most important and influential things in this century. In Indonesia itself, the development of social media has increased, and has become the largest user in the 3rd position in the world [4]. Social media is a means of conveying information to various parties with various backgrounds and needs. Communicating, getting, or even sharing information is very easy to access and can be done quickly and in a short time. Various media platforms such as Instagram, Facebook, TikTok, and Twitter have become spaces for connecting people from various circles and countries on a large and unlimited scale [5]. There are no time and space limitations, everyone can use social media wherever and whenever. Its global nature allows users to easily get to know or interact with people they know and don't know. With social media, people can express opinions, convey ideas, and use it as a means to learn and explore various interesting things [6].

Apart from that, through social media, people can also easily find out about various issues or global phenomena that occur whether regarding social, cultural, economic, educational, political, or even other current hot issues. The dominance of social media use in this era makes social media difficult to separate from people's daily lives. Based on data

released by Hootsuite (We Are Social) in Indriani [7], active media users in Indonesia are 191.4 million with a percentage of 68.9% of the population in Indonesia. The content or information circulating on social media is in the form of news, videos or articles about current issues allow the public's perception and concern to arise regarding these issues.

Social media has a significant role in shaping perceptions, attitudes, and behavior towards its users. This is influenced by the role of the media in disseminating information, raising awareness, and providing education to users. So the existence of social media can make it easier for individuals to communicate with one another, and enable them to gain insight into various global, social, and environmental problems [8]. Perception itself is a search for information using sensory tools so that you can find and understand information. Perception can also be interpreted as the process of entering information or messages into the brain which is then integrated into the individual's thoughts, feelings, and experiences [9]. Apart from the influence of social media on perception, there is also the influence of social media on public awareness.

In this technological era, social media has a major role in disseminating information, especially related to humanitarian conflicts that occur in various countries, one of which is Palestine. Problems that occur between Palestine and Israel, is not an ordinary conflict but rather a colonialism and ethnic cleansing that Israel has carried out since the past and is still ongoing today. Reporting from CNBC Indonesia, Israel recently attacked a densely populated refugee camp in Jabalia, northern Gaza. This attack caused a lot of destruction and casualties on the Palestinian side [10]. Colonization carried out by Israel began when Palestine fell at the hands of Great Britain in 1917 or at the end of the 19th century due to the weakness of the Ottoman-Turkish government. Before falling into British hands, Jews who came from Europe had previously immigrated to Palestine, which at that time was still under Turkish rule. This immigration was financed by a movement called Zionism. This is an ideology that emphasizes that Jews must have their homeland [11]. This movement has the aim of establishing a state on Palestinian land. The reason for their massive immigration is due to their belief that Palestine is "God's promised land" [12]. Palestine increasingly lost its territory after World War I occurred. Where the UN issued a plan to divide the Palestinian territory into two regions in 1947. One region for the Jews and one region for the Palestinian people. However, this decision made by the UN was rejected by many Arab countries. Before the end of the British mandate in 1948. The day before, on May 19th, 1948 Israel declared its independence which then caused many Palestinians to flee to neighboring countries.

This declaration of independence led to war between the Arabs in Palestine and the Jews [13]. This war was the first war between Palestinian Arabs and Jews. After that year, Israel began to expand its territories in Palestine and began expanding settlements every year. By

carrying out bombings, murders, torture, expulsions, and other bad things against Palestinians which continue to this day. Social media plays an important role in conveying information about the problems currently occurring in Palestine. Social media is central to influencing people's perceptions and awareness of current issues. This is because social media can help increase understanding, generate humanitarian action, and gather public support [14].

The influence of social media on issues that occurred in Palestine has received widespread attention, but there is still little research that focuses on the influence of social media on students' perceptions and concerns regarding the colonialism that occurred in Palestine. So this creates a gap that needs to be explored and becomes relevant for further research. This research focuses on the influence of the intensity of social media use on the perception of war among the Palestinian people and the extent to which this can influence students' concerns. This research will later illustrate how social media such as TikTok, Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter play a role in shaping students' views of the war that occurred. This research arises from awareness of the importance of further understanding how social media influences the way students view and respond to the conflict in Palestine, as well as how much it contributes to their level of concern for this issue. Because there has been no specific previous research examining the relationship between social media intensity and perceptions of war among Palestinians and its impact on students' concerns, this research aims to fill this knowledge gap. A literature review will be used to explain the main variables in this research, including the concept of social media intensity, perceptions of war, and factors that influence students' concern about the conflict in Palestine. Thus, this research was created to complement previous research which only discussed one variable so this research is expected to provide a better understanding of how the use of social media influences students' views on war and how this can influence students' level of concern to these issues.

Literature Review

A. Social Media Intensity

Social media platforms, such as YouTube, TikTok, Instagram, and X, have become essential tools for communication and interaction in today's digital age. They provide users with the ability to share ideas, opinions, and content—whether in the form of text, images, or videos—while fostering connections that transcend geographical and temporal boundaries. Rohmadi cited in Atmaja [15] describes social media as a space that facilitates interaction, communication, and the exchange of information. Similarly, Van Dijk cited in Gunawan [16] emphasizes how these platforms enable users to connect and engage, highlighting the growing importance of social media in modern life. Its convenience, accessibility, and instantaneous nature make it indispensable in daily activities, serving not only as a means of sharing and

The Effect of Intensity of Social Media Usage and Perceptions Regarding the Palestine People's War on Students' Concern ... (Mattorang & Subardjo)

receiving updates but also as a powerful tool for communication, whether through messaging, voice calls, or video interactions.

The role of algorithms and notifications further enhances the user experience by personalizing content to match individual preferences and interests. Features like comment sections encourage dialogue and the exchange of perspectives, creating a space for engagement and connection. Social media's capacity to disseminate information quickly and effectively makes it a cornerstone for staying informed about events, news, and trends, whether within close personal networks or broader communities [17].

Ajzen cited in Harahap [18] outlines four key aspects that determine the intensity of social media use: attention, reflecting the level of focus given to social media activities; understanding, indicating the degree to which individuals process and appreciate the information they encounter; duration, representing the amount of time spent on social media; and frequency, referring to how often it is accessed. Together, these aspects shape the extent of an individual's engagement with social media platforms.

In addition, Ajzen in Harahap [18] identifies three psychological factors influencing social media usage intentions: attitude, or the perception of social media and its benefits; subjective norms, which involve the social pressures or expectations surrounding its use; and behavioral control, reflecting an individual's confidence in their ability to navigate and utilize social media. Similarly, Casadri cited in Hasibuan [6] highlights several motivators for social media intensity, including internal needs like the psychological drive for connection and belonging, social motives such as building networks and fulfilling social expectations, and emotional factors, which involve seeking emotional expression, coping mechanisms, or support through social platforms.

By addressing both psychological and social dimensions, these perspectives underscore the multifaceted nature of social media intensity and its profound impact on individual behavior and interaction patterns.

B. Perceptions and Concerns Regarding Colonization in Palestine

Concern is a fundamental aspect of human interaction, arising naturally from our social nature. As beings who rely on each other for emotional and practical support, humans develop concern through empathy and shared understanding. Alfred Adler, as cited in Putri [19], describes concern as an attitude of connectedness, marked by feelings of empathy, understanding, and a genuine sense of responsibility toward others. This emotional response fosters behaviors characterized by compassion, support, and kindness. The Cambridge Dictionary [20] defines concern as to cause worry to someone, while Asmani as cited in Pamungkas [21], views it as the combination of empathy and action, manifesting in a readiness to help those in need. Concern can be directed toward environmental issues, focusing on

preventing harm to nature, or toward social issues, where the aim is to provide assistance and address the needs of others.

The concept of concern encompasses feelings, motivations, and actions, often reflecting personality, emotional depth, and social interactions. Triantoro [22] emphasizes that concern involves warmth, meaningful relationships, and a positive connection to others, while Bender cited in Hani [23] highlights that it prioritizes others' needs above self-interest. The concern is not merely a feeling but a proactive attitude toward helping and supporting others. In the context of Palestine, concern signifies an awareness of the suffering and injustices experienced by its people, prompting empathy and a sense of responsibility to address these issues.

The concern is influenced by various factors, including motivation, which drives individuals to act; cognitive abilities, which shape empathy and understanding; emotional responses, which connect individuals to others' experiences; and behavioral expressions, where concern manifests as concrete actions to assist or support. Karomiyah [24] identifies factors such as empathy, education, life experiences, cultural values, and social media as significant in shaping and amplifying concern. Empathy allows individuals to understand and resonate with others' struggles, while education and awareness encourage informed responses to social issues. Personal experiences deepen sensitivity to others' needs, and cultural norms shape attitudes of care and responsibility. Social media, through its ability to spread information and evoke emotional responses, significantly enhances collective concern by raising awareness and mobilizing support.

Perception is a psychological process through which individuals interpret and make sense of their environment. It begins with sensory input, where external stimuli are received through the senses and processed by the brain to create meaningful impressions [25]. Perception helps individuals understand their surroundings and form judgments about objects, events, and phenomena. The term perception originates from the Latin word "perception," meaning reception or understanding, and it encompasses both sensory awareness and subjective interpretation [26]. Perception is a response or reception, while Walgito cited in Akbar [27] explains it as the organization and interpretation of stimuli to create coherent understanding. Perception is inherently subjective, varying between individuals based on differences in experiences, emotions, and cognitive abilities.

The process of perception begins with the reception of stimuli by the sensory organs, followed by their transmission to the brain, where they are evaluated and organized into meaningful constructs. This interpretation is influenced by an individual's prior experiences, cultural background, emotions, and cognitive processes [28]. Robbins and Timothy in Akbar [27] describe perception as a process where sensory impressions are organized and

interpreted to provide meaning to one's environment, highlighting the interplay between external stimuli and internal understanding. Perception is not limited to sensory input; it also involves the evaluation and judgment of information based on personal norms and values.

In the context of Palestine, perception plays a critical role in shaping how individuals and groups interpret the ongoing conflict. It influences opinions, shapes narratives, and determines responses to the events unfolding in the region. Differences in perception arise from variations in cultural backgrounds, experiences, and exposure to information, leading to diverse interpretations of the same events. Perception not only shapes understanding but also informs actions, as individuals and groups develop opinions, hypotheses, and conclusions based on how they perceive the world [9]. In this way, perception and concern are deeply intertwined, collectively influencing how societies respond to the challenges and injustices faced by others.

Material and Methods

A. Quantitative Research Design

This chapter discusses the influence of social media on the perception and awareness of the Palestinian people's war. This research is described using a non-experimental research perspective. This perspective was chosen so that it can help researchers understand and find out how social media influences a person's perception and concern regarding the Palestinian war without any intervention or manipulation of variables.

B. Research Variables

This research focuses on several variables in understanding the impact or influence of social media on perceptions and concerns about the Palestinian people's war. The independent variable or dependent variable is social media, which includes the frequency of a person's use of social media and the type of social media content. Next, the dependent variable or dependent variable is the perception of war and concern, which includes how social media influences a person's perception of conflict, whether positive, negative, or neutral. Apart from that, we also know and evaluate a person's level of concern regarding the people's war in Palestine as a result of their interaction with social media.

C. Operational Definition

According to Rohmadi in Atmaja [15], social media is a place that makes it easy for users to interact, communicate, express opinions, and share information. In measuring the influence of social media on perceptions and concerns, it will be seen through the frequency of use of social media which will be described as the time respondents spend on social media and the type of content that appears in the form of photos, videos, news, or comments. Perception is an organization, and interpretation of external stimuli which is then received by the individual and forms something meaningful that has become fixed within the individual Walgito cited in Akbar [27]. In terms of perception and concern, will be seen or measured through score results

which include the emotional response, level of attention, as well as the respondent's support or participation in the issue. According to Asyahidda [12], caring is giving empathy to other people which is shown by assisting according to ability. Caring is an attitude and action that always wants to provide assistance or help to other people who need it. In this research, the data collection process was carried out using a survey questionnaire in the form of a Likert scale which would be filled in by the respondents. So that later the results of the data found can be relied upon or become an illustration of the influence of social media on the perception and concern for the Palestinian people's war.

D. Population and sample

This research will explore the influence of social media on the perception and concern of the Palestinian people's war. In this study, a finite population was used, where those selected were male and female Yogyakarta students aged 18 to 25 years. The research sample will be selected based on certain criteria using random sampling. Researchers used the Slovin formula to determine the number of subjects who would participate in this research.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$n = \frac{290,000}{1 + (290,000 \times (0.09)^2)} \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$n = 123.404 \approx 123 \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

Remark:
n = sample size to be searched
N = Population (290,000 students)
e = Margin of error (9%)

Based on the calculation of the number of respondents or subjects using the Slovin formula as in Sari [29], the total number of Yogyakarta students based on Bapeda data as of 2024 is 290,000 students. Furthermore, the margin of error is 0.09 (9%). So from the calculation results, 123 students will participate in this research.

E. Data collection tools and methods

The data collection method in this research uses a quantitative method with the measuring instrument used in the form of a scale. A scale is a series of statements that are used to reveal aspects or characteristics through the responses given to statements that have been made by researchers. In this study, researchers used a Likert scale with items consisting of two categories, namely favorable and unfavorable items, and four answer choices in the form of SA (Strongly agree), A (Agree), DA (Disagree), and SDA (Strongly disagree). This scale was created using Google Forms. Then the link from the form will be distributed to respondents according to the specified criteria.

F. Instrument Scale

The intensity scale for using social media is based on the aspects proposed by Ajzen namely attention, appreciation, duration, and frequency. Each aspect of this scale consists of 5 items so the total number of items is 20. This scale was created by the researcher himself through several processes such as determining variables, arranging items, and making a blueprint.

Table 1. The intensity scale

No	Aspects	Indicator	Number of Items		Amount
			Favorable	Unfavorable	
1	Attention	Interest in existing information	1, 9, 17	5, 13	5
2	Understanding	Engage emotionally regarding issues shared by others	2, 10	6, 14, 19	5
3	Duration	Length of time spent on social media	3, 11, 13	7, 15	5
4	Frequency	How often do you access social media	4, 12	8, 16, 20	5
Total					20

The perception scale is prepared based on the aspects proposed by Walgito, namely absorption, understanding, and assessment. Each aspect of this scale consists of 5 items so the total number of items is 15. This scale was created independently through several processes such as determining variables, arranging items, and making a blueprint.

Table 2. The perception scale

No	Aspects	Indicator	Number of Items		Amount
			Favorable	Unfavorable	
1	Absorption	Pay attention to the information carefully	1, 7, 13	4, 10	5
2	Understanding	understand the information displayed.	2, 8	5, 11, 15	5
3	Evaluation	Make comparisons with existing understanding and existing norms	3, 9, 14	6, 12	5
Total					15

The concern scale was prepared based on the aspects proposed by Crandall in Putri [19] which consist of motivational, cognitive, emotional, and behavioral aspects. Each aspect of this scale consists of 5 items so overall, the total number of items in the concern scale is 20. This scale was created through several processes such as determining variables, arranging items, and making a blueprint.

Table 3. The concern scale

No	Aspects	Indicator	Number of Items		Amount
			Favorable	Unfavorable	
1	Motivation	Intention or impulse that arises in oneself	1, 9, 17	5, 13	5
2	Cognitive	Believe in your ability to help others	2, 10, 18	6, 14	5
3	Emotion	Show feelings of empathy	3, 11, 19	7, 15	5
4	Behavior	Actions taken as a form of concern	4, 12	8, 16, 20	5
Total					20

G. Data Management and Analysis Methods

The data collected in the results of this research will later go through several processing processes. The first is editing. The collected data will then be checked and after that coding, where the data is changed into categories or codes so that grouping can be carried out which will make it easier for researchers when carrying out analysis. For example, the answer strongly agree is changed to code 1, agree 2, and so on. This coding was carried out using Microsoft Excel as a tool. Next, tabulation will be carried out, namely, the data that has been obtained is processed and arranged in table form so that it is easier to understand. Third, data analysis will be carried out using SPSS to carry out statistical tests [29]. To answer the hypothesis, the significance level used is 0.05. This selection was made so that the results would have strong statistical evidence. The fourth or final, namely the results of the analysis, will be presented in table form. This was chosen to make it easier for readers to see and understand the results of this research.

Data analysis will go through several stages, namely validity testing, reliability testing, classical assumption testing, and multiple regression hypothesis testing. Firstly, the validity test is used to evaluate the extent to which an instrument or measurement tool used in research can reflect the construct that you want to measure. This can be done by looking at the correlation between the instrument and variables that have been set to standards. Next, the second is a reliability test which aims to assess the consistency of the measurement tool. This can use the Cronbach alpha coefficient. The third is the classic assumption test which is carried out to ensure that the data used for analysis meets basic statistical assumptions. The normality test can be done using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. After that, we will continue with the homepage regression hypothesis test.

Results

A. Description of the research subject

This research uses students who are still active in lectures as research subjects, without distinguishing between genders, so it involves men and women. This research involves active students from various study programs, departments, or academic levels, as long as they are still active in lecture activities at the time the research is carried out. In the table above it can be seen that the number of male participants consisted of 42 people with a percentage of 25.5%. Furthermore, the number of women who participated consisted of 123 people with a percentage of 74.5%, this shows that more women participated in this research scale.

B. Power of discrimination

In this study, researchers conducted a scale discrimination power test using the corrected item-total correlation table as a reference, where the standard value used was > 0.300 . This test is carried out in several rounds. In the first round, 4 statements were declared valid. Valid statements are statements that can measure the variables you want to research well. However, 16 statements are invalid, which means that these statements are not relevant enough or do not work well in measuring the desired variable. Below is a list of invalid statements, namely: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 20.

In the second round, the number of statements declared valid was reduced to 3, which means that there was 1 question that was still irrelevant or ineffective in measuring the variable to be studied. Namely in statement 19. In the last round or third round, all statements were declared valid, so it can be considered that all statements have worked well in measuring the variables studied.

C. Reliability

According to Azwar cited in Matondang [30], a good measurement instrument must have the main characteristic called reliability. This means that a test will or can provide consistent results when tested on the same group at various times or occasions. The way to measure reliability is by looking at the Cronbach alpha value. If the Cronbach alpha value is higher, the reliability will be better and the instrument can be relied on. In the reliability test, the Cronbach alpha reliability standard used is $> 0,60$.

D. Simple Linear Regression Test

Based on the results of a simple linear regression test (Table 4), it is known that the intensity of social media use has an influence on perception formation.

Table 4. The intensity of Social Media Use and Perceptions

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	17.284	2.421		7.139	.000
Intensity	.428	.046	.586	9.235	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Perception

It implies that from the t-count value which is greater than the t-table value $9.235 > 1.654$ and a significance value of less than 0.05.

Based on the results of a simple linear regression test (Table 5), it is known that the intensity of social media use has an influence on concern. This can be seen from the t-count value which is greater than the t-table value $7.927 > 1.654$ and a significance value of less than 0.05.

Table 5. Intensity of Social Media Use and Concern

	Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	27.438	3.248		8.448	.000
	Intensity	.493	.062	.527	7.927	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Concern

Discussion

Scale validity measures the extent to which a measurement tool measures what it is supposed to measure. In developing assessment tools, scale validity is the main goal and involves all evidence related to the measurement [31]. Reliability is the main part of a good measurement instrument, according to Azwar cited in Ibrahim [32]. Reliability is a test that will provide consistent results when tested on the same group at various times and on various occasions. Reliability measurement is carried out by looking at the Cronbach alpha value. The higher the Cronbach alpha value, the better the reliability of the instrument created.

The Influence of Social Media Intensity and Perceptions of the Palestinian People's War on Student Concern, after carrying out discrimination and reliability tests, 3 remaining items are considered valid with a reliability of 0.785 on the Intensity of Social Media Use scale. Furthermore, on the Perception scale, after the analysis, 1 valid item remains, and on the Concern scale, the remaining items are 13 with a reliability of 0.922. used as a standard or reference.

In this study, in total, there are 17 statement items for all scales which are considered valid based on the standard values that have been determined, namely by looking at the corrected total item correlation value and Cronbach's alpha. Validity was tested using the SPSS program using Bivariate Pearson correlation (Pearson Moment Product). In this analysis, each item score is correlated with a total score, which is the sum of all items. If the statement item has a significant correlation with the total score, then the item is considered valid because it can support revealing what the research wants to reveal. If the calculated correlation value (r count) is greater than or equal to the correlation value in the table (r table) in a two-sided test with a significance of 0.300, then the items are considered valid.

Reliability, or the precision of an instrument, is assessed using the reliability coefficient, often represented by Cronbach's alpha. A high reliability coefficient, typically close to 1, indicates strong reliability. Generally, a Cronbach's alpha value of ≥ 0.600 is considered

satisfactory. Values below 0.600 suggest insufficient reliability, while values above 0.800 indicate that all items are reliable, demonstrating consistently strong test reliability.

The analysis demonstrates a significant influence of social media intensity on both perceptions and concerns, as indicated by the results of simple linear regression in Tables 4 and 5. From Table 4, the intensity of social media use significantly predicts perceptions, as evidenced by the t-value (9.235), which is greater than the critical t-value (1.654), and the significance level of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). The unstandardized coefficient ($B = 0.428$) indicates that for every one-unit increase in the intensity of social media use, perceptions increase by 0.428 units. The standardized coefficient ($Beta = 0.586$) shows a moderate to strong positive relationship between these variables. Similarly, Table 5 reveals that the intensity of social media use significantly predicts concerns, with a t-value (7.927) exceeding the critical t-value (1.654) and a significance level of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). The unstandardized coefficient ($B = 0.493$) indicates that each one-unit increase in the intensity of social media use leads to a 0.493-unit increase in concerns. The standardized coefficient ($Beta = 0.527$) reflects a moderate positive relationship.

The results confirm that the intensity of social media use positively and significantly affects both perceptions and concerns, with stronger intensity linked to higher levels in both constructs. This highlights the potential impact of social media usage patterns on individuals' cognitive and emotional responses.

Conclusion

Overall, this research has succeeded in testing and ensuring that the measurement instruments used have adequate validity and reliability to be used in measuring self-regulation in Indonesian students. This can be seen from the results of validity, reliability, and discrimination tests which reach the predetermined standard values. Based on the research results, it can be seen that the average student in Yogyakarta has a good perception and concern for the issues or wars taking place in Palestine, where information related to these issues is obtained or accessed through social media. Thus, the results of this research are reliable and can provide a significant contribution to understanding and increasing understanding of the Influence of Social Media Intensity and Perceptions of the Palestinian People's War on Student Concern. In this study, researchers realized that there were still limitations such as sample size, time, dependence on questionnaires, and so on. However, researchers hope that this research can provide additional insight for readers. Researchers hope that future research can complement and provide discoveries that are useful and add insight.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

References

- [1] Syariah, A., Nabila, N., & Wijayanti, F. (2022). Kekejaman Israel Terhadap Rakyat Palestina. *Dinamika Sosial: Jurnal Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial*, 1(1), 58-80.
- [2] Sahid, K. A. (2019). Persepsi dan Upaya Remaja dalam Memanfaatkan Media Sosial sebagai Sumber Informasi Keagamaan. *Thesis*, Universitas Negeri Jakarta.
- [3] Wafa, M. A. (2020). Analisis Framing Media Sosial: Studi Komunikasi Internasional terhadap Konflik Sosial di Regional Timur Tengah. *Jurnal Komunikasi al-Wafa*, 1-17.
- [4] Junawan, L., & Laugu, N. (2020). Eksistensi Media Sosial Youtube, Instagram dan Whatsapp di Tengah Pandemi Covid-19 di Kalangan Masyarakat Virtual Indonesia. *Baitul Umum: Jurnal Perpustakaan dan Informasi*, 4(1), 43-48.
- [5] Adegboyega, L. O. (2020, April). Influence of Social Media on the Social Behavior of Students as Viewed by Primary School Teachers in Kwara State, Nigeria. In *Elementary School Forum (Mimbar Sekolah Dasar)* (Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 43-53).
- [6] Hasibuan, E. A. . (2019). Hubungan Antara Intensitas Penggunaan Media Sosial Dengan Interaksi Sosial Pada Mahasiswa Psikologi Universitas Medan Area Stambuk. *Thesis*. Universitas Medan Area). UMA Repository.
- [7] Indriani, D. (2022). The Influence of Social Media on Public Policy and Geopolitics-Geostrategy of the State. *Novateur Publications*, 35-45.
- [8] Gani, A. G. (2020). Pengaruh Media Sosial Terhadap Perkembangan Anak Remaja. *Jurnal Mitra Manajemen*, 7(2).
- [9] Jayanti, F., & Arista, N. T. (2018). Persepsi Mahasiswa Terhadap Pelayanan Perpustakaan Universitas Trunojoyo Madura. *Journal of Management*, 12(2), 206-223.
- [10] Reuters. (2024). *Israel Menggila! Serang Kamp Pengungsi, Puluhan Warga Sipil Tewas*. CNBC Indonesia. <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20241019200501-7-581071/israel-menggila-serang-kamp-pengungsi-puluhan-warga-sipil-tewas>
- [11] Firdaus, S. M., Putra, J. S., Saaulia, R., & Adnis, S. (2020). Yasser Arafat dan Konflik Palestina-Israel (Tinjauan Sejarah). *Khazanah: Jurnal Sejarah dan Kebudayaan Islam*, 10(1), 1–12.
- [12] Asyahidda, F. N., & Amaliya, R.. (2022). Analisis Gerakan Free Palestine di Indonesia sebagai Solidaritas Dukungan Umat Muslim terhadap Kemerdekaan Palestina. *Jurnal Pendidikan Sosiologi*, 12(1), 93-100.
- [13] Cahya, E. N. (2022). Agresi Israel terhadap Palestina yang Berujung pelanggaran hak asasi manusia pada Palestina. *Jurnal Pendidikan Pancasila dan Kewarganegaraan*, 3(1), 44-53.
- [14] Yusuf, R. I. (2023). Framing media online Kompas.com terkait isu Palestina dan Israel. *Jurnalisa*, 09(1).
- [15] Atmaja, S., Fathullah, N., & Ramadhan, B. R. (2023). Analisis Penggunaan Media Sosial terhadap Kinerja Pekerja. *Jurnal Jumanis Baja*, 05(2), 191-199.
- [16] Gunawan, T. (2024). Adaptasi Logika Media Sosial Sebagai Strategi Komunikasi Politik Gerindra Menjelang Pemilu 2024. *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, 22(1).
- [17] Fronika, W. (2019). Pengaruh Media Sosial Terhadap Sikap Remaja. *OSF Home*. <https://osf.io/g8cv2/download>
- [18] Harahap, J, A, R (2024). Hubungan Intensitas Penggunaan Sosial Media Instagram Terhadap Body Satisfaction Remaja Putri Penggemar Black Pink di Medan. *Thesis*. Universitas Medan Area.
- [19] Putri, R. A. (2020). Pengaruh Tingkat Kepedulian Sosial Dan Kemampuan Interaksi Sosial Siswa Terhadap Perilaku Bullying Pada Siswa Kelas V Madrasah Ibtidiyah Di Malang Raya. *Thesis*. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim.
- [20] Cambridge Dictionary. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/concern>.
- [21] Pamungkas, S. (2019). Upaya Sekolah Dalam Menumbuhkan Kepedulian Sosial Siswa di SMP Kesatrian 2 Semarang. *Thesis*. Universitas Negeri Semarang.
- [22] Triantoro, D. A. (2019). Konflik Sosial dalam Komunitas Virtual di Kalangan Remaja. *Journal Komunikasi*, 13(2), 135-150. <https://doi.org/10.20885/komunikasi.vol13.iss2.art2>
- [23] Hani, U. (2018). Hubungan Konsep Diri Terhadap Perilaku Kepedulian Lingkungan Sekolah pada Siswa Kelas VII SMPN 16 Semarang. *Thesis*. UIN Walisongo Semarang.

The Effect of Intensity of Social Media Usage and Perceptions Regarding the Palestine People's War on Students' Concern ... (Mattorang & Subardjo)

- [24] Karomiyah, S. (2019). Pembentukan Kepedulian Siswa Melalui Sikap Pembiasaan Tolong Menolong Pada Mata Pelajaran Pendidikan Agama Islam. *Thesis*. Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin.
- [25] Hafiizh, M. (2015). Peran Sosial Terhadap Persepsi Aktifis Mahasiswa FISIP UNDIP Sebagai Pemilih Pemula dalam Pilpres 2014. *Journal of Politic and Government Studies*, 4(3), 350-359.
- [26] Arifin, H. S., & Fuady, I. (2017). Analisis Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Persepsi Mahasiswa Untirta Terhadap Keberadaan Perda Syariah di Kota Serang. *Jurnal Komunikasi dan Opini Publik*. 21(1), 88-101. <https://doi.org/10.33299/jpkop.21.1.936>
- [27] Akbar, R. F. (2015). Analisis Persepsi Pelajar Tingkat Menengah Pada Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri Kudus. *Edukasia: Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Islam*, 10(1), 189-198. <http://dx.doi.org/10.21043/edukasia.v10i1.791>
- [28] Yanti, E. (2021). Persepsi Masyarakat terhadap Berita Eksploitasi Anak di Bima. *Thesis*. Universitas Islam Alauddin Makassar.
- [29] Sari, F. M. (2021). Hubungan Antara Intensitas Penggunaan Media Sosial Dengan Perilaku Mahasiswa Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Islam Riau. *Thesis*. Universitas Islam Riau.
- [30] Matondang, Z. (2009). Validitas dan Reliabilitas Suatu Instrumen Penelitian. *Jurnal Tabularasa*, 6(1).
- [31] Haynes, C. E., Wall, T. D., & Bolden, R. (1999). Measures of perceived work characteristics for health services research: Test of a measurement model and normative data. *British Journal of Health Psychology*, 4, 257-275.
- [32] Ibrahim, A. (2018). *Metodologi Penelitian*. Gunadarma Ilmu.

Authors



Shakila Salwa Mattotorang is a dedicated and committed student of Psychology at the University of Aisyiyah Yogyakarta, located on Jl. Ringroad Barat No.63, Mlangi Nogotirto, Gamping, Area Sawah, Nogotirto, Gamping Kabupaten Sleman, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. She is dedicated to learning everything needed about Psychology to improve her understanding and skills and make a positive impact in the field. (email: shakilasalwamattotorang@gmail.com).



Ratna Yunita Setiyani Subardjo is a lecturer at the Psychology Department, University of Aisyiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Now, she is studying in the same area for a Doctoral degree at Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. She has a research interest in clinical psychology, family planning, forensic psychology, community psychology, and resilience. She is popular as a motivator, counselor, and psychologist. (email: ratnayunitasetiyani@gmail.com).