

# The Relationship Between the Intensity of Watching Islamic Preaching on Social Media and the Religious Attitudes of University Students

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**Abstract:** Social media is a digital platform that can facilitate the process of disseminating information quickly. Social media is a form of technological development that is widely known by people of all ages. Along with the development of technology, several things have changed, not least in the realm of religion. In today's technological era, da'wah can also be done through social media in the form of images, motivational words, videos and others. The use of social media in everyday life allows it to have an influence on a person's positive and negative attitudes. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between the intensity of watching Islamic da'wah shows on social media with the religious attitudes of the Islamic student education FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya. The method used is quantitative with a correlational type. Data collection techniques using questionnaires and documentation. The data analysis technique uses the *mean* formula, Pearson *Product moment* correlation, and the coefficient of determination using SPSS 18. The results of this study indicate: (1) The intensity of watching Islamic da'wah shows of Islamic student education FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya on social media is 3, 54 is in the high category. (2) The religious attitude of the Islamic student education FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya is 3.87, which is in the high category. (3) There is a positive relationship between the intensity of watching Islamic da'wah shows on social media and the religious attitude of the Islamic student education FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya with a correlation coefficient value of 0.692 which is included in the strong relationship category. (4) The effect of the intensity of watching Islamic da'wah shows on social media on the religious attitudes of the Islamic student education FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya was 47.8%.

**Keywords:** The intensity of watching; Islamic da'wah; social media; religious attitudes.

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## Introduction

Along with the development of technology, several aspects have changed, including in the realm of religion. The assumption that technology is contrary to religion is not entirely true, as technology can enhance religious practices through information dissemination and community (Prasetyo Nugroho & Halwati, 2023).. Social media is effective in delivering da'wah messages because the language is easy to understand (Karim, 2016). According to M. Quraish Syihab, da'wah is an appeal to goodness (Nailul & Trisal, 2021). The use of social media facilitates the acceptance of da'wah by people who actively use this platform (Burhanudin et al., 2019).

IAIN Palangka Raya is one of the Islamic-based universities in Central Kalimantan, one of which has an Islamic Education Study Program (PAI). The PAI Study Program has the following objectives 1) The implementation of quality education and learning in the field of PAI and based on the results of research on the development of PAI learning technology. 2) Implementation of research oriented to the development of PAI learning technology. 3) Implementation of research-based community service in the field of PAI education and learning. 4) The establishment of sustainable cooperation, both with domestic and foreign institutions to develop PAI learning technology (PAI FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya, 2021). Along with the development

of technology, all forms of activities of IAIN Palangka Raya students cannot be separated from the internet, including social media (Windari, 2020). As a result of technological developments, the phenomena that occur among people today, including PAI Study Program students, cannot be separated from the internet or *gadgets*, (Nasrullah, 2015).

Based on research by *Crowdtap, Ipsos MediaCT, san The Wall Street Journal* in 2014, data from 839 respondents with an age range of 16-36 years showed that most of the time used to access social media (Mulawarman & Nurfitri, 2017). Then based on data from *We Are Social* in 2020, it shows that there are 175.4 million Indonesian internet users and 160 million of them are active users of social media (Triastuti et al., 2017).

As a prospective PAI teacher, attitude is an important aspect because teachers are role models for students. PAI students generally have a good religious attitude. According to Audiana's research (Audiana, 2020), the religious attitude of PAI Study Program students increases as the increase in religious knowledge gained during college. Attitudes are views that influence individual interactions with the environment (Harlina et al., 2022). Spranger states that the religious type is a person who obeys religious teachings and has an interest in the divine aspect (Surawan, 2020). Social media also affects attitude formation and cognitive development (Surawan, 2020).

There are negative and positive impacts of social media. Based on the results of research by Nisa Khairuni (Khairuni, 2016). with the title "Positive and Negative Impact of Social Media on Children's Moral Education" the results show that the impact of using social media depends on how it is used; if it is used for good, the impact is positive, otherwise if it is for bad things, the impact is negative. Kgatle also stated that social media functions as two sides of a knife, affecting a person's religion positively and negatively (Kgatle, 2018).

Based on this, researchers are interested in examining the relationship between the intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media on the religious attitude of students, especially PAI Study Program Students at IAIN Palangka Raya.

The use of social media may influence the positive or negative attitudes of students. As prospective educators who teach Islamic Religious Education, PAI Study Program students should have a good understanding of religion and religious attitudes.

## Materials and Methods

This research is a quantitative research using the correlational method to detect the extent of the relationship between variables (Syahrizal & Jailani, 2023). The independent variable is the variable that affects or that becomes the cause of the change or onset of the dependent variable (Sugiyono, 2014). The independent variable in this study is the intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media by PAI Study Program Students of FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya (X). Meanwhile, the dependent variable is the variable that is affected or becomes the result of the independent variable (Sugiyono, 2014). The dependent variable in this study is the religious attitude of PAI Study Program Students of FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya (Y). The sample of this study was 221 students from a total population of 592 students of PAI Study Program of FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya. The sampling technique that researchers use is *simple random sampling*, which is a way of selecting samples by selecting directly at random and providing equal opportunities for members of the population to be sampled (Sugiyono, 2014). This technique is used because the population of this study, namely PAI Study Program Students, is homogeneous. The sampling formula in this study is based on the *Isaac and Michael* table, namely:

**Table 1. Determination of the number of samples with Levels of 1%, 5%, and 10%**

N	S		
	1%	5%	10%
460	272	198	171
480	279	202	173
500	285	205	176
550	301	213	182
600	315	221	187
650	329	227	191

(Sugiyono, 2014)

Based on the table above, the population of this study was 592 people and with an error rate of 5%, the sample will be taken as many as 221 people.

Information collection procedures using questionnaires and documentation. In this study, the questionnaire was used as an *online* poll created using *google form* and accumulated based on the Likert Scale from 1-5. There are two questionnaires used in this study, namely first, a questionnaire about the intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media which consists of indicators of attention, appreciation, frequency and duration derived from Ajzen's theor (Windarwati, 2020) . Second, a questionnaire about religious attitudes consisting of indicators of belief, worship, experience, knowledge and practice based on Glock and Stark's theory (Surawan, 2020). While the documentation referred to in this study is references that are relevant to this research and data regarding the recapitulation of the number of students of PAI Study Program FTIK class of 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020.

To determine the category of intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media and the religious attitudes of PAI Students of FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya, the scores of the results of both X and Y variable questionnaires will be analyzed and interpreted with the following assessment categories:

Table 2. Questionnaire Criteria

No	Questionnaire Score	quality
1	4,1 – 5,0	Very High Category
2	3,1 – 4,0	High Category
3	2,1 – 3,0	Fair Category
4	1,1 – 2,0	Less Category
5	0,1 – 1,0	Very Poor Category

(Jarkasi, 2020)

The data analysis.technique used the *mean* formula *Pearson Product moment* correlation and the coefficient of determination with the help of the *SPSS 18* application.

**Procedures**

**Validity Test of Research Instruments**

The trial of the variable instrument of the intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows on social

media and religious attitudes was conducted on students of the PBA (Arabic Language Education) Study Program at IAIN Palangka Raya as many as 54 respondents via *google form* on Saturday, February 27, 2021, with a questionnaire on the intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media as many as 32 statements and a questionnaire on religious attitudes as many as 30 statements. Furthermore, the results of the trial were analyzed with *SPSS* using the Pearson correlation formula . If the probability (sig) <0.05 then the instrument is declared valid. However, if (sig)> 0.05 then the instrument is declared invalid (Rusman, 2015) .

**Reliability Test of Research Instruments**

In this study, a questionnaire instrument with a Likert scale ranging from 1-5 was used, so the model used was the Alpha model because the alternative answers available consisted of 3 or more choices. The criteria for the results of the analysis using the *SPSS* application are then consulted with the list of interpretation of the *r* coefficient as follows:

Table 3. Coefficient Interpretation List *r*.

Koefisien <i>r</i>	Reliabilitas
0,8000 – 1.0000	Very High
0,6000 – 0,7999	High
0,4000 – 0,5999	Medium/Sufficient
0,2000 – 0,3999	Low
0,0000 – 0,1999	Very Low

(Rusman, 2015)

The results of the reliability test of the questionnaire on the intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media can be seen in the following table:

Table 4. Reliability Test Results of the Intensity of Watching Instruments. Islamic Da'wah Impressions on Social Media

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.974	32

Based on the results of the reliability test above, the variable instrument for the intensity of

watching Islamic preaching shows on social media has an *Alpha* value of 0.974, which means it falls into a very high category so that the instrument is declared reliable.

Meanwhile, the results of the reliability test of the religious attitude questionnaire can be seen in the following table:

**Table 5.** Reliability Test Results of Religious Attitude Instrument

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.966	30

Based on the results of the reliability test, the religious attitude variable instrument has an *Alpha* value of 0.966 which means it falls into a very high category so that the instrument is also declared reliable

## Results and Discussion

### Result

#### Intensity of Watching Islamic Da'wah Shows on Social Media

In this study, the intensity of watching preaching shows on social media is assessed from several aspects, namely attention, appreciation, frequency and duration. The following data is obtained based on the answers of the respondents regarding the intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media:

**Table 6.** Results of the Watching Intensity Questionnaire Answers Islamic preaching broadcasts on social media.

Indicator	Min	Max	Mean	Category
Attention	1	5	3.83	Tall
Appreciation	1	5	3.99	Tall
Frequency	1	5	3.27	Tall
Duration	1	5	3.05	Enough
Result			3.53	Tall

Based on the questionnaire instrument of the intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media that has been distributed by

researchers, the results show that PAI Study Program Students of FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya have more attention to Islamic preaching content with an average value of 3.83 in the high category. Then, based on this data, it shows that the Islamic preaching shows and content accessed by PAI FTIK Study Program Students on social media have an effect in their daily lives as indicated by the appreciation indicator which has an average value of 3.99 in the high category which means that PAI Study Program Students not only watch Islamic preaching shows but also live and practice the values of Islamic teachings obtained through these shows. Furthermore, it is known that the frequency of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media by PAI FTIK Study Program students has an average value of 3.27 in the high category, which means that PAI FTIK Study Program students enjoy accessing Islamic preaching content on social media. Then, with regard to duration, namely the length of time spent by PAI FTIK students watching Islamic preaching shows on social media, has an average value of 3.05, which is included in the sufficient category. Overall, PAI FTIK students have a high level of intensity watching Islamic preaching shows on social media with an average value of 3.54.

### Religious Attitude

In this study, the religious attitude of PAI students is seen from several aspects, namely belief, worship, experience, knowledge and practice. The following data were obtained from respondents related to religious attitudes:

**Table 7.** Results of Religious Attitude Questionnaire Answers.

Indicator	Min	Max	Mean	Category
Belief	1	5	4.21	Very high
Worship	1	5	3.72	Tall
Experience	1	5	3.53	Tall
Knowledge	1	5	3.55	Tall
Practice	1	5	4.33	Very high
Result			3.86	Tall

Based on the religious attitude questionnaire instrument that the researchers have distributed, the results show that the belief indicator has an average value of 4.21 in the very high category. In the worship indicator, the results of respondents' answers were obtained with an average value of 3.72 in the high category. In the experience indicator, the results of the respondents' answers were obtained with an average value of 3.53 in the high category. Then in the knowledge indicator, the results of the respondents' answers were obtained with an average value of 3.55 in the high category. Furthermore, in the practice indicator, the results of respondents' answers were obtained with an average value of 4.33 in the very high category.

Overall based on indicators of worship beliefs, experience, knowledge and practice, FTIK PAI Study Program students have a high category of religious attitudes with an average value of 3.86.

### The Relationship Between the Intensity of Watching Islamic Preaching Shows on Social Media and Students' Religious Attitudes

The relationship between the intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media and the religious attitude of students is measured using the Pearson product moment correlation formula. However, previously a prerequisite test was carried out, namely the normality test using the help of the SPSS 18 application with the following results:

Table 8. Normality Test.

		Intensity	Attitude
N		221	221
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	113.16	116.14
	Std. Deviation	13,218	10,969
	Most Extreme Differences		
	Absolute	.051	.063
	Positive	.048	.032
	Negative	-.051	-.063
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.754	.944
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.621	.335

- a. Test distribution is Normal.
- b. Calculated from data.

The first analysis, based on the results of the normality test, shows that the significance value of 0.621 is greater than 0.05 ( $p > 0.05$ ), so it can be

concluded that the distribution of the variable intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media is normal. The second analysis, based on the results of the normality test, shows that the significance value of 0.335 is greater than 0.05 ( $p > 0.05$ ), so it can be concluded that the distribution of religious attitude variables is normal. From the *output of table 10*, both data instruments of this study have normal data so that for the calculation of hypothesis testing using the *Pearson product moment* correlation formula.

Table 9. Product moment correlation test.

		Intensity	Attitude
Intensity	Pearson Correlation	1	.692**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	221	221
Attitude	Pearson Correlation	.692**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	221	221

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From table 9, it is known that the significance value of 0.000 is smaller than 0.05 (Significance  $\leq 0.05$ ) so that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted. So it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between watching Islamic preaching shows on social media and the religious attitude of PAI Study Program Students of FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya.

Table 10. Interpretation of r Product Moment Values.

The magnitude of the r value	Interpretation
Between 0.800-1.000	Very High/Very Strong
Between 0.600-0.800	Tall/Strong
Between 0.400-0.600	Enough
Between 0.200-0.400	Low/weak
Between 0.000-0.200	Very low (no correlation)

(Priyatno, 2016)

Based on table 9 and table 10, it is known that the correlation between the variable intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media with the religious attitude of students obtained a correlation coefficient value of 0.692. The correlation number is positive, indicating a positive

relationship, meaning that the higher the intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media, the higher the religious attitude of PAI Study Program Students of FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya. The value of 0.692 shows the magnitude of the correlation coefficient and it can be concluded that the relationship between the intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media with the religious attitudes of PAI Study Program Students of FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya is in the range of 0.600-0.800 so that it is included in the strong relationship category. The relationship between the variable intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media with the religious attitude of PAI Study Program Students FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya has a correlation coefficient value of 0.692 so it can be concluded that the relationship between the two variables is included in the strong relationship category.

### **The Influence of the Intensity of Watching Islamic Preaching Shows on Social Media on the Religious Attitudes of PAI Study Program Students, FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya**

Based on the results of calculations with the coefficient of determination formula using the SPSS 18 application, the results show the magnitude of the influence of the intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media on the religious attitudes of PAI Study Program Students of FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya as follows:

**Table 11.** Mean Coefficient of Determination

#### **Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.692 <sup>a</sup>	.478	.476	7.942

a. Predictors: (Constant), Intensitas

Based on table 11, the effect of the intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media on the religious attitude of PAI FTIK Study Program Students at IAIN Palangka Raya is 47.8% while 52.2% of the religious attitude of PAI FTIK Study Program Students is influenced by other factors.

## **Discussion**

### **Intensity of Watching Islamic Da'wah Shows on Social Media**

Intensity is a measure related to the use or access to certain media. The intensity of using social media also affects the lives of its users. Because almost most of the time is used to access social media, it is inevitable that someone will be influenced by what is seen on social media (Mulawarman & Nurfitri, 2017). According to Nasabith, a person's attitude and behavior can be influenced by technological advances such as social media, because the behavior around him creates thoughts that can be observed through his attitudes and behavior, which means that the information presented by social media will form an understanding that will be imitated by its users (Zarkhasyi, 2015). Based on the questionnaire instrument of the intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media that the researchers have distributed, the results show that PAI Study Program Students of FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya have more attention to Islamic preaching content with an average value of 3.83 in the high category, which means that PAI Study Program Students like to pay attention and read Islamic preaching messages on social media compared to other content. According to (Marti et al., 2023). states that da'wah content that includes religious topics, social issues, and teenagers' personal lives has an appeal to them. A person's attention to something is certainly influenced by his feelings. If someone has attention to something then someone will happily focus on the object without feeling burdened. In this regard, PAI Study Program students who have attention to Islamic preaching shows on social media will be interested in seeking information related to Islamic preaching so that PAI Study Program students follow accounts that display Islamic preaching shows on social media. This is reinforced by (Hikmah et al., 2023) which states that social media da'wah content can increase a person's interest in learning because they feel interested in the content they follow on social media.

Then, based on these data, it shows that the impressions and Islamic preaching content accessed by FTIK PAI Study Program Students on

social media have an effect on their daily lives as indicated by the appreciation indicator which has an average value of 3.99 in the high category which means that PAI Study Program Students not only watch Islamic preaching shows but also live and practice the values of Islamic teachings obtained through these shows. According to (Najmatulhasna Sofyan et al., 2023) said that Islamic teachings spread through social media can be understood and followed by all groups and these Islamic values can be a solid foundation to guide individuals in practicing the values of Islamic teachings. Furthermore, it is known that the frequency of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media by PAI FTIK students has an average value of 3.27 in the high category, which means that PAI FTIK students like to access Islamic preaching content on social media more than 4 times per day (Juditha, 2011). Then, with regard to duration, namely the length of time spent by PAI FTIK Study Program students watching Islamic preaching shows on social media, has an average value of 3.05 in the moderate category, which means that students do not always spend most of their time watching Islamic preaching shows on social media but students also still take the time to watch Islamic preaching shows on social media.

### **Religious Attitude**

Religious attitude is an act or behavior carried out by a person based on the values of the religious teachings he adheres to as a form of love for his God reflected in his daily life (Ayu et al., 2022). As PAI students who focus on studying sciences related to Islamic values during lectures and the high intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media, PAI students should have a good religious attitude. In this study, the religious attitude of PAI students is seen from several aspects, namely belief, worship, experience, knowledge and practice (Surawan, 2020). The worship indicator is classified as a high category, which means that PAI FTIK Study Program students carry out worship orders well in their daily lives. Most of the PAI Study Program students are always istiqomah in carrying out His orders. This is born from the need in students for recognition of an Almighty Essence with the

intention of devoting themselves as a servant (Surawan, 2020). In the experience indicator, it is also classified as a high category which means that in their daily lives, PAI students not only carry out religious rituals physically, but their feelings are also involved in believing that there is a sacred power and strength that controls humans (Surawan, 2020).

Then the knowledge indicator is also classified as a high category which means that PAI students like to deepen knowledge related to their study program through books, internet media and so on so that PAI Study Program students have good knowledge related to Islamic religious teachings (Ni'mah et al., 2019). Furthermore, in the practice indicator, the results obtained are classified as a very high category which means that PAI students practice Islamic teachings very well in their daily lives. PAI students have an awareness to do good deeds because they feel that their behavior will be accounted to something high and a form of their obligations as religious beings (Wahyudi, 2021).

### **The Relationship Between the Intensity of Watching Islamic Preaching Shows on Social Media and Students' Religious Attitudes**

The intensity of using social media can affect the lives of PAI FTIK students. Because most of the time is used to access social media, it is undeniable that PAI students will be influenced by what they see on social media. According to Nasabith, a person's attitude and behavior can be influenced by technological advances such as social media, because the behavior around them creates thoughts that can be observed through their attitudes and behavior, which means that the information presented by social media will form an understanding that will be imitated by its users (Zarkhasyi, 2015) Another opinion that is in line with this is the opinion of Sastradiharja et al. The results of the study showed that the results of the study concluded that social media can influence students' religious behavior, the higher the interaction between the use of social media and the school's social environment, the higher the students' religious behavior (Sastradiharja et al., 2021). There are several factors that influence the formation of a person's attitude, one of which is

mass media. Various forms of mass media including social media have a significant impact on the formation of beliefs and views on something. The positive impacts of using social media include increasing creativity, increasing insight, and increasing the ability to process and select information (Wahyu Munandar, 2024). According to Saifuddin, social media can also stimulate the development of cognitive skills and improve one's cognitive development (Saifuddin Amin, 2023). With the new knowledge obtained by a person, the information provides a cognitive foundation that will influence how a person behaves and acts (Azwar, 2011). With the increase in a person's religious knowledge, it should affect their attitude in everyday life. Because a person's attitude in accepting or assessing the teachings of their religion has a close relationship with the religious knowledge they obtain (Surawan, 2020).

In relation to the influence of the intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media, the form of stimulus is shows or content related to Islamic preaching that is often accessed by Islamic Education Study Program Students, FTIK on social media. It is possible that these shows or content can provide new understanding that is useful for Islamic Education Students and attract the attention of Islamic Education Students to find out more about Islamic preaching information so that these Islamic values will be internalized within themselves and give rise to a response in the form of a good religious attitude in Islamic Education Students because basically there is a strong influence between messages in the media and the responses of its users (Lestari, 2018). This is based on research conducted by Sule, it is known that social media has contributed to the understanding of religion of Muslim students in the form of Islamic posts and messages and through discussions on Islamic preaching group sites (Sule, 2018). Social media such as YouTube is also very influential in increasing a person's understanding of both religious understanding and others. YouTube, as one of the largest video sharing platforms, allows users to find educational content from various perspectives. For example, religious lectures that can usually only be followed in mosques or religious study groups can now be

accessed anytime and anywhere through videos uploaded by clerics, scholars, or other religious figures. This certainly makes it easier for someone to understand religious teachings, deepen their faith, and increase their overall insight so that it can make it easier to increase a person's understanding of something (Marti et al., 2023).

Based on the relevant theory and the results of the study above, it shows that there is a relationship between the intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media and the religious attitudes of PAI FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya Study Program Students. With a positive relationship direction, which means that the higher the intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media, the more it will increase the religious attitudes of PAI FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya Study Program Students. Students who often watch Islamic preaching shows on social media (stimulus) tend to have good religious attitudes because the Islamic values obtained become internalized knowledge within themselves so that they produce results in the form of good religious attitudes (responses) in their daily lives. The relationship between the variable of the intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media and the religious attitudes of PAI FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya Study Program Students has a correlation coefficient value of 0.692 so that it can be concluded that the relationship between the two variables is included in the strong relationship category.

#### **The Influence of the Intensity of Watching Islamic Preaching Shows on Social Media on the Religious Attitudes of PAI Study Program Students, FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya**

Based on the results of the analysis using the coefficient of determination with the SPSS 18 application, it was found that the intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media had a significant effect on the religious attitudes of PAI Study Program students of FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya, with an influence of 47.8%. This shows that almost half of the students' religious attitudes are influenced by the intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows. Meanwhile, the other 52.2% is influenced by various other factors.

According to Novarianing Asri (2020), factors that influence a person's attitude and self-concept include competence, individual experience, interaction with the social environment, and self-image. In addition, Rahma dan Wantini (2024) added that culture, social environment, education, and mass media also have an important role in influencing a person's attitudes and behavior. These results show that although da'wah impressions on social media have a considerable impact, other external factors still have a significant contribution in shaping students' religious attitudes.

### Conclusions

Based on the research that has been conducted, the following conclusions can be drawn: (1) The average value of the intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows by PAI FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya Study Program Students on social media is 3.54, which is included in the high category. (2) The average value of the religious attitude of PAI FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya Study Program Students is 3.87, which is included in the high category. (3) There is a positive relationship between the intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media and the religious attitude of PAI FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya Study Program Students with a correlation coefficient value of 0.692, which is included in the strong relationship category. So that the higher the intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media, the more it will increase the religious attitude of PAI FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya Study Program Students. (4) The effect of the intensity of watching Islamic preaching shows on social media on the religious attitude of PAI FTIK IAIN Palangka Raya Study Program Students is 47.8%, while the other 52.2% is influenced by other factors.

**Acknowledgements:** Thank you to all parties involved in this research. Hopefully this research provides insight into the Relationship Between the Intensity of Watching Islamic Da'wah Impressions

on Social Media and the Religious Attitudes of Students

**Conflict of Interest:** The author would like to thank all those who have provided support and assistance during this research process. Hopefully this research will be useful for the development of early childhood education, especially in the application of humanistic theory.

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