



The Role of Digital Religiosity and Consumer Awareness in Ethical Purchasing: A Study on the Global Boycott Movement Against Politically Affiliated Brands

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Article history: Received December 23, 2024 | Revised February 8, 2025 | Accepted May 10, 2025 | Available online on October 19, 2025

To cite this article [*Turabian of style 8th edition*]: Zulkifli, Juhasdi Susono, Amiruddin K. "The Role of Digital Religiosity and Consumer Awareness in Ethical Purchasing: A Study on the Global Boycott Movement Against Politically Affiliated Brands". IQTISHODUNA: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam 14, no. 2 (October 1, 2025): 429-442. Accessed October 11, 2025.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the influence of religiosity, social media engagement, and product knowledge on consumer participation in boycotts against products affiliated with Israel. Using a quantitative approach and Structural Equation Modeling-Partial Least Squares (SEM-PLS) for data analysis, the research surveyed Muslim consumers to assess how religious values, digital exposure, and awareness drive ethical consumption decisions. The findings demonstrate that religiosity, social media, and product knowledge each have a positive and statistically significant impact on boycott behaviour. These results underscore the increasing significance of faith-driven economic actions, particularly in an era where social media amplifies collective consciousness and mobilization across borders. The implications of this study extend beyond consumer behaviour, reflecting a broader trend in the global Islamic economy, where purchasing choices are increasingly guided by ethical, spiritual, and political considerations. This behaviour fosters a sense of economic solidarity among Muslim communities and reinforces the importance of aligning market actions with Islamic values. For businesses and policymakers, the findings underscore the importance of understanding and responding to the ethical expectations of Muslim consumers. Furthermore, the research encourages consumers to critically evaluate information on social media before making economic decisions, promoting informed activism and reinforcing accountability in global supply chains.

Keywords: digital religiosity, consumer awareness, ethical consumption, boycott movement.

INTRODUCTION

In the context of religion, consumption behaviour and religious ideologies cannot be separated as they influence consumer behaviour. According to Arli et

al.¹ that religion regulates consumption behaviour related to diet, clothing, entertainment, and other aspects of lifestyle and identity. Religious commitment indicates the extent to which a person adheres to the values, beliefs and practices of his religion, and uses them in everyday life. Consumer behaviour and purchasing decisions can be categorized according to the extent to which consumers adhere to certain beliefs.²

These religious commitments and beliefs influence people's feelings and attitudes towards consumption behaviour.³ According to⁴ religiosity, as belief in God, followed by a commitment to following the rules and principles set by God is an essential factor in forming consumer attitudes and behaviour.

The increasing gap and cultural conflict between the Western and Muslim worlds have caused many international companies to be negatively impacted, which is reflected in the behaviour of consumers who refuse to buy products from certain companies. Although the consumer boycott phenomenon has existed for more than a century, it only became more popular and motivated researchers to recognise it from a marketing/managerial perspective after Muslims reduced their consumption of Israeli and Israeli-affiliated products due to their concern for their brothers and sisters. The same faith as those in Palestine. Under the BDS campaign against Israel, people around the world are urged to boycott Israeli and international companies and brands that profit from violations of Palestinian rights or those that support the Israeli occupation of Palestine⁵.

Boycotts have become a form of protest that has developed in recent years to defend the interests of society in general or the interests of consumers within it. Through boycotts, consumers send a clear message to the targets of the boycott, namely that they feel the need to distance themselves from the target's bad behaviour by refusing to buy products sold by the offending industry.⁶

Research findings show that there is a strong and clear relationship between religiosity and consumer behaviour (especially boycotts). This also shows that consumers in these societies are influenced by factors, especially

¹ Denni Arli et al., "Religiousness and Digital Piracy among Young Consumers in an Emerging Market," *Young Consumers* 18, no. 1 (2017): 40–53.

² James E. King and Martha R. Crowther, "The Measurement of Religiosity and Spirituality: Examples and Issues from Psychology," *Journal of Organizational Change Management* 17, no. 1 (2004): 83–101.

³ Ateeq-ur-Rehman and Muhammad Shahbaz Shabbir, "The Relationship between Religiosity and New Product Adoption," *Journal of Islamic Marketing* 1, no. 1 (2010): 63–69.

⁴ Arli et al., "Religiousness and Digital Piracy among Young Consumers in an Emerging Market."

⁵ Hanizah Hamzah and Hasrina Mustafa, "Exploring Consumer Boycott Intelligence towards Israel-Related Companies in Malaysia: An Integration of the Theory of Planned Behaviour with Transtheoretical Stages of Change," *Journal of Islamic Marketing* 10, no. 1 (2019): 208–226.

⁶ Fawzi Dekhil, Hajer Jridi, and Hana Farhat, "Effect of Religiosity on the Decision to Participate in a Boycott: The Moderating Effect of Brand Loyalty – the Case of Coca-Cola," *Journal of Islamic Marketing* 8, no. 2 (2017): 309–328.

boycotts, when formulating their purchasing decisions. Research results differ by⁷ which states that religious motivation does not have a significant effect on product boycotts.⁸

Apart from religiosity, knowledge about the product also determines the decision to boycott the product by consumers.⁹ According to¹⁰ consumer knowledge is the amount of experience and information held by consumers about certain products or services. Therefore, Muslim consumers must have knowledge of the products they consume.

Social media also influences the boycott of Israeli-affiliated products. Calls for a boycott of Israeli products via social media have become a phenomenon that has emerged on various platforms, showing real solidarity and support from the community for the Palestinian victims of the Gaza crisis.¹¹

Indonesia is an ideal context to investigate the impact of religiosity on consumer behaviour¹², because Indonesia is one of the countries with the largest Muslim population in the world, namely around 87.18%. Indonesian people also show solidarity with Palestine by participating in boycotts of companies that are confirmed to support or fund Israel, every time a new conflict occurs between Israel and Palestine. The boycott movement also received full support from the Indonesian government, which previously firmly stated its solidarity with Palestine and condemned Israel's attacks on Gaza¹³.

The boycott of products affiliated with Israel in Indonesia was especially visible during the Israel-Gaza conflict, which began on 8 July and lasted for 50 days until 26 August 2014, continuing on 07 October 2023. Israel continued to launch military attacks on Palestine, especially on Gaza Strip region. as Israel's continued violations of human rights and development further exacerbate the boycott situation.

Religious commitment or religiosity is a key aspect in this research by looking at the influence of religion on consumer purchasing behaviour, namely the extent to which views on religious values and ideals that are explicitly held

⁷ Richard Ettenson and Jill Gabrielle Klein, "The Fallout from French Nuclear Testing in the South Pacific: A Longitudinal Study of Consumer Boycotts," *International Marketing Review* 22, no. 2 (2005): 199-224.

⁸ Khalil Al-Hyari et al., "Religious Beliefs and Consumer Behaviour: From Loyalty to Boycotts," *Journal of Islamic Marketing* 3, no. 2 (2012): 155-174.

⁹ Visca Mirza Vristiyana, "Pengaruh Religiusitas dan Pengetahuan Produk Halal Terhadap Penilaian Produk Halal dan Minat Pembelian Produk Halal (Studi Kasus Pada Industri Makanan)," *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis* 20, no. 1 (2019): 85.

¹⁰ Suci Rahmawati et al., "Pengaruh Nilai Religiusitas Dan Pengetahuan Produk Terhadap Keputusan Boikot Produk KFC (Studi Pada Konsumen Muslim Bandar Lampung)," *Jurnal Kompetitif Bisnis* 1, no. 1 (2020): 39-49.

¹¹ Muhammad Risqi, Fauzan Septiazi, and Nina Yuliana, "Triwikrama: Jurnal Multidisiplin Ilmu Sosial Analisis Pengaruh Media Sosial Terhadap Gerakan Boikot Produk Israel di Indonesia," *Jurnal Multidisiplin Ilmu Sosial* 2, no. 4 (2023): 2023-2054.

¹² Arli et al., "Religiousness and Digital Piracy among Young Consumers in an Emerging Market."

¹³ Risqi, Septiazi, and Yuliana, "Triwikrama: Jurnal Multidisiplin Ilmu Sosial Analisis Pengaruh Media Sosial Terhadap Gerakan Boikot Produk Israel di Indonesia."

and practised by an individual influence consumer behaviour, especially consumers among students, by taking a college sample. High level of Islamic religion in the country. The aim of this research is to analyse the influence of religiosity, knowledge about products and social media on the decision to participate in a boycott operation of products affiliated with Israel.

Literature Review

Religiosity

There is a strong relationship between religiosity and consumer behaviour that repeatedly influences their purchasing choices¹⁴. Muslim buyers express concerns about Islamic observance when assessing the attributes of a product before choosing.¹⁵ Countries with Muslim-majority populations have accepted Islamic law, which seeks to apply Islamic doctrine and principles in everyday personal and professional affairs. Muslim consumers generally demand products and services that must comply with Islamic legal requirements.¹⁶ Indicators of religiosity in this research are belief in the heart (*aqidah*), implementation of worship (Sharia), personal experience (*Akhlaq*) and knowledge about Islam (*ilmu*).¹⁷

Consumer Boycott

A boycott is an attempt by one or more parties to achieve a specific goal by urging individual consumers to refrain from making certain purchases from one or more target organizations in the market.¹⁸ Boycott is also an effort to protest and express dissatisfaction and disagreement with the actions or policies of the violating party by not carrying out certain purchase transactions¹⁹.

Indicators of consumer boycotts in this research are willingness to boycott products, make changes, self-improvement, and counter-argument²⁰. The literature has also detailed numerous studies that advocate how boycotts have become a powerful and common means for consumers to bring about functional changes in an organisation's marketing mix or structural changes in

¹⁴ Al-Hyari et al., "Religious Beliefs and Consumer Behaviour: From Loyalty to Boycotts."

¹⁵ Arshia Mukhtar and Muhammad Mohsin Butt, "Intention to Choose Halal Products: The Role of Religiosity," *Journal of Islamic Marketing* 3, no. 2 (2012): 108-120.

¹⁶ Mahdi Borzooei and Maryam Asgari, "The Halal Brand Personality and Its Effect on Purchase Intention," *Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research in Business* 5, no. 3 (2013): 481.

¹⁷ Rahmawati et al., "Pengaruh Nilai Religiusitas Dan Pengetahuan Produk Terhadap Keputusan Boikot Produk KFC (Studi Pada Konsumen Muslim Bandar Lampung)."

¹⁸ Hamzah and Mustafa, "Exploring Consumer Boycott Intelligence towards Israel-Related Companies in Malaysia: An Integration of the Theory of Planned Behaviour with Transtheoretical Stages of Change."

¹⁹ Jill Gabrielle Klein, Richard Ettenson, and Balaji C. Krishnan, "Extending the Construct of Consumer Ethnocentrism: When Foreign Products Are Preferred," *International Marketing Review* 23, no. 3 (2006): 304-321.

²⁰ Rouza Fakriza et al., "Pengaruh Religiusitas Terhadap Boikot Dengan Loyalitas Merek Sebagai Variabel Moderasi Pada KFC Banda Aceh," *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Ekonomi Manajemen* 4, no. 1 (2019): 206-216.

its marketing and trading systems, to reduce market abuse or increase a company's sensitivity to political and economic concerns. and their social. Some companies suffer greatly from being the target of boycotts, for reasons far beyond the scope of the Company's policies or product features²¹

Research result²² that religiosity has a significant impact, especially on Eastern consumers, because their religious orientation is stronger. The results of the same research by²³ that religiosity has a significant effect on boycotts. Thus, in this research, a hypothesis can be formulated:

H1: Religiosity has a positive and significant effect on the boycott of products affiliated with Israel

Social media

Social media is a form of media that contains online resources that are generated, explored, utilized and distributed with the intention of educating others about products, services, brands, topics and other interesting events.²⁴ Social media refers to activities, practices and behaviours among communities of people who gather online to share information, knowledge and opinions using conversational media (web-based applications)²⁵

The social media indicators in this research are adopted from²⁶, namely, social media has become the main stage for voicing calls for a boycott, disseminating information related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and gathering mass support for the boycott movement.

Social media has changed the way we communicate and how we share information and interests. About 75% of people have used social media to search for information before making a purchase. This shows the growing popularity of social media as an information tool²⁷. Social media has various advantages that are very effective for use in broadcasting news, one of which is that it can be done in a short time, without having to wait. The important role of social media in

²¹ Maya F. Farah and Andrew J. Newman, "Exploring Consumer Boycott Intelligence Using a Socio-Cognitive Approach," *Journal of Business Research* 63, no. 4 (2010): 347–355.

²² Asmat-Nizam Abdul-Talib Samshul-Amry Abd-Latif Ili-Salsabila Abd-Razak, "A Study on the Boycott Motivations of Malaysian Non-Muslims," *Journal of Islamic Marketing Article* 4, no. 1 (2013): 2013–2014.

²³ Nazlida Muhamad, Munirah Khamarudin, and Waida Irani Mohd Fauzi, "The Role of Religious Motivation in an International Consumer Boycott," *British Food Journal* 121, no. 1 (2019): 199–217.

²⁴ Mehmood Rehmani and Muhammad Ishfaq, "The Impact of E-Media on Customer Purchase Intention," *International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications* 2, no. 3 (2011): 100–103.

²⁵ Fitore Jashari, "The Impact of Social Media on Consumer Behaviour in Kosovo," *SSRN Electronic Journal* 1, no. 1 (2016).

²⁶ Risqi, Septiazi, and Yuliana, "Triwikrama: Jurnal Multidisiplin Ilmu Sosial Analisis Pengaruh Media Sosial Terhadap Gerakan Boikot Produk Israel di Indonesia."

²⁷ Funde Yogesh and Mehta Yesha, "Effect of Social Media on Purchase Decision," *Pacific Business Review International* 6, no. 11 (2014): 45–51.

mobilising public opinion and disseminating information became apparent in the success of the boycott movement²⁸.

Thus, in this research, a hypothesis can be formulated:

H2: Social Media has a positive and significant influence on boycotting products affiliated with Israel

Product knowledge

Consumers who have more knowledge will be better at making decisions, more efficient, more precise in processing information and able to recall information better.²⁹ If a person's knowledge about a product is higher, the greater the influence it will have on a person's attitude regarding the intention to make a boycott decision³⁰.

Thus, in this research, a hypothesis can be formulated:

H3: Knowledge of products has a positive and significant effect on boycotting products affiliated with Israel.

METHOD

This research was conducted at the State Islamic Institute (IAIN) Bone. The population in this study was all students, namely 3,222 people. The sample in this study used the Slovin formula. Based on sample calculations in this study, there were 97 students. The research instrument used a questionnaire with a Likert scale of 1 to 5 with five (5) levels of answers, starting from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5).

Data analysis techniques in this research uses the SEM-PLS analysis technique because it is a comprehensive multivariate statistical analysis approach that can test the relationship between variables. This research uses Smart PLS 3.2.9 software. The first stage in SEM-PLS is assessing the outer model, which focuses on testing validity and reliability. This stage tests the accuracy (reliability) of the items and also for convergent and discriminant validity. To assess convergent validity, it can be seen from the loading factor value. An indicator is said to be high if the loading factor value is above 0.70 for the construct you want to measure. However, in the initial research stages of developing the measurement scale, a loading factor value of 0.50 to 0.60 was considered sufficient. Constructs with a loading factor value of less than 0.50 must be dropped in order to produce a good model. To see convergent validity, it can also be seen from the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) value. The AVE value must be more than 0.5. Good discriminant validity is indicated by the square root of the AVE for each construct being greater than the correlation between constructs in the model. Meanwhile, the reliability test can be seen from

²⁸ A H Purwantini and F Anisa, "Analisis Penggunaan Media Sosial Bagi UKM Dan Dampaknya Terhadap Kinerja," *Proceeding of The URECOL* (2018): 304–314.

²⁹ Ujang Sumarwan, *Perilaku Konsumen : Teori Dan Penerapannya Dalam Pemasaran*, ed. Pertama (Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia, 2003).

³⁰ Rahmawati et al., "Pengaruh Nilai Religiusitas Dan Pengetahuan Produk Terhadap Keputusan Boikot Produk KFC (Studi Pada Konsumen Muslim Bandar Lampung)."

the Cronbach alpha value. It is said to be reliable if the Cronbach's alpha value is more than 0.70. To assess construct reliability, the composite reliability value must be greater than 0.7. Next, the hypothesis test in this research is based on the significance value. The statistical hypothesis test in this research is the bootstrapping model.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Measurement models

The first step was to check validity and reliability by reviewing the loading factor, Cronbach's alpha, composite reliability (CR) and average variance extracted (AVE) values. The results presented in Table 1 show that the loading factor value for all indicators is above 0.70. The AVE value of all variables is higher than 0.5, and the Cronbach's alpha (CR) value is also more than 0.7. In this way, the construct validity and reliability requirements are met.

Table 1 Results Model Measurement with SMART PLS

Number	Construct/item	Loading factors	Cronbach' alpha	AVE
Boycott Israeli-affiliated products			0.906	0.688
B1	I feel that boycotting products from Israeli-affiliated companies is appropriate	0.810		
B2	I do not purchase products from Israeli-affiliated Companies	0.871		
B3	I feel a boycott will impact the decisions of Israeli-affiliated Companies	0.859		
B4	I feel guilty if I continue to buy products from Israeli-affiliated companies.	0.612		
B5	I am supported by Friends and family to boycott products from Israeli-affiliated Companies	0.929		
B6	I feel better if I boycott products from Israeli-affiliated Companies	0.860		
Religiosity			0.945	0.819
R1	I think religion is important in life	0.935		
R2	I always make time to worship.	0.897		
R3	I think religion influences all matters in life	0.893		
R4	I took time to study the teachings of my religion.	0.934		
R5	I participate in religious Organization activities	0.864		

Social media		0.907	0.845
MS1	Social media plays an important role in disseminating calls for a boycott of Israeli-affiliated Companies	0.871	
MS2	I received information about a product boycott from an Israeli-affiliated company via social media	0.952	
MS3	I participated in gathering mass support via social media for the movement to boycott products from Israeli-affiliated companies	0.933	
Knowledge of israel affiliated products		0.763	0.682
P1	I know of a company that was boycotted because it was affiliated with Israel	0.779	
P2	I know every brand of Israeli-affiliated company product	0.912	
P3	I always update the latest information about product brands from Israeli-affiliated companies	0.779	

Source: data processing results

The next stage of data analysis was carried out to examine the structural model. Bootstrapping uses 5,000 iterations to measure the influence of religious influence, brand loyalty and product knowledge on boycotting products affiliated with Israel.

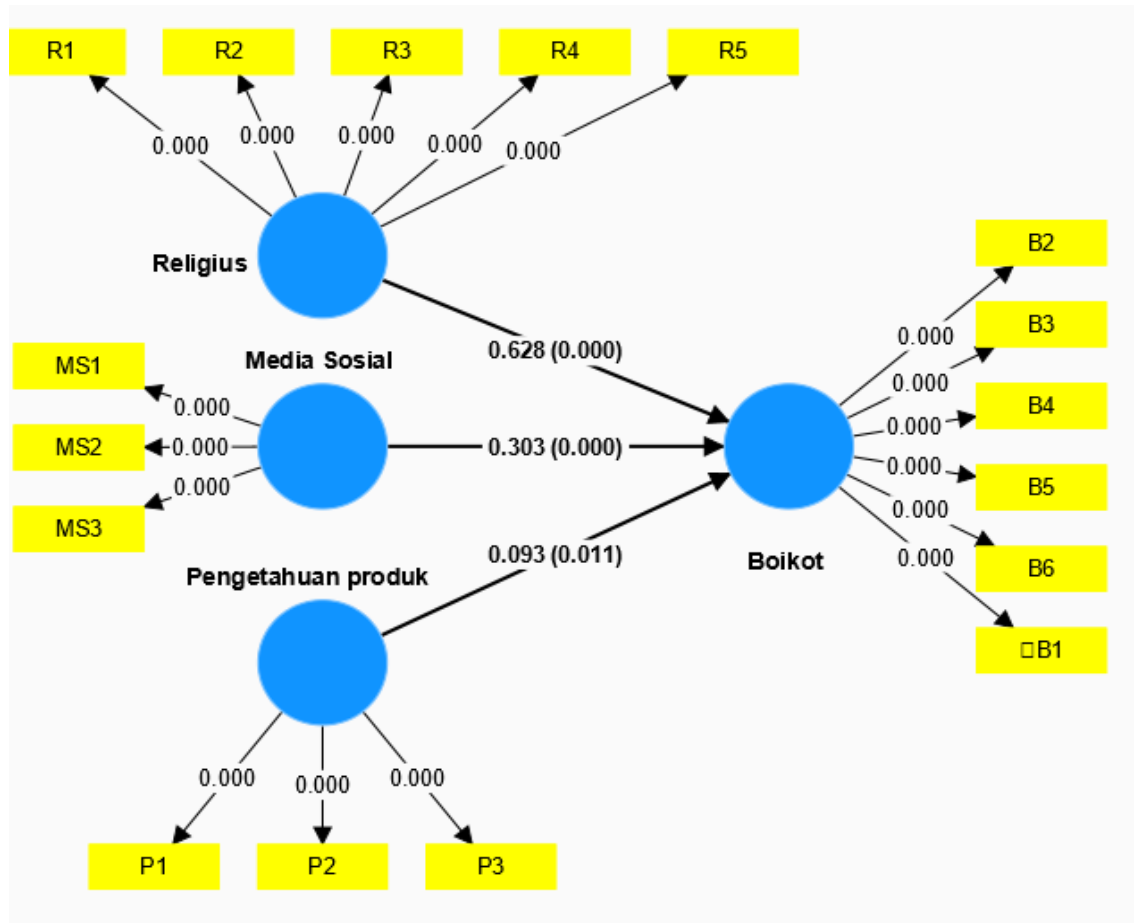


Figure 2. Results bootstrapping model test.

Table 2 Results of data processing on the influence of the variable rEligibility, brand loyalty and product knowledge

Variable	Coefficient	P Values	Information
Religiosity -> Boycott(H1)	0.628	0,000	Accepted
Social Media -> Boycott (H2)	0.303	0,000	Accepted
Product knowledge -> Boycott (H3)	0.093	0.011	Accepted

Source: data processing results

Based on the results of SmartPLS data processing in table 2, it shows that:

1. Religiosity has a positive effect on boycott of Israeli-affiliated products with a coefficient value of 0.541 and a P value of 0.000 < 0.05 (H1 is accepted).
2. Social media has a positive effect on the boycott of Israeli-affiliated products the coefficient value is 0.926, and the P value is 0.000 < 0.05 (H2 is accepted).

Product knowledge has a positive effect on boycotting Israeli-affiliated products, the coefficient value is 0.926 and the P value is 0.000 < 0.05 (H3 is accepted).

Discussion

Based on the results of data processing using Smart PLS, hypothesis testing was carried out using a bootstrapping model to determine the influence between variables.

1. Influence of Religiosity on boycott Israeli-affiliated products

The results of testing hypothesis 1 show that Religiosity has a significant effect on boycotting Israeli-affiliated products among students. Religion-based boycotts can be explained well through the social dilemma theory of boycotts³¹. Being a believer in a religion means one is a member of a religious group, which could be a major reason consumers support boycotts³². Religious identification develops strong and enduring membership³³ which will produce a more cohesive and united group based on the same values, norms and lifestyle framework. As a result, adherents of a religion that is not directly connected to the source of the boycott easily develop strong ties to the boycott that uses religious appeals. The relevance of a boycott to potential boycotters is critical in shaping their attitudes and interest in participating³⁴. Therefore, religion seems to be a strong backbone that brings the boycotters to the same platform.

The results of this research are strengthened by previous scientific work, which links Religiosity and purchasing behaviour carried out by³⁵; supporting the main role of religion in influencing boycott motivation factors about the influence of religious affiliation on consumer behaviour. Then, obey³⁶ Religiosity has a strong influence not only on consumption patterns but also on purchasing behaviour and consumer product preferences. The results of this research were also emphasised by³⁷ which states that Islam plays an important role in people's daily lives and greatly influences their social ethics and consumption behaviour.

2. Influence of Social Media on boycott Israeli-affiliated products

Testing Hypothesis 2 of this study shows that social media has a positive and significant effect on student boycotts of products affiliated with Israel.

Social media is not just a platform it creates a new virtual life for every individual. Its function is able to surpass the role of print and electronic media, and even seems to be able to replace the role of an expert in expert in a field when discussing a problem. A person's level of trust and dependence on their decisions

³¹ Sankar Sen, Zeynep Gürhan-Canli, and Vicki Morwitz, "Withholding Consumption: A Social Dilemma Perspective on Consumer Boycotts," *Journal of Consumer Research* 28, no. 3 (2001): 399–417.

³² (Gardberg & Newbury, 2013)

³³ Renate Ysseldyk, Kimberly Matheson, and Hymie Anisman, "Religiosity as Identity: Toward an Understanding of Religion from a Social Identity Perspective," *Personality and Social Psychology Review* 14, no. 1 (2010): 60–71.

³⁴ Sen, Gürhan-Canli, and Morwitz, "Withholding Consumption: A Social Dilemma Perspective on Consumer Boycotts."

³⁵ Al-Hyari et al., "Religious Beliefs and Consumer Behaviour: From Loyalty to Boycotts."

³⁶ & Hee Jun Choi. Ji-Hye Park, "Factors Influencing Adult Learners' Decision to Drop Out or Persist in Online Learning," *Journal of Educational Technology & Society* 12, no. (4) (2009): 207–217.

³⁷ Dr. Hamza Khraim, "Article Information: Measuring Religiosity in Consumer Research From an Islamic," *Journal of Economic & Administrative Sciences* 26, no. 1 (2010): 52–78.

is greatly influenced by the information spread widely on social media.³⁸ The Use of social media in the boycott movement includes aspects of opinion polarisation, involving certain companies use of social media to search for information before deciding to purchase a product³⁹

The results of this study are in line with the research results conducted by Gul et al who explained that social media has an influence on consumer behaviour. Khatib explained that the greatest influence of social media occurs at the stage of searching for product information. Other research by Madni (2014) shows that 53% of consumers will look for information and reviews on social media first before making a purchase..

3. Influence of product knowledge on boycott Israeli-affiliated products

Testing hypothesis 3 in this research is that product knowledge has a significant influence on boycotting Israeli-affiliated products. Product knowledge is a collection of various kinds of information about a product⁴⁰. Each consumer has a different level of product knowledge that is used to make purchasing decisions. According to⁴¹ when consumers have more knowledge, they will be better at making decisions, more efficient, more precise in processing information and able to recall information better. The results of this research are in line with research by Vristiyana and⁴² stated in his research that knowledge has a significant influence on consumer decision making. According to him, a person's knowledge of a product is a very important basis for finding out other consumer behaviour, as well as looking for true news so as not to fall for fake news/hoaxes.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the partial and simultaneous differentiation of performance between the two observed banks showed the following: Religiosity has a positive and significant effect on student boycott of Israeli-affiliated products, Social media has a positive and significant influence on student boycott of Israeli-affiliated products. Product Knowledge has a positive and significant effect on student boycott of Israeli-affiliated products. Consumers are expected to prioritise religious values and filter information on social media first regarding products from Israeli-affiliated companies when considering and making boycott decisions.

³⁸ Purwantini and Anisa, "Analisis Penggunaan Media Sosial Bagi UKM Dan Dampaknya Terhadap Kinerja."

³⁹ Shaheen Majid et al., "Importance of Soft Skills for Education and Career Success," *International Journal for Cross-Disciplinary Subjects in Education* 2, no. Special 2 (2012): 1036-1042.

⁴⁰ Erny Rachmawati, "Product Knowledge Review on the Purchase Decision" 231, no. Amca (2018): 338-340.

⁴¹ (Sumarwan, 2003)

⁴² Rahmawati et al., "Pengaruh Nilai Religiusitas Dan Pengetahuan Produk Terhadap Keputusan Boikot Produk KFC (Studi Pada Konsumen Muslim Bandar Lampung)."

Author's Contribution

Zulkifli: Contribute to formulating research ideas, collecting data, processing data, interpreting data, and compiling a literature review.

Juhasdi Susono, Amiruddin K: Contributing to writing systematics and research methods.

Mohd Aderi Che Noh: Contributing to analysing interpretation results and language proofreading.

Acknowledgements

The author is grateful to those who helped in the completion of this article, especially during the data collection process and article review.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

Ethical Approval

Ethical approval No patient-identifying parts in this paper were used or known to the authors. Therefore, no ethical approval was requested.

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