

Research Article

The Influence of Permissive Parenting Style and Religiosity on the Intensity of Worship of Adolescents in IB Hamlet, Klambir Village, Lima Kampung

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, the intensity of adolescent worship is closely related to the parenting style given by parents, and the emergence of religious attitudes in adolescents. Where, the parenting style, especially permissive, parents free their children or spoil their children too much. Furthermore, religiosity is interpreted as a form of obedience and love for Allah SWT. After conducting observations in Dusun IB, Klambir Village, Lima Kampung, a problem was found, namely the low intensity of adolescent worship, especially related to congregational dawn prayers. This study aims to describe; 1) The effect of permissive parenting style on the intensity of adolescent worship in Dusun IB, Klambir Village, Lima Kampung, 2) The effect of religiosity on the intensity of adolescent worship in Dusun IB, Klambir Village, Lima Kampung, 3) The effect of permissive parenting style and religiosity on the intensity of adolescent worship in Dusun IB, Klambir Village, Lima Kampung, Hamparan Perak District. This research method is a quantitative method with a correlation approach, or multiple correlation (X1, X2, Y). The population of this study was 147 adolescents and the sample of this study was 30 adolescents. The results of this study revealed that ; 1) Permissive parenting style has an influence on the intensity of adolescent worship in Dusun IB, Klambir Lima Village, by 23.1% with a low correlation. 2) Religiosity has an influence on the intensity of adolescent worship in Dusun IB, Klambir Lima Village, by 20.4% with a low correlation. 3) Permissive parenting style and religiosity together have an influence on the intensity of adolescent worship in Dusun IB, Klambir Lima Village, Hamparan Perak District by 42.0% with a moderate correlation.

Keywords: Permissive Parenting Style; Religiosity; Worship Intensity; Adolescents

1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, teenagers often experience changes in thinking patterns, emotions, and express acceptance of the environment through their behavior. A teenager is an individual who is still experiencing growth and development and has a unique character, so this stage is crucial for their development (Mardianto, 2021). According to (Santrock, 2008), adolescence is a stage where individuals are aged 11-18 years. Based on age, adolescence is divided into three stages, namely early adolescence (ages 10-13 years), middle adolescence (ages 14-17 years), and late adolescence (ages 18-21 years) (Ragita and Fardana, 2021: 418). According to the World Health Organization (WHO), teenagers are residents in the age range of 10-19 years (RI, 2015). Every parent has their own way of guiding and caring for their children. It depends on the parents, which is best for their children. However, there are also quite a few parents who educate their children incorrectly. Parenting patterns or parenting styles are important factors in child development that cover various aspects of life, both in terms of cognitive, emotional, social, and moral. There are several types of parenting styles known in developmental psychology theory, including authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and uninvolved (neglectful) parenting styles. Each style has a different impact on child development (Handayani, Ari, 2021).

One of the parenting styles that is often highlighted in various studies is the permissive parenting style, where parents give greater freedom to children without clear rules or strict supervision (Lubis et al., 2021; Maimun, 2017). Parents with this style tend to place few demands or expectations on their children, and tend to fulfill all their children's wishes without considering healthy boundaries. As a result, children raised in a permissive environment tend to have difficulty regulating their own behavior, one of which is difficulty in increasing the intensity of their prayer (Akmalia, 2021a, 2021b). Religiosity is a concept that refers to the extent to which a person's beliefs, experiences, and behaviors are tied to religious teachings (Masitoh, 2017). Religiosity encompasses various dimensions of a person's religious life, such as belief in God, adherence to religious rituals, depth of understanding of religious teachings, and application of religious values in daily life (Alwi, 2014; Sukmadinata, 2005). In adolescence, a person's religiosity will fluctuate due to their unstable thinking,

emotional and psychological patterns. This certainly has an impact on the intensity of their prayer worship, which tends to be unstable (Arsyad et al., 2020).

Based on the results of observations that have been done previously, the researcher observed teenagers in Dusun IB Klambir Lima Kampung, and found a problem, namely the low intensity of adolescent worship, in this case the congregational dawn prayer. This can be seen in the following phenomena: The decline in the level of adolescent discipline in praying due to parents giving their children too much freedom, adolescents complaining and the emergence of laziness in adolescents, adolescents becoming disobedient to their parents' words, there are adolescents who only follow their friends, and the lack of parental supervision makes adolescents negligent in carrying out prayer.

In modern society, the phenomenon of permissive parenting style is increasingly common. Many parents assume that giving children full freedom can make them more independent and creative. In reality, without clear guidance and rules, children who are raised in a permissive style often have difficulties, such as being undisciplined, spoiled, and having difficulty taking responsibility. Furthermore, Religiosity is a mindset or form of a person's belief to serve Allah SWT. The unstable condition of adolescents often causes their religiosity to be unstable or tend to fluctuate. In addition, adolescents who often follow the wrong friends cause adolescents to be lazy in performing the dawn prayer in congregation.

According to (Putri et al., 2022) in a journal entitled Parenting Style of Parents in the Formation of Children's Character and Personality, 2022. Where permissive parenting is characterized by parents giving full freedom over what their children want to do, so that it has an impact on the child's character. Meanwhile, according to (Batula et al., 2023) in a journal entitled Systematic Study of Types of Parenting in Children and Their Implications for Children, 2023. Which shows that Permissive Parenting is a parenting style that provides complete freedom, without parental interference, which causes children to lose their way. This study will specifically discuss whether or not there is an influence of permissive parenting style and religiosity (independent variables) on the intensity of adolescent worship (dependent variables). This research was conducted and focused on the Village (Kampung) area, precisely, Dusun IB Klambir Lima Kampung, Hamparan Perak District, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province. Klambir Lima Kampung Village is one of 20 Villages in Hamparan Perak District. In addition, the area of Klambir Lima Kampung Village is 143 Ha, consisting of 5 hamlets.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses quantitative research methods. Quantitative research is defined as a work process that takes place briefly, is limited and examines problems that are part of what can be measured and expressed in numbers. (Rukajat, 2018). In addition, researchers use a multiple correlation approach, which looks at the relationship between two independent variables (X1 and X2) and one dependent variable (Y). The data analysis used is quantitative descriptive analysis (Sugiyono, 2013) , and the data collection technique used questionnaires and documentation studies. In this study, researchers used 147 populations, and used 30 samples as questionnaire respondents. Researchers also conducted hypothesis testing using multiple correlations, to obtain the presence or absence of correlation.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Permissive Parenting Style

The description of the Permissive Parenting Style data (X1), using a Likert scale and given to 30 parents of teenagers as many as 21 statements, namely as follows; known N (Number) is 30, mean (average value) is 64.57, median value (middle value) is 64.5, mode value (value that often appears) is 54, standard deviation value is 8.48, variance value is 71.91, X1max value (largest value) is 81, X1 min value (smallest value) is 51, Range value is 30, K value (Number of Classes) is 6, and P (Length of Class) is 7.75. Furthermore, to find out the categorization of variable X1 in this study, the data is entered into a frequency distribution table, namely:

Table 1. Grouping of Variable Data X₁

No	Interval Class	Frequency	Cumulative Frequency	Category
1	51 – 58.8	7	23%	Low
2	58.8 – 66.6	11	37%	Not enough
3	66.6 – 74.3	8	27%	Currently
4	74.3 – 81	4	13%	Tall
Amount		30	100%	

Based on the **Table 1**, it shows that 23% (7 parents) answered that the influence of permissive parenting style on adolescents is in the low category, 37% (11 parents) answered that the influence of permissive parenting style on adolescents is in the low category, 27% (8 parents) answered that the influence of permissive parenting style is in the medium category, and 13% (4 parents) answered that the influence of permissive parenting style is in the high category. Therefore, it can be concluded that the influence of permissive parenting style on adolescents in Dusun IB, Klambir Village, Lima Kampung is in the low category.

3.2 Religiosity

As for the description of the Religiosity data (X₂), it uses a *Likert scale* and is given to 30 teenagers in the form of 23 statements, namely as follows; known N (Number) is 30, mean (average value) is 77.7, median value (middle value) is 79, mode value (value that often appears) is 82, standard deviation value is 80.40, variance value is 70.49, X_{2max value} (largest value) is 91, X_{2min value} (smallest value) is 56, Range value is 35, K value (Number of Classes) is 6, and P (Class Length) is 8.75. Furthermore, to find out the categorization of variable X₂ in this study, the data is entered into the frequency distribution table, namely:

Table 2. Grouping of Variable X₂ Data

No	Interval Class	Frequency	Cumulative Frequency	Category
1	56 – 64.8	3	10%	Low
2	64.8 – 73.5	4	13%	Not enough
3	73.5 – 82.3	14	47%	Currently
4	82.3 – 91	9	30%	Tall
Amount		30	100%	

Based on the **Table 2**, it shows that 10% (3 teenagers) answered that their religiosity is in the low category, 13% (4 teenagers) answered that their religiosity is in the low category, 47% (14 teenagers) answered that their religiosity is in the moderate category, and 30% (9 teenagers) answered that their religiosity is in the high category. Therefore, it can be concluded that religiosity in teenagers in Dusun IB, Klambir Village, Lima Kampung is in the moderate category.

3.3 Intensity of Worship

The description of the data on Worship Intensity (Y) uses a *Likert scale* and is given to 30 teenagers as many as 22 statements, namely as follows ; known N (Number) is 30, mean (average value) is 67.7, median value (middle value) is 67, mode value (value that often appears) is 60, standard deviation value is 9.07, variance value is 83.36, Y_{max value} (largest value) is 82, Y_{min value} (smallest value) is 48, Range value is 34, K value (Number of Classes) is 6, and P (Class Length) is 8.75. Furthermore, to find out the categorization of the Y variable in this study, the data is entered into a frequency distribution table, namely:

Table 3. Grouping of Y Variable Data

No	Interval Class	Frequency	Cumulative Frequency	Category
1	48 – 56.8	3	10%	Low
2	56.8 – 65.5	9	30%	Not enough
3	65.5 – 75.1	11	37%	Currently
4	75.1 – 82	7	23%	Tall
Amount		30	100%	

Based on the **Table 3**, it shows that 10% (3 teenagers) answered that the intensity of performing dawn prayers in congregation at their mosque is in the low category, 30% (9 teenagers) answered that the intensity of performing dawn prayers in congregation at their mosque is in the low category, 37% (11 teenagers) answered that the intensity of performing dawn prayers in congregation at their mosque is in the moderate category, and 23% (7 teenagers) answered that the intensity of performing dawn prayers in congregation at their mosque is in the high category. Therefore, it can be concluded that the intensity of performing dawn prayers in congregation at the mosque among teenagers in Dusun IB, Klambir Village, Lima Kampung is in the moderate category.

3.4 Hypothesis Testing

a. The Influence of Permissive Parenting Style on the Intensity of Adolescent Worship

Based on the results of calculations using simple regression analysis with the help of SPSS Statistics 26. The results of the analysis of the influence of the permissive parenting style variable on the intensity of adolescent worship are described as follows;

Table 4. Results of the Analysis of the Influence of Permissive Parenting Style (X₁) on the Intensity of Adolescent Worship (Y)

Model Summary						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
1	.152 ^a	.231	-.012	9.128		
Coefficients ^a						
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	78,193	13,014		6,008	,000
	Permissive Parenting Style	,163	,200	-,152	8,813	,423

a. Dependent Variable: Intensity of Worship

Based on the **Table 4**, it shows that the correlation coefficient (R) on the variable Permissive Parenting Style on the Intensity of Adolescent Worship is positive with R_{x_1y} of 0.152. Furthermore, its strength is indicated by the coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.231. This shows that the influence of permissive parenting style on the intensity of adolescent worship in Dusun IB, Klambir Village, Lima Kampung is significant with an influence of 0.231 or 23.1%. Furthermore, from the results of the calculation of the regression equation using simple regression analysis, the value of the direction coefficient (B) is 0.163 with a constant of 78.193. Thus, the regression line equation is $\hat{Y} = 78.193 + 0.163X_1$. This equation shows that the regression coefficient value is 0.163, meaning that if the permissive parenting style increases by 1%, it will be followed by an increase in the intensity of adolescent worship by 0.163. So it can be said that the influence of the permissive parenting style on the intensity of adolescent worship is positive. Hypothesis testing on the variable of permissive parenting style on the intensity of adolescent worship is supported by significance testing, to determine the severity of the variable of permissive parenting style. The t-test conducted showed that the $t_{calculated}$ was $8.813 > t_{table} 1.701$ with a significance of 5%. So it can be concluded that the variable of permissive parenting style (X_1) has an effect on the intensity of adolescent worship (Y) in Dusun IB, Klambir Village, Lima Kampung, with a low correlation.

b. The Influence of Permissive Parenting Style on the Intensity of Adolescent Worship

Based on the results of calculations using simple regression analysis with the help of SPSS Statistics 26. The results of the analysis of the influence of religiosity variables on the intensity of adolescent worship are described as follows;

Table 5. Results of the Analysis of the Influence of Religiosity (X2) on Intensity of Youth Worship (Y)

Model Summary					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	
1	,143 ^a	,204	-,017	9,154	

a. Predictors: (Constant), Religiosity

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	78,863	15,819		4,985	,000
	Religiosity	1,144	,202	,133	7,710	,484

a. Dependent Variable: Intensity of Worship

Based on the **Table 5**, it shows that the correlation coefficient (R) on the variable Religiosity to the Intensity of Adolescent Worship is positive with R_{x_2y} of 0.143. Furthermore, its strength is indicated by the coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.204. This shows that the influence of religiosity on the intensity of adolescent worship in Dusun IB, Klambir Village, Lima Kampung is significant with an influence of 0.204 or 20.4%. Furthermore, from the results of the calculation of the regression equation using simple regression analysis, the value of the direction coefficient (B) is 1.144 with a constant of 78.863. Thus, the regression line equation is $\hat{Y} = 78.863 + 1.144X_2$. This equation shows that the regression coefficient value is 1.144, meaning that if religiosity increases by 1%, it will be followed by an increase in the intensity of adolescent worship by 1.144. So it can be said that the influence of the religiosity variable on the intensity of adolescent worship is positive. Hypothesis testing on the religiosity variable on the intensity of adolescent worship is supported by significance testing, to determine the weight of the religiosity variable. The t-test conducted showed that the $t_{calculated}$ was $7.710 > t_{table} 1.701$ with a significance of 5%. So it can be concluded that the religiosity variable (X_2) has an effect on the intensity of adolescent worship (Y) in Dusun IB, Klambir Village, Lima Kampung, with a low correlation.

c. The Influence of Permissive Parenting Style on the Intensity of Adolescent Worship

Based on the results of calculations using multiple regression analysis with the help of SPSS Statistics 26. The results of the analysis of the influence of permissive parenting style variables and religiosity on the intensity of adolescent worship are described as follows;

Table 6. Multiple Regression Analysis Results Variables X1, X2, Together Against Y

Model Summary					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	
1	,205 ^a	,420	-,037	9,243	

a. Predictors: (Constant), Religiosity, Permissive Parenting Style

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	85,784	18,943		4,528	,000
	Permissive Parenting Style	,140	,206	-,131	2,680	,503
	Religiosity	,116	,208	-,108	2,558	,582

a. Dependent Variable: Intensity of Worship

Based on the **Table 6**, it shows that the correlation coefficient (R) on the variables of Permissive Parenting Style and Religiosity together on the Intensity of Adolescent Worship is positive with R_{xy12} of 0.205. Furthermore, its strength is indicated by the coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.420. This shows that the influence of permissive parenting style and religiosity together on the intensity of adolescent worship in Dusun IB, Klambir Village, Lima Kampung is significant with an influence of 0.420 or 42.0%. Based on the results of the regression equation calculation using multiple regression analysis, the value of the direction coefficient (B1) is 0.140 and (B2) is 0.116 with a constant of 85.784. Thus, the regression line equation is $\hat{Y} = 85.784 + 0.140X_1 + 0.116X_2$. The equation shows that the coefficient value of X_1 is 0.140, meaning that if the permissive parenting style increases by 1%, it will be followed by an increase in the intensity of adolescent worship by 0.140 assuming the value of other variables remains the same. The coefficient value of X_2 is 0.116, meaning that if religiosity increases by 1%, it will be followed by an increase in the intensity of worship by 0.116 assuming the value of other variables remains the same. The coefficients of both regressions are positive, so it can be said that the influence of permissive parenting style and religiosity on the intensity of adolescent worship is positive. Next, the regression line is tested for significance using the F test. In this test, the researcher used the help of *SPSS Statistics 26*, where the test results are as follows;

Table 7. Testing the Significance of the Regression Line

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	81,654	2	40,827	4,478	,625 ^b
	Residual	2306,646	27	85,431		
	Total	2388,300	29			

a. Dependent Variable: Intensity of Worship

b. Predictors: (Constant), Religiosity, Permissive Parenting Style

Based on the calculated F value is 4.478. This means that for the multiple regression equation weight test, the calculated F is $4.478 > F_{table} 3.35$ at a significance level of 5%. This means that the multiple regression equation states significant and states that there is an influence between the variables of permissive parenting style and religiosity on the intensity of adolescent worship in Dusun IB, Klambir Village, Lima Kampung, of 42.0%, with a moderate correlation.

3. 2 Discussion

Permissive parenting style is a parent who uses a method without giving limits and usually the child will grow up without direction. Parents also let the child do what he wants. The negative impact of this parenting style is that the child does not have good self-control and always hopes to get what he wants (Maimun, 2017). Permissive parenting style can also be interpreted as a parenting pattern that is characterized by not guiding the child and approving all the child's behavior including desires that are immediate and do not use punishment. That with this kind of parenting style, teenagers will become individuals who behave and act as they please. Good or not, the important thing is that parents do not forbid (Ulfah, 2020: 43). The advantages of the permissive parenting style are; the emergence of children's self-confidence, smooth communication, high creativity, and increasing optimism and courage in children (teenagers) (Kurniawan, 2016). Furthermore, the disadvantages of the permissive parenting style are lack of discipline, low achievement, bad decisions, prone to delinquency, and difficult to control emotions (Ayun, 2017). According to (Handayani, Ari, 2021), there are several types of parenting styles, namely; Authoritarian, Authoritative (Democratic), Uninvolved, and Permissive.

Based on the research that has been conducted, it shows that the influence of permissive parenting style on adolescents in Dusun IB, Klambir Village, Lima Kampung is in the less category. For the religiosity variable in adolescents in Dusun IB, Klambir Village, Lima Kampung is in the moderate category. Religiosity can be said to be a complex system of beliefs, attitudes, and ceremonies that follow individuals together through a single existence or something religious (Darmadi, 2015). (Hidayati et al., 2022; Madina, 2021) argue that adolescence is a time when individuals experience various changes in their lives, both psychologically and physically, including in terms of religiosity. Nashori and Mucharam divide the dimensions of religiosity in Islam into five, namely (Alwi, 2014): a) The dimension of faith, concerning human beliefs and relationships with God, angels, prophets and so on, b) The dimension of worship, concerning the frequency, intensity of carrying out established worship such as prayer, zakat, fasting and pilgrimage, c) The dimension of charity, concerning behavior in community life, for example helping others, working, d) The dimension of ihsan, concerning experiences and feelings about the presence of God, feelings of fear of violating God's prohibitions, e) The dimension of knowledge, concerning a person's knowledge of religious teachings. According to (Wati & Arif, 2017), the factors that influence a person's religiosity are: First, the Influence of Education and Social Pressure. In this case, various social influences such as education, tradition and social pressure influence the religiosity of the individual. Second, the Experience Factor, in this case can shape the religious attitude or religiosity of the individual. The experience in question is related to the beauty, conflict and emotional experience of religious rituals. Through this spiritual experience, it can influence the behavior of individuals in terms of their religiosity. The aspect of religiosity runs according to the intensity that a person experiences. Intensity is an effort made by an individual filled with enthusiasm, perseverance and sincerity so that a goal can be achieved. The word intensity comes from the word "intense" which means the highest and greatest degree of strength, stretching to the farthest limit. Intensity means the strength and sincerity that a person has in learning to get optimal results (Akmalia, 2021b). The intensity of worship includes five main issues, namely prayer, zakat, fasting, hajj, and jihad (Sinaga, 2020).

4. CONCLUSION

There is an influence contributed by the permissive parenting style variable on the intensity of adolescent worship in Dusun IB, Klambir Lima Village, Hamparan Perak District, by 2.3 %. While the remaining 7.7.9 % is influenced by other factors. The t -test conducted showed that the $t_{\text{calculated}}$ was $8.813 > t_{\text{table}}$ 1.701 with a significance of 5%. So it can be concluded that the permissive parenting style variable (X1) has an effect on the intensity of adolescent worship (Y) in Dusun IB, Klambir Lima Village, Hamparan Perak District, with a low correlation. There is an influence contributed by religiosity to the intensity of adolescent worship in Dusun IB, Klambir Village, Lima Kampung, by 20.4 % while the remaining 79.6 % is influenced by other factors. The t-test conducted showed that the $t_{\text{calculated}}$ was $7.710 > t_{\text{table}}$ 1.701 with a significance of 5%. So it can be concluded that the religiosity variable (X2) influences the intensity of adolescent worship (Y) in Dusun IB, Klambir Village, Lima Kampung, with a low correlation. There is an influence contributed by the variables of permissive parenting style and religiosity together on the intensity of adolescent worship in Dusun IB, Klambir Village, Lima Kampung by using the calculation of multiple regression equations obtained both direction coefficients (B1) of 0.140 and (B2) of 0.116 with a constant of 85.784. Thus the equation of the regression line is $\hat{Y} = 85.784 + 0.140X_1 + 0.116X_2$. The results of the determination coefficient of 4.2, 0 % and 5.8, 0 % the rest is influenced by other variables. This means that for the test of the severity of the multiple regression equation is $F_{\text{count}} 4.478 > F_{\text{table}} 3.35$ at a significance level of 5%. This means that the multiple regression equation states that it is significant and states that there is an influence between the variables of permissive parenting style and religiosity on the intensity of adolescent worship in Dusun IB, Klambir Lima Village, Hamparan Perak District, of 42.0% with a moderate correlation.

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