The Influence Of Authoritarian Parenting On The Tendency To Play Online Gambling In Students Of Islamic Religion-Based Universities In City X With Peer Pressure As A Moderator

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Abstract: This study aims to determine the effect of authoritarian parenting on the tendency to play online gambling among students of Islamic-based universities in City X with peer pressure as a moderator. The population in this study were students from Islamic-based universities in City X with an age range of 18-21 years. The number of samples is 384 people. The sampling technique used was incidental sampling. The analysis method used includes simple moderation analysis and testing is done using Process Macro by Hayes in SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solution). The results showed that authoritarian parenting affects the tendency of students to play online gambling and peer pressure as a moderator significantly strengthens the influence of authoritarian parenting on the tendency to play online gambling. The majority of students also show a high level of tendency to be involved in online gambling so that the university is expected to make efforts to prevent more students from being involved in online gambling in the future.

Keywords: Tendency to play online gambling, authoritarian parenting, peer pressure

I. INTRODUCTION

Online gambling has experienced a significant surge in popularity in recent years as technological developments lead to a transformation in the way individuals engage in gambling activities (Khazaal et al., 2017) . Data presented by CasinosEnLigne.com shows that the online gambling industry has doubled in the last four years, reaching 176 million users and more than \$95 billion in revenue by 2023. As for this online gambling, it was almost non-existent two decades ago, but now generates billions of dollars in revenue annually along with the rapid development of technology as gambling has become more accessible, easy to start, and offers more gaming and betting options than most conventional casinos (Kranjec, 2023) .

The reasons for the increase in online gambling since 2019 are also diverse. There are people who play online gambling because they have more free time since the Covid-19 pandemic. Some do online gambling because they feel lonely or isolated and online gambling provides a sense of happiness. Another reason is to earn money (Lejtenyi, 2023) . This shift towards online gambling has become a trend that continues to expand to the point where online gambling has an impact on the global economy and culture facilitated by technological advances and ease of access (Smith et al., 2022) .

This online gambling even occurs among students at Islamic universities, one of which is Bengkulu State Islamic University. Although students realize that gambling is something that is prohibited in religion and against the basic principles of the university where they study, students still do online gambling as a way to relieve stress. There are also those who consider that this online

gambling can have a positive impact because if they win then they will get extra money. On the other hand, the negative impact they feel is far more than the positive impact received. These negative impacts can be in the form of financial, academic, social, psychological, and spiritual problems such as negligence in worship (Praditya & Iqbal, 2023) .

In City X, a similar phenomenon can also be found based on the results of a mini survey conducted by researchers to 51 students from Islamic-based universities. Islamic-based universities in this case are higher education institutions that apply basic Islamic values which are realized by integrating religious education with other disciplines so that at Islamic-based universities there are various study programs that are not all only focused on religion. Students involved in the survey consisted of an age range of 18-21 years.

The mini survey was conducted using a google form and contained 12 questions in the form of multiple choices related to online gambling, peers, and parental attitudes regarding student involvement in online gambling. This google form was then distributed to several students from Islamic-based universities in X City. They then helped spread the google form to their friends who were also students at Islamic-based universities in City X. The results of the survey showed that 69% of the students in the survey were students of Islamic-based universities. The survey results show that 69% of students have been involved in online gambling. Online gambling consists of various types with the majority of students playing slot gambling. The majority of students involved in online gambling also do it every day.

On the other hand, those involved in online gambling stated that they did not feel any negative impact from online gambling that they personally experienced. They also feel that playing online gambling is not something that is taboo for students to do. This is supported by the majority of students who view playing online gambling as just a medium of entertainment. The rise of online gambling among adolescents, especially among late adolescents, is increasingly causing concern because of its association with various negative impacts not only on adolescents themselves but also those around them and their negative impact on the future of adolescents. One of the factors that can cause adolescents' involvement in online gambling is the role of parents (Benedetti et al., 2023) .

The role of parents has an important contribution in influencing adolescents' online gambling behavior. Adolescents who perceived their parents as authoritarian scored higher on loss of control, emotional neediness, and dependence than adolescents who experienced other types of parenting such as neglectful, authoritative, and indulgent. Authoritarian parenting, which is characterized by strictness, coercion, and lack of acceptance and involvement, acts as a risk factor for online gambling addiction. On the other hand, authoritative and indulgent parenting can prevent online gambling addiction because they can provide a sense of emotional security and acceptance from parents to children. On the other hand, although neglectful parenting makes children feel neglected by parents, the impact of this parenting pattern is not significant on the risk of online gambling addiction, because neglectful parenting only makes adolescents feel their needs are not met emotionally but adolescents can still meet these needs from other sources, while authoritarian parenting not only makes adolescents feel neglected but always criticized so that they tend to form harmful behavior (Serna et al., 2023) .

In a study conducted by (Escario et al., 2024) adolescents aged between 14 - 18 years who get authoritative parenting from their parents can protect adolescents from online gambling. Authoritative parenting is characterized by emotional care and warmth from parents towards children but there is still supervision from parents towards children. This parenting style is considered to create a more positive relationship between parents and adolescents which can then reduce adolescents' involvement in online gambling.

Furthermore, in a study conducted by (Serna et al., 2023) on adolescents in the age range of 16 - 21 years, it was found that authoritarian parenting, characterized by assertiveness and coercion, acted as a risk factor for internet addiction and online gambling addiction. The results of this study highlight the detrimental impact of this parenting style on adolescents' behaviors related to negative use of technology.

Influence from people in social networks such as best friends, can shape gambling behaviour through normalization. This is because for individuals who are in a social environment that is high risk for engaging in gambling, will normalize the harms associated

with gambling (Russell et al., 2018) .Furthermore, the nature of friendships formed through online environments can also positively or negatively influence gambling behavior depending on the context and quality of the relationship (Pylro et al., 2011) .

Adolescents are particularly vulnerable to peer pressure due to their stage of development, which is characterized by a strong desire for social acceptance and identification with peer groups. This vulnerability often leads them to engage in risky behaviors to avoid rejection and gain approval from their peers. Research shows that peer pressure can force adolescents to conform to behaviors that they may not personally support, in order to fit into their social circle (Škundrić, 2015) .

There are also previous studies that show different results. The results of a study conducted by (Olasupo, 2023) showed that adolescents' tendency to play gambling was not caused by authoritarian parenting. Instead, this study found that it was permissive parenting that played a role in getting adolescents involved in gambling. This is because permissive parents may be more tolerant of adolescents' participation in gambling activities, considering it a harmless form of entertainment. This leniency and permissiveness can lead to a positive relationship with gambling behavior, as adolescents may perceive it as an acceptable and supported activity within their family environment.

This study aims to determine the effect of authoritarian parenting on the tendency to play online gambling among students of Islamic-based universities in X City with peer pressure as a moderator. The population in this study were students from Islamic-based universities in City X with an age range of 18-21 years. The number of samples is 384 people. The results of this study are expected that the university can make efforts to prevent the increasing number of students involved in online gambling in the future.

II. METHODS

This study uses a quantitative approach that aims to examine the relationship between three variables, namely the tendency to play online gambling as the dependent variable, authoritarian parenting as the independent variable and peer pressure as the moderator variable. The analysis method used includes simple moderation analysis and testing is carried out using Process Macro by Hayes in SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solution) used if the moderator is expected to have an influence on a particular structural path with relevant theoretical support. The simple moderation effect can be assessed by creating a moderated regression model that explains whether the moderator can weaken or strengthen the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable (Memon et al., 2019) .

In the sampling technique in this study, *incidental* sampling was used, which is a coincidence-based sampling technique (Sugiyono, 2016) .This means that every student from an Islamic religious-based university in City X who fills out the scale distributed by the researcher via *Google Form* and meets the research sample criteria can become a research subject. The sample selected from a population serves as a research subject and is seen as a representation of the research population (Yusuf, 2016) .

This research instrument has two main scales. The online gambling tendency scale is a modification of the Gambling Craving Scale (GACS) This scale consists of several aspects, namely *anticipation, desire,* and *relief* (Young & Wohl, 2009) . The authoritarian parenting scale experienced by the subject is a modified result of the Parenting Practices Questionnaire (PPQ) This scale consists of several aspects, namely *verbal hostility, corporal punishment, nonreasoning punitive strategies*, and *directiveness.* (Robinson et al., 1995) The scale to determine the peer pressure experienced by the subject is a modified result of the *Perceived Peer Pressure Scale.* This scale consists of several aspects, namely *Yielding to Peer Pressure, Resistance to Peer Pressure*, and *Peers Encouragement* (Palani & Mani, 2016) .

To test its validity with *Confirmatory Factor Analysis* (CFA). *Confirmatory Factor Analysis* (CFA) serves as a method for evaluating the effectiveness of a measured variable or indicator in accurately describing a factor or construct. When assessing construct validity through CFA, *Goodness of Fit* analysis is performed to ensure the unidimensionality of the measuring instrument by verifying the fulfillment of *Goodness of Fit* criteria. Furthermore, emphasis is given to the *loading factor* value, with each item ideally having a value exceeding 0.5 (Ghozali I, 2016) .Furthermore, the reliability test, in testing the reliability of measuring instruments for this study will use the *Single Trial Administration* technique which results in an estimate of internal consistency reliability. A commonly used measure of internal consistency is the alpha coefficient formula, which can be calculated by giving the scale once to a group of participants. This method was chosen because of its practicality and high level of efficiency (Azwar, 2017)

. In this study, the reliability test was carried out based on *Cronbach's Alpha*. The validity and reliability values are presented in Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3 and then passed the validity and reliability tests based on the recommended value standards.

Table 1

Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) Test Results of the Tendency to Play Online Gambling Scale

No	Goodness of Fit Indexes	Cut Off Value	Output	Description
1	P-Value	≥0,05	0,092	Good Fit
2	CMIN/DF	≤ 3,00	1,345	Good Fit
3	GFI	0.80 ≤ GFI < 0.90 (marginal fit) GFI ≥ 0.90 (good fit)	,924	Good Fit
4	TLI	0.90 ≤ TLI < 0.95 (marginal fit) TLI≥ 0.95 (good fit)	,906	Marginal Fit
5	CFI	0.90 ≤ CFI < 0.95 (marginal fit) CFI ≥ 0.95 (good fit)	,933	Marginal Fit
6	RMSEA	RMSEA ≤ 0.08	,059	Good Fit

Table 2

Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) Test Results of Authoritarian Parenting Scale

No	Goodness of Fit Indexes	Cut Off Value	Output	Description
1	P-Value	≥0,05	0,234	Good Fit
2	CMIN/DF	≤ 3,00	1,117	Good Fit
3	GFI	0.80 ≤ GFI < 0.90 (marginal fit) GFI ≥ 0.90 (good fit)	,900	Good Fit
4	TLI	0.90 ≤ TLI < 0.95 (marginal fit) TLI≥ 0.95 (good fit)	,965	Good Fit
5	CFI	0.90 ≤ CFI < 0.95 (marginal fit) CFI ≥ 0.95 (good fit)	,973	Good Fit
6	RMSEA	RMSEA ≤ 0.08	,034	Good Fit

Table 3

Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) Test Results Peer Pressure Scale

No	Goodness of Fit Indexes	Cut Off Value	Output	Description
1	P-Value	≥0,05	0,072	Good Fit
2	CMIN/DF	≤ 3,00	1,339	Good Fit
3	GFI	0.80 ≤ GFI < 0.90 (marginal fit) GFI ≥ 0.90 (good fit)	,906	Good Fit
4	TLI	0.90 ≤ TLI < 0.95 (marginal fit) TLI≥ 0.95 (good fit)	,905	Marginal Fit
5	CFI	0.90 ≤ CFI < 0.95 (marginal fit) CFI ≥ 0.95 (good fit)	,929	Marginal Fit
6	RMSEA	RMSEA ≤ 0.08	,059	Good Fit

III. RESULTS

The demographics of the subjects in this study were reviewed based on gender and age. In gender, the majority of subjects were men, totaling 212 people (55.2%). Women amounted to 172 people (44.8%). The data can be seen in Table 4.1.

Table 4

Research Subjects Based on Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	212	55,2
Female	172	44,8
Total	**384**	**100**

In the age demographics of the research subjects, the age range of the subjects was 18-21 years. The majority of subjects were 21 years old with 108 people (28.1%). Subjects aged 20 years totaled 89 people (23.3%). 19 years old amounted to 91 people (23.7%). The rest, aged 18 years, amounted to 96 people (25%). The data is presented in detail in table 4.2.

Table 5

Research Subjects by Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
18 years old	96	25
19 Years	91	23,7
20 Years	89	23,3
21 Years	108	28,1
Total	**384**	**100**

The research data described is the data obtained from each scale. Each scale has the same scoring and consists of a value range of 1-5. Table 4.3 shows the results of descriptive analysis of empirical and hypothetical data for each variable.

Table. 6

Empirical Data and Hypothetical Data of Research Variables

Variable	Empirical Data				Hypothetical Data			
	Min	Max	Mean	SD	Min	Max	Mean	SD
Online Gambling	9	45	28,34	9,89	9	45	27	6
Authoritarian Parenting	14	70	44,11	15,32	14	70	42	9,3
Peer Pressure	10	50	31,45	11,40	10	50	30	6,6

After obtaining the results of descriptive analysis, the next step is to categorize. Categorization is done to determine the level of tendency to play online gambling, authoritarian parenting, and peer pressure. Categorization is based on hypothetical data. Categorization criteria are presented in table 4.4.

Table. 7

Categorization Formula based on Levels

Formula	Category
X < (μ - 1.0 SD)	Low
(μ - 1.0 SD) ≤ X < (μ + 1.0 SD)	Medium
X ≥ (μ + 1.0 SD)	High

Notes: μ = Mean; SD = Standard Deviation

On the tendency to play *online* gambling scale, there are 9 items with a value range of 1-5. The assumption of the minimum score is 8 and the maximum score is 45. The results of the categorization of the tendency to play *online* gambling are presented in Table 4.5.

Table. 8

Results of Categorization of the Tendency to Play Online Gambling

Formula	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
X < 21	Low	101	26,3
21 ≤ X < 33	Medium	138	35,9
X ≥ 33	High	145	37,8
Total		**384**	**100**

Based on table 4.5, it can be seen that the majority of subjects are at a high level of tendency to play online gambling, namely 145 people (37.8%). Furthermore, at a moderate level there were 138 people (35.9%). The rest, at a low level, amounted to 101 people (26.3%).

The authoritarian parenting scale consists of 14 items with a score range of 1-5. The minimum score assumed is 14 and the maximum score is 70. The results of the categorization of authoritarian parenting patterns can be seen in Table 4.6.

Table. 9

Authoritarian Parenting Categorization Results

Formula	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
X < 32,6	Low	108	28,1
32.6 ≤ X < 51.3	Medium	135	35,2
X ≥ 51,3	High	141	36,7
Total		**384**	**100**

Table 4.6 shows the level of parental authoritarian parenting experienced by the subject. The higher the level, the more authoritarian the parents are in the subject's perception and vice versa. Most of the subjects with a total of 141 people (36.7%), had the perception that their parents showed authoritarian parenting at a high level. In 135 people (35.2%) had the perception that their parents showed authoritarian parenting at a moderate level. The rest, 108 subjects (28.1%) have the perception that the authoritarian parenting they get from their parents is at a low level.

The peer pressure scale has a total of 10 items and a score range of 1-5. Based on this, the minimum score assumed is 10 and the maximum score is 50. The categorization results obtained for peer pressure experienced by subjects based on levels are attached in table 4.7.

Table. 10

Results of Peer Pressure Categorization

Formula	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
X < 23,3	Low	113	29,4
23.3 ≤ X< 36.6	Medium	134	34,9
X ≥ 36,6	High	137	35,7
Total		**384**	**100**

Table 4.7 shows the level of peer pressure experienced by 384 subjects. The majority of subjects, 137 people (35.7%), experienced high peer pressure. 134 people (34.9%) experienced peer pressure at a low level. Finally, 113 people (29.4%) experienced peer pressure which was in the low level category.

Hypothesis Test Results

Table 11

	coeff	Se	t	p	LLCI	ULCI
Authoritarian Parenting	,4783	,0242	19,7912	,0000	,4308	,5258
Peer Pressure	,0591	,0324	1,8260	,0686	-,0045	,1228
Int_1	,0087	,0019	4,6344	,0000	,0050	,0124

Hypothesis 1: Authoritarian Parenting Significantly Affects the Tendency to Play Online Gambling among Students at Islamic Religious-Based Universities in X City.

Hypothesis 2: Peer pressure significantly moderates the effect of authoritarian parenting on the tendency to play online gambling among students at Islamic-based universities in X city.

IV. DISCUSSION

The first hypothesis in this study is that authoritarian parenting affects the tendency to play online gambling among students at Islamic religious-based universities in city X. This first hypothesis is accepted because the results of data analysis prove that authoritarian parenting has a positive effect on the tendency to play online gambling. This result means that students who get authoritarian parenting from their parents will have a higher desire to engage in online gambling.

The results of research related to authoritarian parenting and gambling behavior among students also show similar results. Authoritarian parents who are characterized by providing low support to children and high control over children's lives can have an impact on the formation of bad behavior or addiction in children. College students who receive authoritarian parenting from their parents are more prone to engage in gambling, which increases their likelihood of gambling addiction (Oketa et al., n.d.) .

Parents who show care and acceptance will make individuals more open to parents and have a lower tendency to engage in deviant behavior when compared to individuals who do not feel warmth from parents and are unable to be open to parents because parents are considered unable to fully accept themselves (Friska et al., 2024) .

Authoritarian parenting characterized by strict restrictions and criticism will make individuals tend to be unable to make independent judgments. The impact of this is to create the possibility for individuals to make wrong judgments about things. Individuals who are accustomed to harsh criticism, limitations, and restraints from parents also tend to feel inferior and maladaptive in their relationships. This authoritarian parenting approach will then cause individuals to engage in deviant behavior (Sormin et al., 2024) .

The alignment between the high level of authoritarian parenting that students get and the high tendency of students to engage in online gambling proves that authoritarian parenting can affect the tendency to play online gambling among students. The direction is that the more authoritarian the parenting style of the students, the higher the tendency of the students to engage in online

gambling. Conversely, the more students feel that they do not get authoritarian parenting from their parents, the lower the tendency of students to engage in online gambling behavior.

The results of testing the second hypothesis of this study, which states that peer pressure significantly moderates the impact of authoritarian parenting on the tendency to play online gambling. It is possible that peer pressure can moderate the effect of authoritarian parenting on the tendency to play online gambling among students of Islamic religious-based universities in X City. In other words, the positive moderation direction indicates that peer pressure can strengthen the effect of authoritarian parenting on the tendency to play online gambling.

Due to the fact that university students are susceptible to the influence of their social environment and have a strong desire to be socially accepted, peer pressure may contribute to their increased tendency to engage in online gambling. Thus, students tend to follow the actions of their friends even though it is harmful (Affan, 2025) .Friends who play gambling can also play a role in normalizing gambling behavior. As a result, gambling may develop into an addiction in the future (Mbiriri, 2023) .

These results are also reinforced by empirical data found in the field. In the results of data categorization, it was found that the majority of students from Islamic-based universities in City X experienced high peer pressure. Peer pressure in this high category is experienced by the majority of men and women and in various age ranges. This means that high peer pressure in this case can help increase the influence of authoritarian parenting on the tendency to play online gambling among adolescents. The more students experience peer pressure and experience authoritarian parenting, the more students' tendency to engage in online gambling increases.

In this study, the subjects had a diversity of ages and genders. Subjects consisted of men and women with the majority of subjects being male and there were four age categories, namely 18 years, 19 years, 20 years, and 21 years. The age range between 18-21 years old and the majority of male subjects can be attributed to the majority of students who have a high tendency to engage in online gambling.

This is because based on the results of the study, it shows that the overall level of gambling increases from the age of 17 years and above and begins to stabilize when it reaches the age of 24 years. The significance of the increase in the age range of 17-24 years is especially in the type of online gambling (Hollén et al., 2020) . In addition, the majority of online gambling players are male. Men as the majority group involved in online gambling because the attractiveness of betting can be related to social norms that encourage men to demonstrate masculinity by engaging in challenging, competitive, and risky behaviors (Ioannidis & Bowden-Jones, 2023) .

CONCLUSION

This study shows that *First,* Authoritarian parenting has a significant effect on the tendency to play online gambling among students of Islamic-based universities in X city, meaning that the higher the authoritarian parenting received by students of Islamic-based universities in X city, the greater their tendency to engage in online gambling. *Second,* peer pressure significantly moderates the effect of authoritarian parenting on the tendency to play online gambling among students of Islamic religious-based universities in City X. This means that students who experience authoritarian parenting are more likely to engage in online gambling. This means that students who experience authoritarian parenting will be more likely to engage in online gambling when they are also in a peer environment that puts negative pressure.

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