

## The Effect of TikTok Use on Students' Religious Character and Religious Obedience

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**ABSTRACT** : The development of information technology and social media in the digital era has various impacts on the lives of adolescents, especially in the formation of religious character and worship obedience. The TikTok application as one of the popular social media has the potential to affect student behavior and mindset. This study aims to determine the influence of TikTok social media use on religious character and student worship obedience. The research uses a quantitative approach with a correlational type. The research population was 355 students in class X of SMA Negeri Mojoagung Jombang, with a sample of 80 respondents determined using the Slovin formula and purposive sampling techniques. Data collection was carried out through the distribution of google form questionnaires to respondents and documentation to support research data. The research data were analyzed using Pearson correlation tests and simple linear regression with the help of IBM SPSS version 25. The results showed that the use of TikTok social media had a positive and significant relationship with religious character ( $r = 0.553$ ; Sig. = 0.000) and student obedience to worship ( $r = 0.511$ ; Sig. = 0.000). In addition, the results of the regression test showed that TikTok use had a significant influence on religious character ( $F = 34.306$ ; Sig. = 0.000) and worship obedience ( $F = 27.618$ ; Sig. = 0.000). Thus, the use of TikTok has a positive and significant effect on students' religious character and religious observance although it is also influenced by other factors.

**Keywords** : *Tiktok Social Media, Relgius Character, Worship Obedience.*

### INTRODUCTION

Problem Character is one of the problems that has always been a concern of every nation, both in developed and developing countries. The decline in character values or the loss of character will certainly be a slowdown in the development of every nation, considering that character is an important foundation for a person to instill noble values so that they can think, behave, and act in accordance with the nation's religion, social, and religion. and cultural norms ( Heri Cahyono, 2016). Each individual has a different character that is closely related to morality and behavior. However, the current character condition of the young generation is still far from expectations. This can be seen from various problems in the world of education such as skipping school,

fighting, bullying, and promiscuity. This condition makes parents and teachers face difficulties in fostering students, this is also influenced by a lack of attention to adolescent development. One of the main factors for low character quality is low religious values and obedience to student worship.

The level of obedience to student worship is currently experiencing an alarming decline. Many students do not make worship a spiritual necessity, but only a routine because of the demands of the environment. This can be seen from the lack of consistency in carrying out prayers, such as only congregating at school but ignoring it outside of school, as well as frequent delays in praying five times. The excessive use of social media also causes students to prefer to play mobile phones to ignore worship, including dawn prayers. This condition not only has an impact on mahdah worship, but also on ghairu mahdahh worship, such as a decrease in learning discipline, social concern, and an increased focus on personal pleasure. This phenomenon shows that students' spiritual values and social responsibilities are beginning to fade due to the influence of technology and modern lifestyles.

The development of technology and information in the era of globalization is very rapid and affects almost all aspects of human life (Madhani et al., 2021). Social media is now the main means of getting information, communication, and entertainment. One of the platforms that is popular among teenagers is the TikTok application. TikTok provides a variety of content in the form of short and easily accessible video features. This convenience allows teens to use social media without considering their positive and negative impacts. As a result, a life orientation that tends to Materialistic behavior can ultimately lead to spiritual poverty and deviant lifestyles, especially in the context of rapid globalization (Abidin, Jaenal Fahmi, 2019.) Indonesia is one of the countries with a high number of TikTok users. The average user in Indonesia spends about 44 hours and 54 minutes per month on TikTok, higher than the global average of 34 hours and 56 minutes. This high duration indicates a significant level of engagement with the TikTok platform (Ivania Kana Pau, 2025) This shows that the platform has become a part of everyday digital activities.

Theoretically, TikTok's social media usage is analyzed using *Theory of Reasoned Action* (TRA) was put forward by Fishbein and Ajzen. This theory explains that a person's behavior is influenced by attitudes and intentions towards an object (Fishbein, M., 1975). This object can be a product, brand, person, or media. A person's attitude towards an object will affect the intention and behavior of its use, whereas intention is a person's tendency to do or not perform such behavior. The high intensity of TikTok use has the potential to distract students from religious activities, such as praying on time, reading the Qur'an, and other religious activities. Lack of self-control in the use of

social media can also reduce awareness and spiritual discipline in carrying out worship. This shows that TikTok usage behavior can have an impact on the weakening of religious character if it is not balanced with good self-control. TikTok can also be a medium that supports the strengthening of religious character if used wisely through da'wah content, Islamic motivation, and religious education that are widely spread on TikTok can encourage increased students' understanding and awareness of worship. Thus, the impact caused depends a lot on the attitude, intention, and usage pattern of each individual. Therefore, the *Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA)* It is used to explain how these attitudes and intentions are formed and how they influence usage behaviors which ultimately impact the religious life and worship of the students.

Religious character (Religius) is the first and main character that must be instilled in children as early as possible which is the basis of religious teachings in the life of individuals, society and the Indonesian nation (Nurbaiti Rahma & Usiati, 2020). Religious character is defined as the behavior of a person who follows the teachings of the religion he or she adheres to. If a person has a religious character, his life will change, because of love, faith, and piety to Allah SWT which will guide them to practice the teachings of Islam correctly. According to Shaykh Ahmad al-Marzuqi in the book *Taisîrul kholaq*, there are several religious values, namely taqwa, iffah, and student manners (Abi Medan, 2011). Taqwa reflects obedience to Allah SWT, iffah shows the ability to protect oneself from despicable acts, and the manners of students describe the attitude of respect for parents and teachers. Strict Worship is a tangible manifestation of the religious character that appears in the implementation of worship according to Islamic teachings related to the rights of Allah and human rights which are carried out because of upholding commands and staying away from prohibitions solely because of Allah SWT (Zaid & Mukti, 2019). Obedience to worship can be seen from obedience to perform worship *Mahdha* (relationship with Allah) and obedience in performing worship *Ghairu Mahdah* that is, horizontal (social) worship related to creatures or the environment (Zuriah Nurul, 2008).

The findings are supported by previous research showing that TikTok use has an effect on students' religious character, both positively and negatively. Positively, TikTok can increase religious understanding and awareness and strengthen morals. However, on the other hand, excessive use can lead to addiction, exposure to negative content, as well as a low understanding of digital ethics (Khalik, 2025). In addition, other research also shows that the use of TikTok has an effect on students' obedience to worship, both in mahdhah and ghairu mahdahh worship. The higher the intensity of TikTok use, the tendency of students to postpone or ignore worship and the decrease in discipline and social concern also increases. (Lestari, 2024).

This phenomenon is interesting to research because on the one hand TikTok can be a positive means of spreading religious and moral values, but on the other hand it also has the potential to reduce the level of religion and worship obedience if used without control. However, previous research has generally still examined the influence of social media in part and has not specifically highlighted TikTok as a platform that links TikTok use to religious characters and simultaneous worship adherence is still limited.

Based on this, there is a research gap in the absence of a comprehensive study that integrates the use of TikTok with two dimensions, namely religious character and worship obedience. Although the two concepts are interrelated, they have fundamental differences. Religious character emphasizes more on aspects of attitudes, values, and internalization of religious teachings, while obedience to worship is a tangible manifestation of religious character in the form of real behavior. Therefore, this study offers novelty by examining the two variables simultaneously and integrating the *Reasoned Action Theory approach* in explaining the relationship between attitudes, intentions, and behavior of social media use. This research is expected to make a theoretical contribution to the development of character education studies in the digital era, as well as a practical contribution as a reference for educators and parents in directing the use of social media more wisely.

#### **RESEARCH METHODS**

A research activity requires a research method, so that the research results obtained can be accounted for. This study uses a quantitative approach. Quantitative research is research that basically uses a quantitative approach. This means that the approach departs from the theoretical framework, the ideas of experts, and the researcher's understanding based on his experience, then developed into a problem together with the proposed solution to obtain justification (verification) in the form of field empirical data support (Ahmad Tanzeh, 2011). Research methods Quantitative is research with tools to process data using statistics, therefore the data obtained and the results obtained are in the form of numbers. This study uses a quantitative approach with the type of correlational research, which aims to find out the relationship between two or more variables without manipulating the variables being studied (Syahrizal & Jailani, 2023)

The target population of this study is all class X students at SMA Negeri Mojoagung Jombang which totals 355 students.

**Table. 1.1**  
**Target Population**

Nope.	CLASS	QUANTITY
1	X-1	36
2	X-2	35
3	X-3	36
4	X-4	36
5	X-5	34
6	X-6	34
7	X-7	36
8	X-8	36
9	X-9	36
10	X-10	36
	QUANTITY	355

Sampling in this study was carried out using a formula developed by Taro Yamane or also known as the Slovin formula as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 N &= \frac{N}{1+N.e^2} \\
 355 &= \frac{355}{1 + 355 (0,1)^2} \\
 &= \frac{355}{4,55} \\
 &= 78.0219780
 \end{aligned}$$

So the number of samples needed for a population of 350 with a margin of error of 10% was rounded up to 80 students. Sampling techniques *Technical*) is a method applied to select samples to be used in a study (Syahrizal & Jailani, 2023) The methods used are *Destination sampling*, which is a sample determination technique based on certain criteria that are in accordance with the purpose of the research. This technique was chosen because not all student populations at SMA Negeri Mojoagung Jombang have characteristics that are relevant to the research variables.

The research population consists of students with diverse religious backgrounds, while this study specifically examines religious character and worship obedience from an

Islamic perspective. Therefore, the research sample is limited to Muslim students to fit the research focus.

This research instrument uses a Likert scale which functions to measure respondents' perceptions, attitudes, and opinions towards social phenomena. This scale is arranged in the form of a gradation of answers from very positive to very negative, so that the measurement results can be expressed in the form of numbers more efficiently and communicatively (Amelia et al., 2023). In addition, the Likert scale is considered effective in social research because it has a high level of reliability and makes it easier for respondents to provide answers through structured and systematic choices (Joshi et al., 2015).

The use of the Likert scale of 1–5 in this study was chosen because it was able to provide a balance between the level of clarity of answer choice and the ability to measure the variation in respondents' attitudes. The five-point scale is considered optimal because it is not too few so that it is still able to capture differences in perceptions, and not too many so that it makes it easier for respondents to give answers consistently.

**Table. 1.2**  
**Likert Scale**

Nope.	Remarks	Value
1	Always	5
2	Frequent	4
3	Sometimes	3
4	Rarity	2
5	Never	1

The procedure for collecting and collecting data uses a questionnaire technique, namely by sending the googleform website address to the specified respondents. The data analysis in this study was carried out with the help of SPSS software version 25. The analysis techniques used include validity tests and reliability tests to test the feasibility of instruments, normality tests as prerequisite tests for analysis, as well as Pearson correlation tests and simple linear regression tests to determine the relationships and influences between variables.

Research is a measurement process, which requires a specific measuring instrument known as a research instrument. The instrument was designed after the research design framework was compiled. Research instruments have a crucial role because they function like a road or a net that is intended to collect data in a maximum and valid manner. Research instruments are the most complex element in the entire

research process (Amelia et al., 2023) Research instruments play an important role in ensuring that the data collected is in accordance with the research objectives and is able to answer the formulation of the problem appropriately (Creswell, 2018). The research instruments in this study are arranged based on theoretical foundations relevant to each variable. TikTok usage variables were developed with reference to the theory *Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA)* put forward by Icek Ajzen, who emphasizes attitudes, subjective norms, and behavioral intentions in the use of social media (Fishbein, M., 1975). Meanwhile, the religious character variable is adapted from the values contained in the book *Taisirul Kholaq* by Hafidz Hasan Mas'udi, which includes three main aspects, namely fear of Allah SWT, *iffah* (take care of oneself), and the manners of a disciple (Medan, 2011). The variables of worship obedience are arranged based on the concept in the book of *Fiqh Ibadah* which includes two forms of worship, namely worship *Mahdha* and worship *Ghairu Mahdha* (Ayyub, 2006). The following is a grid of research questionnaire instruments as follows:

**Table 1.3**  
**SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE GRID (TIKTOK)**

Nope.	Variable	Indicator	Sub Indicators	Question No.
1	Social Media Use ( <i>TikTok</i> ) (X)	Attitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <i>TikTok</i> helps to acquire useful information</li> <li>b. Feel happy and entertained watching <i>TikTok</i></li> <li>c. Individuals are easily influenced by the information or things contained in <i>TikTok</i> videos</li> </ul>	2,7,10
		Behavior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Duration of use of the <i>TikTok</i> application</li> <li>b. Frequency of <i>TikTok</i> openings</li> <li>c. Content viewed on <i>TikTok</i></li> </ul>	1,4,6,9,11

Nope.	Variable	Indicator	Sub Indicators	Question No.
		Intent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Desire to use TikTok regularly</li> <li>b. The desire to follow trends on TikTok</li> </ul>	3,5,8

**Table 1.4**  
**RELIGIOUS CHARACTER QUESTIONNAIRE GRID**

Nope.	Variable	Indicator	Sub Indicators	Question No.
1	Religious Character (Y1)	Fear Allah SWT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Awareness of dhikr and remembering Allah due to the influence of content</li> <li>b. Fear (khauf) of Allah and self-control from His prohibitions</li> <li>c. Awareness of muraqabah (feeling of being watched over by Allah)</li> <li>d. Consistency in remembering God in daily life</li> </ul>	7,13,5,1
		Iffah (Taking care of oneself)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Protecting oneself from immoral acts</li> <li>b. Controlling lust</li> <li>c. Selective attitude in</li> </ul>	10,4,2,14,12

Nope.	Variable	Indicator	Sub Indicators	Question No.
			choosing content in accordance with religious values d. Efforts to avoid content that violates religious norms	
		Manners of a Disciple	a. Manners to parents b. Manners to the Teacher c. Manners in using social media	3,8,11,6,9

**Table 1.4**  
**WORSHIP OBEDIENCE QUESTIONNAIRE GRID**

Nope.	Variable	Indicator	Sub Indicators	Question No.
1.	Obedience Worship (Y2)	<i>The Worship of Mahdhah</i>	a. Punctuality in performing prayers. b. The impact of TikTok use on prayer time discipline c. Priority between entertainment and worship obligations.	2,5,7
		Worship of <i>Ghairu Mahdah</i> (reciting the Qur'an)	a. Read the Qur'an at your leisure. b. Earnestness in reading the Qur'an	3,6

		Worship of <i>Ghairu Mahdah</i> (Obligation to Study)	a. Readiness and seriousness in following learning b. Impaired learning concentration due to TikTok use	4,1
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## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study was conducted with a class X population of 355 students from a total population calculated using the slovin formula with a margin of error of 10%, which is 80 samples. It is known that the TikTok social media variable as an independent variable and the variable of religious character and worship obedience are dependent variables.

Validity is a test of research questions with the aim of seeing the extent to which respondents understand the researcher's questions y.ng proposals. If the results are invalid, there is a chance that the respondent does not understand the question we are asking (Hafni Sahir Syafrida, 2022). The validity test is used to determine the extent to which the question item is able to measure the research variables precisely, namely through the correlation between the score of each item and the total score (Sugiono, 2023).

**Table. 1.4**  
**Test the Validity of TikTok Social Media Use Questionnaire**

Item Pernyataan	R hitung	R tabel	Kondisi	Kesimpulan
X1	0,063	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	TIDAK VALID
X2	0,437	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
X3	0,559	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
X4	0,646	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
X5	0,332	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	TIDAK VALID
X6	0,626	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
X7	0,346	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	TIDAK VALID
X8	0,399	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
X9	0,566	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
X10	0,215	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	TIDAK VALID
X11	0,478	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
X12	0,477	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
X13	0,699	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
X14	0,607	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
X15	0,639	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID

**Table. 1.5**

**Test the Validity of the Religious Character Questionnaire**

Item Pernyataan	R hitung	R tabel	Kondisi	Kesimpulan
Y1	0,718	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
Y2	0,493	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
Y3	0,697	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
Y4	0,533	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
Y5	0,773	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
Y6	0,383	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
Y7	0,316	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	TIDAK VALID
Y8	0,460	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
Y9	0,493	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
Y10	0,716	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
Y11	0,697	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
Y12	0,580	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
Y13	0,540	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
Y14	0,571	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
Y15	0,799	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID

**Table. 1.7**

**Test the Validity of the Worship Obedience Questionnaire**

Item Pernyataan	R hitung	R tabel	Kondisi	Kesimpulan
Y1	0,256	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	TIDAK VALID
Y2	0,359	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	TIDAK VALID
Y3	0,324	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	TIDAK VALID
Y4	0,014	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	TIDAK VALID
Y5	0,417	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
Y6	0,394	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
Y7	0,575	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
Y8	0,500	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
Y9	0,234	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	TIDAK VALID
Y10	0,583	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
Y11	0,174	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	TIDAK VALID
Y12	0,662	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID
Y13	0,090	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	TIDAK VALID
Y14	0,336	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	TIDAK VALID
Y15	0,464	0,361	R hitung >R tabel	VALID

Based on the results of the validity test, 30 respondents were tested with the help of IBM SPSS version 25 by comparing the values of R. calculate the R. > R. tables and then it was declared valid. There were three research variables, each consisting of 15 statements, so the total number was 45 items. The test results showed that as many as 32 statements were declared valid, with details of variable X (TikTok social media use) as many as 11 items, variable Y1 (religious character) as many as 14 items, and variable Y2 (worship obedience) as many as 7 items. Thus, only valid statement items were used as instruments in this study.

The reliability test aims to measure the consistency of respondents' answers. Reliability testing is performed using Cronbach Alpha, where the instrument is declared reliable if the Cronbach Alpha value > 0.6. Reliability tests are performed after all instrument items are declared valid (Amelia et al., 2023). Based on the reliability test using Cronbach's Alpha, a score of 0.808 was obtained for the use of the TikTok variable, 0.866 for religious characters, and 0.785 for worship compliance. All of these values are above the minimum limit of 0.6, so it can be stated that the research instrument has a good level of internal consistency.

**Table. 1.8**

### Questionnaire Reliability Test

Variabel	Cronbach's Alpha	keterangan
Penggunaan TikTok	0,808	Reliabel
Karakter Religius	0,866	Reliabel
Ketaatan Beribadah	0,785	Reliabel

Normality tests are used to find out whether or not data is distributed normally. The test is carried out through graph analysis and Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistical tests. The data is said to be distributed normally if the significance value is  $> 0.05$ , and abnormal if the significance value is  $< 0.05$  (Hafni Sahir Syafrida, 2022).

**Table. 1.9**  
**Normality Test**

**One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

		Penggunaan TikTok	Karakter Religius	Ketaatan Beribadah
N		80	80	80
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	33,83	42,31	21,09
	Std. Deviation	8,080	9,843	5,282
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,048	,049	,072
	Positive	,040	,037	,067
	Negative	-,048	-,049	-,072
Test Statistic		,048	,049	,072
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200 <sup>c,d</sup>	,200 <sup>c,d</sup>	,200 <sup>c,d</sup>

- a. Test distribution is Normal.
- b. Calculated from data.
- c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
- d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Based on the normality test using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov One-Sample, a significance value (Asymp. Sig. 2-tailed) of 0.200 was obtained on the variables of TikTok use, religious character, and worship obedience. The value is greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the data on all variables is distributed normally. The data in this study are stated to have passed the prerequisite test (normality) and meet the assumptions for further analysis.

Regression analysis is used to predict how one variable affects another variable and to find out the shape of this relationship (Sugiono, 2023).

1. The Influence of TikTok Use on Religious Characters

**Table. 1.10**  
**Simple Linear Regression Test Results**

**ANOVA<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2337,813	1	2337,813	34,306	,000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	5315,374	78	68,146		
	Total	7653,188	79			

a. Dependent Variable: Karakter Religius

b. Predictors: (Constant), Penggunaan TikTok

Based on table 7 of the ANOVA test results, a significance value of 0.000 < 0.05 with an F value of 34.306 was obtained, so it can be concluded that the use of TikTok social media has an influence and significance on the religious character of students.

2. The Influence of TikTok Use on Worship Obedience

**Table. 1.11**  
**Simple Linear Regression Test Results**

**ANOVA<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	576,427	1	576,427	27,618	,000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	1627,960	78	20,871		
	Total	2204,388	79			

a. Dependent Variable: KETAATAN BERIBADAH

b. Predictors: (Constant), PENGGUNAAN TIKTOK

Based on table 8 of the ANOVA test results, a significance value of 0.000 < 0.05 with an F value of 27.618 was obtained, so it can be concluded that the use of TikTok social media has an influence and significance on students' obedience to worship.

The Pearson correlation test is used to determine the degree of proximity of the relationship between the dependent variable (Y) and the independent variable (X)

3. The Relationship between TikTok Use and Religious Characters

**Table. 1.12**  
**Pearson Correlation Test**

		PENGGUNAAN TIKTOK	KARAKTER RELIGIUS
PENGGUNAAN TIKTOK	Pearson Correlation	1	,553**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000
	N	80	80
KARAKTER RELIGIUS	Pearson Correlation	,553**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	
	N	80	80

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

The results of the Pearson correlation test showed a correlation coefficient value of 0.553 with a significance value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ . This suggests that there is a positive and significant relationship between TikTok social media use and students' religious character at a moderate level.

4. The Relationship of TikTok Use to Worship Obedience

**Table. 1.13**  
**Pearson Correlation Test**

		PENGGUNAAN TIKTOK	KETAATAN BERIBADAH
PENGGUNAAN TIKTOK	Pearson Correlation	1	,511**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000
	N	80	80
KETAATAN BERIBADAH	Pearson Correlation	,511**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	
	N	80	80

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

The results of the Pearson correlation test showed a correlation coefficient value of 0.511 with a significance value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ . This shows that there is a positive and significant relationship between TikTok social media use and moderate levels of student worship adherence.

The results showed that the use of TikTok social media had a positive and significant relationship with religious character ( $r = 0.553$ ;  $\text{Sig.} = 0.000$ ) and student obedience to worship ( $r = 0.511$ ;  $\text{Sig.} = 0.000$ ). In addition, the results of the regression test showed that TikTok use had a significant influence on religious character ( $F = 34.306$ ;  $\text{Sig.} = 0.000$ ) and worship obedience ( $F = 27.618$ ;  $\text{Sig.} = 0.000$ ). The influence shown is in the medium category, which means TikTok is not the only factor that affects religious character and

worship adherence. Other factors such as family environment, religious education, and self-control also play an important role in shaping students' religious behavior. This is in line with the opinion that individual behavior is influenced by various internal and external factors that are related to each other (Bandura, 1986). The level of influence was in the moderate category, which means that the behaviors studied were not carried out consistently, but also not completely abandoned. Nevertheless, the results of the statistical test still show a significant relationship and a positive influence between variables. Thus, it can be understood that the use of TikTok still has a positive impact on the religious character and worship of students, even though the level of influence is not very strong.

Theoretically, this result can be explained through *Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA)* which states that individual behavior is influenced by attitudes and intentions towards an object (Fishbein, M, 1975). In this context, students' attitudes towards TikTok content will affect the intention of use, which can have an impact on religious behavior. Exposure to religious content, such as da'wah and Islamic motivation, can form a tendency to more positive behavior, including in increasing awareness of worship.

The results of this study are also supported by previous research that states that social media can have a positive or negative impact on users' religiosity. TikTok can improve religious understanding through educational content, but excessive use can degrade the quality of religious behavior (Khalik, 2025). In addition, the intensity of TikTok use affects worship obedience, especially in terms of discipline in carrying out daily worship (Lestari, 2024).

The novelty of this study lies in the integration of two dimensions of religiosity, namely religious character as an internal aspect and worship obedience as an external aspect in the framework of analysis influenced by the use of TikTok. In addition, the use of *the Theory of Reasoned Action approach* contributes to explaining the mechanism of how attitudes and intentions are formed through interaction with social media.

This research strengthens the argument that TikTok does not solely have a negative impact, but has the potential as a constructive medium in shaping religious character and worship obedience, as long as it is used wisely and in a directed manner. Therefore, the novelty of this research does not only lie in the variables used, but also in the analytical approach that is able to explain

the relationship, process, and context of the occurrence of these influences more comprehensively.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the use of TikTok social media has a positive and significant effect on the religious character and worship obedience of class X students of SMA Negeri Mojoagung Jombang. This was proven through a regression test with a significance value of  $0.000 < 0.05$  and a correlation test showing a positive relationship with the moderate category ( $r = 0.553$  for religious character and  $r = 0.511$  for worship obedience). These findings suggest that the judicious use of TikTok, especially through access to educational and religious content, can support increased religiosity and worship obedience of students. However, this influence is not unique, as it is also influenced by other factors such as family environment, education, and self-control. Practically, the results of this study imply the importance of the role of teachers and parents in directing the use of social media positively, for example by encouraging the use of educational and religious content. For further research, it is recommended to examine other variables such as self-control, social environment, use of a likert scale of 1-4 or use a qualitative approach to gain a deeper understanding of students' religious behavior in social media use.

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