The Influence Of *Peer Group* And Religius On Adolescent Delinquency In Students Of Madrasah Aliyah Alwashliyah Tebing Tinggi City

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Abstract.

The occurrence of juvenile delinquency shows that teenagers are indisciplined towards the applicable rules and norms, be it family, school, society or their own norms as individuals. The phenomenon of juvenile delinquency seems to be a never-ending theme to be researched and discussed . The causes of juvenile delinquency include the result of wrong parenting patterns, a bad school environment, bad peers , a social and community environment that is not conducive, weak self-control, and emotional maturity in teenagers who do not develop according to the age level of development. teenagers and their lack of religious values. The aim of this research is to determine the influence of peers and religiosity on juvenile delinquency at MAS Al Washliyah, Tebing Tinggi City. This research was carried out at MAS Alwashliyah Tebing Tinggi. The research method uses quantitative research methods with a sample population of 217 students. The research results show that there is a significant influence between peers and religiosity and juvenile delinquency seen from the coefficient value (R^2) = 0.181 with p = 0.000 < 0.050, meaning that the emergence of juvenile delinquent behavior is influenced by the influence of peers and the level of religiosity, with a contribution of 18.1%.

Keywords: Juvenile delinquency, MAS Al Washliyah and religiosity.

I.   INTRODUCTION

The problem of child and adolescent delinquency in Indonesia is currently a serious problem, there are many cases committed by teenagers ranging from student brawls, theft, drugs to free sex. There are many problems where the perpetrators are school age students or teenagers, whether it is deviant behavior or criminal behavior committed by Indonesian teenagers today. Almost every day the print and electronic media report about juvenile delinquent behavior. In Indonesia itself, the problem of juvenile delinquency is quite worrying for society. As has been the case recently, there have been many problems that have caused public unrest by teenagers, from minor actions to violence .A problem that often occurs among teenagers is brawls between students . In 2022, there was a brawl between students that occurred in Medan city , killing the victim. The police chief said the incident began when the victim and other students from SMKN 9 were involved in a brawl with a number of students at Eka Prasetya High School. The brawl between students occurred at a gas station on Jalan Captain Sumarsono, Sunggal District, on November 25 2022. (Kompas.com , accessed December 26 2022). Apart from that, there was also a case of teenagers in South Tapanuli, North Sumatra kicking a grandmother until she fell and hitting her with a piece of wood which went viral on social media. All of the teenagers are students at one of the top level schools in Tapsel Regency. Meanwhile, one of them, namely ASH, graduated from a religious school in Tapsel. (CNN Indonesia.com, accessed March 8, 2023).

Based on data from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) during the period from January to December 2021, cases of violence at various levels of education continued to increase. The problem that teenagers often encounter is brawls between students, which increase every year. In 2021 there were 240 cases of student brawls recorded which resulted in 35 deaths and in 2022 there were 293 cases of brawls between students which resulted in physical, psychological victims and also bullying (Bankdata.kpai.go.id). Basically, the occurrence of juvenile delinquency shows that teenagers are indisciplined towards the applicable rules and norms, be it family, school, society or their own norms as individuals. The phenomenon of juvenile delinquency seems to be a never-ending theme to be researched

and discussed. Even though a lot of research has been carried out, a solution has not yet been found to solve it. In fact, cases of juvenile delinquency continue to increase both in terms of quantity and quality (Syifaunnufush & Diana, 2017). The causes of juvenile delinquency include the result of wrong parenting patterns, a bad school environment, bad peers , a social and community environment that is not conducive, weak self-control, and emotional maturity in teenagers who do not develop according to the age level of development. teenagers and their lack of religious values (Willis , 2017).

Hurlock (2013) supports the statement above by stating that teenagers spend more time outside the home with their peers as a group, so it is understandable that the attitudes, conversations, interests, appearance and behavior of peers have a greater influence than family influence. For example, if group members try to drink alcohol, illegal drugs or cigarettes, teenagers tend to follow suit without caring about the consequences of this. Juvenile delinquency can also occur due to a lack of teaching and guidance from parents and teachers at school. The lack of teaching and guidance for teenagers has resulted in juvenile delinquency, coupled with external influences such as close friends, social media and cyberspace or the internet. Apart from that, one of the causes of juvenile delinquency is a lack of knowledge about religious education, a lack of confidence that everything they do is seen by Allah SWT and their deeds are recorded by angels. (Mansyur, et al, 2020). Jalaluddin (2016) said that juvenile delinquency occurs due to a lack of religious and moral knowledge in adolescents. It could be said that juvenile delinquency is usually influenced by low religiosity, thus if adolescents have a high level of delinquency, their behavior is not in accordance with religious teachings. They should follow the teachings of their religion in their daily behavior, so that it can be understood that religion encourages its followers to behave well and be responsible. A person's choice of religion is determined by his belief in the truth of the religion he adheres to. This belief encourages him to carry out his religious obligations.

Religiosity *is* in touch with the values of faith. A person's belief and devotion to the religion they follow, However, faith can also experience ups and downs, it can increase or decrease (Jalaluddin, 2016). Furthermore, based on the results of observations carried out by researchers on January 2 2023, data was obtained on students who committed violations at school, at one time there were students fighting, there was even a case of a student stealing 2 of his friends' belongings, there was a student who was caught keeping *blue films* , students smoking in the school environment, students who play truant or are absent without explanation from each class amounting to approximately 5-7 people every day, students who do not do their assignments and are expelled from class, and students who are still sitting in the canteen while class is in session .According to the results of the guidance and counseling teacher's presentation, Madrasah Aliyah Al Washliyah, Tebing Tinggi city is a school that is based on the teachings of the Islamic religion and also has a program, namely a program in the form of religious activities which is expected to improve students' religious basics, such as holding Dhuha prayers in congregation. , activities to improve Al-Quran Reading and Writing (BTA) for students who are not yet fluent in reading the Al-Quran. Surah Yasin reading activity is held every Friday. The urgency is in the hope of making teenagers aware of deviant activities such as juvenile delinquency which is currently rampant by always instilling the values of self-religiosity in order to avoid deviant behavior that is detrimental to themselves and society.

II.   METHODS

Method Which used is method Quantitative research, namely research that emphasizes analysis on numerical data or numbers . The type of research in this research is *ex-post facto . Ex-post facto* research is what is done after the fact, so this research is called post-event research.

Variable Identification

In this research, there are 3 variables to be studied consisting of 2 independent variables and 1 dependent variable, including the following:

1.   Independent variable X_1: Peers
2.   Variable free X_2 : Religiosity
3.   Variable bound (Y): Juvenile delinquency

This research will explain the operational definitions of peer *group* (X1) and religiosity (X2) and one dependent variable *with* juvenile *delinquency* .

1.   Juvenile delinquency
2.   Peer Friends (*peer group*)
3.   Religiosity

The population in this study were 456 MA Al Washliyah students in Tebing Tinggi City, classes X, Shown in the table as follows:

Table 1. Population of MA Al Washliyah Students in Tebing Tinggi City for classes X, XI and

No	Class	The number of students		Amount
		Man	Woman	
1.	X	91	95	186
2.	XI	49	106	155
3.	XII	45	77	115
Total		107	182	456

The sample used in this research was 200 students.

The sampling technique used in this research used a *purposive sampling technique* . This approach includes *non-probability sampling* because it does not aim to generalize research findings, the criteria are students of Madrasah Aliyah Al Washliyah Kota Tebing Tinggi class XI and so they received a summons to their parents because of their deviant behavior at school.

1. Data collection methods in this research: Library Research

Data collection is carried out through reading materials, including literature, books, journals and various other reading materials that are relevant and related to the research title that the author has compiled.

2. Field Research

Data collection is carried out directly on research objects or by going directly into the field using the following techniques:

a.   Observation (*Observation*)
b.   Interview (*Interview*)
c.   Questionnaire (scale)

In study This, will used three type the scale of each variable, namely juvenile delinquency scale (Y), peer scale (X_1) and religiosity scale (X_2).

1.   Juvenile Delinquency Scale

The scale used to measure juvenile delinquency variables in this research is the SDQ (*The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire*) scale which was compiled by Robert Goodman (1997) and has been translated by Fadillah, Risydah (2022). Aspects in the SDQ scale are prosocial behavior, *hyperactivity* , behavioral problems (*conduct problems*), emotional symptoms (*emotional*), and relationships with peers (*Peer Problems*).

Instruments This consists of 25 different statements that teenagers can fill out. Each item assessed using the Goodman scale with value Not true: 0, Rather Correct : 1, Correct : 2. Except question no. 7, 11, 14, 21 and 25. The scoring system is reversed, namely, Not true: 2 Somewhat true: 1 Correct: 0. For know distribution statement on *Strength and Difficulities Questionnaire* (SDQ) can be seen in the following *blue print :*

Table 2. *Blue Print* Juvenile Delinquency Scale (SDQ)

Variable	Aspect	Aitem	Total
Juvenile Delinquency (SDQ)	Emotional Symptoms	3, 8, 13, 16, 24	5
	Behavior Problems	5, 7, 12, 18, 22	5
	Hyperactivity	2, 10, 15, 21, 25	5
	Peer Problems	6, 11, 14, 19, 23	5
	Prosocial	1, 4, 9, 17, 20	5
Amount			25

2.   Peer Scale

The scale used to measure peer variables is based on aspects of peer interactions that occur, because it is in this process that a person can influence members of one group and another. The author compiled the scale used in this research himself based on aspects of peers proposed by Stefl, including: the desire to imitate, avoid conflict and be a follower . Then the indicators for these aspects are translated into 37 statement items, with 22 items being *favorable* and 15 items being *unfavorable.* The scale method used is a *Likert model* consisting ofof 4 alternative answers, namely: Strongly Agree (SS), Agree (S), Disagree (TS), and Strongly Disagree (STS). The Likert scale has two characteristics, namely statements *favorite* / positive (support statement) And *unfavorable* / negative (No support statement). For statement Which nature *favourable* given a range score 4-1 And Which nature *unfavorable* given range score 1-4. Description on in a way detailed can seen on table under This:

Table 3. Likert Scale Statement Score:

NO	Favourable		Unfouvarable	
	Answer	**Score**	**Answer**	**Score**
1	Very Agree (SS)	4	Very Agree (SS)	1
2	Agree (S)	3	Agree (S)	2
3	No Agree (TS)	2	No Agree (TS)	3
4	Very No Agree (STS)	1	Very No Agree (STS)	4

3.   Peer Scale

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Table 4. Likert Scale Statement Score:

NO	Favourable		Unfouvarable	
	Answer	**Score**	**Answer**	**Score**
1	Very Agree (SS)	4	Very Agree (SS)	1
2	Agree (S)	3	Agree (S)	2
3	No Agree (TS)	2	No Agree (TS)	3
4	Very No Agree (STS)	1	Very No Agree (STS)	4

4.   Religiosity Scale

This research uses a religiosity scale that researchers adapted from Fuad Nashori (2016), based on the opinion of Ancok and Suroso (2015) who have verified the views of Glock and Stark (1988). This research is intended to reveal the religiosity of the research subjects. The dimensions of religiosity consist of faith (ideology), worship (ritual), morals (consequential), ihsan (experiential), and knowledge (intellectual). Religiosity Scale 1 will measure 4 dimensions, namely faith, worship, morals and ihsan. Meanwhile, the Religiosity Scale 2 will measure the dimensions of religious knowledge.

As for know distribution The statement on the religiosity variable can be seen in the following *blueprint*This:

Table 6. Religiosity Scale Blue Print 1

Variable	Aspect	Indicator	*Favorite* (+)	*Unfav*(-)	Amount
Religiosity	*Ideology* (Creed)	Faith in Allah SWT	1		1
		Faith in Angels	2		1
		Faith in the Book of Allah	3		1
		Faith in Allah's Messenger	4		1
		Faith in the Last Day	5		1
		Faith in Qadha Qadar	6		1

Variable	Aspect	Indicator	*Favorite* (+)	*Unfav(-)*	Amount
	Rituality (Worship)	Salat	7		1
		Fast	8		1
		Hajj	9		1
		Zakat		10	1
		Reciting Al-Qur'an	11		1
		Pray	12		1
		Prayer	13		1
	Conse q uential (Charity/ Morals)	Helping others		14	1
		Discipline/obey applicable regulations	26		1
		Be serious about studying/working	15		1
		Choose what is halal		16	1
		Honest		17	1
		Trustworthy (responsible, trustworthy)	18.22		2
		Appreciate people	21	19	2
		Istiqomah (consistent)	20		1
		Be careful (don't take bribes/give bribes)		23	1
		Defending the oppressed	24		1
		Not wasteful and wasteful	25		1
	Experiential (Ihsan)	Feeling close to God	27		1
		Feelings of pleasure in carrying out worship	28		1
		Have you ever felt saved by God?	29		1
		The feeling of prayers being heard by Allah	30		1
		Touched to hear God's names	32		1
		Feelings of gratitude for the blessings given by Allah	31		1
		Amount			32

Technical data analysis

The data analysis technique used in this research is the multiple linear regression analysis technique (*multiple regression method*).

Classic assumption test

Before data analyzed with analysis techniques regression, so First, research assumptions are tested, namely:

1.   Normality test

The normality test used is the *Kolmogorov-Smirnov test* with the following formula:

$$Z = \frac{x_1 - \mu}{SD}$$

Information:

$x_1 =$ Variable data scores that will be tested for normality

$\mu =$ average value

$SD =$ Standard deviation

Data is said to be normal, if the significance value of Z_o (calculated Z) is greater than the Z table value; 0.05 (Z calculated $>$ Z table). On the other hand, if the calculated Z value is smaller than the Z table at the 95% significance level (Z calculated $<$ Z table ; 0.05), then it is said to be abnormal.

2.   Linearity Test

The linearity test is carried out using variable analysis of the regression line from which the calculated F value will later be obtained.

calculated F price obtained is then consulted with the table F price at a significance level of 5%. The criterion is if the calculated F value is less than or equal to table F at a significance level of 5%, then the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable is linear. On the other hand, if the calculated F is greater than the F table, then the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable is not linear (Miftakhul Jannah, 2018).

3.9.3 Hypothesis Testing
1. **Partial Regression Test (T Test)**
2. **Simultaneous Test (F Test)**
3. **Determination Coefficient Test (R *square*)**

Coefficient determination countable use formula as following:

$$D = R^2 \times 100\%$$

Information:

D   = Coefficient Value Determination

R^2 = Correlation Coefficient Value

100% = Percentage Contribution

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research was conducted at Madrasah Aliyah Al Washliyah, Tebing Tinggi City, which is located at Jalan 13 December No. 03 Rambung Tebing Tinggi City, North Sumatra, Postal Code: 20633 Email: ma.alwashliyah13@gmail.com.Research was held in MA Al-Washliyah Tebing Tinggi. Based on the research cover letter number 713/PPS-UMA/D/01/VI/2023. The research was conducted from 07 August 2023 to 11 September 2023, the researcher carried out the research after obtaining permission from the school coordinator which then ended with the issuance of a letter of completion of the research with letter number 011/I.05.14/MAS-AW/TT/2024 which stated that the researcher was correct. Research data collection at MA Al-Washliyah Tebing Tinggi has been completed.From the results of the analysis of the validity of the measuring instrument, it turns out that there were 3 items on the juvenile delinquency scale that were dropped with a different power index of <0.3; namely item numbers 7, 14, and 25, so there are 22 valid items with a different power index that ranges from 0.349 to 0.766 with $p < 0.05$. The following is a table of distribution of items from the juvenile delinquency scale tested:

Table 5. Distribution of Juvenile Delinquency Scale Items After Trial

Variable	Aspect	Aitem		Total
		Valid	**Fall**	
Juvenile Delinquency (SDQ)	Emotional Symptoms	3, 8, 13, 16, 24	-	5
	Behavior Problems	5, 12, 18, 22	7	5
	Hyperactivity	2, 10, 15, 21	25	5
	Peer Problems	6, 11, 19, 23	14	5
	Prosocial	1, 4, 9, 17, 20	-	5
Amount		22	3	25

Furthermore, the results of the test/calculation of the reliability of the Delinquency measuring instrument using the Cronbach's Alpha method showed that the reliability coefficient rt was 0.914 with $p < 0.05$; Thus it can be concluded that the juvenile delinquency measuring instrument/scale is very reliable in revealing aspects of juvenile delinquency.From the results of the analysis of the validity of the measuring instrument, it was found that there were 11 peer items that failed with a different power index < 0.3; and there are 26 valid items with a different power index ranging from 0.303 to 0.628 with $p < 0.05$. The following is a table of distribution of items from the peer scale after being tested:

Table 6. Peer Distribution of Items After Trial

Aspect	Indicator	Items				Amount
		Favorite (+)		*Unfavl*(-)		
		Valid	**Fall**	**Valid**	**Fall**	
The Desire to Emulate	1. Always wants to be like his friends, both in terms of dressing style, the way he speaks, and	1, 2, 3	6, 12	5, 14, 15, 20,	-	11

				25, 29		
Join to avoid conflict	1. Confirming others 2. Fear of rejection 3. Always avoid situations or conversations that could cause conflict	7, 8, 18, 21, 22, 27, 28, 34	11, 16, 17, 26, 33	4, 10, 19, 24	32	**18**
Become a follower	1. Easily persuaded by others 2. It's hard to make your own decisions 3. Always follows what his peers say or do, even if it goes against his own wishes.	23, 30	31, 37	9, 13, 35	36	**8**
Total		**13**	**9**	**13**	**2**	**37**

Furthermore, the results of the test/calculation of the reliability of the Peer Friends measuring instrument using the Cronbach's Alpha method showed that the reliability coefficient rt was 0.868 with $p < 0.05$; Thus it can be concluded that the peer measurement tool/scale is very reliable in revealing aspects of peers.From the results of the analysis of the validity of the measuring instrument, it turned out that there was 1 item on the Religiosity scale that was invalid with a differential power index < 0.3, and 31 valid items with a differential power index that ranged from 0.487 to 0.907 with $p < 0.05$. The following is a table of distribution of items from the religiosity scale after being tested.

Table 7. Distribution of Religiosity Scale Items After Trial

Aspect	Indicator	Favorite (+)		Unfav(-)		Amount
		Valid	*Fall*	*Valid*	*Fall*	
Ideology (Creed)	Faith in Allah SWT	1	-			1
	Faith in Angels	2	-			1
	Faith in the Book of Allah	3	-			1
	Faith in Allah's Messenger	4	-			1
	Faith in the Last Day	5	-			1
	Faith in Qadha Qadar	6	-			1
Rituality (Worship)	Salat	7	-			1
	Fast	8	-			1
	Hajj	9	-			1
	Zakat		-	10	-	1
	Reciting Al-Qur'an	11	-			1
	Pray	12	-			1
	Prayer	13	-			1
Consequential (Charity/Akhlak)	Helping Others		-	14	-	1
	Discipline/obey applicable regulations	26	-			1
	Be serious about studying/working	15	-			1
	Choose what is halal		-	16	-	1
	Honest		-	17	-	1
	Trustworthy (responsible, trustworthy)	18	22			2
	Appreciate people	21	-	19	-	2
	Istiqomah (consistent)	20	-			1
	Be careful (don't take bribes/give bribes)		-	23	-	1
	Defending the oppressed	24	-			1
	Not wasteful and wasteful	25	-			1
Experiential (Ihsan)	Feeling close to God	27	-			1
	Feelings of pleasure in carrying out worship	28	-			1
	Have you ever felt saved by God?	29	-			1
	The feeling of prayers being heard by Allah	30	-			1
	Touched to hear God's names	32	-			1
	A feeling of gratitude for the blessings given by Allah	31	-			1
Total		**25**	**1**	**6**	**-**	**32**

Furthermore, the results of the test/calculation of the reliability of the Religiosity measuring instrument using the Cronbach's Alpha method showed that the reliability coefficient rt was 0.978 with $p < 0.05$; Thus it can be concluded that the Religiosity measuring instrument/scale is very reliable in revealing aspects of Religiosity.On the religiosity scale 2, the results of the analysis of the validity of the measuring

instrument showed that there were 3 items on the Religiosity 2 scale that were invalid with a different power index of <0.3, and 12 valid items with a different power index that ranged from 0.440 to 0.672 with p < 0.05. Descriptive statistical analysis aims to provide an overview or description of each research variable scale data based on the minimum score, maximum score, average score and standard deviation which are analyzed using the SPSS program.

Table 8. Descriptive Analysis

Mean		Std. Deviation	N
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY	18.57	3,387	200
FRIEND PEERS	63.97	6,779	200
RELIGIOUSITY	96.57	13,370	200

Based on the data in Table 8 above, it can be explained that the results of the Peer scale answers (X1) from the 200 students who were the research sample, obtained an average score (mean) of 63.97 with a standard deviation of 6.779. The results of the answers to the Religiosity scale (X2) from the 200 students who were the research sample, obtained an average score (mean) of 96.57 with a standard deviation of 13.370. The results of the answers to the Juvenile Delinquency scale (Y) from the 200 students who were the research sample, obtained an average score of 18.57 with a standard deviation of 3.387.Based on normality analysis , it is known that self-confidence, parental support, and self-regulation follow a normal distribution which is distributed according to the principle of a normal curve. As a criterion, if p > 0.05 the distribution is declared normal, conversely if p < 0.05 the distribution is declared abnormal (Sujarweni, 2014).

Table 9. Summary of Normality Test Calculation Results

Kolmogorov- Smirnov [a]				Shapiro- Wilk		
Statistics		df	Sig.	Statistics	df	Sig.
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY	,091	200	,000	,987	200	,061
FRIEND PEERS	.071	200	.016	,993	200	,469
RELIGIOUSITY	,053	200	,200 [*]	,975	200	,001

From results analysis test normality distribution data study, is known that the variables those involved in this study had normal distribution. For the Delinquency variable, based on Shapiro–Wilk statistical calculations, it is known that the coefficient is 0.987 with p>0.05; The Peer Friends variable has a coefficient of 0.993 with p > 0.05 and the religiosity variable with Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistical calculations shows a coefficient of 0.053 > 0.05.Based on the linearity test, it can be seen whether the independent variable and dependent variable can or cannot be analyzed by regression. The results of the analysis show that the independent variables X1 and X2 (peers and religiosity) has a linear relationship with the dependent variable (juvenile delinquency). As a criterion, if p > 0.05 then it is stated to have a degree of linear relationship (Riadi, 2016). This relationship can be seen in the following table:

Table 10. Summary of Linearity Test Calculation Results

CORRELATIONAL	P	INFORMATION
X1 – Y	0.632	Linear
X2 – Y	0.164	Linear

Information:

X1   = Peers.   p   = Significance.

X2   = Religiosity.

Y   = Juvenile Delinquency.

Results test linearity show that there is a Relationship Which linear between variables Friend the same age as juvenile delinquency, which is indicated by a linearity coefficient of F = 10,270 with p < 0.05, while the deviation from linearity is F = 0.895 with p > 0.05. Furthermore, the results of the linearity test show that the religiosity variable and juvenile delinquency have a linear relationship, in this case shown by a linearity coefficient of F = 35,870 with p < 0.05 with deviation from linearity as big as 1.240 with p > 0.05

Multiple linear regression analysis is carried out by determining the equation Y = a + b_1X_1+b_2X_2 If we look at the Pearson correlation results, it shows that there is a positive relationship between peers with behavior juvenile delinquency.

Matter This showed by coefficient r $_{xy}$ = 0.224 with p < 0.05, meaning that the greater the influence of peers, the more juvenile delinquent behavior will increase and vice versa.From results analysis correlation Pearson Also found there is a negative influence between religiosity and juvenile delinquent behavior. This is shown by the correlation coefficient r $_{xy}$ = - 0.382 with p < 0.05, meaning that the higher the level of religiosity, the lower the level of juvenile delinquency, and vice versa.In determining the categorization of juvenile delinquency, it must be in accordance with the interpretation of the juvenile delinquency level score based on the SDQ (*The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire*) scale compiled by Robert Goodman (1997). The interpretation of SDQ (*The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire*) scale scores is as follows:

Table 11. Interpretation of SDQ Scores

No	Score interval	Amount	Percentage	Note.
1	0 - 15	30	15 %	Normal
2	16 - 19	93	46.5 %	Border
3	20 - 40	77	38.5 %	Abnormal
	Total	200	100	

It is said that a student has high juvenile delinquency if the total difficulty score is in the range of 20-40, while it is in the medium category if the total difficulty score is in the range 16-19, and it is said that juvenile delinquency is low if the total difficulty score is in the range of 0-15.Based on the table above, it can be explained that of the 200 students used as research samples, there were 30 students who had normal/low levels of juvenile delinquency, 93 students (46.5%) who had moderate/borderline levels of juvenile delinquency, and as many as 77 students (46.5%) who had moderate/border levels of juvenile delinquency. students (38.5%) who have abnormal/high levels of juvenile delinquency. Thus, based on the research data, it shows that the majority of students in the research sample have a moderate level of juvenile delinquency tendency because the large percentage of student data who experience juvenile delinquency is in the borderline category.Based on the results of the regression testing in the table above, it can be seen that the coefficient of determination (R square) of peers obtained in this study was 0.050 or equal to 5%. This figure means that peers have a contribution of 5% to juvenile delinquency among Mas Al Washliyah students in Tebing Tinggi City. Meanwhile, the remaining 95% is influenced by other factors not examined in this research. Furthermore, if you look at the standard deviation of peers, it is 6,779 and the hypothetical mean is 65, so the empirical mean value is 63.97 , indicating that peers are in the medium category, meaning that the peers of MA Al-Washliyah students are in the medium category.

This research is in line with research by Fitriani and Hastuti (2016) which states that juvenile delinquency is very strongly influenced by their peers. Adolescents' attachment index with their peers is higher than with their parents. In this study, teenagers were also proven to be influenced to carry out various habits similar to those of their peers, such as watching pornographic films, smoking, skipping class, or brawling. Furthermore, Hidayati (2016) also stated that the environment has a huge impact on teenagers through good relationships between teenagers and their parents, peers and the surrounding environment, so that it can foster a sense of security and comfort in social acceptance.In general, juvenile delinquency is influenced by the invitation of friends or groups. According to Santrock (2013) there are several factors that influence teenagers' clothing, namely: identity, self-control, age, gender, low expectations and values towards education, parental influence, peer influence, social economic status and the quality of the environment around the place. stay.Peer influence is one of the causes of someone committing delinquency. This is because having peers who commit delinquencies increases teenagers' ability to become delinquent. During this period, teenagers tend to look for their own identity, because during the transition period, teenagers are not yet physically and mentally mature. Therefore, environmental or external influences still influence the formation of one's identity.

Teenagers often spend more time outside the home with their peer groups. As a consequence, the influence of peers is greater than the influence of family because peer groups require adolescents to be able to adapt. Becroft (in Anna, et al, 2014) has found that association with anti-social peers becomes a training ground for delinquent behavior and increases the opportunity for adolescents to become delinquent. A teenage gang member considers his group as his family, like a social circle, an individual acquires a sense of

safety and security.Based on the research analysis, it is known that there is a significant influence between religiosity on juvenile delinquency seen from the coefficient value of the religiosity variable (t count) of 5,610, with a t table of 1.972, the significance of the religiosity variable on the related variable, namely juvenile delinquency, is 0.000 or smaller than the alpha value. 0.025. So it can be said that the calculated t value > t table and the significance is $0.000 < 0.025$, meaning that the religiosity variable has a significant effect on juvenile delinquency or the second hypothesis is accepted. This shows that the religiosity variable has a negative and significant effect on juvenile delinquency, meaning that the higher a student's religiosity, the lower the level of juvenile delinquency.Based on the results of the regression testing in the table above, it can be seen that the coefficient of determination (R square) of religiosity obtained in this study was 0.146 or equal to 14.6%. This figure means that religiosity has a contribution of 14.6% to juvenile delinquency among Mas Al Washliyah students in Tebing Tinggi City.

Meanwhile, the remaining 85.4% was influenced by other factors not examined in this research. Furthermore, if you look at the standard deviation of religiosity it is 13,370 and the hypothetical mean is 77.5, so the empirical mean value is 96.57, indicating that religiosity is in the high category, meaning that the religiosity of MA Al-Washliyah Tebing Tinggi students is classified as high.Reviewed from results Which obtained on study This so supports the statement expressed by Adhek (2021) religion that is instilled from an early age is an element of personality, which will act as a controller in dealing with deviant behavior, religion which becomes a personality will regulate a person's attitudes and behavior. Thus religiosity can reduce the level of juvenile delinquency. The higher a person's level of religiosity, the lower the level of juvenile delinquency.During this period, adolescence is often referred to as a period of storm and stress, namely a period full of turmoil due to conflicting values. During the transition of teenagers experiencing crisis, deviant behavior can be seen, namely breaking the law and also violating existing norms, so this can be said to be juvenile delinquency. Psychologically, juvenile delinquency is a manifestation of conflicts that were not resolved properly during childhood and adolescence. This requires strong belief and experience in religious teachings to reduce delinquent behavior.One of the factors of juvenile delinquency is caused by the low religious knowledge of each teenager, so that they do not think about the impact of their wrong actions.

In the adolescent development stage, the environment plays a very important role in the attitudes and behavior of adolescents so that they are unable to control themselves, it can be seen that their behavior is not in accordance with religious teachings, they should do what is good and leave behind what is bad, this can be said to be delinquency. teenagers are influenced by religiosity. A similar thing was explained by Sudarsono (2008) that one of the reasons why someone can carry out deviant behavior is harm himself Alone And Also person other, as well as do Actions that are useless and not in accordance with the rules that apply in the surrounding environment without considering the impact first are because a person does not have a strong religious foundation.Based on the results of the research analysis, it is known that there is an influence of peers and religiosity on juvenile delinquency, where the calculated F value is 21,763 and the F table value is 3.041 with a significance of $0.000 < 0.050$, so it can be said that the calculated F value is > F Table and the significance is $0.000 < 0.050$ It can be interpreted that the peer variables and religiosity have a significant effect on juvenile delinquency.Based on the results of calculating the coefficient of determination, it is known that there is a significant influence between peers and religiosity on juvenile delinquency seen from the coefficient value (R^2) = 0.181 with $p = 0.000 < 0.050$, meaning that there is a significant influence of peers and religiosity on juvenile delinquency with a contribution amounted to 18.1%. Meanwhile, the remaining 81.9% can be explained by other factors not included in this study.

The results of this research are in accordance with those conducted by Simarmata (2018) discussing the influence of peers on deviant behavior. The research results prove that there is peer influence on deviant behavior. Because juvenile delinquency arises as a result of social interactions between social individuals and peer groups. The role of interaction with peer groups can be in the form of imitation, identification, suggestion and sympathy which can cause deviant treatment of students. Deviant behavior will arise from interacting with peers, such as imitating what peers do. The strength of the influence of peers in directing teenagers to be naughty or not is also determined by how teenagers perceive their peer group.Furthermore, research conducted by Sahrudin (2017) showed that religiosity had the greatest contribution to adolescent

behavioral tendencies. It is hoped that the values of religious teachings can fill the inner emptiness in teenagers so that teenagers can then make appropriate behavioral choices (in accordance with religious norms and teachings) and avoid deviant behavior.ased on the results of this research, juvenile delinquency is classified as low seen from the results of calculating the hypothetical mean and empirical mean, juvenile delinquency of students at MAs Al Washliyah Tebing Tinggi has a hypothetical mean of 46, mean empirical as big as 18.57 and standards deviation his as big as 3,387, this shows that the students of MAs Al Washliyah Tebing Tinggi have juvenile delinquency.The peers of MAs Al Washliyah Tebing Tinggi students have a mean hypothetical as big as 65, mean empirical as big as 63.97 And standard deviation Her breasts are as big as 6,779, matter This showing that peers who owned MAs Al Washliyah Tebing Tinggi students are classified as medium.

Furthermore religiosity which are owned MAs Al Washliyah Tebing Tinggi students have a hypothetical mean of 77.5, an empirical mean of 96.57 and a standard deviation of 13.370, this shows that the religiosity of MAs Al Washliyah Tebing Tinggi students is relatively high.The results of this study show that it turns out that the influence of peers on juvenile delinquency at MAs Al Washliyah is relatively low with a contribution of 5%. This can be caused by the tendency of peers who are not only within the school, but also friends who are outside the school who do not used as a sample in this research.Furthermore, the influence of religiosity on juvenile delinquency at MAs Al Washliyah is relatively high, this is due to the existence of religiosity activities that are routinely carried out by the school, so that religious instillation activities such as reading Surah Yasin are carried out every Friday, Dhuha prayers are carried out every day, and increasing reading and writing of the Koran carried out in the school environment can be a control for juvenile delinquent behavior. When teenagers are accustomed to participating in religious activities, teenagers will be able to understand that the practice of worship has a big influence on the emergence of juvenile delinquency. According to Ancok (2011), the practice of worship is carried out by teenager can help reduce emergence of behavior bad in teenagers. Individuals who have a high level of religiosity show consistent behavior in worship as a form of attachment to God. Apart from strengthening the bond with God, it is also able to maintain one's attitudes and behavior in everyday life.

IV.   CONCLUSION

1.   There is a significant influence between peers on juvenile delinquency seen from the regression coefficient value of the peer variable (t count) which is 2,898 with a t table of 1.972, the significance of the peer variable on the related variable, namely juvenile delinquency, is 0.004 or smaller than the alpha value. 0.025. In conclusion, the calculated t value > t table and significance are 0.000 < 0.025, meaning that the peer variable has a significant effect on juvenile delinquency or the first hypothesis is accepted.

2.   There is a significant influence between religiosity and juvenile delinquency seen from the regression coefficient value of the religiosity variable (t calculated) of 5.610, with a t table of 1.972, the significance of the religiosity variable on the related variable, namely juvenile delinquency, is 0.000 or smaller than the alpha value of 0.025. So it can be said that the calculated t value > t table and the significance is 0.000 < 0.025, meaning that the religiosity variable has a significant effect on juvenile delinquency or the second hypothesis is accepted.

3.   There is an influence of peers and religiosity on juvenile delinquency, where the calculated F value is 21,763 and the F table value is 3,041 with a significance of 0.000 < 0.050, so it can be said that the calculated F value > F Table and the significance of 0.000 < 0.050 can be interpreted as the variables of peers and religiosity has a significant effect on juvenile delinquency. Based on the results of calculating the coefficient of determination, it is known that there is a significant influence between peers and religiosity on juvenile delinquency seen from the coefficient value (R^2) = 0.181 with p = 0.000 < 0.050, meaning that the emergence of juvenile delinquent behavior is influenced by the influence of peers and the level of religiosity, with a contribution of 18.1%.

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