

## **The Effect of Religiosity on Juvenile Delinquency in Islamic Senior High School Tebing Tinggi**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Adolescence is a time when adolescents seek autonomy and develop their own identity. Juvenile delinquency has become a global phenomenon, it has become a major concern of governments, parents, schools, and society. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of religiosity on juvenile delinquency of MAS Al Washliyah Tebing Tinggi City. The method used is quantitative research method, which is research that emphasizes its analysis on numerical data or numbers. The population in this study were 456 students of MA Al Washliyah Kota Tebing Tinggi. Therefore, the sample used in this study amounted to 200 students. The sampling technique used in this study used purposive sampling technique. Based on the results of research analysis at MA Al-Washliyah Tebing Tinggi, it is known that the significant influence between religiosity on juvenile delinquency is seen from the regression coefficient value of the religiosity variable (t count) of -5.610, with t table 1.972, the significance of the religiosity variable on the related variable, namely juvenile delinquency of 0.000 or smaller than the alpha value of 0.025.

**Keywords:** *Religiosity, Juvenile Delinquency, Students.*

## INTRODUCTION

The problem of child and adolescent delinquency in Indonesia is currently a serious problem, the rise of cases committed by adolescents ranging from student brawls, theft, drugs to free sex. There are many problems whose perpetrators are school-age students or adolescents, be it deviant behavior or criminal behavior committed by Indonesian adolescents today. A problem that often occurs among teenagers is the problem of brawls between students. In addition, another example of a case in the world of education, namely, a vocational high school student in Samarinda City, East Kalimantan, on February 23, 2023, was recorded raging and daring to challenge his teacher using a machete during sports lessons. The student's disgraceful action was allegedly only because the student did not accept being reprimanded by his teacher during a sports lesson. The teacher's reprimand made the student angry and raged while challenging to carry a machete. (Sindonews.com accessed March 8, 2023).

Furthermore, specifically juvenile delinquency does not only occur in big cities, the problem of juvenile delinquency also occurs in many small cities, especially the city of Tebing Tinggi, based on the researcher's preliminary study to the Tebing Tinggi City Education Office, the interview results were obtained where every day students who were caught in the Kasih Sayang operation by Satpol PP amounted to around 25-30 students who roamed outside school (skipping class) and speeding on the road using school uniforms consisting of various schools in the city of Tebing Tinggi, some of them were Madrasah Aliyah Al Washliyah Tebing Tinggi students. (interview with the Education Office Staff on December 26, 2022).

Based on this phenomenon, research on juvenile delinquency still needs to be developed, especially in Tebing Tinggi City. Basically, the occurrence of juvenile delinquency indicates the indiscipline of adolescents towards the rules and norms that apply, be it family, school, community or norms of themselves as individuals. The phenomenon of juvenile delinquency seems to be a never-ending theme to be researched and discussed. Although many studies have been conducted, no solution has been found to solve it. Even cases of juvenile delinquency continue to increase both in terms of quantity and quality (Syifaunnufush & Diana, 2017).

According to Musbikin (2013) juvenile delinquency is a behavior carried out by adolescents that can cause harm either to the individual or to others. Musbikin stated that juvenile delinquent behavior is carried out one of them due to the influence of the family or the surrounding environment that supports individuals to commit deviant behavior.

The causes of juvenile delinquency include the wrong parenting, bad school environment, bad peers, non-conducive social and community environment, weak self-control, and emotional maturity of adolescents who do not develop according to the age level of adolescent development and lack of religious values (Willis, 2017).

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 to adolescents resulting 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 that is done is seen by Allah SWT and recorded by angels. (Mansyur, et al, 2020).

Jalaluddin (2016) says that juvenile delinquency occurs due to a lack of religious and moral knowledge in adolescents, it can 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 it can be understood that religion encourages its

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adherents to behave well and responsibly. A person chooses a religion determined by the belief in the truth of the religion he adheres to. This belief encourages him to carry out his religious obligations. Religiosity (religiosity) is in contact with faith values. A person's belief and obedience to the religion they profess, but faith can also experience ups and downs can increase and can also decrease (Jalaluddin, 2016).

Furthermore, it is assumed that if adolescents have low religiosity, the urge to commit delinquent behavior is high, meaning that they behave not in accordance with the teachings of the religion they adhere to and vice versa, the higher the religiosity, the lower the level of encouragement to commit delinquency in adolescents, meaning that they behave in accordance with the teachings of the religion they adhere to because they see religion as the main purpose of their life so that they try to internalize the teachings of their religion in their daily behavior, (Sahrudin, 2017).

Religion is one of the important things for human life which has a variety of roles, one of which is to control human behavior and life. Humans are creatures that have basic nature as religious beings. With religion, humans can learn and know about religious teachings where basically everything that is taught in religion is good and certainly does not deviate from society and can be accepted by society, (Adhek, 2021).

Adolescence is a period full of storms and mental stress, meaning a period full of problems because during adolescence, they enter a transitional or critical period that contains many risks, especially if there are friends and / or certain individuals who deliberately want to abuse adolescent weakness for evil or immoral purposes. This can certainly cause adolescents to fall into criminal acts and behavioral deviations.

Teenagers commit deviant acts or commonly known as juvenile delinquency. Juvenile delinquency is often known as juvenile, derived from Latin which means children, young people, typical in adolescence, while delinquency comes from Latin "delinquere" which means neglected, neglected, then expanded its meaning to crime, delinquency, anti-social, criminal, rule breakers, troublemakers, and so on. Juvenile delinquency is a symptom of social (pathological) disease in adolescents. This term refers to a wide range, from behavior that is unacceptable to the environment to status violations and criminal acts (Kartono, 2014).

At the age of adolescence is known as the age towards maturity so that at the age of adolescence will experience many things that have never been experienced before which makes adolescents have to learn to adapt to the growth and development of their own physical and mental and adapt to the surrounding environment which will increasingly reach wider. In the process of adaptation, teenagers will find a lot of instability, confusion, doubt, overwhelming curiosity and difficulty in controlling themselves. If someone lacks the ability to control themselves, they are likely to do things that are deviant and not in accordance with community values. One of the things that can be used as a controller of juvenile delinquency is the cultivation of religiosity values in oneself. A person who has religious values in himself well will be more careful in his behavior, because the religious values that have been studied, practiced, believed, and lived can be a controller so as not to do things that are not in accordance with religious teachings.

Juvenile delinquency committed by school students, especially Madrasah Aliyah Al Washliyah Tebing Tinggi, is certainly very concerning where Madrasah Aliyah Al Washliyah Tebing Tinggi is a madrasa that focuses on teaching Islam, which should have more teaching of the basics of religion so that less juvenile delinquency is found, but in reality it is the opposite, The behavior displayed by Madrasah Aliyah Al Washliyah students is that the religious knowledge they learn during school does not have much effect in their daily activities, such as their tongues still often communicate with bad language, often

denouncing friends or teachers, cat calling with young teachers to the point of fighting against teachers and students also often fight with friends at school.

The influence of religiosity tends to reduce delinquency in part because it is likely to increase levels of fear of punishment, social bonding, and self-control, while reducing delinquent learning and negative emotions related to tension. religious adolescents are less likely to react to tension (for example, being bullied or being a victim of crime) in a delinquent manner than their non-religious or less religious peers (Kelly, 2015).

According to the results of the exposure of the guidance and counseling teacher, Madrasah Aliyah Al Washliyah of Tebing Tinggi city is a school based on Islamic teachings and also has a program, namely a program in the form of religious activities that are expected to increase the religious foundations of students, such as the holding of dhuha prayers in congregation, activities to improve reading the Koran (BTA) for students who are not fluent in reading the Koran. The activity of reading surah Yasin which is held every Friday. The urgency is in the hope of making adolescents aware of deviant activities such as juvenile delinquency that are rampant by always instilling the values of self religiosity in order to avoid deviant behavior that harms oneself and society. However, in reality, juvenile delinquency that occurs at school still often occurs every day. (BK teacher interview on January 02, 2023).

Deviant behavior by adolescents is not uncommon to disturb the surrounding environment. This behavior is often referred to as juvenile delinquency. Teenagers do this, one of which is influenced by the invitation of their friends and the low religiosity values that teenagers have. Adolescents who have low religiosity are encouraged to commit high delinquent behavior, meaning that their behavior is not in accordance with the teachings of their religion and vice versa, the higher the religiosity, the lower the level of encouragement to commit delinquency in adolescents.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **A. Juvenile Delinquency**

Juvenile delinquency is bad behavior or delinquency of young people, is a socially (pathological) symptom of illness in children and adolescents caused by a form of social neglect, so that they develop deviant forms of behavior. The term juvenile delinquency refers to a wide range, from socially unacceptable behavior to status offenses to criminal acts. (Kartono, 2013).

M.Gold and J. Petronio (Sarwono, 2013) also said that juvenile delinquency is an act by an immature person who deliberately violates the law and which the teenager himself knows that if his actions are known by law officers he can be punished.

Juvenile delinquency is a variety of illegal behaviors committed by adolescents under 17 years of age. For teenagers, delinquency is a way to show strength and courage. It is proof of solidarity with friends (Patacchini, & Zenou, 2012). By participating in delinquency, they feel valued because they receive good judgment from their friends who are also delinquent (Semenza, 2018). Delinquency is also a way that is considered effective for revenge against other people or groups as well as a way for pitas to fulfill their needs, both primary and secondary needs (Kivivuori, Savolainen, & Aaltonen, 2016).

Juvenile delinquency is an act by someone who is not yet an adult who deliberately violates the law and who is known by the child himself that if his actions are known by law officers he can be punished (Sarwono, 2017). Santrock (2013) argues that juvenile delinquency refers to a variety of behaviors, ranging from socially unacceptable behavior (such as causing trouble at school), status offenses (running away from home), to criminal acts (such as theft).

In simple terms, juvenile delinquency is an act committed by teenagers, the majority of whom are under 21 years of age, which is contrary to social norms, religion, group norms and other legal provisions so that the consequences can harm themselves, others, disturb public peace and also damage themselves.

### ***Aspects of Juvenile Delinquency***

According to Robert Goodman (Istiqomah, 2017) aspects or categories in juvenile delinquency can be measured using the SDQ scale, among others:

- Prosocial behavior is a natural attitude possessed by humans because humans cannot live individually and always need other people in carrying out daily activities.
- Hyperactivity is a pattern of behavior in a person who shows an attitude of not wanting to be quiet, not paying attention, and impulsive or at will.
- Conduct problem. From the aspect of disruptive or disruptive behavior is a pattern of negative, hostile and persistent oppositional behavior without any serious violation of social norms or the rights of others.
- Emotional symptoms. The aspect of emotional symptoms leads to a feeling in a typical mind, a biological and psychological state in a series of tendencies to act.
- Relationship with peers (Peer Problem). This problem with peers is where children are less able to socialize with their peers either in the home or school environment.

### ***Factors Affecting Juvenile Delinquency***

Factors that cause juvenile delinquency include internal factors, namely factors that come from within the individual, such as identity crisis, lack of self-control, and lack of the basics of faith or religiosity and weak self-defense against negative influences, then external factors, namely factors that come from outside the individual, such as the family environment, peer environment and the surrounding community (Nunung, 2015).

### **B. Religiosity**

Ancok and Suroso (Khairudin, 2019) define religiosity as religiosity which means covering various sides or aspects that not only occur when someone performs ritual behavior (worship), but also when doing other activities driven by supernatural forces. Religiosity is a person's ability to apply and internalize religious values into his life and is reflected in his attitudes and behavior (Robana, Hikmawati, & Ningsih, 2018).

Fetzer (Cahyaningrum, 2019) defines that religiosity is how strong individual religious believers feel daily religious experiences, experience the meaningfulness of life with religion, express religion as a value, believe in their religious teachings, forgiveness, practice religion personally, use religion as coping, get support from fellow religious believers, experience religious history, religious commitment, join religious organizations or activities and believe in their religious choices.

According to Nashori and Diana (Robana et al., 2018) religiosity is defined as how far knowledge, how firm beliefs, how diligent the implementation of worship and rules and how deep the appreciation of the religion they adhere to. For a Muslim, religiosity can be known from the extent of knowledge, belief, implementation and appreciation of Islam.

Religiosity is essentially a comprehensive unity, which makes a person called a religious person. Religiosity includes religious knowledge, religious experience, religious behavior, and religious social attitudes. Whereas in the basis of Islam it is reflected in the experience of creed, sharia, and morals. And from each side of the dimension has a relationship between sides or dimensions.

Religiosity is the internalization of the values of religious teachings that are lived out as the most meaningful things and actualized in the form of daily actions and behavior. Religiosity is also a description of the state within the individual that encourages him to behave, both visible and invisible behavior, behave and act in accordance with the teachings of the religion he adheres to.

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### ***Aspects of Religiosity***

According to Glock & Stark quoted by Djamaluddin Ancok and Fuad Nashori (2011), there are five dimensions of religiosity, namely:

- The dimension of belief / Akidah (Ideology). This dimension includes things such as belief in the pillars of faith, belief in the existence of God, retribution in the last day, heaven and hell, and belief in supernatural problems taught by religion.
- Dimensions of Worship / Religious Practice (Ritualistic). This dimension of worship can be known from the extent to which a person's level of compliance in carrying out worship activities as ordered by his religion. This dimension of worship (ritual) is also related to the frequency, intensity, and implementation of one's worship.
- The dimension of practice / morals (consequential). This dimension is related to the activities of religious adherents to realize the religious teachings they adhere to in everyday life based on religious ethics and spirituality. This dimension concerns human relations with one another and human relations with the natural environment. This is called morals in Islam.
- The Ihsan / Experiential dimension. The ihsan dimension relates to how far a person feels close and seen by God in daily life. This dimension includes experiences and feelings of closeness to God, feelings of pleasure in performing worship, having felt saved by God, feeling prayers heard by God, being touched or moved when hearing the asmas of God, and feelings of gratitude for the blessings granted by God in their lives.
- Knowledge (Intellectual) Dimension. This dimension relates to a person's knowledge and understanding of the teachings of his religion. Religious people must at least know the basic things about the basics of belief, rites, scriptures and traditions.

### ***Factors of Religiosity***

Factors that influence religiosity are social pressure factors, namely teaching and education that include the development of religiosity, experience factors, namely factors that shape individual religious attitudes, life factors, which include the need for security, safety, love, the need to gain self-esteem and intellectual factors, namely factors that occur due to the reasoning process (Amalia & Nashori, 2021). In addition, there are other factors, such as gender factors, namely men and women, parental parenting factors, namely the atmosphere in the family, social influences and parental teaching, parental education level factors, namely parents with a high level of education will provide a different atmosphere from parents who have a low level of education, socioeconomic status factors, namely the attitude of experiences arising from fulfilled or unfulfilled needs, and cultural background factors, namely traditions in certain cultures that influence a person's religious attitude or religiosity (Khodijah, 2018).

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This research uses ex-post facto quantitative research. Ex-post facto research is research conducted to see causal relationships that are not manipulated or treated (designed and implemented) by researchers with the aim of finding the cause of possible changes in behavior, symptoms or phenomena caused by an event change in an independent variable as a whole (Widarto, 2013).

The population in this study were MA Al Washliyah Kota Tebing Tinggi students in Grades X, XI and XII from the Science, Social and Religious majors. The total population is 456 students consisting of 185 male students and 271 female students. Researchers began screening by asking teachers, homeroom teachers, and counseling teachers using question instruments and documents at school. Therefore, the sample used in this study amounted to 200 students. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling with a

non-probability sampling approach which aims to generalize research findings, the criteria are Madrasah Aliyah Al Washliyah Kota Tebing Tinggi students in grades X, XI and XII who have adolescence, namely ages 15 to 18 years, have problems at school in the form of juvenile delinquency so that they get a parental summons and based on recommendations from the school counseling teacher. Data collection techniques in this study by distributing scale questionnaires to students who became research samples.

This research instrument uses a Likert scale using a constructed juvenile delinquency scale, while the religiosity scale uses an adaptation scale. The statements in the questionnaire totaled 47 for religiosity, namely 32 for religiosity 1 and 15 for religiosity 2 items, then 25 items for juvenile delinquency.

Data analysis conducted in this study uses simple linear regression, which is the relationship between one independent variable (x) and one dependent variable (y). The simple linear regression formula is as follows:  $Y = a + bX$ . Before testing the hypothesis, a data analysis process will be carried out which is called the regression assumption test. This regression assumption test consists of normality test.

**RESULT/FINDINGS**

This study involves two variables, namely the variables of juvenile delinquency and religiosity in MA Al Washliyah students in Tebing Tinggi City. The subjects of this study were students who were at the MA Al Washliyah level in Tebing Tinggi city with a total sample of 200 students.

**Table 1. Normality Test**

Statistic	Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>			Shapiro-Wilk		
	df	Sig.	Statistic	Df	Sig.	
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY	.091	.200	.987	200	.061	
RELIGIOSITY	.053	.200	.975	200	.001	

From the results of the normality test analysis of the distribution of research data, it is known that the variables involved in this study are normally distributed. For Delinkuensi variable based on Shapiro-Wilk statistical calculation, the coefficient is 0.987 with  $p > 0.05$ ; religiosity variable with Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistical calculation, the coefficient is  $0.053 > 0.05$ .

**Table 2. Categorisation Religiosity**

Category	Interval	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Low	$X < 84$	17	8,5
Medium	$84 \leq X < 110$	124	62
High	$110 \leq X$	59	29,5
Total		200	100%

Descriptive analysis is carried out by looking at descriptions of empirical (based on reality in the field) and hypothetical (which may occur) data. Based on the results of the writing data description, the religiosity variable can be seen in the table below.

**Tabel 3. Description of Religiosity Research Data**

Variabel	Hypothetical Data				Empirical Data			
	Xmaks	Xmin	Mean	SD	Xmaks	Xmin	Mean	SD
Religiosity	120	70	95	8	122	72	97	13

Description of Hypothetical Score Formula:

- The maximum score (Xmax) is the result of multiplying the number of scale items by the highest value of the weighting of the answer choices.
- The minimum score (Xmin) is the result of multiplying the number of scale items by the lowest value of the weighting of the answer choices.
- Mean (M) with the formula  $\mu = (\text{max score} + \text{min score})/2$ .
- Standard Deviation (SD) with the formula  $s = (\text{max score} - \text{min score})/6$ .

Based on the results of statistical tests of research data, descriptive analysis hypothetically shows that the minimum answer is 70, the maximum is 120, the average is 95, and the standard deviation is 8. While the empirical data shows that the minimum answer is 72, the maximum is 122, the average is 97, and the standard deviation is 13. The data description of the research results is used as a limit in categorizing the research sample which consists of three categories, namely low, medium, and high using the level categorization method (ordinal). The following is the categorization formula on the religiosity scale:

Low =  $X < (X - 1.0 \text{ SD})$

Medium =  $(X - 1.0 \text{ SD}) \leq X < (X + 1.0 \text{ SD})$

High =  $(X + 1.0 \text{ SD}) \leq X$

Description:

X = Empirical mean on the scale

SD = Standard deviation

n = Number of subjects

**Table 4. Interpretation of SDQ Score ( Juvenile Delinquency)**

No	Interval score	Number	Presentag e	Ket.
1	0 - 15	30	15 %	Normal
2	16 - 19	93	46,5 %	Borderline
3	20 - 40	77	38,5 %	Abnormal
Total		200	100	

It is said that students have high juvenile delinquency if the total score of difficulties is in the range of 20-40, while the category is moderate if the total score of difficulties is in the range of 16-19, and it is said that juvenile delinquency is low if the total score of difficulties is in the range of 0-15.

Based on the table above, it can be explained that of the 200 students who were used as research samples, there were 30 students who had a normal / low level of juvenile

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delinquency, as many as 93 students (46.5%) who had a moderate / borderline level of juvenile delinquency, and as many as 77 students (38.5%) who had an abnormal / high level of juvenile delinquency. Thus, based on the research data, it shows that the majority of students who are research samples have a moderate level of juvenile delinquency tendency because the percentage of student data experiencing juvenile delinquency is in the border category.

## DISCUSSION

Based on the research analysis, it is known that there is a significant negative effect between religiosity on juvenile delinquency seen from the coefficient value of the religiosity variable (t count) of -5.610, with t table 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 value of t count > t table and the significance of 0.000 < 0.025 means 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 the religiosity of students, the lower the level of juvenile delinquency.

Based on the results of regression testing in the table above, it can be seen that the coefficient of determination (R square) of religiosity obtained in this study is 0.146 or equal to 14.6%. This figure means that religiosity has a contribution of 14.6% to juvenile delinquency in Mas Al Washliyah Kota Tebing Tinggi students. While the remaining 85.4% is influenced by other factors not examined in this study. Furthermore, when viewed from the standard deviation of religiosity of 13.370 and a hypothetical mean of 77.5, the empirical mean value of 96.57 shows that religiosity is in the high category, meaning that the religiosity of MA Al-Washliyah Tebing Tinggi students is high.

Judging from the results obtained in this study, it supports the statement expressed by Adhek (2021) that religion instilled from an early age is an element of personality, which will act as a controller in the face of deviant behavior, religion which becomes a personality will regulate one's attitude and behavior. Thus religiosity can reduce the level of juvenile delinquency. The higher the level of one's religiosity, the lower the level of juvenile delinquency.

Furthermore, research by Prihastuti (2013), where this study shows that there is a negative relationship between the level of religiosity and juvenile delinquent behavior that appears in early adolescents, which means that adolescents who have a high level of religiosity, will tend to commit minor delinquent acts. The same thing was said in the research of Farid & Aviyah (2014) conducted research at SMA Negeri 1 Bancar and SMA Negeri 1 Jatirogo which then got the results there is a very significant relationship between religiosity and the tendency of juvenile delinquency. This means that the higher the religiosity, the lower the tendency of juvenile delinquency.

Furthermore, research conducted by Fadilah, et al (2022), states that Islamic education has a central role in controlling juvenile delinquency. Islamic education has a positive impact on reducing the frequency of juvenile delinquency. This implies that increasing Islamic teaching in schools in Indonesia can reduce juvenile delinquency. With the support of Islamic teaching in schools, the crime rate among teenagers can be reduced. In addition, the results also show that Islamic education has a favorable effect on spiritual knowledge. It was revealed that increased Islamic teaching in schools can improve spiritual understanding. With the help of Islamic education, the delinquency rate can be reduced completely by encouraging the formation of positive values and standards among adolescents.

Adolescence is often associated with stereotypes of deviant behavior, emotional and behavioral disorders caused by the pressures experienced by every teenager. According to Hurlock (Shallahuddin, 2021) one of the characteristics of adolescence is a period that is considered a transitional period or transition period, which at this time makes their emotions unstable.

At this time adolescence is often referred to as a period of storm and stress, which is a period full of turmoil due to conflicting values. In the transition of adolescents experiencing crisis, it can be seen the emergence of deviant behavior, such as breaking the law and also violating existing norms, so this can be said to be juvenile delinquency. Psychologically, juvenile delinquency is a manifestation of unresolved conflicts in childhood and adolescence. For this reason, it takes a strong belief and experience in religious teachings to reduce these delinquent behaviors.

One of the factors of juvenile delinquency is caused by low religious knowledge in every teenager, so 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 good and leave bad, it can be said that juvenile delinquency is influenced by religiosity.

The same thing is explained by Sudarsono (2008) that one of the reasons why someone can do deviant behaviors that harm themselves and others, 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 is because the person does not have a strong foundation in religion.

According to Glock and Stark (Khairuddin, 2019) religiosity is a symbol of a worldly satisfying belief and behavior system whose overall meaning is the ultimate belief called religion, in which there are several aspects, namely aspects of belief, aspects of worship, aspects of appreciation, aspects of experience and aspects of religious knowledge. Jalaluddin (Taufik, et al, 2020) explains that the level of religiosity in adolescents will affect behavior, those who have high religiosity will behave in accordance with their religiosity such as polite, good morals, not breaking rules, respecting each other and so on but if they have a low level of religiosity, it will show behavior in a direction that is far from religious where, often breaking rules and disturbing friends.

## CONCLUSION

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

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