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### Research Article

# The Role Of Islamic Religious Education Teacher In Overcoming Youth Determination At Rembang State Vocational School

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**Abstract.** Juvenile delinquency is a serious problem, because if it is done repeatedly it will eventually have a fatal impact and harm oneself and even others. Because of these problems, it raises questions about the role and contribution of Islamic religious education teachers in dealing with juvenile delinquency that occurs in schools. This type of research is a case study with a descriptive qualitative approach. Data collection techniques using interviews, observation, and documentation. The data analysis technique is according to Milles and Huberman's opinion with three stages, namely data reduction, data display, then conclusion. In overcoming juvenile delinquency, PAI teachers have a role.

First, PAI teachers provide good motivation and role models and position themselves as parents. Second, PAI teachers provide guidance on good religious and moral values, and provide approaches so that students can share about the problems they face. Third, PAI teachers teach Islamic religious values. Fourth, PAI teachers master science, train and familiarize students with applying Islamic values which are manifested in daily behavior.

**Keywords:** Role, PAI Teachers, Youth Determination

## INTRODUCTION

Education is a deliberate and concerted effort to "humanize" the individual. Humans can grow and develop through the educational process in order to carry out their responsibilities as humans and maintain their environment in a proper and useful manner. Education and human life cannot be separated (Johan & Harlan, 2014; Suyati et al., 2022; Zuhdi et al., 2021). Education allows humans to realize the potential inherent in him.

Students from various backgrounds, characters, personalities, and behaviors are brought together at school for the common goal of learning and getting an education. School is not only a place to transfer knowledge and build potential; is also a place where the personality qualities of students are formed and developed in a positive and directed manner (Al-Zoby & Al-Qudah, 2020; Muzamil et al., 2021; Ningsih, 2016; Suwandi, 2019). Schools prepare and equip their students to adapt to their environment so that they can maximize their future contribution to social life. In practice, education does not always go according to what is its purpose. In fact, the world of education is always faced with new obstacles or problems that must be addressed wisely. Juvenile delinquency is one of the most common educational difficulties and can be found in almost all educational institutions.

Juvenile delinquency is a problem that has been present throughout human history, but its nature and scope have changed significantly over time. In the modern era, juvenile delinquency is a complex social issue that has serious implications for individuals, families, and society as a whole (Badasa et al., 2019; Jamir Singh & Azman, 2020; Raturi & Rastogi, 2022). This essay will explore the causes, consequences, and possible solutions to juvenile delinquency in the modern era. One of the primary causes of juvenile delinquency is social and economic inequality. Young people who grow up in poverty or in disadvantaged communities are more likely to engage in delinquent behaviors than their more privileged peers. This is because poverty and inequality can lead to feelings of hopelessness, frustration, and anger, which may be expressed through delinquent acts such as theft, drug use, or violence.

Another major factor that contributes to juvenile delinquency is family dysfunction. Children who grow up in homes where there is parental neglect, abuse, or conflict are more likely to develop behavioral problems that can lead to delinquency (Ndayambaje et al., 2020; Ramos et al., 2005). This is because children who are exposed to negative family dynamics may lack the support, guidance, and discipline they need to develop healthy coping mechanisms and self-control. A third factor that contributes to juvenile delinquency is peer pressure. Adolescents who associate with delinquent peers are more likely to engage in delinquent behaviors

themselves. This is because peers can influence a young person's values, attitudes, and behaviors, and may encourage or normalize delinquent behavior.

The consequences of juvenile delinquency are numerous and far-reaching. For individuals, delinquent behaviors can result in legal consequences such as fines, probation, or incarceration. These legal consequences can have long-lasting effects on a young person's life, including limiting their employment and educational opportunities. Delinquent behaviors can also lead to physical harm, substance abuse, and mental health problems, which can further compound the negative effects of delinquency (Ramos et al., 2005; Reeta & Singh, 2020; Rodríguez et al., 2010). For families, juvenile delinquency can cause emotional and financial strain, as parents may need to take time off work to deal with legal proceedings or to care for a child who has been incarcerated. Families may also experience social stigma and isolation, as others may judge them for their child's behavior.

For society as a whole, juvenile delinquency can have significant economic and social costs. Delinquent behavior can result in property damage, loss of productivity, and increased healthcare costs (Achakanalli & Kumbhar, 2018; Esiri & Ejechi, 2021; Hoeve et al., 2016; Manoj, 2019; Mocan & Rees, 2005). Moreover, delinquency can contribute to a culture of fear and distrust, which can erode social cohesion and make it more difficult to address other social issues. Despite the negative consequences of juvenile delinquency, there are several strategies that have been successful in reducing delinquent behaviors among young people. One effective approach is early intervention. By identifying at-risk youth and providing them with appropriate support and resources, communities can prevent delinquent behaviors before they become entrenched. Early intervention can take many forms, including counseling, mentoring, and community programs. Another effective approach is restorative justice. Rather than punishing delinquent youth, restorative justice focuses on repairing the harm that has been done and restoring relationships between the offender and the victim. This approach has been shown to be effective in reducing recidivism and promoting accountability among young people (Henry et al., 2015; Hobson et al., 2022; Ravulo, 2019).

The problem of juvenile delinquency has become increasingly inevitable in recent years. Delinquency refers to behavior that deviates or violates applicable laws or norms, be it social, religious or legal norms. Juvenile delinquency is a complex problem that is triggered by various reasons, but the main cause is a lack of self-control. Various youth activities are of concern because they often cause problems and disturb public order, such as motorbike parades. Cases of juvenile delinquency in the school environment range from minor offenses such as skipping school, using obscene language, and showing disrespect to teachers and parents to the most serious offenses such as bullying, brawls between students, brawls between schools, pornography, drugs, and others (Acharya & Delhi, 2015; Ferdoos & Ashiq, 2015; Ibrahim et al., 2020). Some claim that juvenile delinquency is a distinctive aspect of a person's quest to find his or her individuality. But in reality, juvenile delinquency is a significant problem, because actions that seem trivial can have a bad impact and even harm others if done repeatedly.

Juvenile delinquency requires the attention and management of all parties.

Teachers play the most significant role in the education of students in schools. The teacher is the parent of both students in the class. The struggle of a teacher is very necessary for the success of education. Islamic religious education teachers have the most significant duties and roles of all teachers in instilling religious principles in children and fostering student character and morals. Teenagers will achieve a harmonious self-balance between aspect ratios and emotional aspects through the application of targeted coaching efforts. A sound mind will direct youth toward the right, proper, and responsible actions needed to overcome their unique challenges or difficulties. Observing, giving special attention, and managing any deviations in adolescent behavior at school is an integral part of efforts to educate and raise children.

Islamic religious education is a crucial aspect of the lives of many Indonesian children, as it teaches them about their faith, values, and moral principles. However, in recent years, Indonesia has seen an increase in the number of juvenile delinquents, leading to concerns about the role of Islamic religious education teachers in addressing this problem. This essay will explore the role of Islamic religious education teachers in dealing with juvenile delinquency in Indonesia.

Firstly, it is important to understand the root causes of juvenile delinquency in Indonesia. This can include poverty, family problems, and peer pressure. These factors can lead children down the wrong path and into a life of crime and violence. It is in these situations that the guidance of Islamic religious education teachers becomes critical in helping children to make the right choices and to stay on the right path. Islamic religious education teachers can play a vital role in preventing juvenile delinquency by providing children with a positive and supportive environment. This can include teaching them the importance of honesty, respect, and self-discipline. These values are essential in helping children to develop a strong sense of morality, which can prevent them from engaging in delinquent behavior.

Another important role of Islamic religious education teachers is to provide children with guidance and support when they are facing difficult situations. This can include helping children to cope with bullying, peer pressure, and other challenges that may lead them towards a life of crime. Teachers can provide guidance on how to make the right decisions, and how to handle difficult situations in a responsible and mature manner. This can help children to develop their resilience and to become stronger individuals, which in turn can help to prevent them from engaging in delinquent behavior. Furthermore, Islamic religious education teachers can also help children to develop their spiritual and moral values by incorporating these teachings into their lessons. This can include teaching children about the importance of forgiveness, compassion, and justice. These values are essential in helping children to develop a strong sense of morality, which can prevent them from engaging in delinquent behavior.

In the results of Mumtahah's research, the deviant behavior shown by students at MTs Negeri Turikale Maros Regency was frequently arriving late to school, skipping school, frequently going in and out of class during the learning process, bullying (intimidation) of seniors, and being impolite and saying dirty. Meanwhile, in Muh's research. Maki and Muhammad Aldy Rezaldy Rusman, Forms of Student disciplinary

Behavior at Parepare Muhammadiyah Vocational School: being late for school, violating rules on using school attributes, skipping class at certain hours, absent Friday prayers, impolite, not wanting to do assignments, toys cell phones while learning is still in progress and smoking after school.

At the Rembang State Vocational School, researchers noticed that students often commit delinquency at school. This delinquency is committed by some students, but it often occurs in new batch students (level one), where the new students come from different school backgrounds. There were those who previously came from ordinary public schools, there were also those who had previously departed from religious school backgrounds. So that from these differences raises some delinquency as a form of adjustment to the new environment.

From these problems the author tries to analyze what is the role of the Islamic Religious Education teacher in dealing with deviant behavior at Rembang State Vocational School?

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

Researchers used research methods with a qualitative approach. The type of research used is case study research, namely research that examines certain case issues or phenomena that exist in society which is carried out in depth to study the background, circumstances, and interactions that occur (Baxter & Jack, 2015; Teegavarapu et al., 2008; Turnbull et al., 2021). In this study, the research location taken was Rembang Pasuruan State Vocational School, on Jl. Raya Rembang, Rembang District, Kab. Pasuruan.

This research involved school administrators, vice principals for student affairs, Islamic religious education instructors, and students of Rembang Pasuruan State Vocational School as subjects. Interviews, observations, and documentation are data collection methods used by researchers. Interviews was considered to be chosen because interviews are a powerful research tool that provide numerous benefits. First, they allow researchers to gather rich, detailed data that can provide valuable insights into a particular phenomenon. Interviews also enable researchers to explore and probe respondents' views, attitudes, and beliefs in greater depth than other methods. Additionally, interviews can be tailored to the needs of individual participants, which helps to ensure that the data collected is relevant and meaningful. They also allow for the researcher to clarify any misunderstandings or inconsistencies in participants' responses. Lastly, interviews can help to build rapport and trust between the researcher and participant, which can lead to more honest and open responses (Alamri, 2019; Rashidi et al., 2014; Ryan et al., 2009).

Related to observation, it was considered to be used because Observation is a powerful research method that offers numerous benefits. First, it allows researchers to study behavior in its natural setting, providing a more accurate and comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon being studied. Second, observation can capture data that is difficult to obtain through other methods, such as attitudes, nonverbal communication, and social interactions. Third, observation can provide insights into the dynamics of social groups and cultures, allowing researchers to better understand social norms and patterns of behavior. Fourth, observation can be useful for generating

hypotheses and theories that can be further explored through other research methods. Fifth, observation can be used to validate or refute findings obtained through other methods, providing a more robust and reliable research design. Finally, observation can be done covertly or overtly, allowing researchers to access data that might not be accessible through other means. Overall, observation is a versatile and valuable research method that can generate rich and valuable insights in a wide range of fields (Ekka, 2021; S. J. Morgan et al., 2017; Rathi & Ronald, 2022; Zevalkink, 2021).

The next instrument was documentation. It was chosen because documentation is a valuable source of data that can provide numerous benefits for research. First, it allows researchers to analyze historical and current records of events, practices, and policies, providing a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon being studied. Second, documentation can help to establish credibility and reliability by providing objective evidence to support findings. Third, documentation can provide insights into the perspectives, attitudes, and beliefs of individuals and groups involved in the phenomenon being studied. Fourth, documentation can help to identify patterns and trends over time, providing a historical and longitudinal perspective. Fifth, documentation can be used to compare and contrast different sources of data, providing a more robust and comprehensive analysis. Finally, documentation can provide a foundation for further research, helping to generate hypotheses and theories that can be further explored through other research methods. Overall, documentation is a powerful research tool that can provide a rich and valuable source of data in a wide range of fields (Bowen, 2009, 2009; H. Morgan, 2022). While the data analysis uses the Miles and Huberman model, which has three components: First, data reduction, or operations related to the election process. Second, data display, or data presentation, is done using tables, charts, and graphs. Third, drawing conclusions (Miles et al., 2014).

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Forms of Juvenile Delinquency in Rembang State Vocational School**

Entering adolescence, the problem of juvenile delinquency can no longer be avoided, so breaking the rules becomes commonplace. Teenagers' bad behavior is destructive to themselves and others, as if it had become a routine. As an educational institution, Rembang State Vocational School also faces these challenges. At SMK Negeri Rembang, the most common forms of juvenile delinquency were tardiness, reluctance to complete assignments, violations of rules on the use of school property, rude speech and behavior, truancy without reason, and leaving school too early. On the other hand, major misbehavior such as student brawls, dating in the school environment, theft, speeding, etc., never happened at school.

Juvenile delinquency is still relatively minor, this shows that teachers can manage it. Even though it is actually a moderate form of delinquency, if it is not given substantial attention and treatment, it can get worse in the future if it is not handled immediately. Therefore, all schools must collaborate to combat instances of juvenile delinquency. This is in accordance with Zakiah Daradjat's statement, that the symptoms of youth decline are in the mild category, for example skipping school, fighting, disobedience to orders from parents or teachers, uttering impolite words, dress code, impolite behavior and so on.

## **Factors Causing Juvenile Delinquency in Rembang State Vocational School**

The development of adolescent morals and ethics must begin at a young age. Apart from parents, other parties also play an important role in fostering morals and adolescent values. Teenagers will act according to the situation they are in, because the environment indirectly forces them to conform to the norms that have become habits. Juvenile delinquency is becoming more common in modern society. Character or behavior that violates social and religious standards, both inside and outside of school, is an indication of juvenile delinquency. The severity of the mischievous behavior ranges from minor, which may be manageable, to severe.

According to field research, the main cause of juvenile delinquency is internal or psychological problems that arise as an inability to adapt both as individuals and as social beings. Individuals are involved in activities that are continuously related to their environment, be it family, educational, or communal. In this relationship, adolescents accept and reject the influence of others. Individuals can see anything that comes from the environment as something pleasant or unpleasant. What he finds objectionable or not to his liking will be rejected and challenged, with this kind of resistance ranging from stubbornness, uncontrollability, or defiance to the most extreme, such as drinking or drug abuse.

In addition, peer influence is closely related to the development of adolescent personality. Adolescents strive to join their group, strive to increase their place in it, and accept the principles of group behavior with all their heart, sentiment, and loyalty. Adolescents experience familiarity and unity of purpose and emotions with their peer group. Family circumstances can contribute to juvenile delinquency. There are also those who work from home, but leave early in the morning and return late at night. According to field data, the majority of children's parents are of middle economic status which requires them to be actively working both domestically and abroad. Meanwhile, the task falls to the grandmother or grandfather whose supervision is limited. Therefore, they believe he has the potential to engage in strange behavior because they believe he is going unnoticed.

According to the findings of researchers in the field, technological growth has a significant impact on the destruction of today's young generation. The more advanced technology, the easier it is for people to access anything. Teenagers with less self-control will imitate and act on bad broadcasts they see through technology and media. Not to mention the impact of foreign cultural globalization which is not in accordance with the ethics and norms of Indonesian society, if teenagers do not have a good filter, then they will be easily swept away by the negative influences of technology and globalization.

The conclusion is that internal and external factors influence juvenile delinquency at the Rembang State Vocational School. Internal strength comes from within a person, namely compensating for all the shortcomings and failures faced by children in carrying out their developmental tasks, especially in developing or finding identity. Then, external factors include discordant families or lack of supervision and attention to children, the influence of negative environmental expectations and social groupings, and inappropriate use of technology.

## **The Role of PAI Teachers in Overcoming Juvenile Delinquency in Rembang State Vocational Schools**

Teachers are responsible for shaping and fostering the character of their students so that they are not only intellectually superior and skilled, but also individuals with character. Of course, bad behavior is practiced by students in educational institutions. In order to combat juvenile delinquency, the Rembang State Vocational School as an educational institution has established a standard of behavior to punish its students, namely maximizing the role of the PAI teacher by collaborating with other teachers. Islamic teachers play a crucial role in addressing juvenile delinquency in their communities. They have a unique opportunity to reach out to young people and provide guidance and mentorship that can help prevent them from engaging in criminal behavior. Islamic teachings emphasize the importance of good morals, values, and behavior, and teachers can use these teachings to instill a sense of responsibility, self-discipline, and respect in their students. They can also create safe spaces for young people to discuss their challenges and concerns and provide them with practical advice and support. Furthermore, Islamic teachers can work with families and local authorities to develop effective interventions that address the root causes of juvenile delinquency.

### **CONCLUSION**

Based on interviews, observations, and documentation conducted by researchers, forms of juvenile delinquency that occur at school include arriving late, not wanting to complete assignments, violating rules on the use of school attributes, speaking impolitely, skipping school without explanation, and leaving school too early. This is the result of two factors, namely internal factors resulting from identity construction or the desire for identity. While external elements include family circumstances, environmental influences, peer relationships, and misuse of technology, family conditions, environmental influences, and peer relationships are examples of external factors. The role of PAI teachers in eradicating juvenile delinquency is to educate, guide and direct, instruct, and train. In this capacity, PAI teachers work closely with other teachers, especially counseling teachers as student assistants. According to research findings, the role of PAI teachers in overcoming juvenile delinquency is positive, gradually providing hope and development in the right direction. Many students are clearly becoming more disciplined and organized. Of course, the problem of juvenile delinquency will be cured or at least reduced if schools, teachers, parents and society work together.

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