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TRENDS IN THE ADOLESCENT DELINQUENCY BEHAVIOR AT THE INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC EDUCATION PONOROGO DISTRICT

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Abstract

This study using a test analysis of Structural Equation Model (SEM) on trends in the adolescent delinquency behavior are influenced by psycho (internal juvenile form of self-control and self-identity) and social (ie environmental factors such as family, school, peers and the media) with the mediation of psychosocial control who suspected that the malicious behavior or behavior that is a symptom of illness (pathology) socially in adolescents due to social neglect.

The population of this study were 1354 students of SMA Muhammadiyah I: 568 students, MA Maarif Al-Mukarrom: 323 students, MA Pondok Arrisalah: 261 students, and MA Darul Istiqomah: 202 students. The sample of this study were 225 students.

Based on the findings of the internal factors, the environment and delinquent teenagers, that the influence of the control psychosocial against behavioral tendencies delinquency amounted to 26.7%, while the environment adolescents contributes to behavioral tendencies delinquent teenagers at 19.1% and internal adolescents against behavioral tendencies delinquency amounted to 17.9% influence negative. The magnitude of the indirect effect on the environment adolescent behavioral tendencies delinquency for their psychosocial control of 21.4%. The amount of internal indirect influence behavioral tendency of adolescents to delinquency for their psychosocial control of 4.5%.

Thus that environmental factors such as Environment at the Institute of Islamic Education in Ponorogo (MA Pondok Modern Arrisalah, MA Maarif Al-Mukarrom, MA Darul Istiqomah and SMA Muhammadiyah I) as the factor most responsible for causing delinkuensi teens. In other words, teens, family, school, peers, and the media that the level of religiosity is high, then the behavior tends to correspond with the values and norms in society, more cautious in thinking, say and behave, as well as avoid the danger delinquency or trends.

Keywords: Adolescents; Institute of Islamic Education; Psychosocial Control; Delinquency Behavior.

A. INTRODUCTION

Adolescence involves a process that is reaching a crucial period in one's life, presents so many challenges, such as changes ranging from changes in the physical, biological, psychological, and social, which requires teens to face and overcome the challenges of change with the consequences of psychological, emotional, and behavioral (Herien P., 2009: 4, R..A. Webster, et al, 1994: 647-657).

Adolescence is a time of change, a time when teenagers face a variety of new experiences. At the stage of childhood, most teenagers live in a protected environment and arranged where parents or adults who care is the party in control. During adolescence, teens tend to become less dependent on the protection of families and stepped into a situation that they have never met. Various neighborhoods move brings new situations and events (D. Baumrind in P.A. Cowan & E.M. Hetherington, 1991: 219-244, N. Grossman and K.N. Rowat, 1995: 249-261, SS. Robin and Johnson, 1996: 69-99)

Common problems adolescents in schools based on the information by interview and focus group discussion by Herien P. (2009: 19) from various sources principals or supervisors, it was shown delinquency adolescents include lack of student discipline is reflected in the frequent delays students enter school, untidiness students in dress school uniform, breaking the school rules such as smoking in or outside the school environment and often 'hang out' outside the school fence so late for class. The lack of student motivation for learning as

reflected in the scarcity of students read literature, insecurity students on the way home and go to school, and the difficulty of students to get public transport to get to and from school.

According to developmental psychologists are Papalia et al. (2004), John W. Santrock (2007), Messina and Messina (2003), Gilliom et al. (In Santrock, 2007), there are several reasons why teenagers commit behavior delinquency, among others: (1) immature personality, (2) offspring (genetic), (3) the living conditions of an unstable family (not in harmony).

The symptoms of delinquency as noted above it is almost difficult to find in Islamic educational institutions. Islamic educational institutions in this regard are boarding schools, educational institutions under the organization Muhammadiyah and Nahdlatul 'Ulama and other organizations. It can be associated with the conclusion of Nata (2001) which states, teenagers who live in Islamic educational institutions including schools better understand, appreciate, and practice a religion well. Besides the teens who live in boarding schools can read the Qur'an properly, understanding, and able to implement the teachings of worship well, the values of religion and morality.

But in fact, as an expression of Fauzi R. A. (2009) in his research that the life in boarding school students found violations such as smoking, dating or courtship, staying outside the hostel, theft, and research R. Yasmar (2009) that delinquency in the form of truant students, coming late to school, smoking, fighting, and the results of the interview (along Ust Syamsul Hadi Untung, 2015) in Pondok

Modern Gontor Ponorogo portray various disciplinary offenses, namely in 2011 in the form of minor offenses 34 111, was 351, and the weight of 22, in 2012 in the form of violation 43 157 mild, moderate and severe 41 in 1138, and in 2013 in the form of minor offenses 39 100, was 450, and the weight 52. Ponorogo have some criteria of Islamic educational institutions junior high and high school, which are managed by an organization with 24 institutes Muhammadiyah, Nahdlatul 'Ulama as many as 13 institutions, and in the form of boarding schools; with the criteria of modern boarding school (*'ashriyah*) as many as 18 agencies, traditional (*salafi*) of 9 institutions, and the combination of modern and traditional as many as 33 institutions (Ministry of Religious Statistics Kab. Ponorogo, 2015).

Thus, a teenager's life can not be separated from the life of the surrounding community. At the Institute of Islamic Education perform a variety of control adolescent psychosocial be disciplined approach, approach to guidance and counseling, coaching morals students (S.N. Erna. R, 2009), the development of social interaction clerics and students (Andi W, 2009), the pattern of communication for students (Rina J.P, 2013) and as self-control theory of Hirschi on delinquency adolescent behavior due to the routine activity Houghton et al. (2008: 205-223).

This research generally aims to analyze trends delinkuensi behavior of teenagers through psychosocial control approach. In particular, this study aims to (1) analyze the global models and the factors that influence the behavioral

tendency delinquency adolescents with psychosocial control approach to the analysis of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). (2) outlines a general overview of Islamic educational institutions in Ponorogo in East Java with the identification of adolescent behavior tendency delinquency, (3) formulate a model of psychosocial control approaches in the prevention and countermeasures against the tendency delinkuency adolescents as well as the differences between Islamic educational institutions in Ponorogo.

B. THEORETICAL

1. Meta-Analysis of Delinquency Adolescent Behavior

Sample studies reviewed in the meta-analysis of studies based on the opinions logical psychologists and research a number of 89 journals that have characteristics; 1) research delinquency teenagers, internal factors and environmental factors teenager some 41 journals, 2) research delinkuency teenagers and psychosocial control some 21 journals, and 3) research religiosity boarding school number 27 of the journal.

From the results of this meta-analysis tells us that the behavior of juvenile delinquency in several studies in the journal more leads to behavior caused delinquency crime, due to the lack of attention of family and school environment and is influenced by many internal factors to be teenagers teens cultural communities.

The plan of this study assumes that adolescents with boarding schools and Islamic institutions can minimize

the tendency of delinquency adolescent behavior, which is in development, they are in transition/change context with its surroundings, as disclosed by Hill in psychosocial theory.

2. Delinquency Adolescent Behavior

a. Understanding Adolescents

Adolescence is a period of transition or the transition from childhood into adulthood. At this time individuals undergoing changes, both physically and psychologically. Changes are apparent physical changes, where the body is growing rapidly so as to achieve the body shape of adults accompanied by the development of the reproductive capacity (H. Agustiani, 2009: 76, Steinberg and Belsky, 1991: 131, Kimmel, DC, and Weiner, IB 1995: 87)

Adolescence is known as one period in the span of human life that has some unique characteristics. The uniqueness comes from the position of adolescence as a period of transition between childhood and adulthood (Lerner, Richard. M Lerner & David F. Hultsch, 1983: 94, Elizabeth Hurlock, 2006: 86), with physical changes, emotional changes, cognitive changes (Piaget in Hurlock, 2006: 35-39),

Erikson (in Hurlock, 2006) says that adolescence is a person who in terms of chronological age is the age range 12-21 years, the transition of biological, cognitive, social, and psychosocial development is experiencing a form of identity, autonomy, intimacy, sexuality and achievement.

b. Adolescent Behavior Theory

Behavior as a reaction to both simple and complex character in adolescents does not happen automatically, but as a result of the stimulus received by the individual concerned both external and internal stimuli. Characteristics of adolescent behavioral reactions of interest is the nature of the differential. That is, the stimulus may cause more than one response is different and some different stimulus could cause the same response (Anwar, 2009: 17) the relationship model of behavior that says that the behavior of (B) is a function of individual characteristics (P) and the environment (E), ie $B = f(P, E)$ (Kurt Lewin in Azwar, 2009: 23).

Behaviorism Skinner emphasized the scientific study of the behavior of the observed responses and diterminan-diterminan environment. In behavior by B.F. Skinner (1969), the mind, consciousness or unconsciousness, is not needed to explain the behavior and development. Social Cognitive Theory (social cognitive theory) states that behavior, environment and cognition are important factors in the people development. Albert Bandura (1986) was the architect of the contemporary version of the theory of social cognition, which was originally by Mischel (in Santrock, 2007) called cognitive social learning theory (cognitive social learning theory).

Bandura stated that behavioral factors, environmental, and

personal/cognitive, such as confidence, planning, and thinking, can interact on a reciprocal basis. Thus, in view Bandura, the environment can affect a person's behavior (in accordance with the views Skinner), which includes self-efficacy, self-identity, and self-control. The attitude and behavior of people will be different based on environment situation (Tjahjono, 2011).

c. Theory of Delinquency Adolescent

Adolescents referred to as Juvenile Latin Juvenile, which means young people, the characteristic features of the youth, distinctive properties in the adolescent period, while the delinquent from the Latin "delinquere" which means ignore, which expanded into a nasty, naughty, anti-social, criminal offenders, noisier maker, troublemaker, peneror, wicked and so forth (Kartini K., 2006).

The term Juvenile delinquency or rogue behavior is a symptom of illness (pathological) socially in adolescents caused by a form of neglect social, so they developed a form of deviant behavior (Hurlock, 2006, Conger & Dusek in Hurlock, 2006, Sarwono, 2008, Santrock, 2007).

Factors juvenile delinquency by Santrock (2007), namely: identity, self-control, age (McCord in Kartono, 2006), gender, expectations about education and values in schools (Chang and N. Thao Lee in Kartono, 2006), the

family (Gerald Patterson and his colleagues in Santrock), influence of peers (Santrock, 2007), socioeconomic class, and the quality of the environment around the residence.

3. Control Theory of Psychosocial

a. Social ties as a factor of Conduct Delinquency

Indonesia is known as a transitional society or modernizing society. Such a society is different from tradition oriented society (traditional society) and modern society (modern society). State transition society by Emile Durkheim (1951) says it will bring the individual members of the community to the state of anomie is normalesness, which is a social system in the form of no instructions or guidelines for behavior. The condition of anomie or ambivalent (obviously not espoused values) and ambiguous (unintelligible form of behavior) (Sarlito, 2008), this course does not only apply to members of the adult community, but also against the teens.

The need for social cohesion as well as neighborhood schools run by religious organizations, such as boarding schools, boarding school or any other form, so that the stronger the social bonds in the teens, further reducing forms delinkuensi, with various norms, rules, and personality *Islami*.

b. Social Control Theory of Travis Hirchi.

The theory of social control start from the assumption or presumption that individuals in the same society, which is to be "good" or "evil". Good-evil one is fully dependent on strong social bonds with people (Paul H.S. 2008). Thus, according to this understanding is something that needs to be sought clarity is strict adherence to the norms, and the factors that cause a person submissive or to obey the norms of society. Hirschi (2006) classification of the elements of the social bond into four, namely (a) attachment, (b) commitment, (c) involvement, (d) beliefs.

4. Internal Affecting Adolescent Behavior Tendency Delinquency

The tendency of adolescent behavior is influenced by internal teenager, the form of which self-control and self-identity. According to Berk (in Carter Hay, 2001: 707), self-control is the ability of individuals to resist the urge or impulse as opposed to behavior that does not conform to social norms.

Teresa C. Lagrange (1999: 41): focuses on the success of changing the self, self-destructive ward success, autonomy, freedom to set goals, the ability to separate the rational thoughts and feelings, as well as a set of behaviors that focus on personal responsibility for themselves, emotion regulation factors (consisting of active distraction, passive waiting, information gathering, comfort seeking, focus on delay object/task, as well as the peak anger) (Gilliom in Nicole et al., 2010: 31. Thomas et al., 2012: 378) , Identity Theory of Stryker and Burke (in

Sanrock, 2007: 102) states that there are three uses of the word identity in general. The first is related to the culture, the second is related to the categories of collective relating to social structures, such as racial groups, gender groups, and others, the third related to the multirole done in life.

5. Concepts Affecting Behavior Trends Delinquency

a. The concept of family Sa'adah

Al-Attas (1995: 19) confirms *al-Sa'adah* in humans is the peak of happiness lastly, by way of surrender voluntarily to Islam with faith in Allah, and obey all the commands and prohibitions. Al-Attas (1995: 67) saw happiness has affinity with the world of two-dimensional (*duniawiyyah*) and the next (*ukhrawiyyah*).

Al-Attas (1995: 43) classifies happy that there are three cases, namely self (*nafsiyyah*), body (*badaniyyah*), the things that are outside of the human self (*kharijiyyah*) such as wealth and in others related to it. Based on the definition of that happiness includes two branches in every Muslim is a branch of faith and charity. Faith must be strengthened by a solid faith through all the pillars of faith and Islam as well as deep religious knowledge (QS. Al-Ra'd (13): 28). And charities that accompanies the intention that practice the values of Islam and the nature *Mahmudah*.

b. The concept of religiosity ta'dib as school/boarding school

In Islamic education, known the terms al-study groups, *al-tarbiyyah* and *al-ta'dib* (Nasir B, 2001: 125). These three terms can be traced back further, the individual actually has its own significance in relation to education (J.A. al-Suyuti, 1995: 111).

Said *al-ta'dib*, is *masdar* of *addaba* which means the process of educating that is more focused on the development and refinement of morals or manners. The substance is more focused on efforts to establish a Muslim personal morality. The use of the word al-Islam *ta'dib* literatures language that refers to the meaning of education, has started since the Prophet Muhammad sallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam as his saying, which means: "My God has to educate me, then he perfected my education". (Al-Attas, 1980: 25-30, Abdul Mujib and Mudzakkir, 2008: 67).

c. Religiosity concept Peers

According Jalaluddin (2002) the word religion comes from the Latin root *religio* which is *religare* which means binding. Ansari (2006) defines religious, religion or *din* as a system of belief or system of faith on the basis of something that is absolutely beyond human beings and is a system of rites (order of worship) man to which is considered essential, as well as the system of norms governing the relationship of man with man, human and other natural with faith and governance system of worship that have been referred. According Gloc and Stark

(in Jalaluddin, 2002, Thoules R.H., 2000) there are five aspects of religiosity: (1) aspect of ideology (the ideological dimension) relates to the level of someone in asserting the truth of their religion (religious belief).

d. The concept of media intensity

The intensity of media refers to the level of frequency of use of the media used by teenagers. The intensity itself is influenced by the amount of time spent on activities related to media. Tubbs and Moss (2000: 200) states that the amount of time can be measured by the frequency and duration of communicating communicating Altman and Taylor (in Griffin, 2008) put forward the theory of Social Penetration is an image of a pattern of development of relations, a process of identification as well as the social penetration refers to a bond of relationship in which individuals move from superficial communication towards a more intimate communication. The main component in this theory refers to *resprosititas* (reciprocity), which is a process where the openness of others directing others to open (DeVito J., 2007: 38, West & Turner, 2008: 200).

C. METHOD

This research can be classified on the type of study using analysis test Structural Equation Model (SEM) (Program LISREL) (Imam Ghazali, 2008: 89), which is a model that is also called A Covariance Structure Model to test the models empirically, in

explaining variance and the correlation between a set of variables that diobservasikan (observed) in a system of causal (causal) factors that are not observed (unobserved) and to determine the influence either directly or indirectly latent variables both endogenous and exogenous.

Some variables are independent variables in the form of internal juvenile, family environment, school environment, neighborhoods, and media, such as control variables psychosocial mediators of family environment, school environment, media, and the dependent variable in the form of adolescent behavior delinquency.

Gauges in this study using a scale of psychological consists of the scale of self-control was measured using the instrument of self-control scale developed by Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990: 117), consisting of 24 items of questions, covering aspects of the act of sudden, a decision shortly, the ability to see the risk, physical behavior, selfishness and patient manner.

Scale identity of Marcia (in Santrock, 2007: 129) that includes the status of the adolescent identity: identity diffusion, identity foreclosure, identity moratorium, and identity achievement.

Scale family environment in the form of Sa'adah and spirituality of Al-Attas (1995: 43), the self, the body, the things that are outside of the human self, the school environment such as religiosity of Amatullah ta'dib Armstorng (in Abdul Mujib and

Mudzakir, 2008: 22), namely education manners in truth, education manners in her dedication, education manners in Islamic law, education manners in friendship, peer environment in the form of religiosity of from Gloe and Stark (in Jalaluddin Rahmat, 2002: 98) that ideology, ritualistic, experiential, intellectual and kruseksuensial and media in the form of media intensity of Tubbs and Moss (2000: 200) that communicates the frequency and duration of the communication.

Scale psychosocial control of Hirschi (1969), namely attachment, commitment, involvement, and beliefs and behavioral tendencies of adolescents delinkuensi Will Kalkhoff (2002), in the form of abuse behavior, dangerous behavior, the behavior of the victim impact material, and behavioral impact of physical victims. The population in this study 1354 siswa number of grade 1 and grade 2 school SMA Muhammadiyah, MA Maarif, MA Pesantren Pesantren Modern and traditional MA (Department of Education, 2005). Thus the overall sample size of the study population was 225 students or 15% of the population.

D. Results and Discussion

1. Multicollinearity and singularity

Multikolinearity and singularity can be tested and detected from the value of the determinant of the covariance matrix. As presented in table 1 below:

Table 1. Multikolinearity and singularitas

	KY	KM	ME	MI	KL	KD	KY	LA	L	L2	L3	L4	L5	KD
KY	1													
KM	0.95	1												
ME	0.95	0.97	1											
MI	0.96	0.96	1.01	1										
KL	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.94	1									
KD	0.95	0.97	0.97	0.94	0.94	1								
ME	0.91	0.92	0.94	0.96	0.95	0.98	1							
KY	0.91	0.97	0.91	0.95	0.91	0.97	0.98	1						
LA	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.94	0.92	1					
L	0.91	0.96	0.91	0.93	0.92	0.92	0.96	0.93	0.94	1				
L2	0.99	0.94	0.95	0.97	0.93	0.96	0.93	0.99	0.96	0.96	1			
L3	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.91	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.92	1		
L4	0.99	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.94	0.91	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	1	
L5	0.99	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	1

Condition number = 39.438
 Eigenvalues 1.049 .401 .242 .221 .195 .131
 .117 .105 .100 .080 .074 .060 .046 .027
 Determinant of sample covariance matrix = 0.000

In the sample table covariances value determinant of the sample covariance matrix = 0.000. From these values concluded that there was no indication of a problem Multicollinearity and singularity on the analyzed data. Despite showing zero value, the value is still positive that this model is still considered good (Imam Ghazzali, 2008: 97).

2. Test the suitability of the model goodness of fit

Conformance testing research as in table 2 below:

Table 2. Goodness of Fit Index

Goodness of fit index	Criteria	Cut of value	Description
Chi-square	Harus kecil	70,261	Fit
Significant	0,05	0,081	Fit
Probability	0,08	0,035	Fit
RMSEA	0,90	0,958	Fit
GFI	0,90	0,502	Not Fit
AGFI	2,00	1,277	Fit
CMIN / DF	0,90	0,978	Fit
TLI	0,90	0,987	Fit
CFI	0,90	0,943	Fit
NFI	0,90	0,987	Fit
CFI	0,90	0,906	Fit
RFI	0,90	0,987	Fit
IFI			

Conformance testing research models used to test how well the level

of goodness of fit of the model study. Based on test results that have been presented above, it is known of the 12 criteria, 11 of which are in good condition and one was in no fit. With this result the whole it can be said that the model study had the goodness of fit is good.

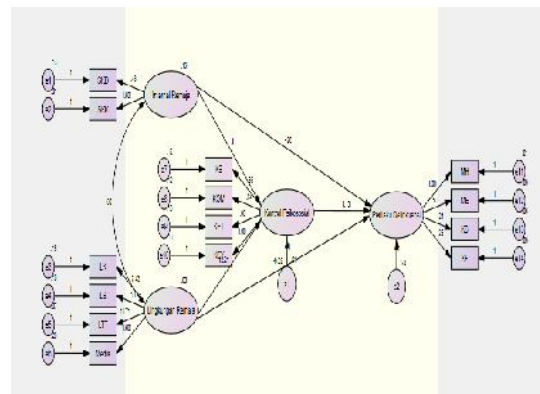
3. Results Analysis

Subsequent analysis is the analysis of Structural Equation Model (SEM) in full model intended to test the model and hypotheses developed in this study. Testing the model in Structural Equation Model done with two tests, which test the suitability of the model and the significance test causality through regression coefficient test.

a. Analysis of the hypothesis

Results of data processing for SEM analyzes were not conducted modification indices that describe the analysis of the research hypothesis is seen in figure 2 as follows:

Figure 2. Analysis SEM trends of behavioral delinquency



The picture above is the result of SEM analysis that have passed

the test modification indices. Test modification indices done because the analysis of the model in the early SEM ineligible Goodness of fit, so the need for improvement through modification indices SEM models.

The results of hypothesis testing regression weights as Structural Equation Modeling analysis in Table 3 below:

Table 3. Regression Hypothesis Testing Results Weight

			Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Label
Control psychosocial	<--	Internal adolescent	.182	.061	2.980	.003	par_11
Control psychosocial	<--	Environment	11.567	14.344	.806	.420	par_12
Delinquency behavior	<--	Control psikosocial	.230	.220	1.043	.297	par_13
Delinquency behavior	<--	Internal adolescent	-.166	.083	2.004	.045	par_14
Delinquency behavior	<--	Environment	2.369	4.344	.545	.586	par_15

Based on the table above hypothesis obtained results as follows below:

1. H1: the existence of internal influence teenagers to psychosocial control in the above table amounted to 2.980 P value of 0.003. Results from these provide information that there is an internal influence teenagers to control psychosocial, because it meets the prerequisites which the value of CR above 1.96 and meets the P values below 0.05 can thus be said that the hypothesis 1 (H1) is accepted.
2. H2: the existence of internal influence on the behavior of adolescents delinquency in the

above table amounted to 2.004 P value of 0.045. Results from these provide information that there is an internal influence on delinquency behavior teenagers, because it meets the prerequisites which the CR values above 1.96 and satisfy P values below 0.05 can thus be said that the hypothesis 2 (H2) is received.

3. H3: the influence of the environment on adolescent psychosocial control in the above table is at 0806 P value of 0.420. Results from these provide information that there is no environmental influences on adolescent psychosocial control, because it does not fulfill the prerequisites which the CR values below 1.96 and did not meet the P value above 0.05 can thus be said that the hypothesis 3 (H3) is not accepted.
4. H4: the influence of the environment on the behavior of delinquency adolescents in the above table is at 0545 P values for 0586. Results from these provide information that there is no environmental influences on delinquency behavior adolescents, because it does not fulfill the prerequisites which the CR values below 1.96 and did not meet the P value above 0.05 can thus be said that the hypothesis 4 (H4) is not accepted.

5. H5: the influence of psychosocial control the behavior of delinquency in the above table amounted to 1,043 P value of 0.297. Results from these provide information that there is no influence on delinquency behavior psychosocial control, because it does not fulfill the prerequisites which the CR values below 1.96 and did not meet the P value above 0.05 can thus be said that the hypothesis 5 (H5) is not accepted.

b. Analysis of the effect of direct and indirect effect

1. Analysis of direct influence

Results of the analysis of direct influence in this study, namely:

a) The amount of direct influence adolescent environment to control psychosocial of 0802 (80%) and the direct influence of internal teens to psychosocial control of 0168 (16.8%).

b) The amount of influence the control psychosocial to the trends in adolescent delinquency behavioral of 0267 (26.7%), while the adolescent environment contributes to the trends in adolescent delinquency behavioral by 0191 (19.1%) and internal adolescents to the trends in adolescent delinquency

behavioral of 0179 (17.9%) had a negative impact.

2. Analysis of the indirect effect
Results of the analysis of the indirect effect in this study, namely:

a) The amount of indirect influence on the adolescent environment to the trends in adolescent delinquency behavioral due to psychosocial control of 0214 (21.4%)

b) The amount of indirect influence on the internal adolescent to the trends in adolescent delinquency behavioral because of the psychosocial control for 0045 (4.5%)

4. Discussion

a. Trends in adolescent delinquency behavioral caused that adolescence is a period of transition of changes ranging from changes in the physical, biological, psychological, and social, demanding teenagers able to face and overcome the challenges of change with the consequences of psychological, emotional, and behavioral.

b. Institutions of Islamic Education in Ponorogo amounted to 586 institutions, this suggests that most teens have in life in Institutions of Islamic Education of Ponorogo. Adolescent environmental influences to the trends in adolescent delinquency behavioral for 0191 (19.1%) and internal teens by 0179 (17.9%) had a negative impact. The magnitude of the indirect effect on the

adolescent environment to the trends in adolescent delinquency behavioral mediated by psychosocial control of 0214 (21.4%) and the amount of internal indirect influence on the trends in adolescent delinquency behavioral because of the psychosocial control for 0045 (4.5%). It provides information that adolescent environment has a strong influence on the trends in adolescent delinquency behavior rather than internal factors. And psychosocial control has a strong influence as well. The stronger the environmental function and internal adolescents as psychosocial control, then further reducing the trends in delinquency behavior and the various temperament unfavorable in adolescents.

c. Differences between the Institute of Islamic Education (School Muhammadiyah, Maarif School, Pesantren Modern and Traditional Pesantren) in the treatment of adolescent delinquent provide as follows:

1) The direct effect of adolescent environment to adolescent delinquency behavior dominated by SMA Muhammadiyah 1 of 49.4%, MA Darul Istiqomah 12.5%, and the others. It provides information that the Institute of Islamic Education that is less boarding school (*pesantren*), has a direct influence sufficient to adolescent delinquency behavior of Institute of Islamic Education, who plays schools like Modern Arrisalah MA and MA Pesantren Darul Istiqomah.

Adolescent in boarding school in daily life with Islamic values, commitment to self-identity, the ability to control themselves, a strong belief in the teachings of Islam, and is actively involved with the rules of the institution. The rules for forming social bonds as a form of adolescent psychosocial control.

2) The indirect effect on adolescent environment to adolescent delinquency behavior mediated by psychosocial control of 30.4% in MA Maarif Al-Mukarram, 26.7% in MA Pondok Modern Arrisalah, and others. It provides information that the boarding school system to form social bonds as psychosocial control. Strong social bonds, forming a psychosocial control to the trends in adolescent delinquency behavior, as in MA Darul Istiqomah have an indirect negative effect and I SMA Muhammadiyah at the time was the school.

d. Model of psychosocial control approach in the prevention and countermeasures against the trends in adolescent delinquency behavioral in Islamic educational institutions in Ponorogo, namely:

1) Discipline, some ways and approach adopted within the framework of enforcement of discipline at the school/boarding school, such as socialization sunnah discipline, scrape disciplinary offenses with absentee night, involving students

organizations/students in the discipline, various rules of discipline.

2) *At-tarhib wa At-tarhib*

e. Critical reasoning of this study are:

1. Adolescence is a period of transition of changes ranging from changes in the physical, biological, psychological, and social demanding teenagers face and overcome the challenges of change with the consequences of psychological, emotional, and behavioral, which then performs the behavioral tendency delinquency.
2. Psychosocial approach of internal control environment with a juvenile and religious values can reduce the tendency of teenagers delinquency behavior, only in some agencies; less the maximum value investment religiosity psychosocial impact on the lack of control on the trend delinquency behavior.
3. The need for clear rules of discipline and planting at-tarhib wa at-tarhib and the activities that lead to competence and high achievement with teenagers watching developments in the various Institutions of Islam.

D. Conclusion

Internal and environmental factors on behavior trends in delinquency behavior have a strong influence, either direct or indirect effect mediated by psychosocial control. The stronger the role of psychosocial control the diminishing trends in adolescent delinquency behavior. This indicates that the Institute of Islamic Education and its role is

expected to function as a control adolescent development, especially trends in delinquency behavior, hoping to usher teenagers into various achievements and the development of their talents to better.

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