

Peer Group Behavior in Islamic Perspective

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Abstract

The purpose of the study is to explain: 1) What factors cause a person to join a peer group, 2) What are the behaviors of peer groups that are often carried out, 3) What are the solutions for dealing with peer groups in an Islamic perspective. This study uses a descriptive approach. The results showed that the factors of a person joining a peer group were the proximity factor, the comfort factor and the need factor. Peer group behavior that is often carried out is recklessness on the road, alcoholism, bullying, inter-group captivity, and drug addiction. In Islamic teachings, wrong peer group behavior can be overcome by teaching the Koran from an early age, loving pious people, providing good treatment, providing useful routines, and motivating them to choose good friends.

Keywords: youth behavior; peer group; Islamic perspective

Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menjelaskan: 1) Faktor-faktor apa saja yang menyebabkan seseorang bergabung dengan *peer group*, 2) Apa saja perilaku *peer group* yang sering dilakukan, 3) solusi apa yang bisa dilakukan dalam menghadapi *peer group* dalam ajaran Islam. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa faktor seseorang bergabung dengan *peer group* adalah faktor kedekatan, faktor kenyamanan dan faktor kebutuhan. Perilaku *peer group* yang sering dilakukan adalah kecerobohan di jalan, alkoholisme, perundungan, penangkaran antar kelompok, dan kecanduan narkoba. Dalam ajaran Islam, perilaku *peer group* yang salah dapat diatasi dengan mengajarkan Al-Qur'an sejak dini, mencintai orang-orang shaleh, memberikan perlakuan yang baik, memberikan rutinitas yang bermanfaat, dan memotivasi mereka untuk memilih teman yang baik.

Kata Kunci: perilaku remaja; kelompok sebaya; perspektif Islam

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Preliminary

As social creatures, human nature is willing to always live together with other people in a group or community. This is because in this world no one can live alone without making contact with others. Through this relationship a person can convey the intentions, goals and desires to get responsiveness from others.

Likewise with adolescents, in its growth the adolescent group is the group that has the most social interaction with other groups. Teen age is a very important age in its development. Therefore, the development during adolescence must get the attention of various parties, both from the family, the school and the community. The influence of peers in their daily lives cannot be considered trivial problems because through peers usually teenagers spend a lot of time exchanging information about the outside world. This will affect the mindset of adolescents in developing who they are and what activities they should do.

The Semarang Regency Central Population and Family Planning (BKKBN) survey report states that 72 percent of adolescent behavior is influenced by peers, good and bad behavior of a teenager depends on the influence conveyed by peers both verbally and in writing (Setiawan, 2016).

The survey results explain that the most dominant adolescent behavior is influenced by their peers. This happens because when a teenager has a problem in his life, most of what he will do first by a teenager is to complain and tell his problems to his peers. So if the opinion of his friend is good then the behavior of the teenager concerned will be in a positive direction, conversely when influenced by things that are not good, then his behavior will be dominant in the negative direction.

Daryanto Setiawan, Effiati Juliana Hasibuan

The description above explains that the majority of adolescent behavior is influenced by their peers. This peer group interaction, in addition to providing a positive influence also has a negative influence. This negative influence on peer groups, if left alone, will be dangerous for the development of adolescents, especially if the behavior patterns of members are not based on religious values such as addiction to drugs, promiscuity, drinking alcohol, bullying, and so on. Through this study, researchers will explain what factors cause someone to join a peer group, what peer group behavior is often done, and how to solve peer group behavior in an Islamic perspective.

The Importance of Groups for Human Life

In the 1940s, when the world was hit by war, the group became the center of attention. After the war, attention turned to individuals and survived until the mid-1970s. In the late 1970s, high interest grew again in group studies and became dominant in the mid-1980s. Educators see group communication as an effective educational method. Managers find group communication as the right place to produce creative ideas. Psychiatrists get group communication as a vehicle to renew mental health. The ideologists also see that group communication as a means of increasing political-ideological awareness (Rakhmat, 2005).

The importance of groups to human life rests on the fact that humans are social creatures who cannot live alone. To meet the needs of life, humans interact with other humans around them. From birth into the world until death, humans are always involved in interaction, meaning that they are inseparable from the group. In this group the socialization process takes place, so that humans from children to adolescents and so on adjust themselves. Thus, almost all of his life time

Daryanto Setiawan, Effiati Juliana Hasibuan

is spent through interaction in groups, working in groups, playing around in groups, and so on (Yusnadi & Susanti, 2014).

Today, the study of group life can be classified into two main categories, namely an external or sociological approach and an internal or psychological approach. The first approach is an external approach carried out by sociological schools from time immemorial. The group is studied because it is considered to be parts of a larger group, the community that is the center of attention. The external approach examines groups from outside, which are considered as a cell of social organisms. The focus is not directed to the internal processes of these cells but rather to the basic characteristics and functions of the larger elements. This school of thought pays attention to the groups he calls society as a group.

The second approach to the group is commonly referred to as internal, focusing on the group as a society. This tradition is experimental, and comes from psychology. The group is considered important because it is an important environment for individual behavior. The group is a part of society where the process of interaction and the role of individuals can be observed and tested. This tradition uses a variety of methods to investigate various problems.

Thus it can be said that the external focus is on the role of groups in the community, social institutions and individual lives. Internal flow focuses on the role of feelings and communication patterns on group life (Yusnadi & Susanti, 2014).

From the explanation above, it can be seen that peer group problems are included in internal group studies that examine the feelings and communication patterns of the group's life. In the peer group, a person feels a similarity with one another, such as the similarity

of age or age, the similarity of needs, and the similarity of goals that can strengthen the group.

Meaning of Peer Group

According to Santrock, peers are children of approximately the same age or level of maturity. Intercommunication is a process between individuals who are directly intertwined with each other who make interaction and if done within a certain period will form a fabric of friendship or friendship. From the association carried out by adolescents, adolescents begin to get to know various parties contained in the social environment, one of which is a peer (Santrock, 2009).

Havinghurst explained that a teenager in his daily social interactions as a social creature is divided into two social worlds. First is the world of adults like their parents, teachers, and neighbors. Second, the peer world is like a game group, a group of school friends, and friends (Santosa, 2009).

In the two social worlds there are basic differences and differences in influence, namely First, basic differences. In the world of adults, teenagers are always in a subordinate position (subordinate status) in other words adolescent status is always below the adult status. Whereas in the world of peers, teenagers get the same status from one teenager to another teenager. Second, the difference in influence. The influence of peer groups is increasingly important, so its function is important so that the influence of parents and teachers is getting smaller (Santosa, 2009).

From the description above, it can be concluded that the peer group is a social group formed by someone who has similarities in age, social status, hobbies, and psychological needs that make a person when joining a community group becomes more comfortable.

Methodology

This study uses a qualitative approach, namely research that has the characteristics that state it in the actual situation or as it is (natural setting) without changing it in the form of symbols or numbers (Rasimin, 2018).

In this study, researchers collected data using two methods, namely the observation method and the documentation study method. In this observation, the researcher uses direct observation by using guidelines as observations. The observation guide contains a list of the types of activities that may arise and will be observed. In observation, observers only need to mark the column where the event occurs. Furthermore, the documentation method is a collection of data in the form of writing such as documents, books, magazines, regulations, diaries and so on (Arikunto, 1996).

Data analysis in this study applies the facts of thought patterns and non-statistical data analysis methods, using qualitative descriptive analysis, namely describing a symptom, event, event that occurs (Sudjana & Ibrahim, 2001). The description method that the researcher uses using an inductive approach, namely: the researcher analyzes departing from special cases based on real experience (speech or behavior of the research object or situation in the field) to then be formulated into general theoretical concepts, principles, propositions or definitions (Rasimin, 2018.)

The Result of the Study and Discussion

Factors that cause a person to join a group

Yusnadi and Susanti explained that several factors were causing a person to join a group. These causative factors are closeness, similarity factors and need factors (Yusnadi & Susanti, 2014).

First, the proximity factor. The closeness factor can increase the chances of having a relationship between one person and another person or from one person with another group to form a joint activity that allows the formation of social groups.

Second, the similarity factor. These similarity factors mean factors that include similar backgrounds such as the same hobbies, having the same beliefs, the same relative age, and other characters. For example, a teenager who has a hobby of fishing then the teenager will go looking for a group whose purpose is the same, namely fishing. Conversely, a teenager who does not have a different hobby would be reluctant to join a group with a different hobby.

Third, the need factor. The need factor occurs because of the interests of someone joining a group. An example is the soccer sports group. For someone to get an award from someone else he joins the soccer team, when they do matches they work together to win every game. Each group member acts due to the need to obtain a good social status in the community.

Furthermore Santosa explained that the factors causing the emergence of peer groups (Santosa, 2009) were:

First, The development of the socialization process

In adolescence, a person experiences a process of socialization. When they are learning they gain social stability to prepare themselves to

become adults. Thus, individuals looking for groups following their desires can interact with each other and feel accepted in the group.

Second, The need to receive awards

Psychologically, a person needs respect from others to get satisfaction from what he has achieved. Therefore, someone joins his peers who have the same psychological needs that is to be appreciated. Thus, a person feels togetherness or cohesiveness in a group of peers.

Third, Need attention from others

Someone needs attention from people, especially those who feel the same fate with him. This can be found in peer groups, when someone feels the same as another, they do not feel any difference in status as if they joined the adult world.

Fourth, Want to find the world

In peer groups, one can find a world that is different from the adult world. They have the same conversation in all fields, for example, hobby talks and other interesting things.

Humans in social life, will be interconnected and need each other. This need can lead to social interaction. Social interaction is social relationships that involve relationships between individuals, individuals with groups, and groups with groups. Without social interaction, life is impossible together. Social interaction will continue if someone takes an action and from this action will cause other individual reactions. Social interaction occurs when two or more people face each other, work together, talk, shake hands or even compete and fight (Yusnadi & Susanti, 2014).

Peer groups when doing social interaction with their groups at least their behavior is influenced by imitation, suggestion, identification,

and sympathy. Following is an explanation of imitation, suggestion, identification, and suggestion, namely (Yusnadi & Susanti, 2014):

First, Imitation. Imitation is a social process or action to imitate others through attitudes, appearance, lifestyle, or whatever is owned by that other person. If observed, many adolescent behaviors are now influenced by this trait, many adolescent behaviors mimic other people obtained through their groups or outside groups such as through mass media, especially online media like today.

Second, Sugseti. Suggestion is a stimulus or influence given by an individual to another individual, or from an individual to a group, or vice versa from a group to an individual or from one group to another so that the individual or group given the influence obeys and executes without critical and rational thinking. Examples in peer groups are statements of group leaders often even almost accepted by members who consider the statement of the leader as the truth and accept it without thinking again.

Third, Identification. Identification according to Sigmund Freud is the drive to be identical (the same) with other individuals. From this statement identification is the process of equating oneself with another person or group of others. If in imitation people only imitate the way others do, then in identification people not only imitate but identify (equate) themselves with others by involving a deep psychiatric process. An example in a peer group is that someone who idolizes the leader of the group does not only follow the behavior of the leader such as speaking style, clothing style or the like, but he also follows the thoughts and values of the leader.

Fourth, Sympathy. Sympathy is one's attraction to other people so that they can feel the feelings of others. Examples of peer group

behavior are when a group member is affected by a disaster, then other group members will also feel the person affected by the disaster.

Peer Group Behavior and Solutions according to Islam

Social and cultural influences play a large role in the formation or coding of negative behavior in adolescents. Adolescent's behavior shows signs of lack or lack of conformity to social norms. The majority of adolescent negative behavior occurs at the age of under 21 years. the highest number of negative acts occurred at the age of 15-19 years, and after the age of 22 years the negative behavior carried out by adolescents decreased (Kartono, 2014).

Based on the explanation above and based on the observations of researchers in the field, the researchers found that the majority of peer group behavior when interacting with other peers means that their behavior is not following the values of Islamic teachings. The following are some of the behavior of peer groups that are contrary to Islamic teachings.

First, reckless behavior on the road. An example of this behavior is when they have finished carrying out their final exams at both the First Listening School (SMP) level and the High School level (SMA), then they roll in for a motorcycle convoy to meet the highway while behaving disrespectfully. They burst out laughing, shouting and thinking that the road belonged to their group.

In addition, most of the behavior of peer groups perform other less commendable actions when they are on the highway. The action they do is do illegal racing on the streets or make the highway as a racetrack.

Daryanto Setiawan, Effiati Juliana Hasibuan

They do not care about the safety of other road users even they do not care about the safety of their own lives.

They do not know or maybe they forget that their actions are contrary to Islam. This is following the Hadith of the Prophet, that the Messenger of Allah said "Do not sit on the edge of the road," they (ie the Companions) said, "In fact we need to sit down to talk." He said, "If you cannot or are forced to sit, then give the right of way," they (ie the Companions) asked, "What is the right of the road, O Messenger of Allah?" He said, "Submitting (limiting) views, not disturbing (hurting people), answering greetings, instructing the ma'ruf and preventing them from breaking up "(H.R. Bukhari).

The above hadith explains that there is some etiquette and ethics when sitting on the side of the road, which is to look at the eyes, not to hurt or disturb people on the street, to answer greetings, and to order the good and deny the negation. From this hadith it is clear that peer group behavior now contradicts this tradition. When they are not on the road to guard their views but they behave the opposite way by spreading their views even when someone is looking at them seriously they respond with negative actions by issuing words that are not commendable.

Islam teaches that when it is on the road it does not disturb other people. But what happens is that they interfere with other people by doing wild racing on the streets, even some of their motorbikes are deliberately made loud by the engine by removing the exhaust filter.

Islam also teaches that when greeting, greet one another. Including one of them is when you meet on the road, say hello. This teaching is much forgotten by them, even some of them when they meet with their teachers on the road are not greeting the teacher, but what they do is

Daryanto Setiawan, Effiati Juliana Hasibuan

ignorant like they don't know him. When meeting with group members the word salam is replaced with other sayings like hi "guys", hai "bro", or other sayings that are not taught in Islam.

Yet if we give greetings, it will grow compassion among others. Rasulullah Saw said: "You will not enter surge before believing, and will not believe before giving love. Will you show me a practice that will be able to foster the love of your neighbor? It's always a matter of greeting your neighbor" (HR. Muslim).

The next etiquette when on the road is to order the good and deny munkar. This teaching has also been largely abandoned by some of the peer groups now. Not that they command good and deny evil but instead they command evil and practice or practice evil. From the description above, emphasizing that adolescent behavior when sitting on the curb is now contrary to Islamic teachings.

Second, namely drinking by drinking alcohol. As reported by the compass daily that a 17-year-old teenager drinks wine with his friends. Finally, in a drunken condition the teenager raped his friend who previously was with him (Nugroho, 2020).

The behavior of the peer group that is drinking alcohol is strictly prohibited in Islam. Allah Almighty said: "O you who believe, truly (drink) khamar, gamble, (sacrifice for) idols, draw lots of fate with arrows, are included in shaitan. So stay away from those deeds so that you get good luck" (Q.S. Al-Maidah: 90).

The above verse explains that drinking alcohol is included in the bad character (despicable act) of the act of devil and it is recommended to answer it to be a lucky person. Even Usman bin Affan said if the liquor was ummulkhabaits which means the mother of all bad. It is said that the mother is bad because the beginning of the bad can give birth to other

bad things. The news from kompas.com above explains that the initial behavior of the peer group was drinking liquor, after they drank the liquor they finally got drunk and motivated them to do other vices namely raping their previous female friends with them.

Third, bullying. The term bullying comes from English, which is "bull" which means bull. Etymologically the word "bully" means bully, one who annoys weak people. Bullying in Indonesian is called "giving up" which means to disturb, harass, and obstruct others (Wiyani, 2012). From this understanding, what is meant by bullying is the behavior of a person or group that is done to hurt others because they think they have more power than their victims.

This bullying behavior is often carried out in peer group communities. This act of bullying is not only done outside their group, they also do this in their group. For example, if there are group members who do not obey the rules of the leader, this group member will get bullying from other group members.

According to data from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) from 2011 to 2016 around 253 cases of bullying were found, consisting of 122 children who were victims and 131 children who were perpetrators. This data is also not much different from the data from the Ministry of Social Affairs. As of June 2017, the Ministry of Social Affairs has received 967 cases; 117 cases included bullying cases (Nurridha & Novianti, 2017).

In Islam this attitude of bullying is called zhalim. This act is strictly prohibited in Islamic teachings. The Qur'an explains a lot of the dangers of this act of zhalim (bullying) including that in Surah al-Baqarah verse 120 which is "People who do wrong there is not a helper for him". Next

Daryanto Setiawan, Effiati Juliana Hasibuan

in Surah al-An'am verse 6, namely: "Surely those who do wrong will not get good luck".

The Qur'an also explains that those who do wrong do not intercede, said Allah in the letter Ghafir: 18 namely: "Those who do wrong do not have a loyal friend and do not also have a giver syafa'at received by his syafa'at.

Not only in the Qur'an in the Hadith also explains that the act of wrongdoing is prohibited, namely: "Fear of wrongdoing, because tyranny is darkness over darkness on the Day of Judgment" (HR. Muslim No. 2578).

From the information of the Qur'an and the Hadith above, it can be concluded that acts of bullying that are often carried out by peer groups are very contrary to the teachings of Islam and can even endanger them both in the world and the hereafter.

Fourth, *Tawuran*. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, brawl can be interpreted as a fight that includes many people. In other words brawl is an act of violence or a fight carried out by a group of people. Even from this brawl, sometimes resulting in the loss of one's life.

Many factors cause peer groups to do this brawl. one factor is the nature of prestige. Group members who don't want to fight will be considered weak, timid, and will continue to be mocked by other group members.

Another factor is due to fanaticism towards the group, so that when the group or one of its group members is insulted and underestimated by other people or groups then they will be ignited and when told to fight, without thinking they will immediately do so assuming they will feel satisfied if they do and willing to die to defend his group.

Daryanto Setiawan, Effiati Juliana Hasibuan

Of course this brawl is not justified in Islam because it harms others. Harming people is haram in Islam, especially if it takes the lives of others. Allah Almighty says in the Qur'an Surah al-Maidah verse 32 which is: "Therefore, We have established (a law) for the Children of Israel, that: whoever kills a human being, not because that person (kills) another person, or not because it makes earth damage, then it was as if he had killed a whole human. And whoever preserves the life of a human being, it is as if he has preserved the lives of all people. And indeed came to them our apostles with (carrying) clear statements, then many of them after that exceeded the limits in doing earth damage".

The above verse explains about the strict prohibition of killing humans for no reason, such as killing because the person killed someone else or because the person caused riots. The sin he gets when he kills without justified reasons is like killing all humans. The explanation of this verse is explained also in the Hadith of the Prophet Muhammad SAW which is "Truly the destruction of the world is lighter in the sight of Allah than killing a Muslim" (HR. Nasai & Tirmidzi).

In addition to causing violent acts of violence and can eliminate the lives of others, in the brawl also occurred other damage such as environmental damage, broken glass, damaged people's cars, or damage to public facilities. This action is also not justified in Islam. Allah Almighty said "And do not make mischief on earth, after (Allah) fix it and pray to Him with fear (will not be accepted) and hope (will be granted). Surely Allah's grace is very close to those who do good" (Q.S al-A'raf: 56).

Surat al-A'raf: 56 above explains the prohibition of doing earth damage (brawl). This act is forbidden in Islam because it causes many losses both morally and materially. Brawl is not only following Islamic

teachings, brawl is also contrary to Indonesian culture which has been famous for its hospitality and manners.

Fifth, addicted to narcotics. Narcotics are substances or drugs that come from plants or not plants, both synthetic and semi-synthetic that can cause a decrease or change of consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain, and can cause dependence (Laws RI No. 22: 1997).

From the definition of narcotics above, it is clear that using narcotics can endanger yourself such as a change of consciousness by hallucinating by seeing an object that does not appear to be there, the use of narcotics can cause dependence or addiction so that when once using narcotics there is a desire to try again even if use it has exceeded the dose then the person who uses it will overdose and eventually lead to death.

Muhsinin, et al (2017) in their research explained that the majority of peer group behavior in Banjarmasin out of 250 samples used were 142 (56.8%) positive using narcotics.

The results of the above study explained that most of the behavior of their peer groups using narcotics. Other research also explains that peers have a strong enough influence on the occurrence of narcotics abuse which usually starts from following a friend, especially for adolescents who have a mental and personality is quite weak (Amanda et al., 2017).

Amada further explained that there are 10 factors of adolescents using narcotics, namely: wanting to look stylish, solidarity group or community or gang, relieve pain, try or want to know, go along, finish and forget the problem or stress free, highlighting the rebellion or feeling

Daryanto Setiawan, Effiati Juliana Hasibuan

great, relieving fatigue and boredom, looking for challenges or risky activities, and finally feeling mature (Amanda et al., 2017).

Of the 10 factors of adolescents using narcotics above explained that the factor of group or community gang solidarity is one of the factors causing a person to use narcotics. This confirms that peers in the peer group have a large contribution to someone using narcotics.

Regarding narcotics use, Islam strictly prohibits a person from using narcotics. Allah Most High says "And do not throw yourself into destruction". (Surat al-Baqarah: 195) In another verse Allah says: "And do not kill yourself; surely Allah is the Most Merciful to You "(Q.S an-Nisa': 29).

These two verses make it clear that it is unlawful to destroy oneself or destroy oneself. When someone uses narcotics it is sure to damage a person's mind and damage his body. So from that verse it can be stated that consuming narcotics is haraam.

In addition to the above verse, the Hadith of the Prophet Muhammad also explained the illicit use of drugs, namely "La DhararawalaDhirara" which means "May not have a dangerous impact, and may not have a dangerous impact". (Narrated by IbnuMajah). In this Hadith prohibits the impact of harm to others and narcotics included in this prohibition.

These are some examples of peer group behavior in an Islamic perspective. The five examples of peer group behavior above are not by Islamic teachings and also contradict the Indonesian culture that adopts Eastern culture. Then what about the solution or overcoming? Before answering these questions, it must be known together what exactly are the factors causing peer groups to carry out such actions.

Daryanto Setiawan, Effiati Juliana Hasibuan

Kartono explained that the factors causing juvenile delinquency such as fights between schools and between groups were caused by two factors namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors take place through the process of self-internalization which is wrong by teenagers in responding to the surrounding environment. In other words, the teenagers carried out the mechanism of escape and self-defense which was manifested in the form of crime, violence, mass fighting habits and so on. Furthermore, external factors that are all stimuli and external influences that cause certain behaviors in adolescents. The sources of these external factors are family environment, school environment and the surrounding environment (Kartono, 2014).

Islam teaches the right way to cope so that no wrong behavior occurs in the peer group either due to internal factors or external factors. In the Hadith it is stated that "Every child born in a state of nature" (HR. Baihaqi and Thabrani). Because children are born in a state of nature so every child has the potential to be good or bad, then the role of parents is the most decisive. Therefore, the behavior of peer groups can be a good group if they are small from the training of their parents in a good way. Here are some things parents or educators must know so that children's behavior when they form a peer group community becomes good according to Islamic teachings, namely:

First, Teaching the Koran Since Early Childhood

Teach the Koran and keep the love of the Koran since childhood because by familiarizing children with the Koran will form good behavior. Imam As-Suyuthi said, "Teaching the Koran to children is one of the pillars among the pillars of Islam, so that they can grow on nature. Likewise the light of wisdom will first enter their hearts

before being overcome by lust and tainted by disobedience and error” (Choiriyah, 2010).

Second, Instill a Love of Righteous People.

In general, the human soul is to imitate the behavior of others and also emulate it. Try from the small children to think of a pious figure as his example, for example imitating the Prophet Muhammad, because he is the best example as the word of God (mercy) Allah and (coming) the Day of Judgment and he chants a lot of Allah ". (Q.S al-Ahzab: 21).

Third, Give Good Treatment

Bad behavior of children occurs because parents give bad behavior to their children and educate roughly as educated with hard words, with blows, and sometimes insulting their children so that eventually bad behavior arises in children. In the Koran, God commands to say good things to people "And say good words to people". (Surat al-Baqarah: 83). In another verse Allah also says: "Then it is due to the mercy of Allah that you behave gently toward them. If you behave hard and be harsh, surely they will distance themselves from your surroundings" (Q.S al-Imran: 159).

Fourth, Provides Useful Routines.

Many teenage behaviors are wrong now and contrary to Islam, one of which is that they do not have a useful routine. Much of their free time is filled with activities that are not useful. In the Hadith explained "Among the signs of the goodness of Islam someone is to leave things that are not useful" (HR. Tirmidhi). Give useful routines to children such as preparing their personal needs, eating, bathing, learning equipment, tidying up rooms, cleaning a room, and so on.

Fifth, Motivate to Choose a Good Friend

Daryanto Setiawan, Effiati Juliana Hasibuan

Motivate children or adolescents to choose friends who can benefit both the benefits of the world and the hereafter by making righteous people eman and knowing friends who are not good. In the Hadith it is explained "Someone will match the habits of his best friend. Therefore, pay attention to who will be your best friend. (HR. Abu Daud).

Conclusion

Peer groups are social groups that are formed by someone who have similarities in age, social status, hobbies, and psychological needs that make a person more comfortable when joining a community in the group. Some of the behavior of peer groups today such as reckless on the street, drinking liquor, bullying, brawls between groups, and addicted to using narcotics, all of their behavior is contrary to Islam and also contrary to Indonesian culture which has been famous for its hospitality and manners.

This peer group behavior occurs because of internal factors, namely behavior from oneself and external factors, namely from the family environment, school environment, and the surrounding environment. In Islamic teachings the wrong peer group behavior can be overcome by teaching the Koran from an early age, cultivating love for righteous people, giving good treatment, providing useful routines, and motivating to choose good friends.

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