

ABSTRAK

Eko Setiono, Sony. 2013. *Relationship Between Religiosity With Juvenile Delinquency In Class XI Students of SMK Negeri 2 Malang*. Thesis. Psychology Faculty of Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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Religiosity is a belief that is believed by humans and in it there are the rules and obligations that must be carried out which showed that the observance of the religion. Juvenile delinquency is any behavior that violates the norms of good boundaries, social, religious, and legal provisions in force.

Statement of problems in this research are: 1) What level Religiosity in class XI student of SMKN 2 Malang, 2) What level of Juvenile Delinquency in class XI student of SMKN2 Malang, 3) Is there a relationship between religiosity and juvenile delinquency in class XI SMKN 2 Malang.

The research was conducted at the Vocational School (SMK) in the city of Malang, namely SMKN 2 Malang. This research is quantitative research that the terms of the research paradigm that emphasizes testing theories through the measurement of the study variables with numbers and analyzing data with statistical procedures. Variables consisted Religiosity and delinquency. Data collection: 1) scale, 2) observations, 3) interview, 4) questionnaire. The study population was a class XI student of SMKN 2 Malang. Research sample was 110 people.

Based on the research conducted showed variable level of religiosity class XI students of SMKN 2 Malang is located in the High category with a value of 44% (49 people), while the students of class XI SMKN 2 Malang is located in the Medium category by 42 % (46 people), and the low category was 14% (15 people). While the level of Juvenile Delinquency in the category High with a value of 0% (0 people), while the students of class XI SMKN 2 Malang is located in the Medium category by 11% (12 people), and the low category was 89% (98 people). From the analyze correlation can be said that the correlation or relationship between religiosity with Juvenile delinquency is at -0.232. It is known that $p = 0.015 < 0.05$. Coefficient values indicate a significant relationship between religiosity and juvenile delinquency variable. This relationship is negatively correlated, which means that the higher the religiosity of youth the lower level of delinquency was doing, and conversely the lower level of religiosity of youth, the higher levels of delinquency does.