

ABSTRACT

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The beggar phenomenon is a serious problem for the country and the society as well, because it is included as one of the deviant behaviors. In fact, the intention of a person to beg is no longer as one of the solution to their economic problems, but has changed to be a commonly-found job. Based on the observation, it is found that most of beggars decided to beg not only because of the low-mental attitude, the laziness and the less of religiosity also play a big part to influence them on doing such job. Being surrounded by people who beg all the time, including the elderly, makes people do the same as well. Moreover, some of them even got positive responses from the families for that job. The family may give them emotional, instrumental, award, and informational supports. Related to the problems mentioned above, the purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between social support and the intensity of begging on the beggars in UPT Rehabsos Gepeng Sidoarjo.

The researcher collects the data using social support scale and begging intensity scale which are distributed to 11 research subjects. Social support scale consisted of 30 items with $\alpha = 0.834$, and the begging intensity scale consisted of 26 items with $\alpha = 0.867$. In analyzing the data and testing the hypothesis, the researcher uses Tiered Correlation Technique of Spearman.

The result shows the value of correlation coefficient is 0.791, with $P = 0.004$ to $P < 0.01$, with $N = 11$. This indicates that there is a correlation between social support on the subjects with their begging intensity in UPT Rehabsos Gepeng Sidoarjo. There are positive and significant relationship between the level of social support and the intensity of begging. By this I mean that the higher the social support, the higher the begging intensity, while the lower social support, the lower the intensity of begging. In other words, this research explicitly states that the hypothesis is accepted.