

Kontribusi religiusitas dan resiliensi terhadap perilaku delinkuen remaja di panti asuhan di Jakarta = The contribution of religiosity and resilience to delinquency among adolescents at orphanage in Jakarta

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Abstrak

Delinkuensi merupakan beragam bentuk perilaku antisosial yang dilakukan oleh remaja dan telah masalah serius di kalangan remaja di dunia, termasuk di Indonesia. Remaja di panti asuhan merupakan salah satu populasi yang rentan terhadap delinkuensi karena beragam masalah yang dihadapi di panti asuhan. Namun, Perspektif Psikologi Positif menjelaskan bahwa setiap remaja memiliki inner strength untuk mencegah dirinya terhadap perilaku delinkuen, seperti religiusitas dan resiliensi. Penelitian ini ingin membuktikan kontribusi religiusitas dan resiliensi terhadap perilaku delinkuen remaja di panti asuhan di Jakarta. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian korelasional. Partisipan penelitian adalah remaja berusia 11-19 tahun $M = 14,88$; $SD = 1,93$. Penelitian ini dilakukan di 19 panti asuhan di Jakarta, dengan total partisipan sebanyak 403 remaja laki-laki = 179 remaja; perempuan = 224 remaja. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan terdapat kontribusi religiusitas dan resiliensi secara bersama-sama terhadap perilaku delinkuen remaja di panti asuhan di Jakarta. Besar kontribusi yang diberikan adalah 5,3. Secara parsial, religiusitas memiliki kontribusi terhadap perilaku delinkuen remaja di panti asuhan di Jakarta.

.....Delinquency is a variety of forms of antisocial behavior performed by adolescents and become a serious problem among adolescents in the world, including in Indonesia. Adolescents in orphanages are one of vulnerable population to delinquency because of the various problem which faced in orphanages. However, the Positive Psychology Perspective explains that every adolescent has inner strength to prevent himself against delinquent behavior, such as religiosity and resilience. This research wants to indicate the contribution of religiosity and resilience to delinquency among adolescents at orphanages in Jakarta. This research is a quantitative research with correlational design study. Participants are adolescents whose aged 11-19 years $M = 14,88$ $SD = 1,93$. The study was conducted in 19 orphanages in Jakarta, with total participants are 403 adolescents male 179 adolescents, female 224 adolescents. The results of this study indicate there is a contribution of religiosity and resilience to delinquency among adolescents at orphanages in Jakarta. Bigger contribution given is 5.3. Partially, religiosity has contributed to the behavior of delinkuen adolescents in orphanages in Jakarta.