

The Effect of Religiosity on Juvenile Delinquency in Maulafa Village

Inka Chayani Soluk¹, Yeni Damayanti², Juliana M. Y. Benu³, MKP Abdi Keraf⁴.

Psychology Study Program, Nusa Cendana University

Email: *1inkasoluk06@gmail.com, 2yeni.damayanti@staf.undana.ac.id, 3marlinjuliana.benu@yahoo.com, 4apdi.keraf@staf.undana.ac.id

Abstract. Adolescence is considered a time of storm and stress so that it makes adolescents easily change, volatile and erratic. One of the factors that influence juvenile delinquency is religiosity. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of religiosity on juvenile delinquency in RT 027 RW 010, Maulafa Village, Maulafa District. The hypothesis in this study is the effect of religiosity on juvenile delinquency in RT 027 RW 010 Maulafa Village Maulafa District. The research participants were teenagers RT 027 RW 010, Maulafa Village, Kecamatan District. The analysis in this study used simple linear regression analysis. The results of this study indicate that product-moment correlation of 0,516 is greater than the r table ($n=80$) at 0,220 with a significant level of 5%, then H_1 is accepted and H_0 is rejected so that there is a significant effect on variable X and variable Y. teenagers need to increase religiosity to reduce juvenile delinquency.

Keywords: *Adolescence, Juvenile delinquency, Religiosity*

Abstrak. Masa remaja dapat dikatakan sebagai masa *storm* and *stress*, sehingga membuat remaja mudah berubah, bergejolak, dan tidak menentu. Salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi kenakalan remaja yaitu religiusitas. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh religiusitas terhadap kenakalan remaja di RT 027 RW 010 Kelurahan Maulafa Kecamatan Maulafa. Hipotesis dalam penelitian ini adanya pengaruh religiusitas terhadap kenakalan remaja remaja di RT 027 RW 010 Kelurahan Maulafa Kecamatan Maulafa. partisipasn penelitiannya adalah remaja RT 027 RW 010 kelurahan maulafa kecamatan maulafa. Analisis dalam penelitian ini menggunakan analisis regresi linear sederhana. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kolerasi product moment sebesar 0,516 lebih besar dibandingkan dengan r_{tabel} ($N=80$) sebesar 0,220 tingkat signifikan 5%, maka H_1 diterima dan H_0 di tolak sehingga adanya pengaruh yang signifikan pada variabel X dan variabel Y. Remaja perlu meningkatkan religiusitas agar bisa mengurangi kenakalan remaja.

Kata Kunci. *masa ramaja, kenakalan remaja, religiusitas*

Article history:

Received: 24 April 2021

Received in revised form: 2 August 2021

Accepted: 3 August 2021

Available online: 30 September 2021

Introduction

Adolescence is a period when individuals/adolescents demonstrate a firm principle of living with adult society, a period when children no longer feel below the level of older people but

are at the same level at least in terms of rights (Hurlock, 2009). According to Santrock, the beginning of adolescence begins at the age of 10-12 years and ends at the age of 21-22 years. Monks (2006) adolescence lasts between the ages of 12-21 years, with the division of 12-15 years of early adolescence, 16-18 years of middle adolescence, and 18-21 years of late adolescence. Adolescence can be said to be a period of storm and stress, which is colored by disequilibrium or an imbalance of attitudes and emotions, thus making adolescents easy to change, volatile, and uncertain (Novitasarie in Ghofur&Argiati 2012).

Adolescence is a period of transition where at this time adolescents need to adjust from childhood to adulthood. At this time, there may be a crisis period that is marked by the emergence of deviant behavior in this case behavioral disorders and juvenile delinquency. Behavioral disorders and juvenile delinquency are behaviors that violate the rules of social norms and experience neuropsychiatric problems, only juvenile delinquency is more focused on problems related to legal norms. Juvenile delinquency is a criminal act (according to local legal restrictions) committed by adolescents aged less than 17 years or 18 years (Soetjningsih, 2007).

Juvenile delinquency is bad behavior, which is a symptom of social (pathological) illness in children and adolescents (Kartono, 2017). In addition, juvenile delinquency is an act of violating the law committed by a teenager, where this action can make the individual who does it go to prison (Hurlock, 2009). Juvenile delinquency refers to the act of violating a law or regulation by a teenager (Soetjningsih, 2007).

Jensen (in Sarwono, 2010) also said that there are four types of juvenile delinquency, namely delinquent behavior that fights status such as denying the child's status as a student by playing truant, running away from home, denying orders, behavior that causes physical casualties to others. Such as fighting, rape, robbery, and murder, behaviors that cause material casualties. Such as stealing, harassing, destroying school facilities and other public facilities, and behavior that does not cause victims on the part of others. Such as prostitution, drug abuse, and users of liquor (alcohol).

The Commissioner of Education (KPAI) said that brawl cases in Indonesia had increased. In 2017 it was only 12.9 percent but in 2018 there was an increase of 1.1 percent, namely 14 percent (Anwar, 2018). According to KPAI data, the number of education cases as

of May 30, 2018, total 161 cases (Damanik, 2018). Data from the Kupang city POLRESTA the number of juvenile delinquency cases committed by adolescents aged 17-21 years in 2017 was 75 cases, while in 2018 there was an increase of 20 cases so that in 2018 there were 95 juvenile delinquency cases.

Kupang City, Maulafa Subdistrict, Maulafa Village, RT 027 has received special attention regarding delinquency behavior committed by teenagers in the area. This can be seen from the results of an interview with Bhabinkamtibmas who is on duty in Maulafa Village, namely IksanDjawa (06/02/2020) who said that teenagers or young people in the RT 027 area always make noise so that people in RT 027 and its surroundings feel disturbed by their behavior. teenagers who were there and reported to us to do security to the teenagers and young people there. The behaviors that are often carried out by some teenagers in RT 027 are always consuming alcohol every night, singing until the morning, cursing students who pass to school, taking vegetable sellers, and urinating carelessly and recklessly while riding a motorbike.

In the Maulafa Village area, Maulafa District, especially in RT 027, a stabbing case was even carried out by a youth from the LahairoiTofa Church and occurred in the LahairoiTofa Church area after a church service (Cross NTT, 2014). In addition, in 2020 in the Tofa area, RT 027 RW 010, Maulafa Village, Maulafa District, there were cases of sexual abuse committed by 2 teenagers aged 18 and 21 against a 15-year-old teenager on March 20, 2020 (Pentimor, 2020)

The head of RT 027 stated that several teenagers in this area often violate social and legal norms which makes some people nervous. The behavior carried out by teenagers in the RT 027 area of Maulafa Village, Maulafa District is said to be juvenile delinquency behavior. The results of interviews conducted at the head of RT 027 also show that teenagers in RT 027 always participate in various activities that increase their religiosity. The behavior of religious or religious appreciation that is often observed in adolescents in RT 027 is found that teenagers in RT 027 often participate in various religious activities, one of which is youth worship every week, soccer tournaments between youth and churches, and Kupang-class youth retreats.

Juvenile delinquency is influenced by various factors, namely sociological factors, psychological factors, and biological factors (Rice in Gunarsa, 2006). Sociological factors relate

to the family and the surrounding environment in this case religiosity, psychological factors relate to the relationship of adolescents with parents and the personality of the adolescents themselves, while biological factors are more related to the physical and organic elements of adolescents themselves. Willis (2008) revealed that one of the factors that influence juvenile delinquency is a factor that comes from the community environment, one of which is religiosity.

Religiosity is a value that influences a person's thinking and behaving. Although religiosity is often identified with religion, in its use the term religiosity has a different meaning from religion or religion. Thus it is undeniable that the appreciation of religion or religion can shape the behavior of adolescents is what is called religiosity according to Anshori (in Rusni, 2006).

The youth in RT 027 are also young people who are very diligent in participating in church activities. Therefore, it can be said that teenagers in RT 027 have a high level of religiosity. On the behavior of adolescent religiosity appreciation in RT 027 is high, their juvenile delinquency will be low because they are taught kindness and not vice versa.

This observed phenomenon is different from the results of several previous studies. According to the results of research by Evi and Farid (2014) stated that the higher the religiosity, the lower the juvenile delinquency. In addition, according to research by Widiawati & Susilo (2015) states that there is a very significant influence between religiosity and juvenile delinquency where the higher the religiosity, the lower the juvenile delinquency. However, the results of pre-study observations show different things, where they always consume liquor, fights, wanders, theft.

The discrepancy between the observed phenomena and previous studies made researchers interested in conducting a study entitled the effect of religiosity on juvenile delinquency in RT 027 RW 010, Maulafa Village, Maulafa District.

Method

This study uses a type of quantitative research, called quantitative research methods because the analysis is on quantitative data (numbers) collected through measurement procedures and processed by statistical analysis methods, (Azwar 2010). The analysis in this study uses a

simple linear regression test. Namely to determine the effect of religiosity on juvenile delinquency in adolescents in RT 027 RW 010 Maulafa Village, Maulafa District.

The sampling of this study used a total sampling technique, namely the number of populations was relatively small so that the number of samples taken was based on the total population (Sugiyono 2018). The participants in this study were teenagers aged 12-21 years in RT 027 RW 010, Maulafa sub-district, Maulafa sub-district. The number of participants who participated in this study was 80 adolescents consisting of 45 male adolescents and 35 female adolescents taken as a whole. This study uses a measuring instrument in the form of a scale in data collection.

At the beginning of the scale, there is an explanation of the study and participants' consent to participate. The data that has been collected is then checked whether it can be processed further. Data collection techniques using a psychological scale as a measuring tool to reveal psychological aspects. The scale used in this study is a Likert scale type. The juvenile delinquency scale was adapted from Laure (2020) based on aspects of juvenile delinquency, this scale was tested on teenagers in RW 010 as many as 30 people with the results of measuring the juvenile delinquency scale showing that of the 33 items tested 27 items were declared valid while 6 items were declared invalid. valid with an item validity value of 0.361 and has a reliability coefficient of 0.954. The religiosity scale was adapted based on aspects of the religiosity dimension proposed by Pearce, Hayard and Pearlman in 2017.

This scale was tested on 30 adolescents in RW 010. validity of 0.361 and has a reliability coefficient of 0.948. The data processing technique in this study uses a computer which includes editing, coding, entry, and cleaning. Next, the researchers conducted a validity test and a reliability test on the variables of religiosity and juvenile delinquency. With the results of the validity test, all were declared valid with the correlation value r 0.30 and the reliability test results for the Cronbach alpha value of juvenile delinquency 0.965 and religiosity 0.948.

Result

Table 1.

Distribution of Participants by Gender

Gender	N	%
Male	45	56,25%
Female	35	43,75%
Total	80	100%

Based on table 1, it is known that most of the participants were male, namely 56.25%, while the few participants were female, namely 43.75%.

Table 2.

Distribution of Participants by Age

Age	N	%
12-15	17	21,25%
16-18	29	36,25%
19-21	34	42,50%
Total	80	100%

Based on table 2, it is known that most of the participants are aged 19-21 years with a percentage of 42.50%, 16-18 years with a percentage of 36.25%, and 12-15 years with a percentage of 21.25%.

Table 3.

Distribution of Religious Variable Categorization

No	Category	Interval	Frequency	Presentage
1	Very Low	$X < 85$	3	3,75%
2	Low	$85 < X < 88$	16	20%
3	Moderate	$88 < X < 91$	28	35%
4	Hight	$91 < X < 94$	18	22,5%
5	Very High	$X > 94$	15	18,75%
Total			80	100%

The table above shows that the religiosity of adolescents in RT 027 has a moderate category of 28 respondents (35%), a high category of 18 respondents (22.5%), very high

category 15 respondents (18.75%), low category as many as 16 respondents (20%) and very low category as many as 3 respondents (3.75%). So it can be concluded that religiosity in adolescents in RT 027 has a moderate category, namely as many as 28 respondents (35%) of the total number of respondents as many as 80.

Table 4.

Crosstab of Religiosity by Gender

Category	Gender			
	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
Very Low	3	3,75%	-	-
Low	13	16,25%%	3	3,75%
Moderate	20	25%	8	10%
High	9	11,25%	9	11,25%
Very High	-	-	15	18,75%
total	45	56,25%	35	43,75%

In table 4 it is found that adolescents in RT 027 RW 010 Maulafa sub-district, Maulafavillage, male adolescents have a moderate level of religiosity as many as 20 respondents (25%) while 15 respondents (18.75%) in women have very high religiosity.

Table 5.

Crosstab of Religiosity by Age

Category	Usia					
	12-15	Precentag	16-18	Precentage	19-21	Precentage
	Years	e	Years		Years	
Very Low	1	1,25%	1	1,25%	1	1,25%
Low	5	6,25%	5	6,25%	6	7,5%
Moderate	4	5%	6	7,5%	18	22,5%
High	4	5%	10	12,5%	3	3,75%
Very High	3	3,75%	7	8,75%	6	7,5%
Total	17	21,25%	29	36,25%	34	42,5%

Table 5 shows that adolescents in RT 027 RW 010 have moderate religiosity. Teenagers aged 12-15 years have a low category as many as 5 respondents (6.25%), adolescents aged 16-

18 years have a high category as many as 10 respondents (12,5%), and adolescents aged 19-21 years have a moderate category as many as 18 respondents (22.5%).

Table 6.

Distribution of Religious Variable Categorization

No	Category	Interval	Frequency	Percentage
1	Very Low	$X < 78$	35	43,75%
2	Low	$78 < X < 85$	6	7,5%
3	Moderate	$85 < X < 92$	14	17,5%
4	High	$92 < X < 99$	9	11,25%
5	Very High	$X > 99$	16	20%
Total			80	100%

In the table above, it shows that juvenile delinquency in adolescents in RT 027 has a very low category of 35 respondents (43.75%), low category of 6 respondents (7.5%), moderate category as many as 14 respondents (17.5%), high category as many as 9 respondents (11.25%), and very high category 16 respondents (20%). So it can be concluded that juvenile delinquency in RT 027 has a very low category, namely 35 respondents (43.5%) of the total 80 respondents.

Table 7.

Crosstab of Juvenile Delinquency by Gender

Category	Gender			
	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
Very Low	1	1,25%	34	42,5%
Low	6	7,5%	-	-
Moderate	14	17,5%	-	-
High	9	11,25%	-	-
Very High	15	18,75%	1	1,25%
Total	45	56,25%	35	43,75%

Table 7 shows that teenagers in RT 027 RW 010 have more high levels of juvenile delinquency as many as 15 respondents (18.75%) in male adolescents, although some have moderate juvenile delinquency as many as 14 respondents (17.5%). in adolescent girls have juvenile delinquency category as many as 34 respondents (42%).

Table 8.

Crosstab of Juvenile Delinquency by Age

Category	Usia					
	12-15 Years	Percentage	16-18 Years	Percentage	19-21 Years	Percentage
Very Low	7	8,75%	14	17,5%	14	17,5%
Low	3	3,75%	1	1,25%	2	2,5%
Moderate	3	3,75%	6	7,5%	5	6,25%
High	1	1,25%	2	2,5%	6	7,5%
Very High	3	3,75%	6	7,5%	7	8,75%
Total	17	21,25	29	36,25%	34	42,5%

Table 14 shows that adolescents who have juvenile delinquency are very low both at the age of 12-15 years (8.75%), 16-18 years (17.5%), and 19-21 years (17.5%).

Assumption The Results

Normality Test

Normality test results can be seen in the table below:

Table 9 Normality Test

Variable	Nilai Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	Significant level	Description
juvenile delinquency	0,728	0,05	Normal
religiosity	0,594	0,05	Normal

The results of the Asymp.Sig (2-tailed) normality test of the variable the influence of religiosity on juvenile delinquency obtained the results of = 0.366 ($p > 0.05$) indicating that each of these variables is normally distributed. The juvenile delinquency scale has a significant value of $0.728 > 0.05$, the data is normally distributed. on the scale of religiosity obtained a significant value of $0.594 > 0.05$, the data is normally distributed.

Linearity Test

Table 10 Linearity Test

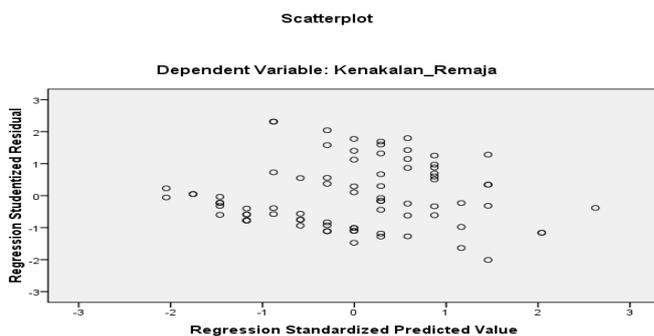
ANOVA Table

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Juvenile_delinquency * Religiosity	Between Groups	(Combined)	5334.611	14	381.044	3.448	.000
		Linearity	3338.160	1	3338.160	30.209	.000
		Deviation from Linearity	1996.450	13	153.573	1.390	.189
	Within Groups		7182.589	65	110.501		
	Total		12517.200	79			

Based on the table above, the sig. value is 0,189 which is greater than 0,05. It can be concluded that the variable of juvenile delinquency and religiosity has a linear relationship.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Figure 1 Table of Heteroscedasticity Test Results



From the picture above, it can be seen that the distribution of the data appears to be irregular and does not form a certain pattern (up and down, grouping together). This can be seen in the scattered and scattered plots above and below the number 0 on the Y axis, so it can be concluded that in this regression model there is no heteroscedasticity problem, or in other words, the regression equation can fulfill the heteroscedasticity assumption.

Hypothesis Test Results

Simple Linear Regression

Table 5.

Simple Linear Regression Test Results

Model	Model Summary			
	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.516 ^a	.267	.257	10.848

a. Predictors: (Constant), Religiosity

b. Dependent Variable: Juvenile_Delinquency

The results of the analysis in this study found that the regression value between the variables of religiosity and juvenile delinquency (R) was 0.516, while the coefficient of determination (R square) was 0.267. These results indicate that 26.7% of juvenile delinquency in adolescents in RT 027 is influenced by religiosity. The remaining 73.3% is influenced by other factors that have not been revealed in this study. test the significance value (Sig), provided that the value of Sig <0.05. Based on the results of the analysis obtained the value of Sig. = 0.00, means Sig. < from the significant criteria (0.05). Thus the regression equation model based on the research data is significant, or the regression equation model meets the criteria. Religiosity (X) has an effect on juvenile delinquency (Y) with a total effect of 26.7%.

Discussion

This study aims to determine the effect of religiosity on juvenile delinquency in RT 027 RW 010, Maulafa Village, Maulafa District. Where before testing the hypothesis, the researcher first conducts a prerequisite test in which this test consists of a normality test to see if the variables are normally distributed. The results of the normality test obtained the value of sig. = 0.728 > 0.05 and 0.594 > 0.05 because the value of sig. greater than it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

The results of data analysis in the above study indicate that religiosity has a significant effect on juvenile delinquency in adolescents in RT 027 RW 010, Maulafa Village, Maulafa District. The results of the simple regression coefficient calculation above show that the value of the constant-coefficient is 254.665, the coefficient of the independent variable (X) is - 1.898. So that the regression equation for the religiosity variable = 254.665 - 1.898 juvenile delinquency variable is obtained. Based on the above equation, it is known that the constant value is 254.665. In addition, the regression coefficient of -1.898 states a negative relationship (because of the - sign), if the addition of the coefficient of religiosity is 1, there will be a

decrease or reduction in the value of juvenile delinquency by -1.898. This illustrates that the higher the religiosity of adolescents, the lower the juvenile delinquency that will be committed by adolescents or vice versa.

Based on the correlation coefficient and significance value described above, it can be concluded that the juvenile delinquency variable and the religiosity variable in adolescents in RT 027 RW 010 Maulafa Village, Maulafa District have a significant relationship. Adolescents who have high religiosity have low juvenile delinquency and vice versa. These results are in accordance with the research of Evi and Farid (2014) and Widiawati and Susilo (2015) which state that there is a very significant influence between religiosity and juvenile delinquency where the higher the religiosity, the lower the juvenile delinquency. These results are in line with the theory that supports this research that juvenile delinquency is caused because most teenagers are negligent in carrying out religious orders (Sudarsono 2008: 120).

This significant relationship is supported by the regression value between the variables of religiosity and juvenile delinquency (R) of 0.516, while the coefficient of determination (R square) is 0.267, which means 26.7%. These results indicate that 26.7% of juvenile delinquency in adolescents in RT 027 is influenced by religiosity. So it can be interpreted that the religiosity variable has a contribution effect of 26.7% on juvenile delinquency variables in RT 027 nR 010 Maulafa Village, Maulafa District, and the rest or 73,3% influenced by other factors that have not been studied in this study. This is in line with the theory of Sumara, Humaedi & Santoso (2017) which states that religiosity is not the only factor that affects juvenile delinquency. Sumara, Humaedi, and Santoso (2017) argue that juvenile delinquency is influenced by internal factors, namely an identity crisis, biological and sociological changes as well as weak self-control and external factors, namely the lack of attention from parents, the influence of the surrounding environment and the place of education.

Religiosity in adolescents in RT 027 RW 010 has a level of religiosity in the medium category, namely 28 respondents (35%) and the high category as many as 18 respondents (22.55%). This shows that teenagers in RT 027 RW 010 have a good appreciation of religious values. This can make teenagers do a behavior that does not deviate. This is in line with the theory of Ghufron and Risnawita (in Linawati&Desiningrum, 2017) where religiosity refers to

the level of individual attachment to his religion. This shows that the individual has lived and internalized the teachings of his religion so that it influences all actions and views of his life.

Religiosity is one of the factors that influence juvenile delinquency. This can be seen in this study where religiosity has a significant effect on juvenile delinquency where adolescents in RT 027 RW 010 have moderate and high religiosity and very low and moderate juvenile delinquency.

The results of interviews conducted found that teenagers always do delinquency, this is contrary to what was obtained in this study. Teenage boys have very high juvenile delinquency even though their religiosity is moderate. This shows that the teenagers in RT 027 who contribute to juvenile delinquency are male teenagers even though their religiosity is good because they are in the moderate category. This shows that religiosity is not one of the factors that influence juvenile delinquency. This is in line with research from Palupi, Purwanto, and Noviyani (2013) where religiosity only contributes 59.4% and the rest is influenced by other factors. Evi and Farid (2014) also explain that religiosity only contributes 16.13% to juvenile delinquency and juvenile delinquency is also influenced by self-control by 10.87% and the rest is influenced by others. so that juvenile delinquency is not only influenced by religiosity.

The results of the analysis in this study indicate that adolescents in RT 027 RW 010 have very low juvenile delinquency as many as 34 (43.75%) which are dominated by adolescent girls at all adolescent ages studied. In addition, teenagers in RT 027 also have juvenile delinquency in the high category as many as 15 respondents (18.75%) in teenage boys. This shows that teenagers in RT 027 RW 010 who commit juvenile delinquency are very high in teenage boys at the age of 19-21 years, this is different from Soetjningsih's (2007) theory, where juvenile delinquency is a crime (according to local legal limits). committed by adolescents aged less than 17 years or 18 years. This difference can be caused because teenagers at this age have finished their education in high school and are not continuing to college so that it can make them commit juvenile delinquency because their time is not to study anymore.

Conclusion

In this study, it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between religiosity on juvenile delinquency in RT 027 RW 010, Maulafa Village, Maulafa District, seen from the results of research based on the results of product-moment correlation analysis of 0.516 compared to r_{table} with a significant level of 5% $N = 80$ of 0.220. So r_{count} is greater than r_{table} , it can be concluded that the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and (H_1) is accepted, meaning "there is an influence of religiosity on juvenile delinquency in RT 027 RW 010 Maulafa Village, Maulafa District.

The level of religiosity in adolescents in RT 027 has a medium category, namely 28 respondents (35%) of the total number of respondents as many as 80. Teenagers in RT 027 have a very low category, namely 35 respondents (43.75) of the total number of respondents as many as 80.

Suggestion

Teenagers should see the importance of religiosity and increase their religiosity as well as other factors that can control every juvenile delinquency behavior because religiosity is a factor that affects delinquency so that teenagers. Parents should be able to provide good attention and stimulus to adolescents and pay attention to the importance of religiosity and increase religiosity of adolescents because parents and attention from parents are one of the factors that can reduce juvenile delinquency in children. Juvenile delinquency needs to get important attention because if left unchecked it will become a big problem in the lives of teenagers so it is hoped that the government can create activities that can reduce juvenile delinquency such as making sports clubs, dance clubs, and some more according to the talents of existing youth so that they are more focus on those activities rather than committing juvenile delinquency. For further researchers who are interested in conducting similar research, it is hoped that they can replace the religiosity variable with other factors such as identity crises, biological and sociological changes, and self-control and further explore aspects of the juvenile delinquency variable.

References

- Anwar, Ali. (12/09/2018). Kpai: Tawuran Pelajar 2018 Lebih Tinggi Dibandingkan Tahun Lalu. Tempo.Co. Retrieved from <https://Metro.Tempo.Co/Read/1125876/Kpai-Tawuran-Pelajar-2018-Lebih-Tinggi-Dibandingkan-Tahun-Lalu> on July 22, 2019
- Aviyah., Evy., & Farid, M. (2014). Religiusitas, Kontrol Diri Dan Kenakalan Remaja. *Jurnal Psikologi Indonesia*, 3(2), 126-129.
- Azwar. (2010). *Reliabilitas Dan Validitas*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar.
- Chaplin, J. P. (2011). *Kamus lengkap psikologi*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Curcio, A. L., Mak, A. S., & Knott, V. E. (2014). The Australian Self-report Delinquency scale: A Revision. *Australian journal of psychology*. 67, 166–177. DOI: 10.1111/ajpy.12075
- Damanik, Margith. (2018, July). Ini 3 Pengaduan Paling Banyak Terkait Anak Di 2018. Indonesian Times. Retrieved from <https://www.Idntimes.Com/News/Indonsia/Margith-Juita-Damanik/Ini-3-Pengaduan-Paling-Banyak-Terkait-Anak-Di> on July 22, 2019.
- Ghofur., Abdul., Argiati., & Shb. (2012). Hubungan Religiusitas Terhadap Agresivitas Remaja Di Madrasah Aliyah Assalaam Temanggung. *Jurnal Spirits*. 3(1), 43-51.
- Gunarsa, S. D. (2006). *Dari anak sampai usia lanjut*. Jakarta: BPK Gunung Mulia.
- Hurlock. (2009). *Psikologi Perkembangan*. Jakarta: Pustaka Belajar.
- Kartono, K. (2017). *Kenakalan Remaja*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Laure, S. H. A., I., Damayanti, Y., Benu, J. M. Y., & Ruliati, L. P. (2020). Kesejahteraan Sekolah dan Kenakalan Remaja Siswa Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan. *Journal of Health and Behavioral Science*. 2(2), 88-104.
- Monks, F. J., Knoers, A. M. P., & Haditono, S. R. (2002). *Psikologi Perkembangan: Pengantar Dalam Berbagai Bagiannya*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Nisya., Lidya, Sayidatun., & Sofiah, Diah. (2012). Religiusitas, Kecerdasan Emosional Dan Kenakalan Remaja. *Jurnal Psikologi*, 7(2), 562-584.
- Palupi., Purwanto., & Noviyani, D. I. (2013). Pengaruh Religiusitas Terhadap Kenakalan Remaja. *Educational Psychology Journal*, 2(1).
- Pearce., Hayward., & Pearlman, J. A. (2017). Measuring Five Dimensions of Religiosity across Adolescence. *HHS Public Access*, 59(3).

- Pena, Redaksi. (2020, March). Gadis 15 Tahun di Kupang Dinodai 2 Pemuda. *Pena Timor*. Retrieved from <https://penatimor.com/2020/03/26/gadis-15-tahun-di-kupang-dinodai-2-pemuda/> on June 5, 2020.
- Periantalo. (2016). *Penelitian Kuantitatif Untuk Psikologi*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar.
- Sarwono, S. W. (2010). *Psikologi Remaja*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
- Soetjiningsih. (2007). *Tumbuh Kembang Remaja Dan Permasalahannya*. Jakarta: Sagung Seto.
- Sugiyono. (2017). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D*. Bandung: CV Alfabeta.
- Sumara. Dadan., Humaedi. Sahadi., & Santoso. Meilanny Budiarti. (2017). Kenakalan Remaja Dan Penanganannya. *Jurnal Penelitian & Ppm*. 4(2),129-389.
- Thouless, R. H. (2000). *Pengantar Psikologi Agama*. Penerjema: Machnun Husein. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo persada.
- Widyarti, M. W., & Susilo, J. D. (2015). Sikap Terhadap Kenakalan Remaja Dengan Religiositas. *Jurnal Psikologi Indonesia*, 3(1), 69-78.
- Wills, S. S. (2008). *Remaja & Masalahnya: mengupas berbagai kenakalan remaja seperti naroba, free sex dan pemecahannya*. Bandung: CV Alfabeta.