

ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan antara dimensi religiusitas dan subjective well-being pada emerging adulthood di gereja "X" Bandung. Kuesioner yang digunakan untuk mengukur dimensi religiusitas menggunakan modifikasi dari alat ukur yang disusun oleh Haryanto (2011) berdasarkan teori Glock & Stark (1965), sedangkan untuk mengukur subjective well being menggunakan kuesioner Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS) dan Scale of Positive and Negative Experience (SPANE). Data yang diperoleh diolah dengan teknik analisis statistika yaitu dengan menggunakan rumusan korelasi Pearson product moment dengan SPSS 21.0. Penelitian ini menggunakan accidental sampling sebagai teknik samplingnya dengan jumlah sampel 134. Metode yang digunakan untuk mengukur validitasnya menggunakan construct validity. Validitas dan reliabilitas yang dimiliki religious belief (dimensi ideologis) berkisar 0,482-0,742 dan 0,730. Religious practice (dimensi ritualistik) berkisar 0,518-0,825 dan 0,706. Religious feeling (dimensi eksperiensial) berkisar 0,477-0,754 dan 0,733. Religious knowledge (dimensi intelektual) berkisar 0,367-0,691 dan 0,818. Terakhir, religious effect (dimensi konsekuensial) berkisar 0,378-0,603 dan 0,850. Validitas alat ukur Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) berkisar 0,671-0,874 dan reliabilitasnya 0,830. Sedangkan, validitas alat ukur Scale of Positive and Negative Experience (SPANE) berkisar 0,481-0,758 dan reliabilitasnya 0,795.

Berdasarkan hasil pengolahan data menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan antara religious belief (dimensi ideologis) dan subjective well-being (-0,008), tidak terdapat hubungan antara religious practice (dimensi ritualistik) dan subjective well-being (0,563), tidak terdapat hubungan antara religious knowledge (dimensi intelektual) dan subjective well-being (0,021), tidak terdapat hubungan antara religious effect (dimensi konsekuensial) dengan subjective well-being (0,139), namun terdapat hubungan antara religious feeling (dimensi eksperiensial) dengan subjective well-being (0,176).

Bagi peneliti lain yang ingin mengkaji penelitian ini diharapkan dapat melakukan penelitian lebih lanjut mengenai kontribusi dari faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi subjective well-being seseorang.

ABSTRACT

The Purpose of this Study is to find out whether there is any relation between the dimension of religiosity and subjective well-being on emerging adulthood at “X” church in Bandung. Questionnaire which is used to measure the dimension of religiosity using a modification from measuring instrument compiled by Haryanto (2011) according to Glock & Stark’s theory (1965); meanwhile, the researcher uses Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) and Scale of Positive and Negative Experience (SPANE) questionnaires to measure the subjective well-being. The data obtained by the researcher is processed by statistical analysis technique by using Pearson product moment correlation formula with SPSS 21.0. This research uses purposive sampling as the sampling technique with the sample in total is 134. The method used to measure its validity is using construct validity. Validity and reliability of religious belief (ideological dimension) ranged from 0.482-0.742 and 0.730. Religious practice (ritualistic dimension) ranges from 0,518-0,825 and 0,706. Religious feeling (experiential dimension) ranges from 0.477 to 0.754 and 0.733. Religious knowledge (the intellectual dimension) ranges from 0.367 to 0.691 and 0.818. Finally, the religious effect (Consequential dimension) ranges from 0.378 to 0.603 and 0.850. Validity of Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) measuring instruments is 0.671-0.874 and reliability is 0.830. Meanwhile, the validity of Scale of Positive and Negative Experience (SPANE) measuring instruments ranged from 0.481 to 0.758 and reliability of 0.795.

According to the result of the data processing shows that there is no relation between religious belief (ideological dimension) and subjective well-being (-0,008), religious practice (ritualistic dimension) and subjective well-being (0,563), religious knowledge (intellectual dimension) and subjective well-being (0,021), religious effect (consequential dimension) and subjective well-being (0,139); yet, there is a relation between religious feeling (experiential dimension) and subjective well-being (0,176).

For other researchers who want to examine this research can do further research on the contribution of factors that affect a person’s subjective well-being.

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