

# Pengaruh paham wahabi di Indonesia: studi atas pengaruh paham keagamaan wahabi terhadap praktek keagamaan mahasiswa Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Islam dan Arab (LIPIA) Jakarta

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## Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memperoleh data empiris tentang Pengaruh Paham Keagamaan Salafi terhadap Praktek Keagamaan Mahasiswa Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Islam dan Arab (LIPIA) Jakarta Selatan. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Islam dan Arab (LIPIA) Jakarta Selatan sejak bulan April hingga Mei 2008.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah Ex Post Facto. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh mahasiswa LIPIA, sedangkan yang dijadikan sampel sebanyak 300 orang, namun yang berhasil dikumpulkan hanya 100 orang. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah sampel acak sederhana (Simple Random Sampling). Untuk menjaring data dari kedua variabel, digunakan instrumen skala Likert untuk Variabel X dan Variabel Y. Sebelum instrumen digunakan, dilakukan uji validitas dan reliabilitas butir instrumen.

Uji validitas butir menggunakan rumus Korelasi Product Moment dan perhitungan reliabilitas instrumen dengan rumus Alpha Cronbach. Sebelum dilakukan pengujian hipotesis, terlebih dulu dilakukan uji persyaratan analisis yaitu uji normalitas dengan menggunakan uji Liliefors dan uji homogenitas varians dengan menggunakan uji Bartlett.

Pengujian hipotesis dilakukan dengan uji t. berdasarkan kajian teoretis, kerangka pemikiran dan temuan penelitian yang telah dibahas pada bab-bab terdahulu, maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh pemahaman keagamaan Salafi mahasiswa terhadap praktek keagamaannya.

Berdasarkan uji t-test diperoleh thitung (27,13) lebih besar dibanding ttabel (2,64) sebagai hasil uji perbedaan rata-rata skor Praktek Keagamaan Kelompok Mahasiswa dengan Pemahaman Salafi Tinggi (Y1) lebih tinggi dari rata-rata Praktek Keagamaan Kelompok Mahasiswa dengan Pemahaman Salafi Rendah (Y2).

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This research aims to collect empirical data concerning the Influence of the Salafy Religious Notion towards Religious Practices of LIPIA Students of South Jakarta. This research is conducted in the LIPIA of South Jakarta branch during April to May 2008.

The research method applied is the Ex Post Facto method. The population in this research is all LIPIA students, and those taken as the sample were 300 persons. However, the questionnaires returned to the researcher was no more than 100 persons. Meanwhile the technique utilized in sampling was the Simple Random Sampling. In order to collect data from both variables, the researcher uses Likert scale instrument

for X and Y variable. Before we used the instrument, we had conducted test of validity and reliability of the instrument items.

The test of validity of the item used the formula of Alpha Cronbach. Before the hypothesis was tested, the researcher applied at the first place the test of analysis requirements, that is, the normality test, by using the Liliefors testing method as well as variant homogeneity test by using the Bartlett testing method.

The hypothesis test is conducted by using the t test. Based on the theoretical study, the framework of analysis and finding that have been addressed in the previous chapters, it can be concluded that there is an influence of the salafy religious notion towards the religious practice of the students.

According the t-test, we can see the  $t_{hitung}$  (27.13), which is higher than  $t_{table}$  (2.64), as the test result of the difference of the average score of the Students with High Salafy Notion Religious Practice (Y1) is higher than the average of the Students with Lower Salafy Notion Religious Practice (Y2). The conclusion of this research indicates that the influences of the salafy religious notion on some students significantly influence their religious practices.