

Analisis indeks pembangunan pemuda theravada Indonesia = Analysis of youth theravada Indonesia development index

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis tentang Indeks Pembangunan Pemuda Theravada Indonesia. Model pendekatan yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kuantitatif dengan teknik analisis statistik dekriptif yang terdiri dari analisis ANOVA satu jalur dan analisis frekuensi. Teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah sampling acak berlapis untuk menentukan jumlah sampel secara proporsional pada 19 Propinsi. Cakupan obyek dalam penelitian ini adalah organisasi pemuda Theravada Indonesia tingkat nasional. Indikator yang digunakan untuk menghitung indeks terdiri 53 indikator yang dikelompokkan kedalam 8 domain. Ke-8 domain tersebut terdiri dari potensi diri, pendidikan, penyimpangan, hubungan pemuda, tenaga kerja, kesehatan, akses media informasi, dan partisipasi pemuda. Berdasarkan hasil analisis ANOVA satu jalur diperoleh nilai indeks pembangunan Pemuda Theravada Indonesia sebesar 73,3. Nilai indeks tersebut menandakan bahwa pembangunan Pemuda Theravada Indonesia dapat dikategorikan tinggi. Namun upaya peningkatan masih diperlukan untuk mencapai nilai indeks ideal yaitu mendekati nilai indeks maksimum 100. Perbedaan indeks antar Propinsi sebagian besar tidak terlalu nyata, perbedaan nyata hanya terjadi terhadap terhadap beberapa Propinsi saja. Kondisi saat ini, Pemuda Theravada Indonesia memiliki anggota sebanyak 2.100 jiwa yang tersebar di 19 Propinsi, mayoritas berusia 16-30 tahun. Implikasi teoritis yang muncul dari temuan penelitian ini adalah indikator-indikator terbukti relevan digunakan sebagai alat untuk mengukur indeks pembangunan pemuda Theravada Indonesia. Sedangkan secara praktis temuan dalam penelitian ini dapat digunakan sebagai pedoman dalam melakukan evaluasi, perumusan strategi dan program pembangunan di PATRIA baik ditingkat pusat maupun daerah.

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzed Youth Development Index of Theravada Buddhism in Indonesia. The model of research approach used in the study is a quantitative approach and descriptive statistical analysis technique that consists of one way ANOVA analysis and frequency analysis. The sampling technique used is stratified random sampling in order to determine the number of samples

proportionally throughout 19 provinces. Object scope of this research mainly youth organization of Theravada Buddhism in Indonesia at national level.

The indicators used to calculate the index comprises of 53 indicators which are grouped into 8 domains. The 8 domains as mentioned are consist of self-potential, education, deviation, relationship among youths, labor, health, access to media of information, and youth participation.

Based on the results of one way ANOVA analysis obtained 73,3 of youth Theravada Indonesia development index values. The index value indicates that youth Theravada Indonesia development can be categorized as high. However, efforts are still to be required in order to achieve ideal value that is approaching maximum of 100 index value. The difference index values among Provincial mostly not very significant, noticeable differences seem to be occurred only to some provinces. In the present conditions, Youth Theravada Indonesia has a membership of 2,100 people spreading over 19 provinces and the majorities are between ages of 16-30 years.

The theoretical implications emerged from the research findings are indicators that relevant to be used as a tool to measure youth Theravada Indonesia development index. While in practice the findings from the study can be used as a guideline in conducting evaluation, formulation of strategy and development program of PATRIA both at central and local levels.;This study analyzed Youth Development Index of Theravada Buddhism in

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