

## ABSTRACT

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**Religiosity and Psychological Well Being: The Study of Path Analysis on Christian Early Adulthood Who Do and Do Not Do Praise and Worship; Yohanes Budiarto, S. Pd, M. Si; Undergraduate Program in Psychology, Tarumanagara University (i-xii, 50 pages, R1-R4, Appdx 1-18).**

The purpose of this research is to know religiosity relationship to psychological well being, and to know the difference of religiosity relation to psychological well being in terms of praise and worship activity. Religiosity is believing in a higher power, giving meaning and purpose in life and demonstrating through behaviors such as praying, attending service or worship. Psychological well being is the condition of a person who can accept oneself both now and his past life, personal growth and development, has the belief that his life is meaningful and purposeful, has a positive relationship with others, has the capacity to organize life and the environment effectively, And the ability to determine action independently. Praise and worship is one of many religious activities such as worship of God worshiped by Christians especially in the flow of the Charismatic – Pentecost church. The subjects of this study were 20-40 years old. The study was conducted on 224 Christian subjects in jabodetabek area. The result of data analysis using path analysis by seeing inner model shows score of 5,866 with significance level  $> 1.65\% = 5\%$  and R-square result ( $R^2$ ) is 0.179. Multigroup analysis results from praise and worship activity. Shows a score of 0.383. Thus the results of this study indicate that there is a significant relationship between religiosity and psychological well being. Religiosity contributes 17.9% to the formation of psychological well being participants. In addition there is no difference in the religiosity relationship to psychological well being in terms of praise and worship activity.

Keywords: religiosity, psychological well being, and praise and worship.