

# RELIGIOUS COMMITMENT INVENTORY-10: ON COMPARISON RESULT BETWEEN MINANGKABAU NOMAD TRADERS AND JAVA TRANSMIGRANTS

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## ABSTRACT

Religious Commitment Inventory–10 (RCI-10) in this study was used to compare the religious commitment between Minangkabau nomad traders and Java transmigrants. This research used a quantitative approach with independent sample test analysis methods. The samples of this study involved 15 respondents of Minangkabau nomad traders and 15 respondents of Java transmigrants residing in Aceh Tengah and were taken using random sampling technique. The measurements used in this study were adaptations of the RCI-10. Results of this study indicated that there is no significant difference between RCI-10 results between Minangkabau nomad traders and Java transmigrants. The conclusion is that both Minangkabau nomad traders and Java transmigrants are enjoy their lives and work in the activities of their religious affiliation.

**Keywords:** *Minangkabau, nomad, trade, Java, transmigrant, Religious, Commitment*

## INTRODUCTION

The Minangkabau and Javanese ethnic groups are known as nomads who can be found in almost every region in Indonesia and oversea (Handrianto et al., 2021; Munir & Pandin, 2021). They can live mingle with the local people, but do not forget the original cultures of their hometown. They also pay attention to the education of their children, both formally and non-formally (Sumarti et al., 2017; Syuraini et al, 2019). Non-formal education really helps them pass on their noble cultural values to their generations in the new places (Hayati, 2020a). In terms of religion, these two ethnic groups are known as devout followers and the majority of them are Muslim (Games, 2020; Mustain & Handrianto, 2020). It can be observed from their daily behaviors in community which display about their religious commitment even though they are far from their original hometowns.

Religion is universally recognized as one of the most important social institutions, exerting a strong influence on people's attitudes, values, and behaviors throughout human history and across cultures. It has been cited as a significant variable by researchers in a

variety of branches of psychology (Hood et al., 2009; Paloutzian & Park, 2005; Syuraini, 2020). Researchers have discovered that perceived relationships with supernatural agents such as God can alleviate the pain of loneliness and exclusion in both correlational and experimental studies (Epley et al., 2008; Aydin et al., 2010; Bonab et al., 2013; Newman, 2014; Palermo, 2019). This study contributes to this burgeoning body of knowledge by comparing the instrument's results between Minangkabau nomad traders and Java transmigrants and determining which item has the most significant impact on both in life.

Religious commitment has been operationalized and quantified in a variety of ways, including membership or non-membership in religious organizations, level of participation in religious activities (such as church attendance), attitudes toward and significance of religiosity, and belief in traditional religious creeds (Chang et al., 2001; Hayati, 2020b). Religious Commitment Inventory questionnaire. Participants indicated their level on three 5-point Likert-type items (from 1 = not at all true of me to 5 = totally true of me). The instrument adapted from (Worthington & Wade, 2012) as follow: 1) I often read books and magazines about my faith; 2) I make financial contributions to my religious organization; 3) I spend time trying to grow in understanding of my faith; 4) Religion is especially important to me because it answers many questions about the meaning of life; 5) My religious beliefs lie behind my whole approach to life; 6) I enjoy spending time with other of my religious affiliation; 7) Religious beliefs influence all my dealings in life; 8) It is important to me to spend periods of time in private religious thought and reflection; 9) I enjoy working in the activities of my religious affiliation; 10) I keep well informed about my local religious group and have some influence in its decisions.

The aims of the study are to investigate the religious commitment between Minangkabau nomad traders and Java transmigrants who live in Aceh Tengah, Aceh Province. This study is also to highlight the comparison of the religious commitment between these two ethnics by using RCI-10 instruments developed by Walsh (1996).

## METHOD

This study was designed to compare Minangkabau nomad traders and Java transmigrants' RCI-10 results at Aceh Tengah to accrue the information regarding the variables of this study. RCI-10 was conducted. A closed-ended questionnaire with choice in five points Likert scales. The respondents were asked to answer the questions by scoring 1 to 5. A sample of 15 respondents from Minangkabau nomad traders and 15 respondents from Java transmigrants total 30 respondents. The respondents were selected randomly. After collecting data, the independent sample t-test was applied to evaluate the score on different indicators to check the significance. Moreover, to strengthen and clarify the decision, researchers describe each result compare the average score for each resistor.

Researchers examined RCI-10 test results between Minangkabau nomad traders and Java transmigrants at Aceh Tengah. The questionnaires used in this study presented in Table 1 adopted from Walsh, 1996.

**Table 1. RCI-10 Instruments Adopted from Walsh (1996)**

	1	2	3	4	5
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- 1 I often read books and magazines about my faith
  - 2 I make financial contributions to my religious organization.
  - 3 I spend time trying to grow in understanding of my faith.
  - 4 Religion is especially important to me because it answers many questions about the meaning of life.
  - 5 My religious beliefs lie behind my whole approach to life.
  - 6 I enjoy spending time with others of my religious affiliation.
  - 7 Religious beliefs influence all my dealings in life.
  - 8 It is important to me to spend periods of time in private religious thought and reflection.
  - 9 I enjoy working in the activities of my religious affiliation.
  - 10 I keep well informed about my local religious group and have some influence in its decisions.
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Notes :

Not at all true of me (1)

Somewhat true of me (2)

Moderately true of me (3)

Mostly true of me (4)

Totally true of me (5)

## DISCUSSION

In this section, it discusses the results of RCI-10 instrument between Minangkabau nomad traders and Java transmigrants in Aceh Tengah. It also presents the comparison of the RCI-10 between the two most influential ethnic groups in Nusantara.

**Table 2. The Results of RCI-10 from Minangkabau Nomad traders**

	R1. M	R2. M	R3. M	R4. M	R5. M	R6. M	R7. M	R8. M	R9. M	R10. M	R11. M	R12. M	R13. M	R14. M	R15.M	
Q1	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	2	2	32
Q2	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	5	3	4	5	4	5	3	55
Q3	2	3	2	4	4	3	4	3	5	4	4	3	3	2	4	50
Q4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	67
Q5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	67
Q6	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	5	5	4	5	3	4	56
Q7	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	69
Q8	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	70
Q9	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	70
Q10	2	4	2	4	3	3	4	3	5	4	3	5	5	3	5	55
	31	42	31	38	39	41	38	35	47	42	39	45	45	35	3	591

Table 2 above shows that the highest result was 70 in Q8 and Q9, meaning that Minangkabau nomad traders answered questionnaire number 8 and number 9 on 4 and 5

Likert's. They mostly agreed that it is important to me to spend periods in private religious thought and reflection, and they enjoy working in the activities of their religious affiliation.

**Table 3. The Results of RCI-10 from Java Transmigrants**

	R1.	R2.	R3.	R4.	R5.	R6.	R7.	R8.	R9.	R10.	R11.	R12.	R13.	R14.	R15.	
	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	
Q1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	4	1	2	1	1	2	2	25
Q2	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	70
Q3	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	49
Q4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	73
Q5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	72
Q6	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	73
Q7	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	69
Q8	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	70
Q9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	75
Q10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	75
	40	42	44	44	41	43	45	47	46	42	44	43	42	44	44	65
																1

Table 3 above shows that the highest result was 75 in Q9 and Q10, meaning that Java transmigrant answered questionnaire number 9 and number 10 on 4 and 5 Likert's. They enjoy working in the activities of their religious affiliation, and they keep well informed about their local religious group and have some influence in its decisions.

From Table 2 and Table 3, there were similarities in their religious beliefs. They indicated that the two cultures had considerable similarities in religious beliefs, although indifference results in numbers. The following table shows the comparison data between Minangkabau nomad traders and Java Transmigrants for precise results. Next, the table indicated that the comparative RCI-10 results between Minangkabau nomad traders and Java transmigrants could help us compare them directly.

**Table 4. The Comparative RCI-10 Results between Minangkabau nomad traders and Java Transmigrants**

Questionnaire Number	R1.M-R15.M	R1.J-R15.J
Q1	32	25
Q2	55	70
Q3	50	49
Q4	67	73
Q5	67	72
Q6	56	73
Q7	69	69
Q8	70	70
Q9	70	75
Q10	55	75

Total	591	651
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Researchers will discuss RCI-10 results from Q1 to Q10. M (Minangkabau Respondents) results higher than J (Java Respondents) results on answered Q1. This meaning that M more often read books and magazines about their faith. For Q2, J higher than M, the implication that J makes a financial contribution to their religious organization more often than M. and Q3, the results almost identical differ one. It means they have the same motivation to spend time trying to grow in understanding of their faith. Next, Q4, Q5, Q6, J were Higher than M, Q7 and Q8 results were the same. The results of Q9 and Q10 shown that J higher than M.

**Table 5. Group Statistics**

	Respondents	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
RCI-10 Questionnaires	Minangkabau Nomad Traders Respondents	15	39.67	4.731	1.222
	Java Transmigrants Respondents	15	43.20	1.568	.405

As shown in Table 4, the mean of Java transmigrant respondents is greater than that of Minangkabau nomad traders, and the standard deviation of Minangkabau nomad traders is greater than that of Java transmigrant respondents, indicating that a low standard deviation indicates that most data points are close to the average. In contrast, a high standard deviation indicates that the data points are more spread out.

**Table 6. Independent Samples Test**

	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means							
	F	Sig.	T	Df	Sig.	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		
						(2-tailed)	Difference	Lower	Upper	
RCI-10 Questionnaires	Equal variances assumed	9.610	.004	-2.746	28	.010	-3.533	1.287	-6.169	-.897
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.746	17.037	.014	-3.533	1.287	-6.248	-.819

Based on the table 6, there is no statistically significant difference in RCI-10 scores between Minangkabau nomad traders and Java transmigrants; sig (2-tailed) values are  $0.010 > 0.05$ .

In general, religious convictions are an effective response to one's position in the effort. On questionnaires 8, 9, and 10, most respondents selected options 4 and 5. The quality of religion has a strong correlation with participants' job satisfaction. The other researchers discovered that administrators and sector managers reported higher levels of intrinsic job satisfaction and religious commitment than other occupations' workers (Brown & Sargeant, 2008; Adaboh et al., 2017; Etherington, 2019; Rita & Handrianto, 2021). Thus, according to a functionalist theorist of religion, religion's integrating effect may result in an increased sense of pride in one's work. (Ghazzawi et al., 2016).

## CONCLUSION

The comparative results of RCI-10 between Minangkabau nomad traders and Java transmigrants indicated that Java transmigrants are higher than Minangkabau nomad traders, despite the independent sample test conclude that there are no significant difference results between Minangkabau nomad traders and Java transmigrants. It means both samples have a higher religious commitment in life. They enjoy working in the activities of their religious affiliation.

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