ABSTRACT


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It has become a natural of human being that they are as human of individual but also social. So that, social relationship become necessary for each every human being. However, the relationship with others may create conflict. It depends on the individual in solving and handling the conflict. The data is early obtained said that after collision happen, responser (new student) cannot behave as before. Although collision they have tried to forgive or even have forgiven, but that collision related the collision appeared and disturb the victim. Even there will be a desire to see the collision doer fell same thing or even more. That prove that forgiving is limited or just verbally, said is there no desire to improve the relationship which may affect into unnormally psychological prosperity.

Related to background above, the problem with will be is discussed and answered in this research that are the level of forgiveness, and the level of new student’s psychological well-being at the Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang in specially generation 2011, and also the correlation between of new student’s forgiveness and new student’s psychological well-being at the Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang in specially generation 2011.

This research method is designed is quantitative approach of correlation. Research sampel is 399 taken from 1983 of the new at the Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang in specially generation 2011. Data collection the use research instrument in the form of scale to the each interview and variable. Data analysis use the correlation of product moment by Pearson. Validity and realibilitas test use Alpha Cronbach. The data processing is computer program that is Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS) 16.0 for windows.

Based on the analysis research, the result are: at the of variable forgiveness, the are 51.6% (175 new student) is in high category, 45.1% (153 new student) is in middle category, and 3.2% (11 new student) is in low category. While at variable psychological well-being, 61.9% (210 new student) is in high category, 37.2% (126 new student) is in middle category, and 0.9% (3 new student) is in low category. Based on the hypotesis test result, it is obtained the significant correlation \( r_{xy} = 0.154 \) with Sig = 0.005, while the probability < 0.05, it means that there are positive correlation of both variable. Thereby, proven raised hypothesis is its truth.