

ABSTRAK

Siti Salwa (1221020071), Tahun 2026, “NILAI- NILAI SAKRALITAS TAMAN DOA KALVARI TERHADAP PENINGKATAN PERILAKU KEAGAMAAN JEMAAT DI GEREJA KATOLIK KALVARI PAROKI LUBANG BUAYA”

Keberadaan Taman Doa Kalvari di Gereja Katolik Kalvari Paroki Lubang Buaya merupakan ruang sakral yang berfungsi sebagai sarana devosi sekaligus media pembentukan spiritualitas dan perilaku keagamaan jemaat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis manifestasi nilai-nilai sakralitas pada elemen fisik, simbol-simbol dan nilai-nilai keagamaan, dan pengalaman religius di Taman Doa Kalvari serta pengaruhnya terhadap peningkatan perilaku keagamaan jemaat.

Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan pendekatan Fenomenologi Agama. Data diperoleh melalui observasi nonpartisipatif, wawancara mendalam dengan lima jemaat, satu romo, dan pengurus gereja, serta dokumentasi. Analisis data dilakukan secara induktif menggunakan teori sakral dan profan Mircea Eliade sebagai *grand theory* dan teori *Six Ways of Being Religious* Dale Cannon sebagai *middle theory*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sakralitas Taman Doa Kalvari termanifestasi melalui Jalan Salib, Bukit Golgota, Patung Pietà, Patung Yesus Disalib, replika Makam Yesus, Gua Maria, salib utama, altar doa, dan tata ruang kontemplatif yang menghadirkan pengalaman hierofani bagi jemaat. Unsur profan tampak pada fasilitas pendukung seperti area parkir, jalan akses, gazebo, lampu taman, pagar, dan aturan penggunaan kawasan yang menunjang aktivitas religius. Pengalaman sakral tersebut menginternalisasikan nilai-nilai iman, kasih, pengorbanan, pertobatan, pengampunan, dan pengharapan sehingga meningkatkan intensitas doa, devosi, keterlibatan dalam kegiatan gereja, semangat pelayanan, serta solidaritas jemaat.

Penelitian ini juga menunjukkan bahwa teori Mircea Eliade terefleksi melalui pemisahan ruang sakral dan profan, sedangkan teori Dale Cannon diwujudkan melalui *The Way of Sacred Rite*, *The Way of Devotion*, *The Way of Mystical Quest*, dan *The Way of Right Action*. Dengan demikian, Taman Doa Kalvari berperan sebagai ruang pembentukan spiritualitas yang memperkuat kualitas kehidupan beragama jemaat, baik secara pribadi maupun komunal.

Kata Kunci: *Sakralitas, Taman Doa Kalvari, Perilaku Keagamaan, Mircea Eliade, Dale Cannon.*

ABSTRACT

Siti Salwa (1221020071), Tahun 2026,"THE SACRED VALUES OF THE CALVARY PRAYER GARDEN TOWARDS IMPROVING CONGREGATIONAL RELIGIOUS BEHAVIOR AT THE LUBANG BUAYA CALVARY CATHOLIC CHURCH"

The existence of the Calvary Prayer Garden at the Calvary Catholic Church in Lubang Buaya Parish is a sacred space that functions as a means of devotion as well as a medium for the formation of spirituality and religious behavior of the congregation. This study aims to analyze the manifestation of sacred values in physical elements, religious symbols and values, and religious experiences in the Calvary Prayer Garden and their influence on improving the religious behavior of the congregation.

The study uses a descriptive qualitative method with a Phenomenology of Religion approach. Data were obtained through non-participatory observation, in-depth interviews with five congregations, one priest, and church administrators, and documentation.

Data analysis was carried out inductively using Mircea Eliade's sacred and profane theory as a grand theory and Dale Cannon's Six Ways of Being Religious theory as a middle theory. The results of the study show that the sacredness of the Calvary Prayer Garden is manifested through the Stations of the Cross, Golgotha Hill, the Pietà Statue, the Statue of Jesus on the Cross, a replica of Jesus' Tomb, the Mary Cave, the main cross, the prayer altar, and the contemplative spatial arrangement that presents a hierophanic experience for the congregation. Profane elements are evident in supporting facilities such as parking areas, access roads, gazebos, garden lights, fences, and regulations governing the use of the area, which support religious activities. This sacred experience internalizes the values of faith, love, sacrifice, repentance, forgiveness, and hope, thereby increasing the intensity of prayer, devotion, involvement in church activities, enthusiasm for service, and congregational solidarity.

This research also shows that Mircea Eliade's theory is reflected in the separation of sacred and profane spaces, while Dale Cannon's theory is embodied in The Way of Sacred Rite, The Way of Devotion, The Way of Mystical Quest, and The Way of Right Action. Thus, the Calvary Prayer Garden serves as a space for spiritual formation that strengthens the quality of the congregation's religious life, both personally and communally.

Keywords: Sacrality, Calvary Prayer Garden, Religious Behavior, Mircea Eliade, Dale Cannon.