**A Study on The Relationship Between Loneliness and Personal Relationship with God**

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The study included 20 individuals, including church friends aged 18 years and above. The choice of church friends was based on the educational nature of this study and the IRB-exempt status constraints. The material used in this study included 13 survey questions. The sample results were analyzed using SPSS version 21 by performing descriptive statistics and determining whether there is any statistical relationship between loneliness or personal relationship with God and gender. The first variable of interest was intrinsic spirituality, where sentence completion was on a 0 to 10 ordinal scale for the absence and the maximum number of attributes, respectively. The second variable of interest was loneliness, which included six questions. The quantification of loneliness was through the degree of loneliness, which was evaluated by averaging the scores (Enea et al., 2021). The higher ordinal scores in loneliness indicated significant instances of loneliness. Two variables of this study were analyzed based on the responses given by the students. A spiritual set of survey statements adopted was used with the inclusion of six questions.

My research explores the relationship between loneliness and a personal relationship with God. I hypothesize that more lonely individuals will have a less personal relationship with God, a greater closeness with friends, and less commitment to their faith. The mean age of the sample across the 20 respondents is 20.46 years, ranging from 18 to 46 years. It is more significant that 48 percent of this sample belongs to a single ethnic group; that is, white ethnic groups and minority ethnic groups account for the second highest percentage of 49 percent. Only three respondents (4%) belonged to different religions, and the majority of the sample belonged to 47% Christian religion, which usually attends church on Sunday during Weekdays. This finding indicates that although there are substantial differences by gender, there is also a large similarity in their behavior as Christians and the time they spend alone. This study's results indicated no significant correlation between loneliness and a personal relationship with God. As a result, two significant variables were found: female gender and religion affect respondents' relationship with God (Gallegos & Segrin, 2019).

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| Characteristic | Frequency | Valid Percent |
| Age |  |  |
| 18-25 | 7 | 35.0 |
| 26-35 | 6 | 30.0 |
| 36-45 | 4 | 20.0 |
| Above 46 | 3 | 15.0 |
| Total | 20 | 100.0 |

Loneliness is often referred to as a state of being alone or isolated; concerning a study on the relationship between loneliness and personal relationship with God, these questions whether the lack of the presence of God affects one's ability to be blessed in their life (Morlett Paredes et al., 2021). One of the limitations of this study is that it was not a randomized controlled trial, meaning that there was no control group which would have made comparing the data from this study with other tests more predictable. Additionally, it was not explored any further in-depth. This could be done through several different avenues, such as looking at religious beliefs, attitudes toward God, and God's power over one's life. Nevertheless, the results demonstrate that loneliness can lead to spiritual inadequacy in the absence of faith in God, which affects people's relationship with God (Chan et al., 2019). This means that even when one feels lonely, one might still be able to connect with God through prayer. The study results are significant because psychologists and sociologists can use them to identify the factors that impact personal relationships with God. While there is obvious value in studying what influences one's ability to connect with their maker, this is also important for our society as there is a growing trend of isolation among members of society (French et al., 2022). Therefore, future studies should check the significance of the positive correlation between being involved in meaningful activities by experiencing friendship at work or engaging in voluntary work for charity events and being religious to support this research.

**References**

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