

Fundamentalisme dan closed-mindedness: Religiusitas, intolerance of uncertainty dan need for cognitive closure sebagai prediktor fundamentalisme agama = Fundamentalism and closed-mindedness: The role of religiosity, intolerance of uncertainty and need for closure on religious fundamentalism.

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Studi ini meneliti hubungan antara model fundamentalisme intratekstual (Hood, Hill, Williamson, 2005) dengan konsep-konsep disposisional dari c/csed-mindedness, yaitu intolerance of uncertainty (IO) dan need for cognitive closure (NFC). Selain itu, juga diteliti bagaimana peran trait kepribadian dan lingkungan sosial sebagai moderator hubungan tersebut. Sebanyak 195 mahasiswa yang berasal dari universitas agama dan universitas umum berpartisipasi dalam penelitian ini dengan mengisi satu set kuesioner. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa fundamentalisme agama berasosiasi secara positif dengan religiusitas, tetapi tidak dengan UI dan NFC. Selain itu, interaksi yang signifikan antara religiusitas dan trait kepribadian menunjukkan bahwa asosiasi positif antara fundamentalisme dan religiusitas lebih tinggi pada partisipan yang juga tinggi pada trait agreeableness. Sedangkan, peran moderasi lingkungan sosial tidak ditemukan. Hasil ini menegaskan pernyataan Hood dkk. (2005) bahwa para fundamentalis bukanlah orang-orang yang closed-minded seperti yang selama ini menjadi stereotip mereka. Selain itu, juga mengindikasikan bahwa fundamentalisme agama, seperti yang ditekankan oleh Marty (1988) dan Hood dkk. (2005), dapat dijelaskan dengan lebih baik jika berfokus pada nilai-nilai keagamaan yang dianut daripada disposisi personal. Penelitian-penelitian selanjutnya disarankan untuk memberi perhatian besar pada pengembangan dan pengujian empiris model fundamentalisme agama intratekstual terutama dalam isu atribut-atribut psikometris pada alat ukurnya.

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ABSTRACT

The present study examined the relations between intratextual fundamentalism model (Hood, Hill, & Williamson, 2005) and dispositional concepts of closed-mindedness (i.e., intolerance of uncertainty [IU] and need for cognitive closure [NFC]), and also to investigate to what extent the relations were moderated by personality traits and social environmental factors. One hundred and ninety-five university students from religious and public universities completed measures of religiosity, IU Scale, NFC Scale, Big Five Inventory, and fundamentalism. Fundamentalism was positively associated with religiosity but was not associated with IU and NFC. A significant interaction between religiosity and agreeableness revealed that the positive association between religiosity and fundamentalism was higher among participants who were also high in agreeableness. The results of present study confirm what Hood et al. (2005) suggested that fundamentalists are not closed-minded as they are usually stereotyped with. Furthermore, the results also suggest that religious fundamentalism, like Marty (1988) and Hood et al. (2005) noted, would be better explained by focusing on the religious values rather than personal disposition factors. Future research should take a great attention to the development and empirical examination of intratextual fundamentalism model,

especially in the psychometrical issues of the measurement.