

Peranan Self-Esteem Sebagai Moderator dalam Hubungan antara Religiusitas dengan Intoleransi Politik = The Moderating Role of Self-Esteem on the Relationship between Religiosity and Political Intolerance

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Abstrak

Studi kuantitatif ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui peran moderasi self-esteem dalam hubungan antara religiusitas dengan intoleransi politik. Peneliti menduga bahwa orang religius yang memiliki tingkat self-esteem rendah cenderung menunjukkan intoleransi politik yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan orang religius yang memiliki tingkat self-esteem tinggi. Partisipan penelitian dalam penelitian ini adalah 308 orang yang beragama Islam di sekitar Jabodetabek dan sudah memiliki hak politik atau setidaknya sudah mendapat hak pilih dalam pemilu. Instrumen penelitian yang digunakan adalah Skala Intoleransi Politik oleh Pepinsky, dkk (2018) untuk mengukur intoleransi politik, Skala Religiusitas Komitmen Worthington 2003 untuk mengukur religiusitas, dan self-esteem diukur melalui Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale 1965. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa efek individual religiusitas dan self-esteem mampu memprediksi secara signifikan terhadap intoleransi politik. Selanjutnya, analisis moderasi menunjukkan bahwa self-esteem tidak dapat memberikan efek moderasi yang signifikan bagi hubungan religiusitas dengan intoleransi politik.

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This quantitative study aims to determine the moderating role of self-esteem in the relationship between religiosity and political intolerance. It was hypothesized that religious people who have a low level of self-esteem tend to show higher political intolerance than religious people who have a high level of self-esteem. The research participants of this study were 308 Muslim around Jabodetabek and already had political rights at least had been given the right to vote in national elections. Political intolerance was measured by Scale of Political Intolerance which developed by Pepinsky, et al. 2018, religiosity was measured by the Scale of Religiosity Commitment by Worthington 2003, and self-esteem was measured by Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale 1965. The results of this study indicate that the individual effects of religiosity and self-esteem able to predict political intolerance significantly. Furthermore, moderation analysis shows that self-esteem cannot provide a significant moderating effect for the relationship of religiosity with political intolerance.</i>