

Efektifitas Storytelling sebagai Intervensi Extended Contact dalam Mengurangi Inter-Religious Hostility dan Prasangka Agama = The Effectiveness of Storytelling as An Extended Contact Intervention in Reducing Inter Religious Hostility and Religious Prejudice.

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Abstrak

Fenomena intoleransi terutama dalam hal perbedaan agama marak terjadi pada remaja. Hal ini disebabkan oleh kebencian dan prasangka terhadap agama lain. Jika hal ini dibiarkan, maka yang terjadi adalah meningkatnya radikalisme yang berujung pada konflik antar agama. Studi survey baseline (n=343) menemukan partisipan yang memiliki pengalaman melakukan kontak dengan agama lain cenderung memiliki Inter-religious hostility yang lebih rendah dari pada partisipan yang tidak memiliki pengalaman kontak sama sekali. Merujuk pada Contact Hypothesis, Riset ini bertujuan untuk melihat lebih jauh mengenai Storytelling sebagai bentuk intervensi extended contact dalam mengurangi kebencian antar agama (Inter- religious hostility) dan Prasangka Agama. Studi ini melibatkan 163 partisipan remaja dengan menggunakan quasi experiment mixed design: within and between subject, dengan keseluruhan proses selama dua minggu. Dalam studi ini, partisipan intervensi diberikan akses tautan cerita pengalaman muslim di negara muslim minoritas selama lima hari berturut-turut. Hasil pengukuran pre-post serta komparasi kelompok intervensi dan kontrol menunjukkan bahwa storytelling sebagai extended contact terbukti secara signifikan menurunkan inter-religious hostility dan blatant prejudice namun tidak terbukti menurunkan subtle prejudice. Analisis tambahan ditemukan bahwa Extended contact Storytelling lebih efektif diterapkan pada kelompok dengan pengalaman kontak out group yang minim dan kelompok yang memiliki status equal/setara.

.....The phenomenon of intolerance, especially in terms of religious differences, is rife in adolescents. This is caused by hatred and prejudice against other religions. If this is allowed to do so, what will happen will be an increase in radicalism which will lead to conflicts between religions. The baseline survey study (n = 343) found participants who had experience of making contact with other religions tended to have lower inter-religious hostility than participants who had no contact experience at all. Referring to the Contact Hypothesis, this research aims to look further at storytelling as a form of extended contact intervention in reducing inter-religious hostility and religious prejudice. This study involved 163 adolescent participants using a quasi-experimental mixed design: within and between subjects, with the whole process for two weeks. In this study, intervention participants were given access to links to stories of Muslim experiences in minority Muslim countries for five consecutive days. The results of pre-post measurements and the comparison between the intervention and control groups showed that storytelling as an extended contact was proven to significantly reduce inter-religious hostility and blatant prejudice but was not proven to reduce subtle prejudice. Additional analysis found that extended contact storytelling was more effective in groups with minimal outgroup contact experience and groups with equal status.