

Deteksi Radikalisme pada Komunitas Warga Negara Indonesia di Qatar = Radicalism Detection in the Community of Indonesian Citizens in Qatar

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Abstrak

Dilatarbelakangi maraknya radikalisme di dalam maupun di luar negeri, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk untuk mengetahui ada tidaknya WNI di Qatar yang terpapar radikalisme, untuk mengetahui tingkat keterpaparan WNI di Qatar terhadap radikalisme, dan untuk mengetahui variabel apa saja yang memiliki hubungan dengan keterpaparan WNI di Qatar terhadap radikalisme. Metode penelitian ini kuantitatif. Populasi adalah WNI yang tinggal di negeri Qatar. Jumlah sampel 132 orang, dan teknik sampling adalah incidental sampling. Teknik pengumpulan data primer melalui survei dengan instrumen penelitian menggunakan alat ukur Religious Radicalism Scale (ReadS) yang diformulasikan oleh Sukabdi (2022) yang dihubungkan dengan tujuh karakteristik demografi, yakni jenis kelamin, usia, agama, pendidikan, lama tinggal di Qatar, organisasi yang diikuti, dan tingkat pendapatan. Teknik analisis menggunakan analisis frekuensi, analisis tabulasi silang (cross-tabulation), analisis jalur (path coefficient), analisis cross-loading, analisis independent sample t test, dan analisis korelasi Spearman (Rank-Spearman). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden terbukti terpapar radikalisme agama; tingkat keterpaparan radikalisme bervariasi. Ketujuh variabel demografi memiliki hubungan dengan tingkat radikalisme.

.....Against the backdrop of rampant radicalism at home and abroad, this study aims to determine whether there are Indonesian citizens in Qatar who are exposed to radicalism, to determine the level of exposure of Indonesian citizens in Qatar to radicalism, and to find out what variables are related to the exposure of Indonesian citizens in Qatar to radicalism. This research method is quantitative. The population is Indonesian citizens living in the country of Qatar. The number of samples is 132 people, and the sampling technique is incidental sampling. The primary data collection technique is through surveys with research instruments utilizing the Religious Radicalism Scale (ReadS) measuring instrument formulated by Sukabdi (2022), which is related to seven demographic characteristics, namely gender, age, religion, education, length of stay in Qatar, the organization joined, and level of income. The analysis technique uses frequency analysis, cross-tabulation analysis, path coefficient analysis, cross-loading analysis, independent sample t test analysis, and Spearman correlation (Rank-Spearman) analysis. The results showed that the majority of respondents were exposed to religious radicalism; levels of exposure to radicalism vary. The seven demographic variables have a relationship with the level of radicalism.