

CENTRE FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGIOUS LIFE,
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A SURVEY OF INTER-RELIGIOUS HARMONY IN INDONESIA 2012

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IN INDONESIA 2012**



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INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

- Indonesia consisting of different ethnics and religions is the exemplary of the harmonious society.
- Indonesian society prioritize harmonious and tolerant approaches towards the differences.
- The existence of religious conflicts seem to appear because of the feeling of differences in religious belonging.
- The result of this feeling of differences in religious belonging is hostility spreading out not only among those who experienced conflicts but also among those of the followers of religions in general.

RESEARCH PROBLEMS

- Religion is an integrative factor that encourages its followers to unite and aware of their unity as religious believers.
- Followers of a religion would be more inclined to be "inward looking" and consider other religious believers as outsiders.
- This tendency is called fanaticism in which the followers of a religion believe in their religion to be the most true religion.
- Some religious conflicts are often triggered by excessive fanaticism. This attitude must be controlled to overcome aggressive attitudes towards people of other faiths.

PURPOSES AND SCOPE

- To collect data on variations in the level of inter-religious harmony in Indonesia.
- To explore the factors that influence the relationship between people of different faiths.
- To provide information to the local governments on the level of harmony and vulnerability related to the problem of inter-religious relations in their regions.
- The scope of this study focuses on social relations between religious communities in Indonesia.

SURVEY METHODS

METHOD¹

Population: Population of adults in urban Indonesia.

Sample:

- The quantitative study was conducted in 33 provinces in Indonesia, where one city was taken as the sample of each province (usually the capital of the province).
- The number of the respondents in each province: 100 people (with a proportional representation for each religion).
- The total number of national sample: 3300 with a margin of error of + / - 1.7% (on a scale of 1-100) or + / - 0.1 (index scale 1-5) with a confidence level of 95%. As for each province with a sample of 100 respondents, the margin of error + / - 1.7% (on a scale of 1-100) or + / - 0.5% (index scale 1-5) with a confidence level of 95%.

Meanwhile, to support the quantitative research, qualitative research was also conducted through in-depth interviews with religious leaders in the field.

METHOD²

- Samples were chosen randomly by multistage random sampling technique
- Determining the number of samples 100 per province based on the margin of error of + / - 0.5 (scale 1-5) with a confidence level of 95%.
- With these limits, if the number of the adult population in each province is 1-20 million, the sample needed is approximately 100 people.

Timing: The survey was conducted in August - September 2012

Survey Stages:

1. The preparation of TOR, operational, and instrumental design
2. Testing instruments
4. Field data collection (survey)
5. Data processing
6. The compilation of report and seminar

METHOD³

- Data were collected through questionnaires, in-depth interviews, and field observation. The questionnaires contained questions covering three aspects, namely the “perception”, “attitude and interactions” and “cooperation”. These aspects were described by some weighted indicators, ranging from the lowest to the highest. To answer the questionnaires the respondents were asked to select one of five answers. The answers were numbered sequentially from no.1 to no.5.
- The descriptions of research findings can be simplified into three answers, namely (1) Disagree, (2) Somewhat disagree, and (3) Agree, by combining extreme score of 1 (strongly disagree) to 2 (disagree), and an extreme score of 5 (strongly agree) to 4 (agree).

METHOD⁴

- In addition, there were some questions that cannot be answered "agree" or "strongly disagree" as above. Taking inspiration from the scale of Thurstone, these questions were presented in the narrative sentences, in which numbers that mark the answers indicated the weight and level of its harmony. In this study there were five optional answers in a continuum with the score of 1 and 5 at the negative pole to the positive pole. Statistical data processing was used to demonstrate the close relationship between variables with the use of factor analysis procedures.

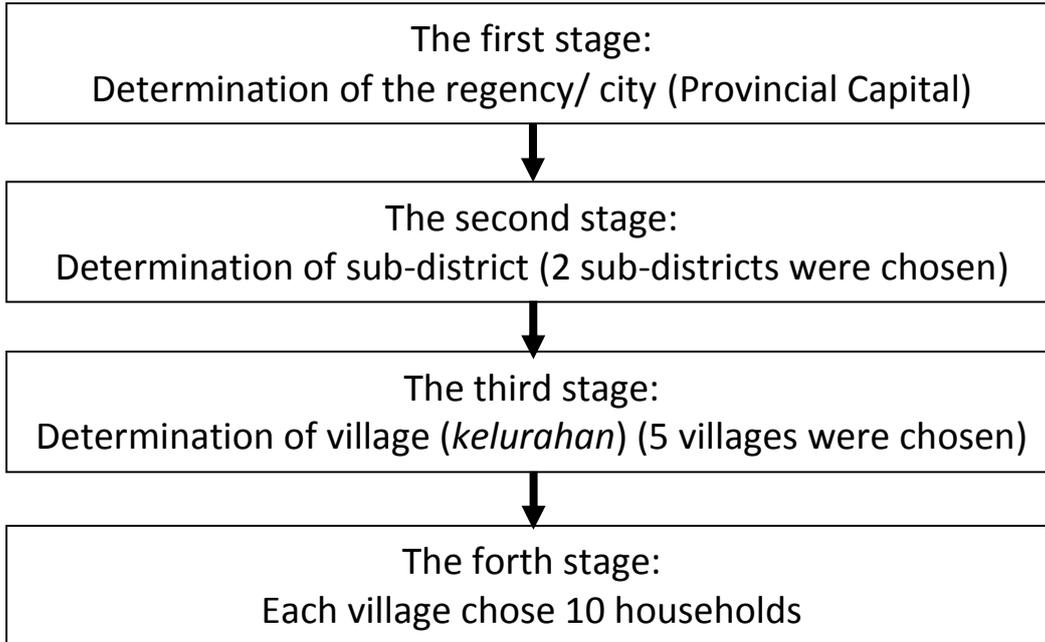
METHOD⁵

- In the dimension of "perception" there were 5 variables (questions), while the dimension of "attitude and interaction" and "cooperation" each respectively had 8 and 5 variables, all of which was a tool to measure the level of harmony. Each of the variable that showed “perception”, “attitude and interaction” and “cooperation”, would be combined and calculated to obtain the score and level of harmony of the communities studied. A cumulative index level of harmony (in one dimension) is obtained from combining all the variables of all three dimensions as a whole.

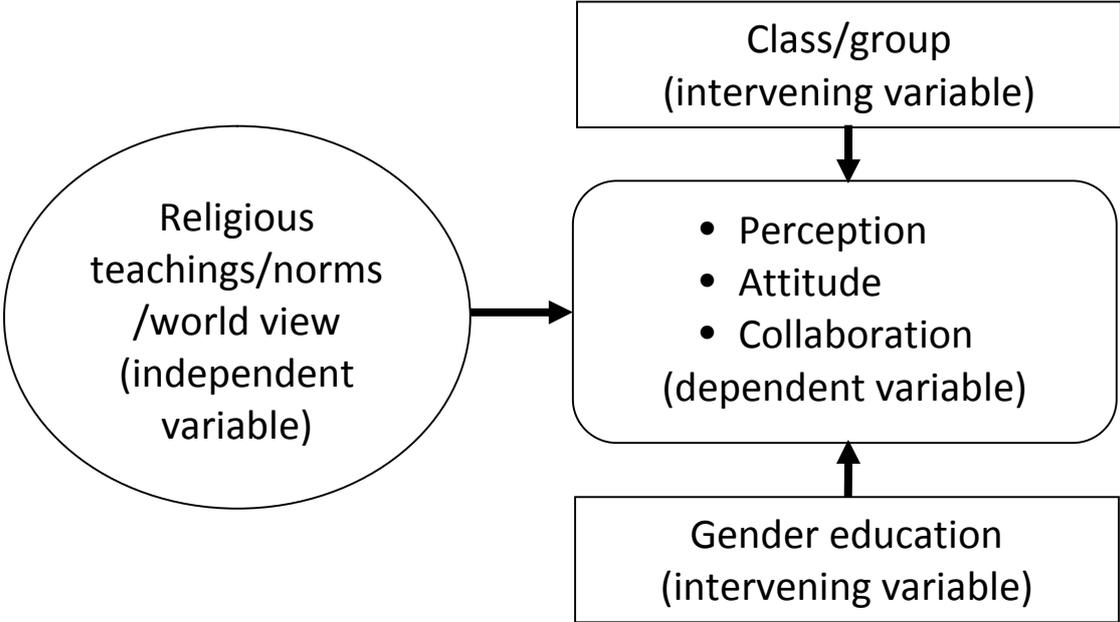
METHOD⁶

- The implementation of the survey was preceded by two types of validity tests. First, validity test of the instrument by using the Spearman correlation between the score of the questionnaires with a total score. Further, the improvement of the score was performed. Second, the reliability test of instrument using Alpha Cronbach coefficients. Philosophically, reliable instruments will not change the score meaning even though they are done in a different place or time. A research instrument indicates adequate reliability if the coefficient of Alpha Cronbach is greater than or equal to 0.70 (Zulganef, 2006).

SAMPLING PROCESS



FRAMEWORK FOR THINKING (PARADIGM): ELEMENTS OF THE INTERCONNECTED VARIABLES



THE RELIABILITY OF THE TEST RESULTS

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	76	95.0
	Excluded ^a	4	5.0
	Total	80	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.891	20

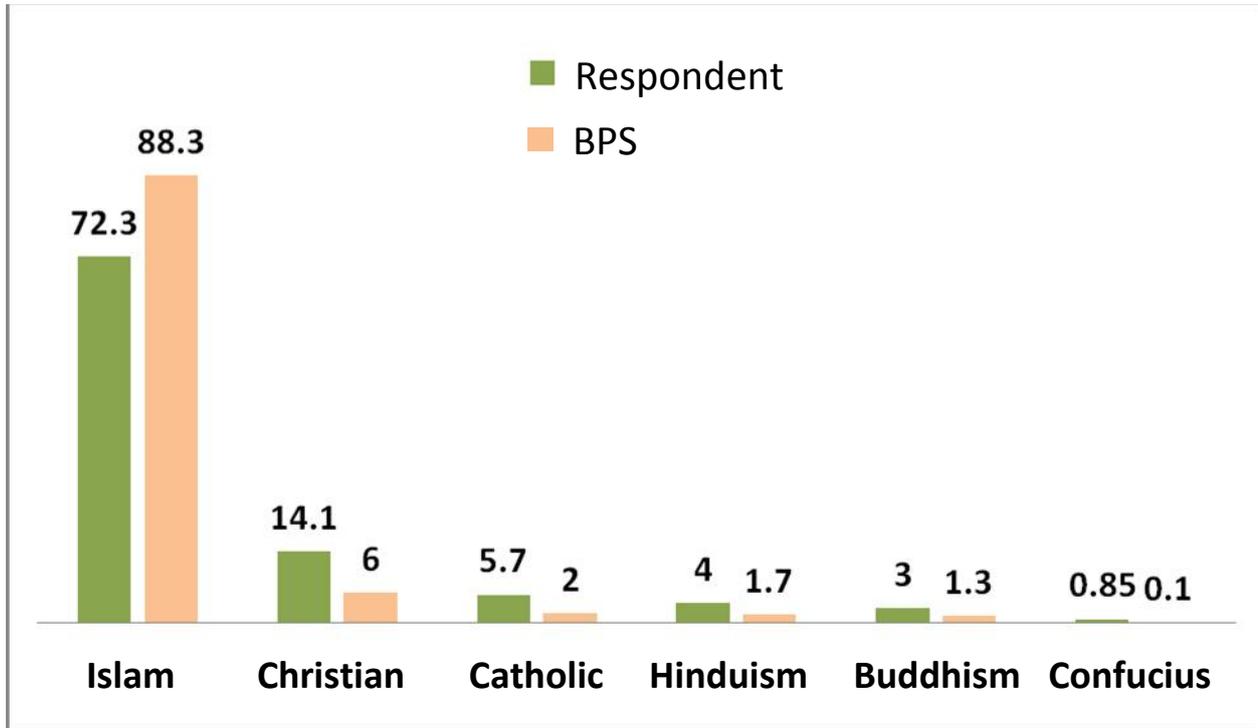
THE VALIDITY OF THE TEST RESULTS

Item-Total Statistics

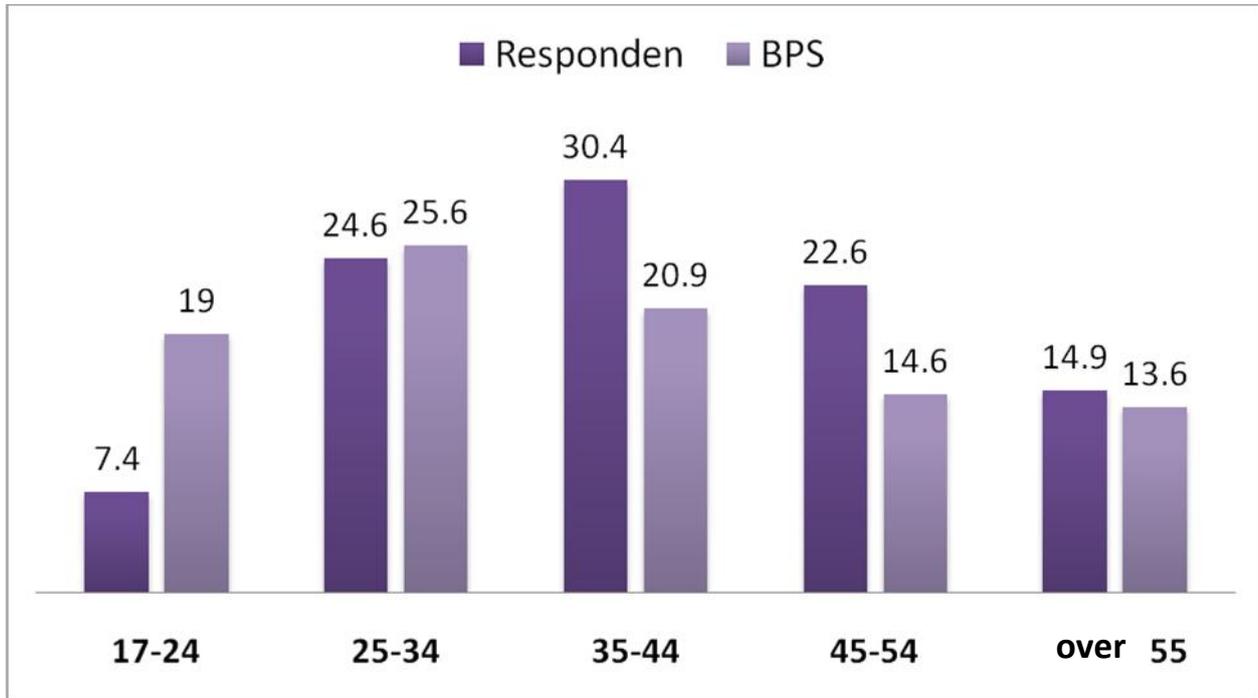
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
C01	72.4605	104.652	.592	.886
C02	72.4342	104.356	.472	.887
C03	72.7368	101.876	.591	.884
C04	73.3026	100.401	.566	.884
C05	73.1184	102.426	.452	.887
C06	73.6974	100.187	.515	.886
C07	72.7368	102.543	.577	.885
D01	74.0789	93.487	.594	.884
D02	72.8553	100.365	.559	.884
D03	72.6974	102.961	.547	.886
D04	73.1184	102.719	.408	.889
D05	72.6974	105.521	.480	.888
D06	73.2500	97.897	.470	.888
D07	73.0395	102.038	.465	.887
E01	73.1579	89.841	.624	.885
E02	72.5263	108.519	.181	.893
E03	72.6974	104.987	.596	.886
E04	73.7763	94.203	.678	.880
E05	73.8026	96.401	.579	.884
E06	73.0658	99.022	.625	.882

SURVEY RESULTS: THE CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

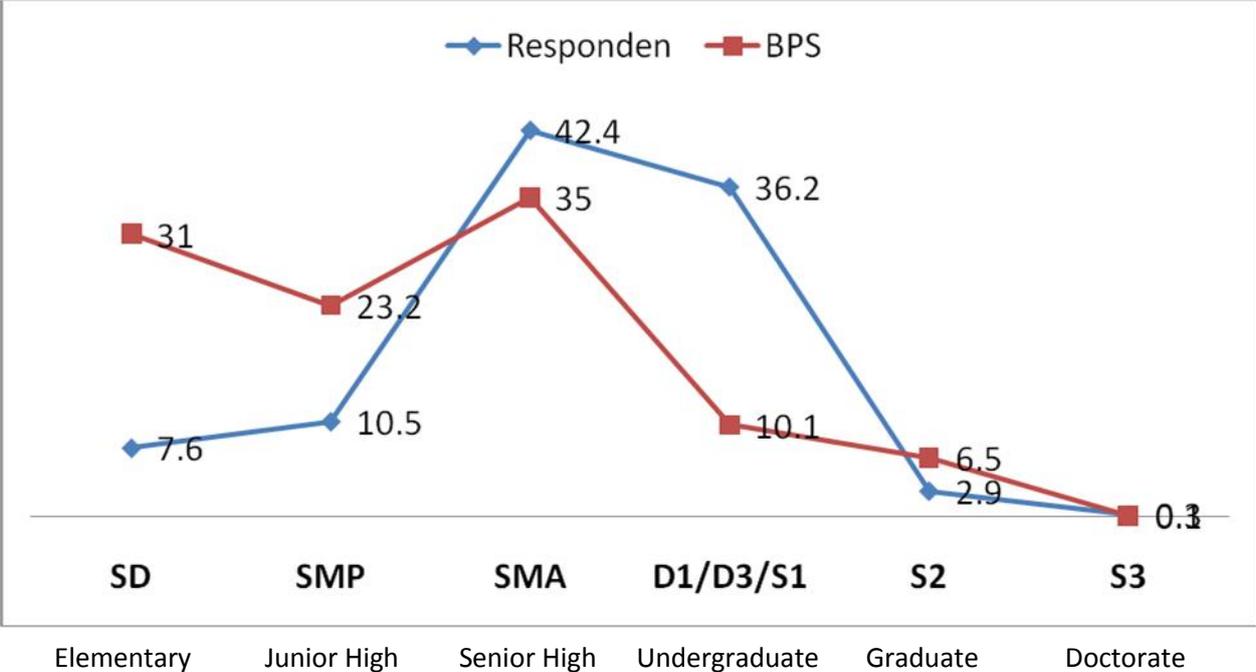
RESPONDENTS BY THEIR RELIGION



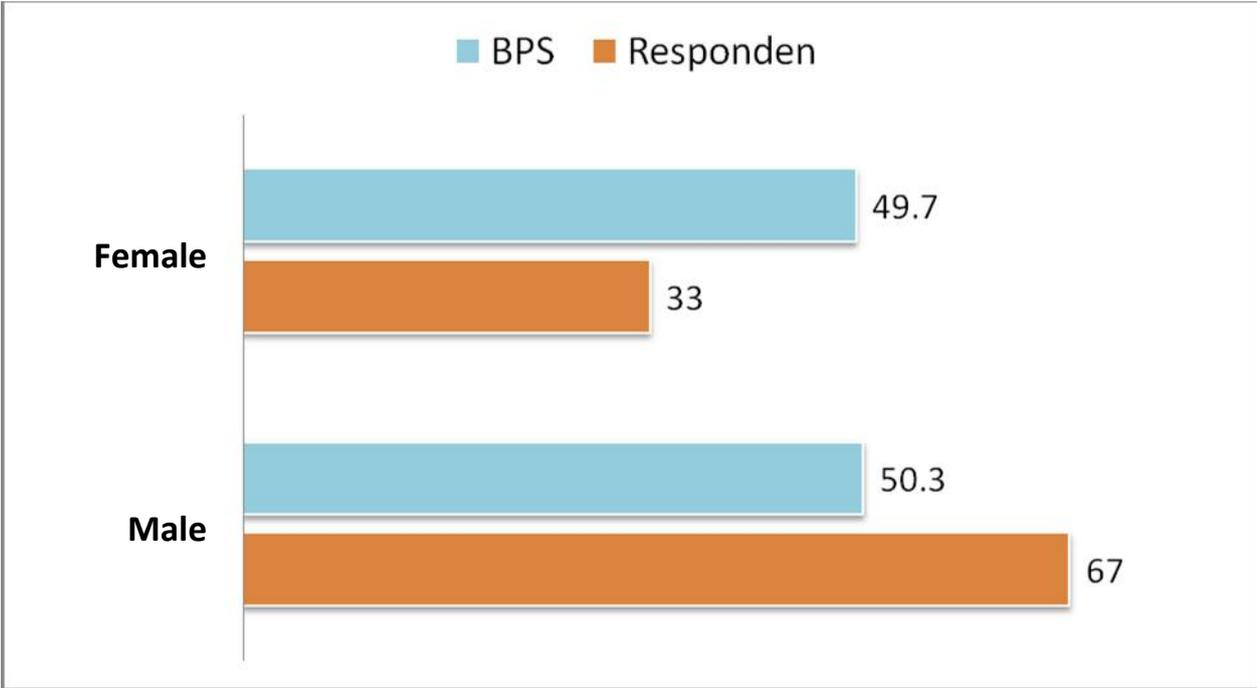
RESPONDENTS BY THEIR AGE GROUP



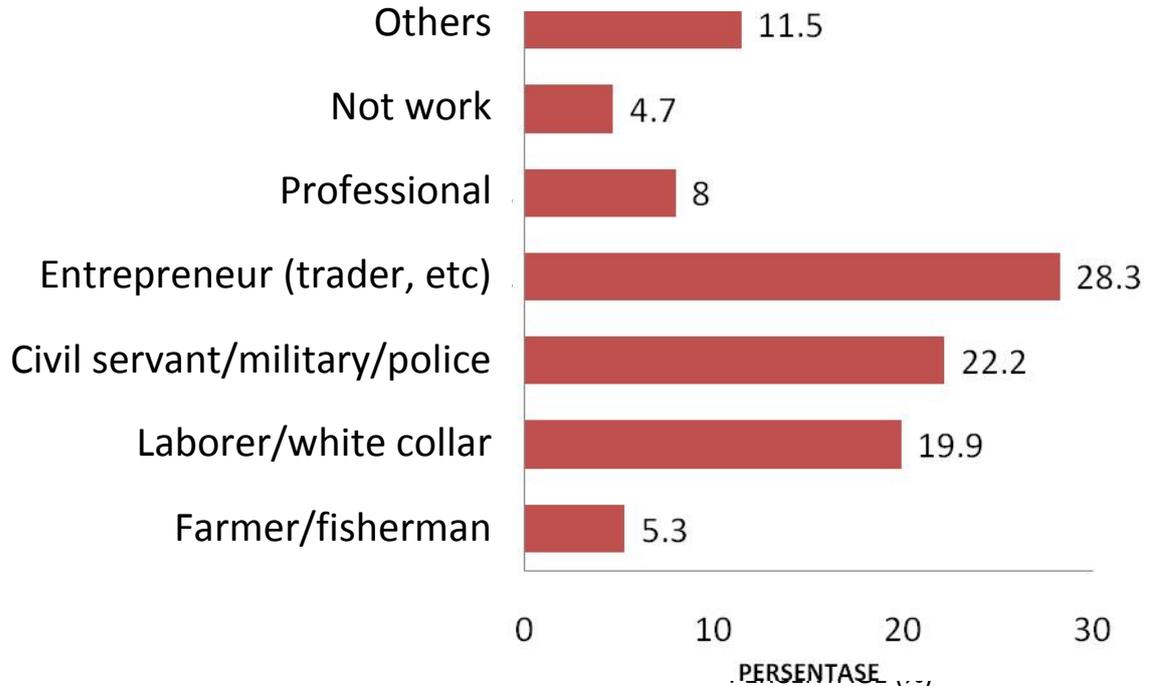
RESPONDENTS BY THEIR EDUCATIONAL LEVEL



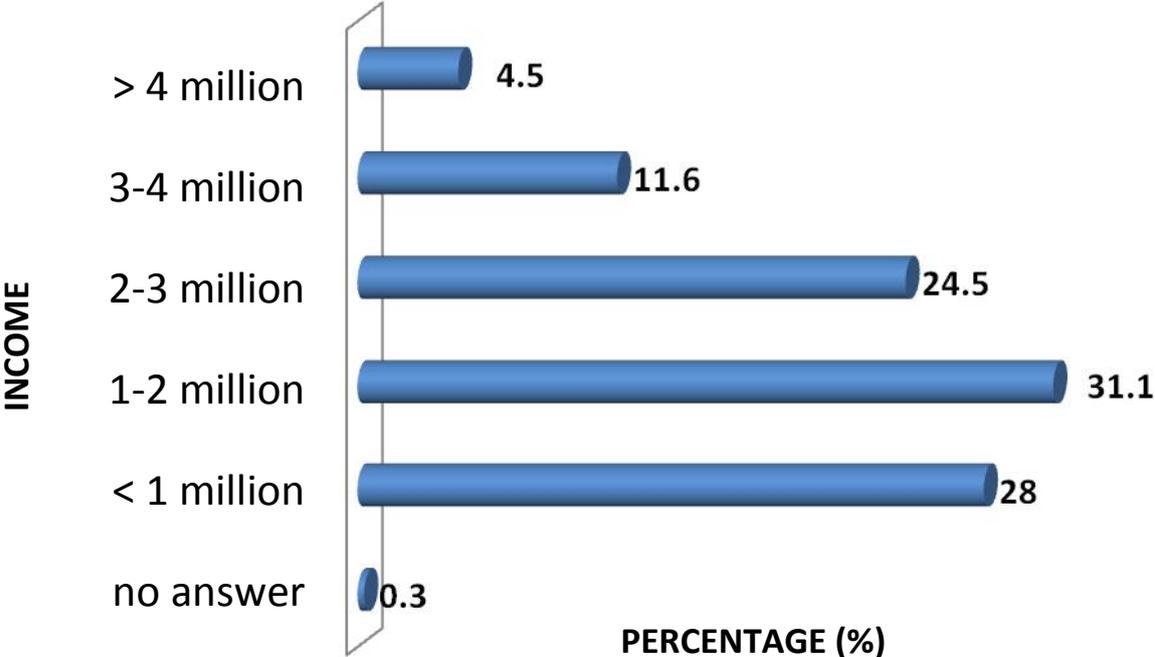
RESPONDENTS BY SEX



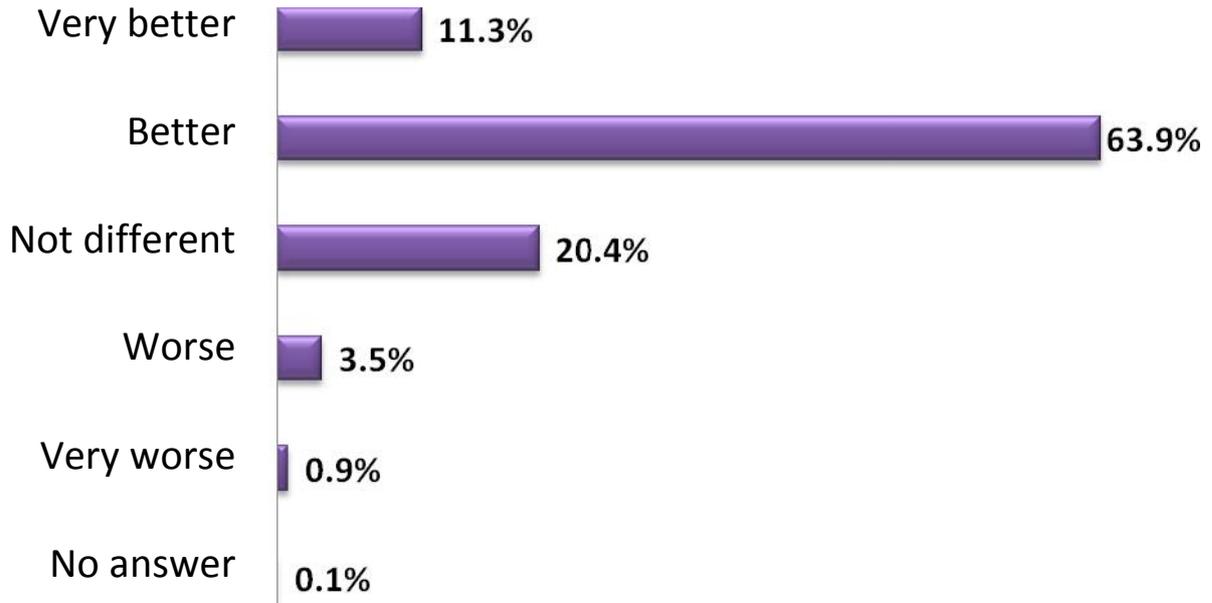
RESPONDENTS BY TYPES OF WORK



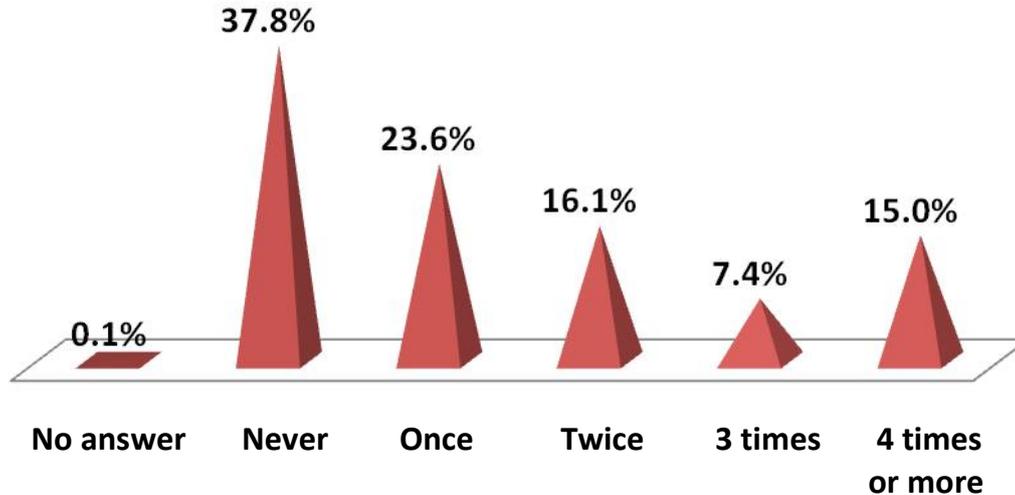
RESPONDENTS BASED ON THE LEVEL OF INCOME



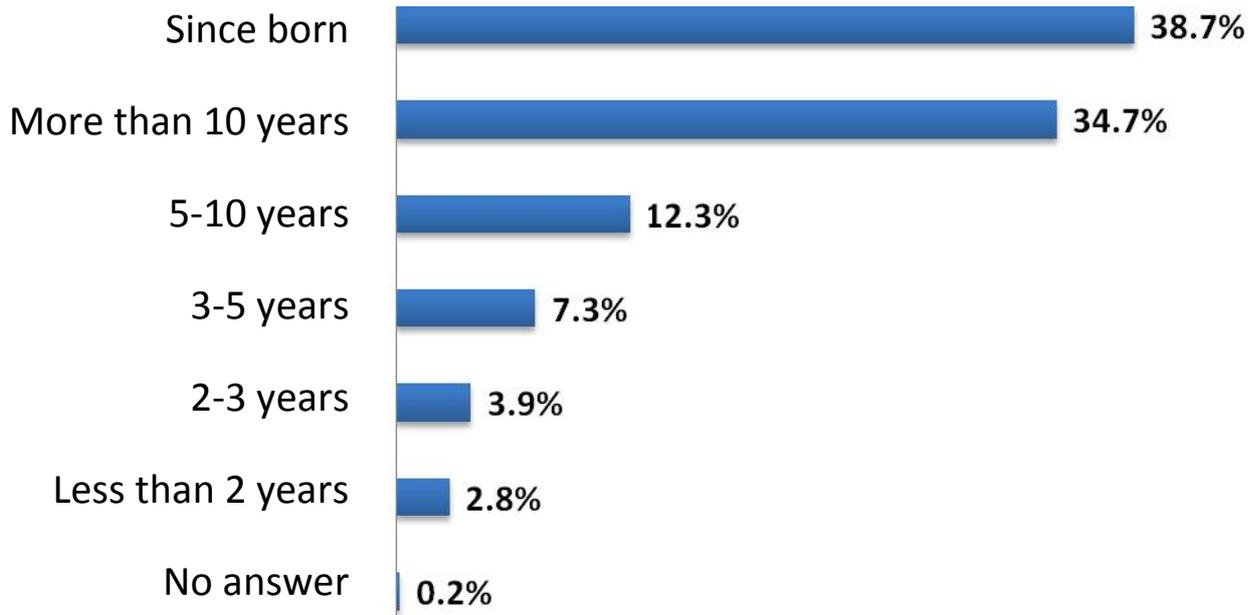
HOW IS THE CONDITION OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY NOW COMPARED TO 5 YEARS AGO?



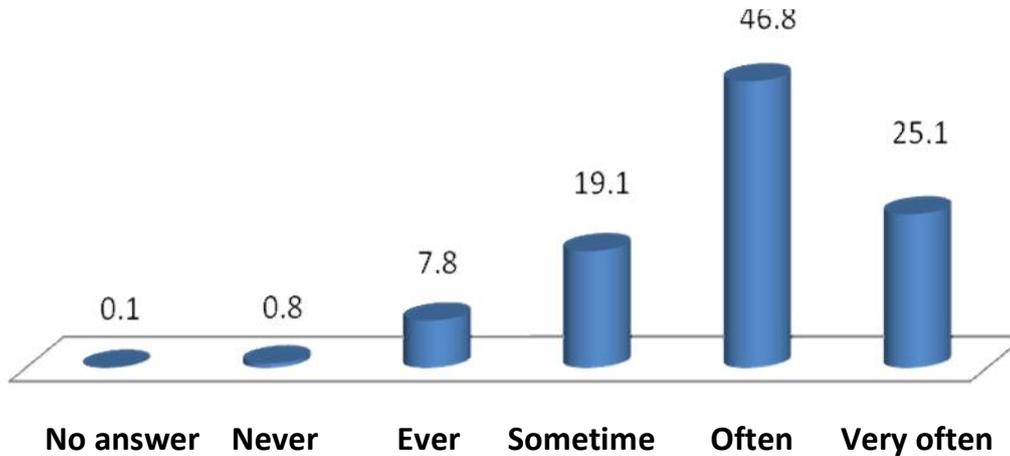
IN THE LAST YEAR, DO YOU TRAVEL OUT OF TOWN OR OTHER REGIONS?



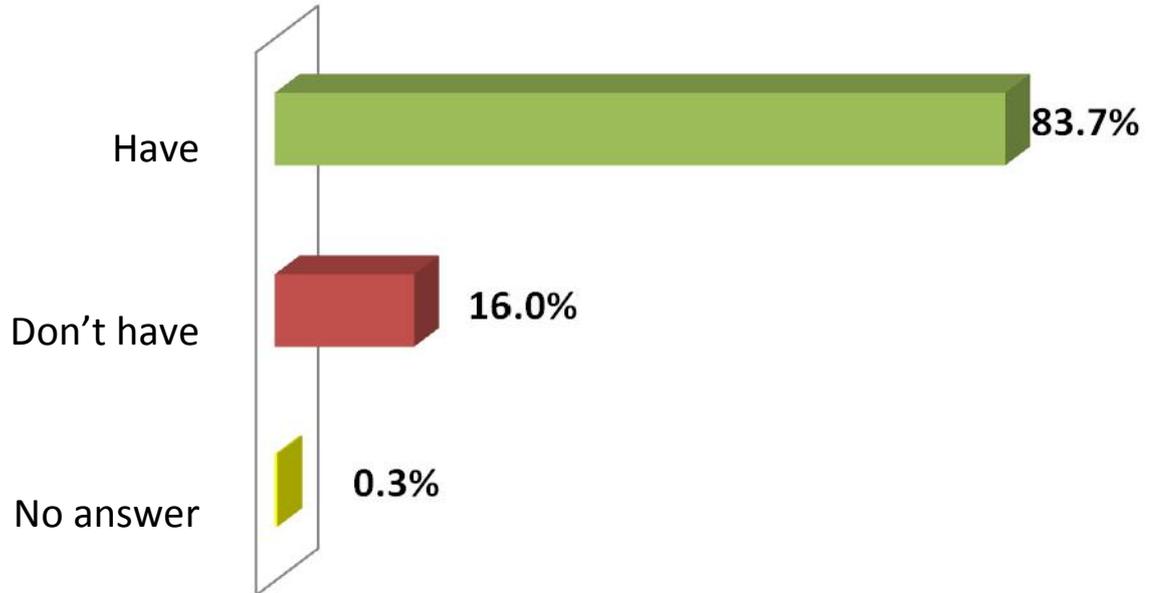
HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN THIS AREA?



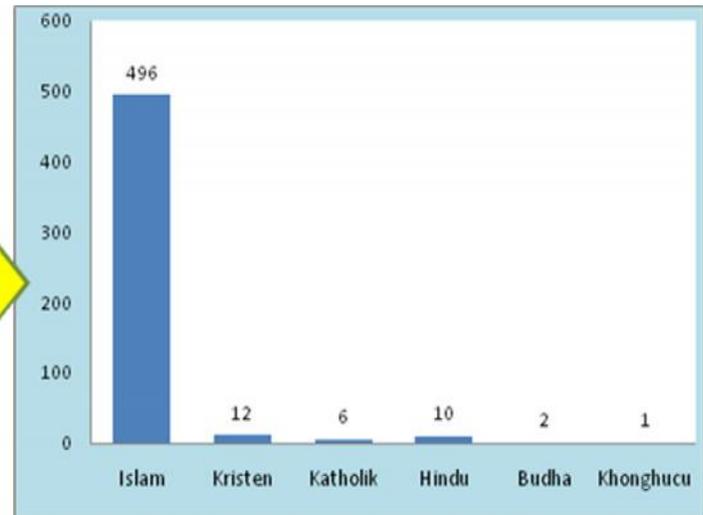
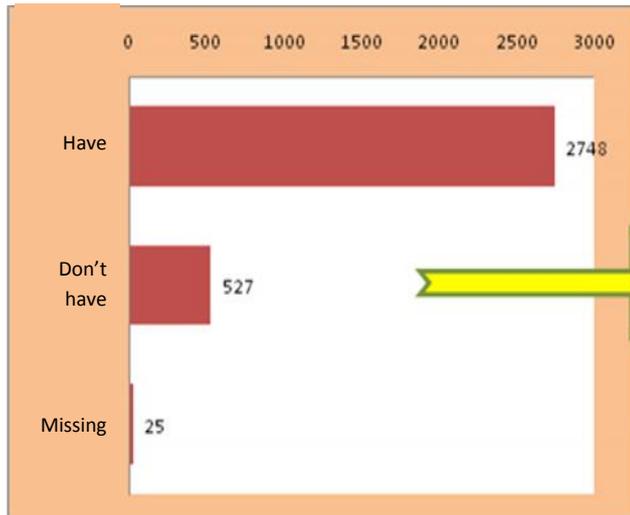
THE FREQUENCY OF ATTENDING RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES IN A HOUSE OF WORSHIP (SUCH AS MOSQUE, CHURCH, ETC.)



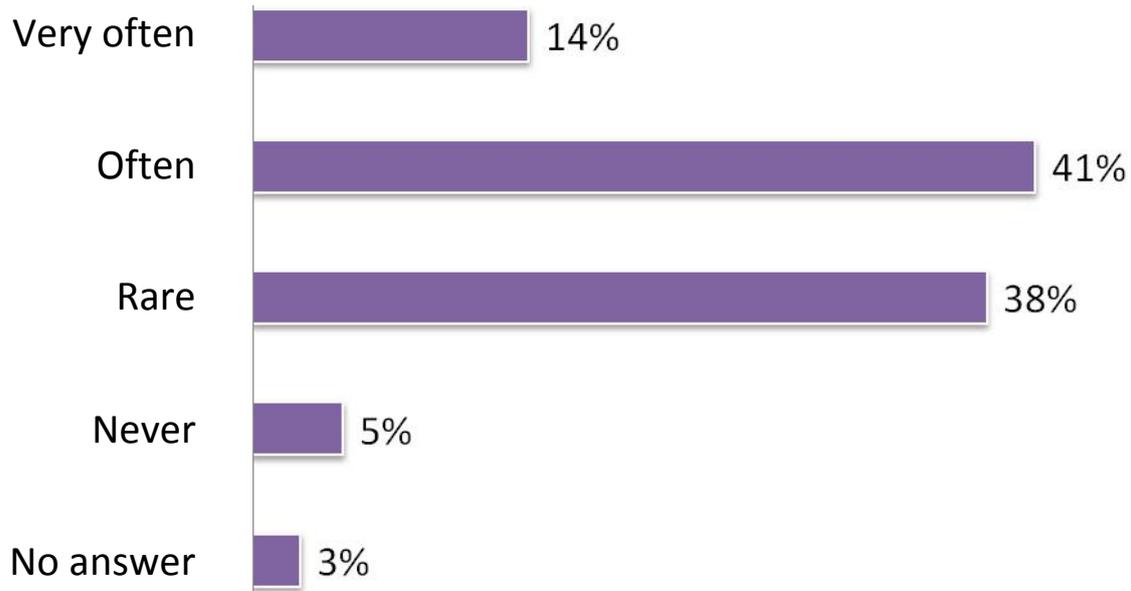
DO YOU HAVE FRIENDS OF OTHER FAITHS?



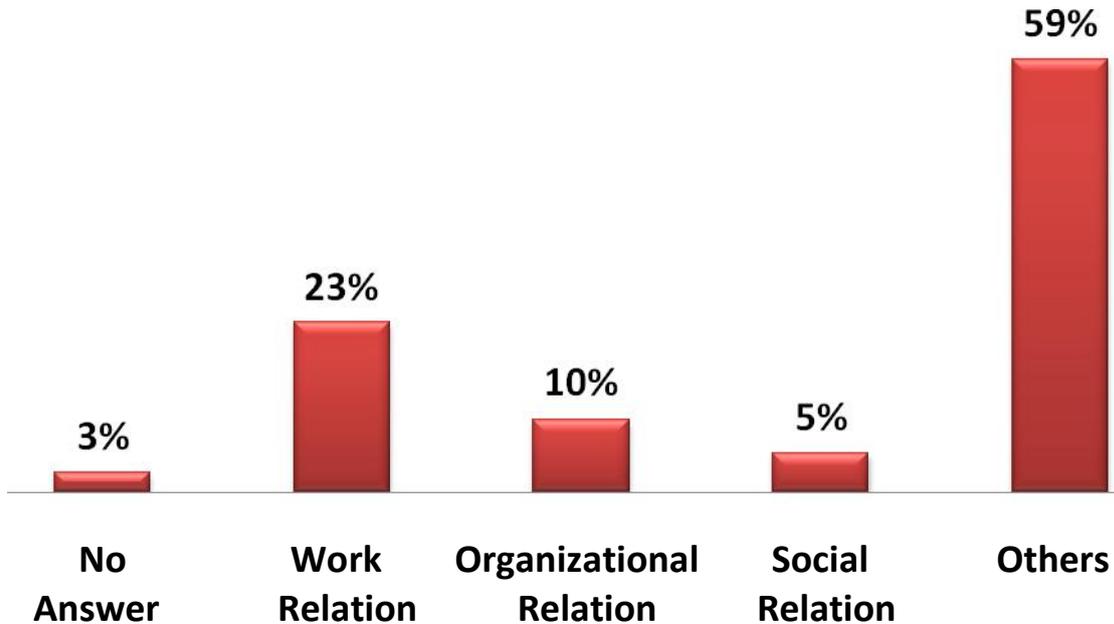
RESPONDENTS WHO DID NOT HAVE A FRIEND OF OTHER FAITHS



IF THE ANSWER TO THE ABOVE QUESTION IS 'YES', HOW OFTEN DO YOU DEAL WITH THEM?



IN WHAT OCCASION DO YOU MOST OFTEN ASSOCIATE WITH THEM?



NOTES ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

- The distribution of the respondents according to their religion (as a sample) when compared with the distribution of the population according to BPS 2010 Census on urban areas (as a population) in Indonesia is quite close. Although the percentage is somewhat different in terms of the distribution of the age group and levels of education, the distribution pattern is almost the same.
- The exception lies on the distribution of respondents by gender demonstrating that the proportion of women somewhat less than that of men. This can be understood since the collection of the sample in this survey was mainly done towards those who have a job. As a consequence, there were more men than women. However, 33% of the proportion of women can still be considered adequate.

NOTES ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

- The majority of the respondents were already settled more than 10 years in their areas and they did not travel out of town too often.
- It is assumed that the process of adaptation and socialization in the community has been happening.
- This means that the interaction of religious life can represent the condition of the community.
- This interaction is supported by fairly high religious activities (the frequency of visiting a house of worship), having friends of different faiths, and the level of the interaction with people of other faiths. Overall, the percentage is above 50%.

SURVEY RESULTS: KNOWLEDGE RELATED TO INTER-RELIGIOUS HARMONY

KNOWLEDGE RELATED TO INTER-RELIGIOUS HARMONY

No	Questions	The percentage of respondents' answers			
		Did not know	Nothing	Yes	Did not answer
B.01	In this community, are there any rules or local wisdoms which can unite community regardless of their different religions?	41.8	19.4	38.8	0.0
B.02	Based on your knowledge, does your religion also teach its believers to be tolerant or to appreciate people of different faiths?	19.0	5.1	75.8	0.1
B.03	Based on your knowledge, were there any open conflicts between religious believers in this area (the province where you stay)?	17.2	68.6	14.0	0.2
B.04	To your knowledge, is there any cooperation between religious leaders of different faiths to avoid conflicts among religious communities?	37.1	15.5	47.2	0.2
B.06	To your knowledge, are there any government policies/ rules related to the establishment of house of worship?	48.7	9.6	41.5	0.2
	AVERAGE	32.76	23.64	43.46	0.14

KNOWLEDGE RELATED TO THE CONDITION OF INTER-RELIGIOUS HARMONY

No	Questions	The percentage of respondents' answers			
		Not good	Good/ Average	Very good	Did not answer
B.05	Based on your knowledge, how is inter-religious relations in your area?	0.5	46.8	52.6	0.1
B.07	How do believers of other faiths treat you in your daily socialization?	0.8	76.3	22.7	0.2
	AVERAGE	0.65	61.55	37.65	0.15

NOTES ON THE KNOWLEDGE OF RESPONDENTS ON RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS

- The percentage of respondents who answered DID NOT KNOW for the questions no B.01, B.02, B.03, B.04 and B.06 was around 32.8%. This demonstrates that there were around 32.8% who did not know matters related to inter-religious harmony. While the answers of the respondents to the questions no B.05 and B.07 demonstrate that the relationship with people of other religions and the treatment of people of other faiths towards them are GOOD or VERY GOOD.

HARMONY INDEX:

1. THE PERCEPTION OF INTER-RELIGIOUS HARMONY
2. ATTITUDES AND INTERACTIONS AMONG PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT FAITHS
3. COOPERATION BETWEEN PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT FAITHS

ASSESSMENT CLASSIFICATION

The scale/score of the answers to each question has the same direction (the larger the scale is the better the perception is, in other words there is no question in which its scale result reversed the score). The scale which is used in the question no 1-5, and in terms of score giving, is also being scored 1 – 5 to make it easier to interpret. The assessment classification is based on the early scale (1-5) based on the answer towards the scale. For example Strongly disagree (1), Disagree (2), Somewhat disagree (3), Agree (4) and Strongly Agree (5), or in other terms with the same connotation. Therefore the classification of the score, as follows:

The level of the score/score cumulative index	The meaning of the index in the context of inter-religious harmony	Index score labeling
1 to 1.9	“the potency of having conflict in the relations among people of different faiths is very big”	Not harmonious
2 to 2.9	“the potency of having conflict in the relations among people of different faiths is quite big”	Less harmonious
3 to 3.9	“conducive to the creation of harmonious relations among people of different faiths”	Quite harmonious
4 to 5	“conducive to the maintenance of harmonious relations among people of different faiths”	Harmonious

THE RESULTS OF THE CALCULATION USING SPSS:

Descriptive Statistics

N	Mean	Std.	Deviation
PERCEPTION	3258	3.7692	.52005
ATTITUDE	3248	3.6120	.67942
COOPERATION	3261	3.6102	.67581
INDEX	3199	3.6662	.55814

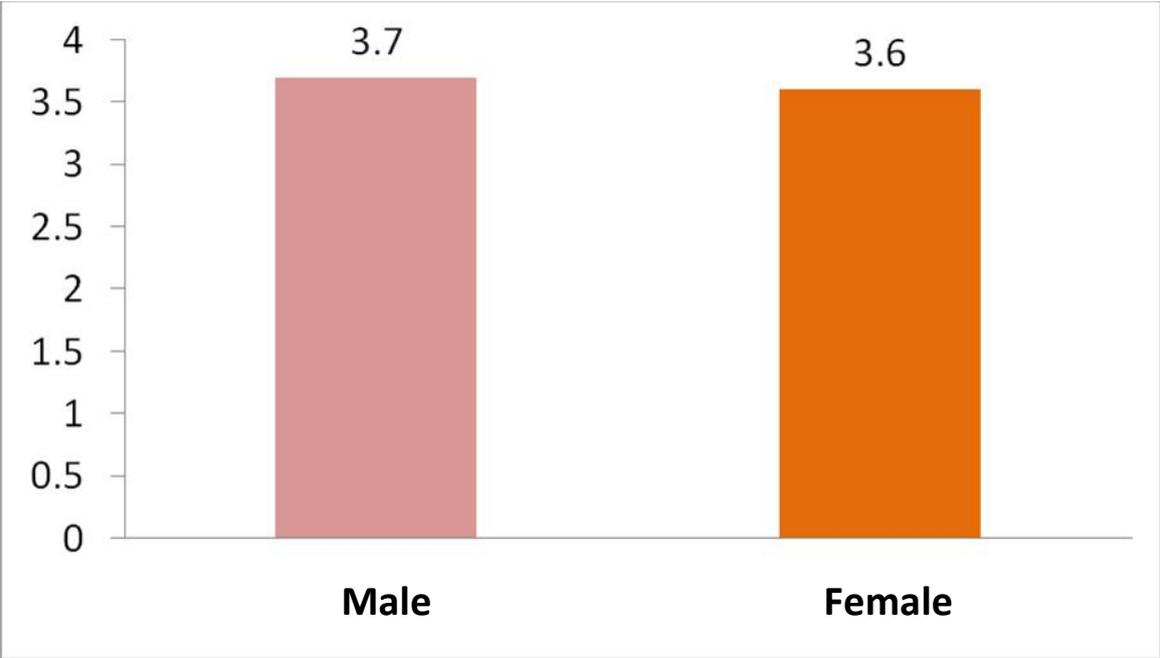
SUMMARY OF RATING SCORES

VARIABLE	SCORE	CLASSIFICATION
THE PERCEPTION OF INTER-RELIGIOUS HARMONY	3.77	ENOUGH HARMONY
ATTITUDES AND INTERACTIONS AMONG PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT FAITHS	3.61	ENOUGH HARMONY
COOPERATION BETWEEN PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT FAITHS	3.61	ENOUGH HARMONY
HARMONY INDEX (THE AVERAGE)	3.67	ENOUGH HARMONY

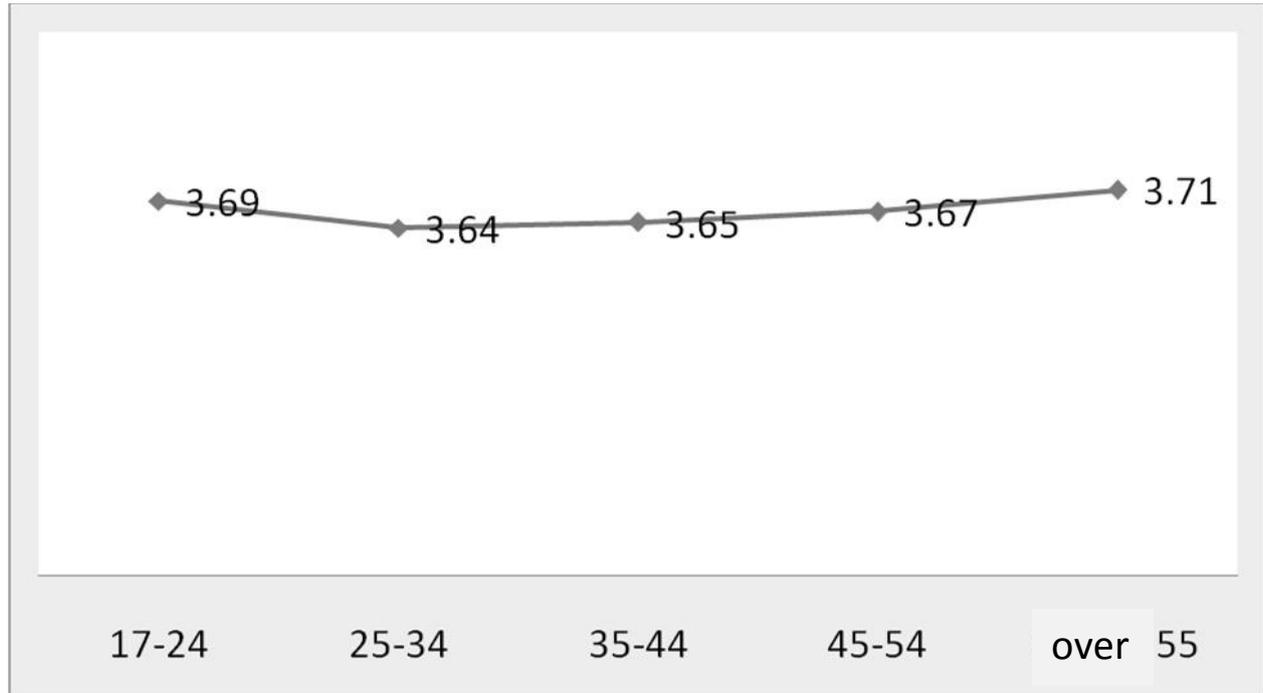
SURVEY RESULTS:

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE HARMONY INDEX AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

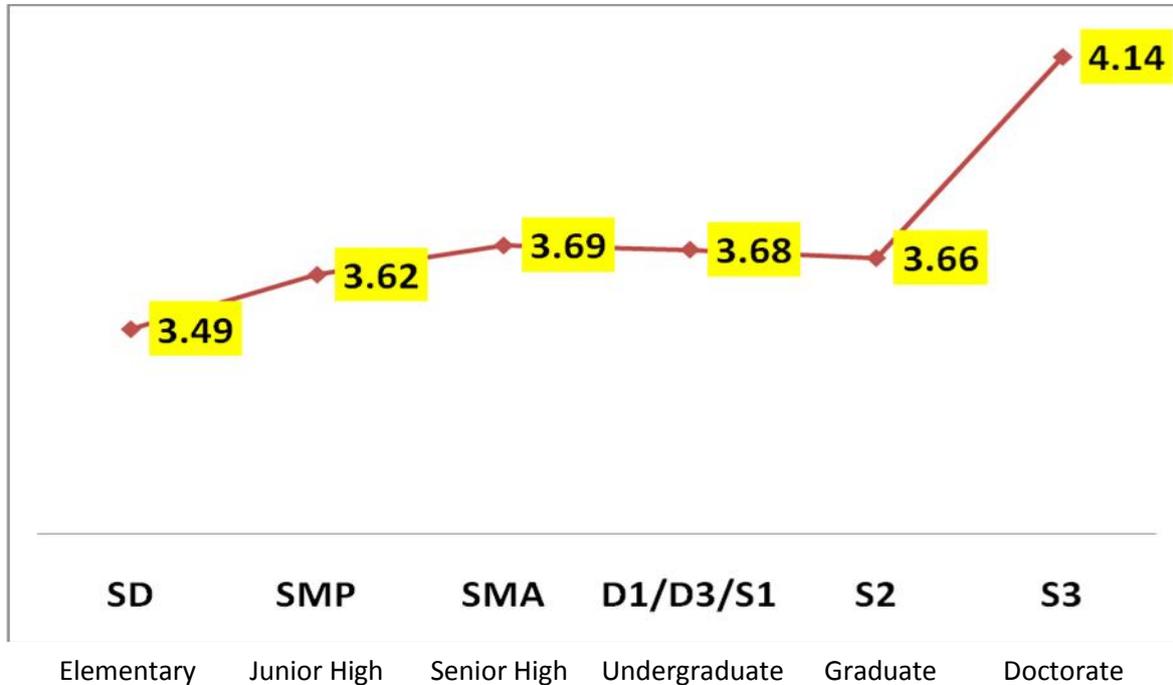
HARMONY INDEX BY SEX OF RESPONDENTS



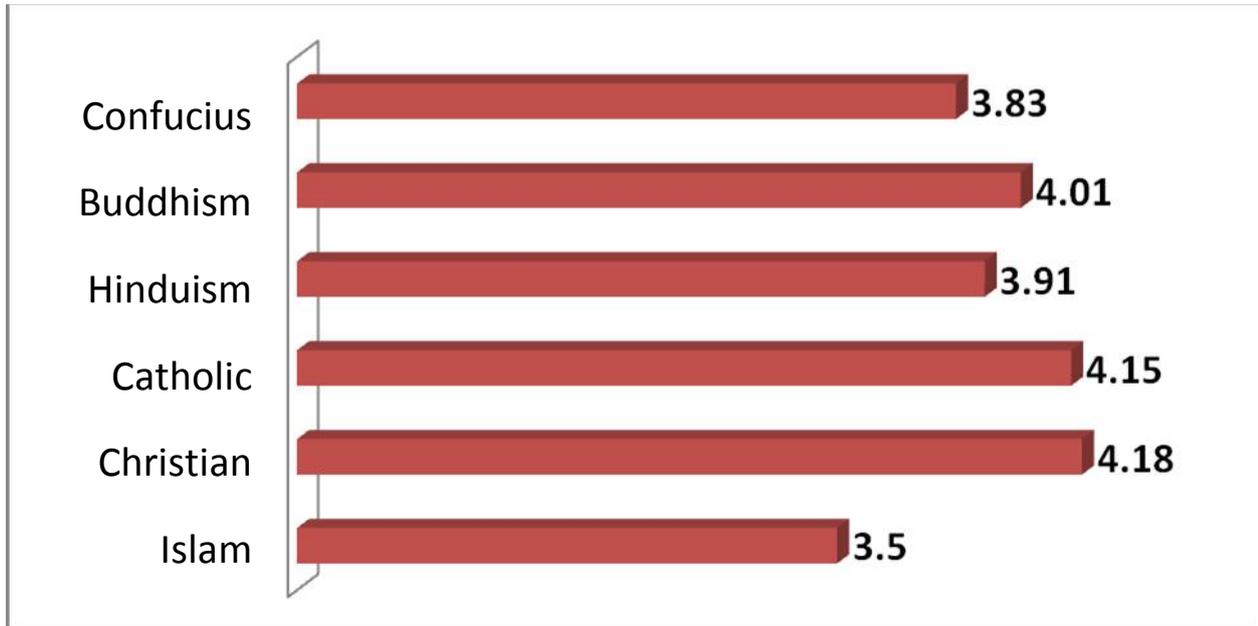
HARMONY INDEX BY AGE RANGE



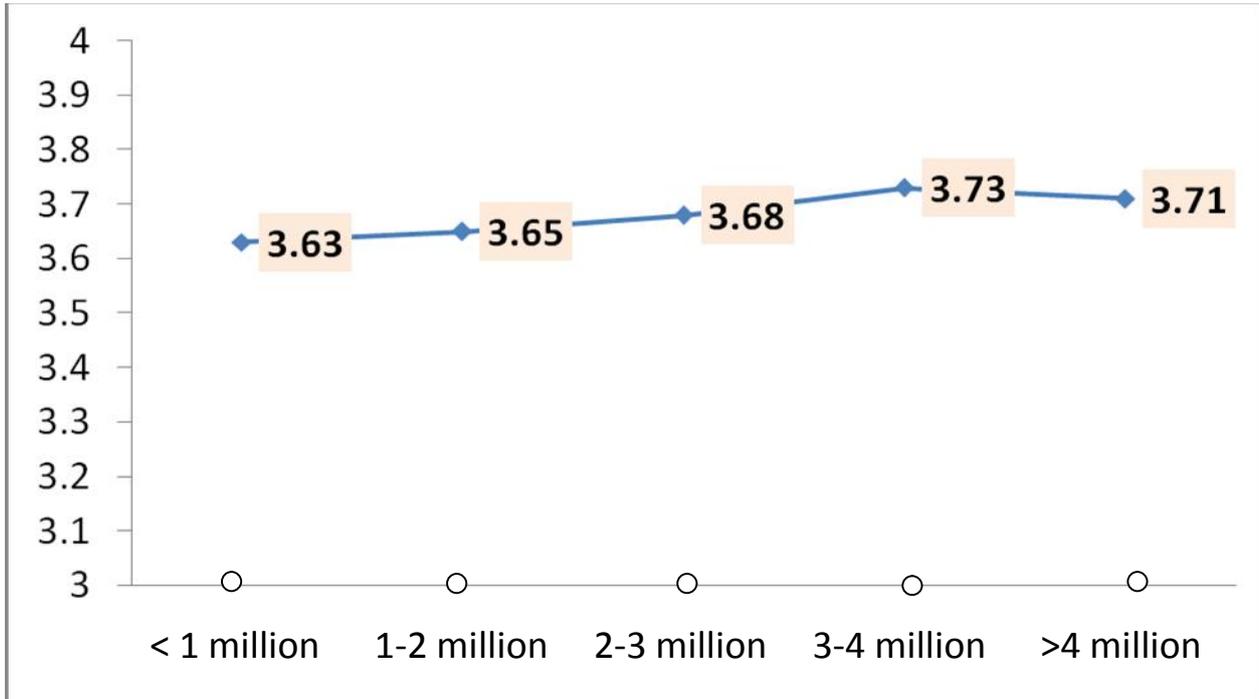
HARMONY INDEX BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION



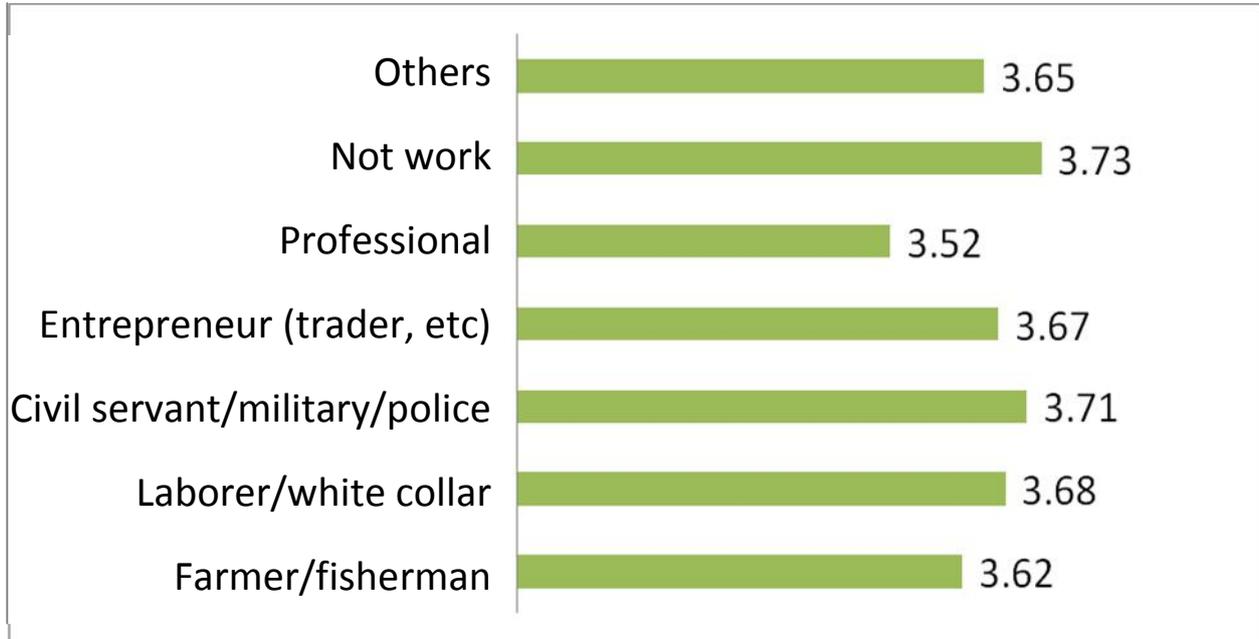
HARMONY INDEX BY RELIGION



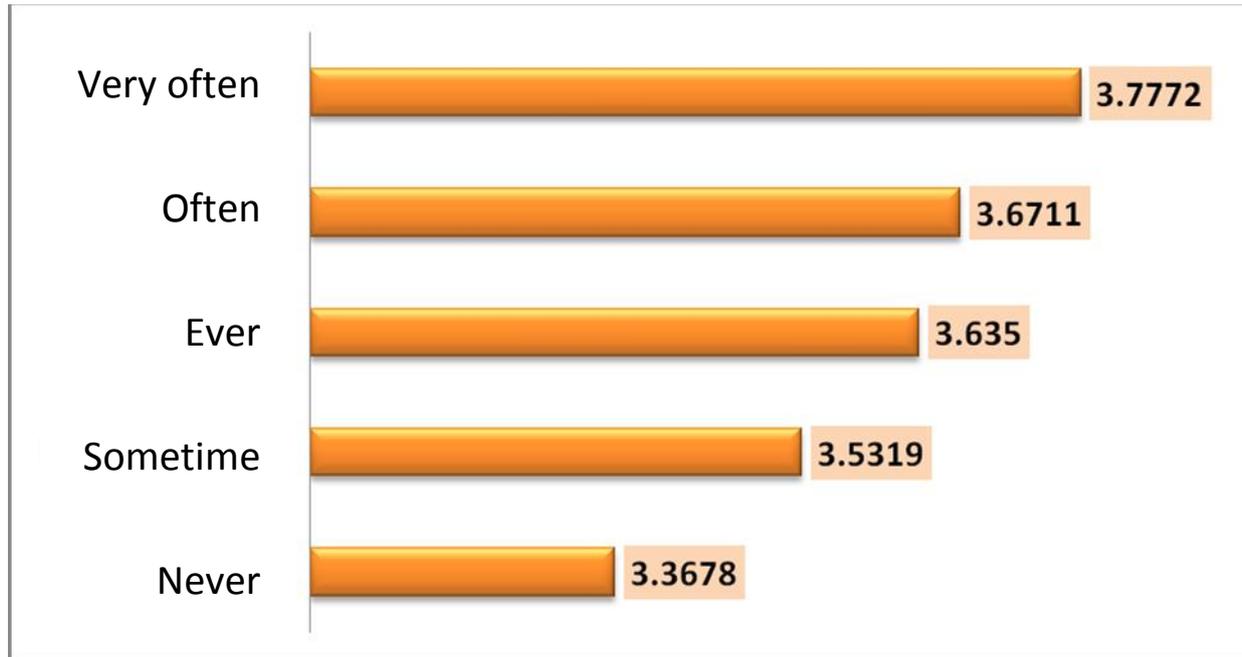
HARMONY INDEX BY INCOME



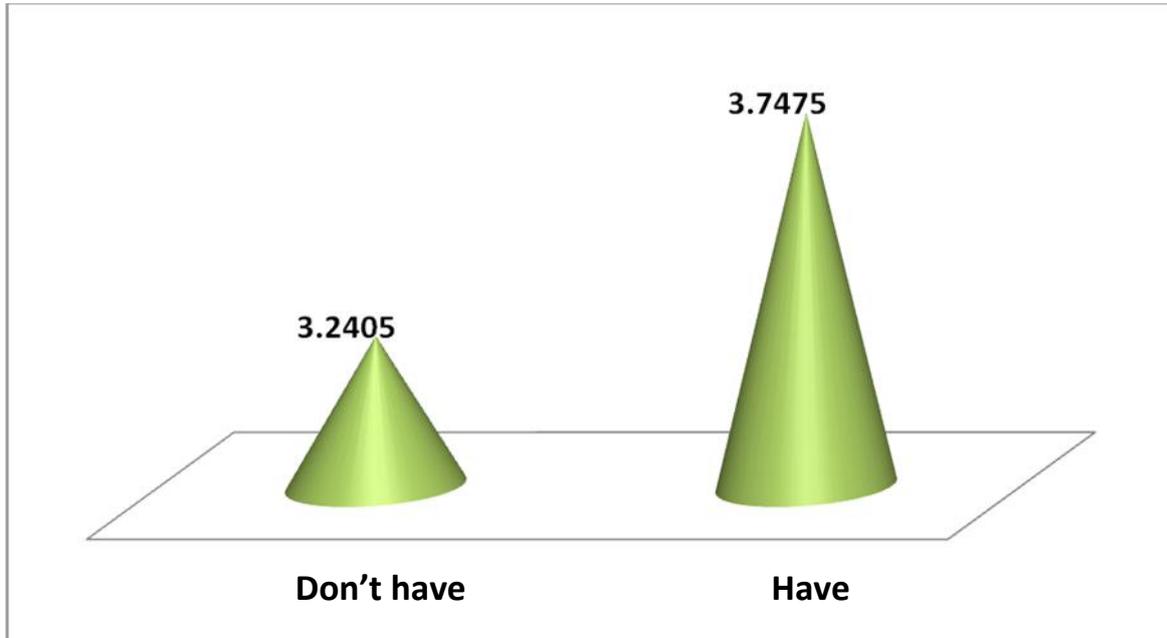
HARMONY INDEX BY TYPE OF JOB



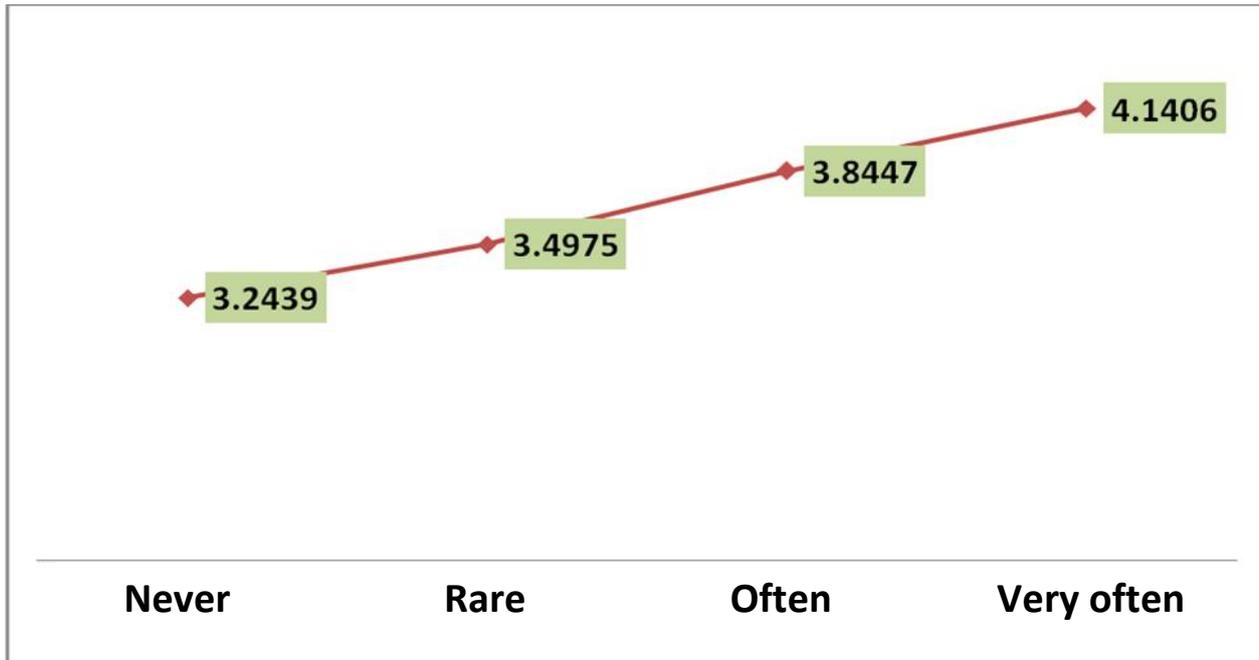
HARMONY INDEX BASED ON FREQUENCY OF RELIGIOUS PARTICIPATION IN HOUSES OF WORSHIP



HARMONY INDEX BY HAVING FRIENDS OF OTHER FAITHS

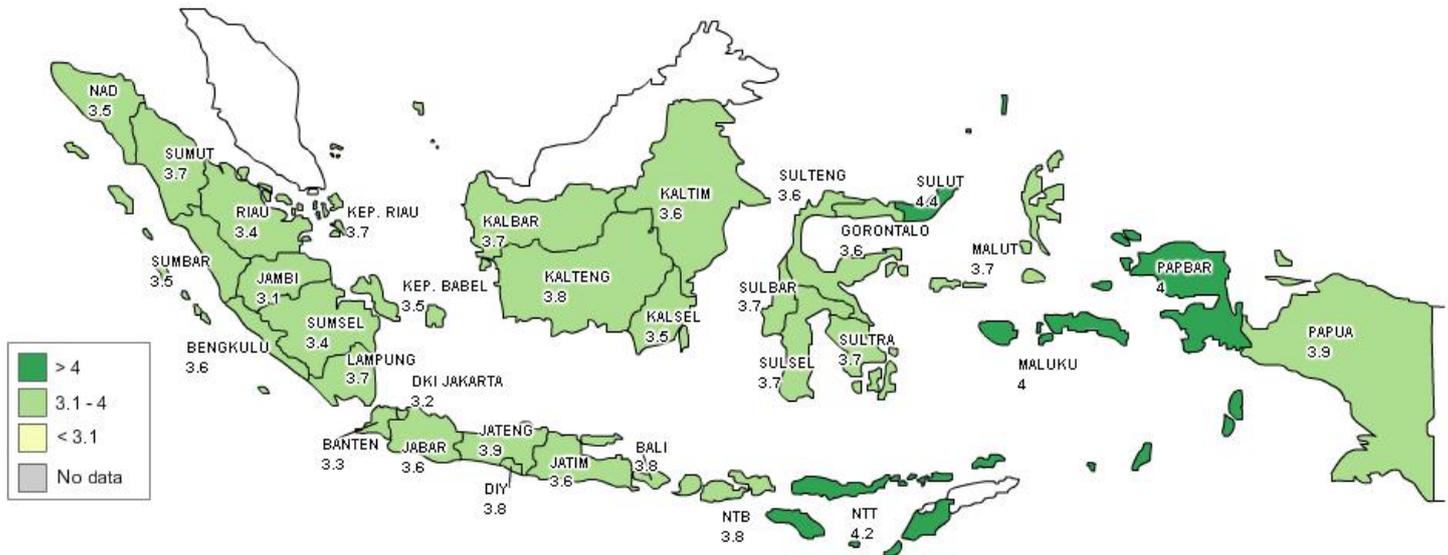


HARMONY INDEX BY THE INTENSITY OF THE RELATIONSHIP WITH FRIENDS OF OTHER FAITHS



SURVEY RESULTS: THE DISTRIBUTION OF HARMONY INDEX BY PROVINCE

THE DISTRIBUTION OF HARMONY INDEX



SURVEY RESULTS: THE RELATIONSHIP AMONG VARIABLES

THE SCORE OF CORRELATION

	The perception of inter-religious harmony	Attitudes and interactions among people of different faiths	Cooperation between people of different faiths	Building harmony
The perception of inter-religious harmony	1	0.24	0.25	0.26
Attitudes and interactions among people of different faiths	0.24	1	0.68	0.69
Cooperation between people of different faiths	0.25	0.68	1	0.71
Building harmony	0.26	0.69	0.71	1

NOTES ON THE SCORE OF CORRELATION

- From the table above it can be seen that the variables of the perceptions have low correlation to each other.
- It can be interpreted that in creating harmony, not enough to build the perception. However, the attitudes and interactions among people of different faiths are closely related to the variables of cooperation and building harmony. The cooperation between people of different faiths is also closely related to building harmony.

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION¹

1. The average total score of the variable on the attitude and interactions among people of different faiths was 3.6 with the lowest average score 2.9 (the province of Jambi) and the highest average score 4.3 (the province of East Nusa Tenggara/NTT) and North Sulawesi. This highest score was because the local wisdom was still upheld very strongly. For example, they had the Board of Inter-Religious Cooperation in North Sulawesi.
2. The average total score for the variable on the cooperation between people of different faiths was 3.6 with the lowest average score 3 (in the province of Jambi) and the highest average score 4.4 (in the province of North Sulawesi).

CONCLUSION²

3. The answers above demonstrate the hope and awareness that everybody wanted peaceful and harmonious atmosphere. The efforts to collaborate and create inter-religious harmony were carried out together because they all had the same goal. In general the roles of FKUB, traditional institutions and local wisdoms are very significant in reducing the conflicts.
4. Despite the remaining potencies of conflict still exists, the potency to have inter-religious harmony is much greater. The use of quantitative data which was supported by qualitative data based on interviews with religious and traditional leaders shows that overall inter-religious relations among people of different faiths is quite harmonious.

CONCLUSION³

- The conclusion of the 2012 survey is also supported by the results of the previous research on inter-religious harmony in West Java in 2009 with an index of 2.98, East Java with 3.59 in 2010, and 3.75 in Lampung in 2011.

