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RELIGIOZNOST I ALTRUIZAM TOKOM I POSLIJE BOŽIĆNIH PRAZNIKA

Istraživanje se bavi socijalizacijskim aspektima religioznosti i altruizma, tj. koliko specifični događaji mogu da utiču na religioznost i altruizam. Glavni cilj istraživanja je da utvrdi da li postoji razlika u religioznosti i altruizmu tokom Božićnih praznika i mjesec dana poslije. Pored toga utvrđuje se međusobna veza intrinzičke religioznosti i altruizma te njihove veze sa određenim socio-demografskim varijablama. Za ispitivanje religioznosti, korišten je koncept intrinzičke religioznosti. Istraživanje je sprovedeno na uzorku od 135 adolescenata, koji su ispitani istovjetnim instrumentom u dva navrata, tokom Božićnih praznika (06, 07. januar) i mjesec dana poslije. Ispitivanje je sprovedeno u januaru i februaru 2005.godine. Upitnik se sastojao od: pitanja vezano sa socio-demografske podatke, skale intrinzičke religioznosti, te skale altruizma. Skale su pokazale zadovoljavajuću pouzdanost. Za skalu intrinzičke religioznosti pouzdanost prilikom prve primjene upitnika iznosi 0,82, a prilikom druge primjene 0,84. Pouzdanost skale altruizma prilikom prvog ispitivanja iznosi 0,83, a tokom drugog 0,85. Rezultati pokazuju da je altruizam kod mladih značajno veći tokom Božićnih praznika, nego mjesec dana poslije (na nivou 0,01). Ne postoji značajna razlika u intrinzičkoj religioznosti tokom i poslije Božićnih praznika. U oba ispitivanja, kod ženskog pola je značajno veća intrinzička religioznost (na nivou 0,01) i altruizam (na nivou 0,05). Takođe je utvrđena statistički značajna pozitivna korelacija između intrinzičke religioznosti i altruizma, tokom oba ispitivanja

Ključne riječi: intrinzička religioznost, altruizam, Božićni praznici

RELIGIOSITY AND ALTRUISM DURING AND AFTER CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

The research deals with socialisation aspects of religiosity and altruism, meaning how much specific events can influence religiosity and altruism. Main goal of the research is to determine whether there is a difference in religiosity and altruism during Christmas holidays and one month later. Additionally, mutual link of

intrinsic religiosity and altruism is being determined, as well as their links with certain socio-demographic variables. Concept of intrinsic religiosity has been used for testing religiosity. The research has been implemented on the sample of 135 adolescents, which have been interviewed with the same instrument on two occasions, during Christmas holidays (6th and 7th January) and one month later. The survey has been implemented in January and February 2005. The questionnaire has been consisted of: questions related to socio- demographic data, intrinsic religiosity scale and altruism scale. The scales showed satisfactory reliability. Reliability of the intrinsic religiosity scale during its first application of the questionnaire is 0,82, and during its second application 0,84. Reliability of the altruism scale during first application is 0,83, and during second 0,85. The results show that altruism with young people is significantly higher during Christmas holidays, then a month later (on the level of 0,01). There is no significant difference of intrinsic religiosity during and after Christmas holidays. In both interviews, females have significantly higher intrinsic religiosity (on the level of 0,01) as well as altruism (on the level of 0,05). Also, statistically significant positive correlation between intrinsic religiosity and altruism, during both researches, has been determined.

Keywords: intrinsic religiosity, altruism, Christmas holidays