



ABSTRACT

This study investigates the relationship between religiosity and digital democratic participation among Indonesian Gen Z Muslims in the context of the post-2014 digital era. Using a quantitative correlational approach, it employs Huber and Huber's Centrality of Religiosity Scale (CRS-15) and the Social Media Political Participation Scale (SMPPS) to examine how different dimensions of religiosity correspond with various forms of online civic engagement. The findings reveal that intellectual religiosity is a strong predictor of latent engagement—where individuals who actively seek religious knowledge report greater participation in consuming sociopolitical content online. In parallel, public religiosity is significantly associated with follower engagement, indicating that communal religious involvement aligns with supportive and network-based modes of digital activism, particularly among individuals who report frequent participation in religious community activities such as mosque events or online religious networks. These findings offer important theoretical contributions to the Centrality of Religiosity Scale (CRS-15), the Social Media Political Participation Scale (SMPPS), and the Integrated Social Identity Theory (ISIT), affirming their strong applicability to the context of Indonesian Gen Z Muslims. However, minor conceptual adjustments may be necessary, particularly to better capture the dimension of ideological religiosity and the selective activation of identity in online civic spaces.

Keywords: Gen Z, Religiosity, Digital Democratic Participation



ABSTRAK

Meski banyak penelitian sebelumnya berasumsi religiositas Islam membatasi partisipasi demokrasi, studi ini justru menantang pandangan itu dengan menelaah bagaimana berbagai dimensi religiositas berkaitan dengan keterlibatan sipil digital Gen Z Muslim Indonesia. Melalui pendekatan kuantitatif korelasional non-kausal ($n = 176$), penulis menemukan bahwa tingkat religiositas secara keseluruhan tidak selalu memprediksi partisipasi demokrasi digital. Namun, analisis per dimensi menunjukkan hal menarik: religiositas intelektual terkait kuat dengan keterlibatan laten (misalnya, mengonsumsi konten sosio-politik), sementara religiositas publik berkorelasi dengan keterlibatan sebagai pengikut (misalnya, membagikan petisi daring atau bergabung grup online). Temuan ini mengindikasikan bahwa religiositas Islam rupanya memengaruhi bagaimana anak muda memilih untuk berpartisipasi—baik melalui pemikiran pribadi atau aksi kolektif—bukan hanya sekadar mereka terlibat atau tidak. Berlandaskan pada Integrated Social Identity Theory (ISIT), studi ini menyoroti bahwa identitas keagamaan tidak selalu diekspresikan secara seragam, melainkan diaktifkan secara selektif dalam konteks kewargaan. Kontribusi ini penting dalam diskusi Islam, anak muda, dan demokrasi di era digital, meski dengan keterbatasan ruang lingkup dan generalisasi.

Kata Kunci: Gen Z, Religiositas, Partisipasi Demokrasi Digital