

The Influence of Socialization Activities on the Understanding of Tolerance of Mosque Youth in Gedangan Village, Sidayu District, Gresik Regency

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Abstract: *Tolerance is a value upheld in various religions, which is manifested as an open attitude to respect and accept differences. However, the phenomenon of disagreement and lack of understanding of differences still often occurs among young people. This study aims to explain how tolerance socialization is implemented for mosque youth in Gedangan Village, Sidayu District, and to assess the extent to which their understanding improves after being involved in the activity. This study uses a quantitative approach with a one-group pretest-posttest design involving 23 respondents. Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire and analyzed using the Shapiro-Wilk normality test and the Paired Samples T-Test. The results of the normality test showed that the data were normally distributed (Sig. pre-test = 0.416; Sig. post-test = 0.055). Furthermore, the results of the Paired Samples T-Test showed a significant difference with a calculated t value of -4.354 and a Sig. (2-tailed) value of $0.000 < 0.05$. It can be concluded that the socialization activities had a significant influence on increasing the understanding of tolerance among mosque youth in Gedangan Village.*

Introduction

Tolerance is a value upheld in various religions, manifested as an open attitude that respects and accepts differences. These differences can stem from ways of thinking, beliefs, culture, religion, ethnicity, race, gender, or social background. Tolerance encompasses respect for the rights of every individual and the recognition that everyone has the right to maintain their own beliefs, values, and identity.

Tolerance is not only about respecting differences, but also the ability to live harmoniously and cooperate with others who are different, while respecting and honoring human rights and dignity.

The purpose of tolerance is to build a community that accepts, is peaceful, and values differences, where individuals of diverse backgrounds can interact without discrimination, conflict, or misunderstanding. Tolerance encourages honest conversation, mutual understanding, and collaboration toward common goals, while respecting each person's freedom and human rights.

However, the phenomenon of disagreement still frequently occurs among young people, both in the form of closed attitudes and a lack of understanding of differences. This situation requires a real effort to instill values of respect from a young age, especially among youth groups actively involved in religious activities, such as mosque youth.

Mosque youth groups are a community that mosque youth groups can potentially become a part of. Mosque youth organizations can build the character of a religious community through regular and ongoing activities if they have a large enough youth membership. The goal of these mosque youth groups is to inspire young people to become good individuals with knowledge, skills, and moral integrity.

Gedangan Village, located in Sidayu District, Gresik Regency, is home to a vibrant youth mosque community. Their activities focus not only on worship but also include social activities involving the surrounding community. However, as with many other places, challenges remain in fostering mutual respect. The outreach activities held in this village are expected to provide the youth with a broader understanding of the importance of respecting differences.

This study aims to explain how tolerance socialization is implemented for mosque youth in Gedangan Village and to quantitatively assess the extent to which their understanding has improved after participating in these activities. Furthermore, this research is expected to contribute to the development of youth development programs in mosques elsewhere, so that the value of tolerance can be more firmly embedded in community life.

Research Method

This study employed a quantitative approach with a quasi-experimental design, or one-group pretest-posttest design. This approach was chosen to directly compare participants' understanding before and after the treatment (socialization activities). The activities took place in Gedangan Village, Sidayu District, with the target population focused on the youth community of the mosque. A total of 23 respondents participated and were evaluated in this

study.

The activity was divided into three stages: preparation, implementation, and evaluation. During the preparation stage, researchers conducted initial observations and designed a research instrument in the form of a questionnaire (pre-test and post-test) that measured indicators of understanding, attitudes, actions, and awareness of differences. During the implementation stage, a pre-test questionnaire was distributed to 23 participants, followed by tolerance socialization activities in the form of interactive lectures, discussions, and simulations. After the activities were completed, a post-test questionnaire was administered to the same participants.

The data obtained from the pre-test and post-test results were then analyzed using statistical software (SPSS). Data analysis included prerequisite tests, namely the Normality Test using the Shapiro-Wilk method (because $N < 50$), and continued with hypothesis testing using the Paired Samples T-Test to determine the significance of the influence of socialization activities on participants' understanding of tolerance.

Results and Discussion

1. Normality Test Results

Before conducting a difference test (hypothesis), a prerequisite test, a Normality Test, was conducted to determine whether the questionnaire data was normally distributed. This test used the Shapiro-Wilk method, considering the sample size (N) was 23 respondents (less than 50).

Tests of Normality						
	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
pre	.109	23	.200*	.958	23	.416
post	.194	23	.025	.916	23	.055

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Based on the results of the normality test analysis using SPSS, the significance value (Sig.) for the pre-test data was 0.416 and for the post-test data was 0.055. The decision-making requirement for the normality test is that if the Sig. value is > 0.05 , then the data is declared normally distributed. Since the values $0.416 > 0.05$ and $0.055 > 0.05$, it can be concluded that the pre-test and post-test data are normally distributed. The fulfillment of this normality assumption allows the analysis to be continued using the parametric Paired Samples T-Test.

2. Hypothesis Test Results (Paired Samples T-Test)

Paired Samples Test								
			Paired Differences		95% Confidence Interval of the Difference			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Lower	Upper	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1 pre - post	-2.565	2.826	.589	-3.787	-1.343	-4.354	22	.000

Hypothesis testing was conducted to compare the average scores of participants before (pre-test) and after (post-test) participating in the socialization activity. Based on the Paired Samples Test output, the average difference (mean difference) was -2.565 with a standard deviation of 2.826.

The results of the statistical test show a t-value of -4.354 with degrees of freedom (df) = 22. The probability value or Sig. (2-tailed) obtained is 0.000. The basis for decision making in this test is if the Sig. (2-tailed) value < 0.05, then there is a significant difference.

Since the Sig. (2-tailed) value is $0.000 < 0.05$, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted. This means that there is a meaningful and significant difference in the level of understanding of tolerance among mosque youth between before and after the socialization.

3. Discussion

Based on statistical testing results, the outreach activities were empirically proven to have a positive impact on increasing the understanding of tolerance among mosque youth in Gedangan Village. This improvement was demonstrated by significant data showing that participants' understanding improved after the activity compared to before.

The delivery of material through a participatory approach—such as interactive lectures, group discussions, and simulations—greatly helps teenagers grasp the meaning of tolerance more deeply. They become more aware of the importance of respecting social backgrounds, interacting without discrimination, and honoring the human rights of others. The ability of mosque youth to embrace these new insights is crucial for preventing the closed attitudes (intolerance) that often present challenges at a young age. The success of this program demonstrates that youth organizations, such as mosque youth, have great potential to become driving forces for a peaceful and harmonious society if provided with appropriate and structured guidance.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and data analysis that have been carried out, it can be concluded that the tolerance socialization activity has a very significant influence on increasing the understanding of mosque youth in Gedangan Village, Sidayu District. This is proven through the results of the Paired Samples T-Test which shows a Sig. (2-tailed) value of $0.000 < 0.05$, which means there is a real difference in understanding between before and after the activity is carried out.

The use of participatory and interactive outreach methods has proven effective in instilling values of respect for diversity, freedom, and human rights among youth. It is recommended that such character-building and tolerance-building activities become a regular, ongoing program in various village youth organizations to build a more harmonious, peaceful, and discrimination-free society.

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