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RELACIJE IZMEĐU AUTORITARNOSTI, SOCIODOMINANTNE ORIJENTACIJE I KONVENCIONALIZMA

Cilj ovog rada bio je da se utvrde relacije između koncepta autoritarnosti, sociodominantne orijentacije i konvencionalizma. Istraživanje je provedeno na 217 studenata Univerziteta u Tuzli. Autoritarnost je tretirana skalom RWA dok je socijalna dominacija tretirana skalom SDO. Konvencionalizam je tretiran skalom koja je posebno razvijena za potrebe ovog ispitivanja. Autoritarna agresivnost najizražena je prema homosekualcima, dok je submisivnost najviše izražena prema Bogu. Između autoritarnosti i socijalne dominacije pronađena je niska korelacija $r = 0.27$, dok je visoka povezanost nađena između autoritarnosti i konvencionalizma $r = 0.61$. Nađene su statistički značajne razlike između religioznih i nereligioznih studenata i na skali autoritarnosti ($t = 8.29$ $p < 0.01$) kao i na skali sociodominantne orijentacije ($t = 2.88$ $p < 0.01$). Nađene su također statistički značajne razlike između muških i ženskih ispitanika na obje skale (RWA: $t = 4.40$ $p < 0.01$, SDO: $t = 2.33$ $p < 0.05$). Može se konstatovati da je Altermayerov koncept autoritarnosti relativno nezavisan konstrukt od koncepta sociodominantne orijentacije.

Ključне речи: Autoritarnost, sociodominantna orijentacija, submisivnost, konvencionalizam

RELATION BETWEEN AUTHORITARIANISM AND SOCIAL DOMINANCE ORIENTATION AND CONVENTIONALITY

The main goal of this study was to determine relation between concept of authoritarianism, social-dominance orientation and conventionalism. The research was conducted with 217 students from University of Tuzla. Authoritarianism was treated with RWA scale, while social domination was measured with SDO scale. Conventionalism was measured with scale designed for this research. Authoritarian aggression was expressed most for homosexuals, while submissiveness was expressed most to Good. Low correlation ($r=0,27$) was found between authoritarianism and social dominance, and high correlation ($r=0,61$) was found between authoritarianism and conventionalism. Statistically significant differences were found between religious and nonreligious students, both on authoritarianism scale ($t=8.29$ $p<0.01$) and social dominance scale($t=2.88$ $p<0.01$). Also, statistically significant difference was found between male and female on both scales (RWA: $t=4.40$ $p<0.01$, SDO: $t=2.33$ $p<0.05$). We can conclude that Altemeyer's concept of authoritarianism is relatively independent construct from construct of social dominance.

Keywords: authoritarianism, social-dominance orientation, submissiveness, conventionalism