

Hubungan antara sikap terhadap hubungan seksual, masturbasi, pornografi dan homoseksual dengan religiusitas pada dewasa muda muslim

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Abstrak

[Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat hubungan antara sikap terhadap hubungan seksual, masturbasi, pornografi dan homoseksual dengan religiusitas pada kaum dewasa muda yang beragama Islam. Di Indonesia fenomena perilaku hubungan seksual, masturbasi, pornografi, dan homoseksual sudah sedemikian maraknya, khususnya di kota Jakarta. Peneliti ingin melihat bagaimana sikap masyarakat, khususnya kaum dewasa muda, dalam menyikapi perilaku-perilaku tersebut.

Kemudian peneliti mencoba mengaitkannya dengan dimensi-dimensi religiusitas yang pernah dikemukakan oleh Glock dan Stark (dalam Robertson, 1988).

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuesioner dalam pengumpulan data, kuesioner yang digunakan adalah kuesioner sikap terhadap hubungan seksual, masturbasi, pornografi dan homoseksual; dan kuesioner religiusitas. Dalam penelitian ini subjek terdiri dari 100 orang dengan rentang usia antara 20 ? 40 tahun, dan beragama Islam. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya hubungan negatif yang signifikan antara perilaku hubungan seksual, masturbasi, dan homoseksual dengan dimensi ritual, pengalaman, pengetahuan, dan konsekuensi.

Hasil penghitungan independent sampel t-test menunjukkan bahwa laki-laki memiliki sikap yang lebih terbuka terhadap perilaku masturbasi dan pornografi dari pada perempuan. Sedangkan hasil penghitungan one way ANOVA menunjukkan bahwa subjek yang telah menikah memiliki religiusitas yang lebih tinggi pada dimensi ritual, pengalaman, pengetahuan, dan konsekuensi bila

dibandingkan subjek yang belum menikah.;The research is purposed to understand correlation between sexual intercourse,

masturbation, pornography, and homosexual with religiosity among moslem young adulthood. In Indonesia, the phenomenon of sexual intercourse, masturbation, pornography, and homosexual has been common, especially in Jakarta. Author wanted to know the attitude of the community, especially that of young adulthood to these behaviors. Furthermore, author tried to correlate these behaviors with religious dimensions that Glock and Stark have pointed out (in Robertsons, 1998). The research uses a questionnaire method to gather data. One questionnaire of the research is concerned with attitude toward sexual intercourse, masturbation, pornography, and homosexual, and the other to religiosity. In the research, subject consisted of 100 persons ranging from 20 ? 40 years of age who were Moslems. The research findings, show a significant negative correlation between attitude toward sexual intercourse, masturbation, pornography, and

homosexual with ritual, experiential, knowledge, and consequential dimensions. A calculation of independent t-test sample indicated that men had a positive attitude toward masturbation and pornography than women. Whereas, one way ANOVA measurement showed that those subjects getting married had a higher religiosity at ritual, experiential, knowledge, and consequential dimensions than those of being singled.;The research is purposed to understand correlation between sexual intercourse, masturbation, pornography, and homosexual with religiosity among moslem young adulthood. In Indonesia, the phenomenon of sexual intercourse, masturbation, pornography, and homosexual has been common, especially in Jakarta. Author wanted to know the attitude of the community, especially that of young adulthood to these behaviors. Furthermore, author tried to correlate these behaviors with religious dimensions that Glock and Stark have pointed out (in Robertsons, 1998). The research uses a questionnaire method to gather data. One questionnaire of the research is concerned with attitude toward sexual intercourse, masturbation, pornography, and homosexual, and the other to religiosity. In the research, subject consisted of 100 persons ranging from 20 ? 40 years of age who were Moslems. The research findings, show a significant negative correlation between attitude toward sexual intercourse, masturbation, pornography, and homosexual with ritual, experiential, knowledge, and consequential dimensions. A calculation of independent t-test sample indicated that men had a positive attitude toward masturbation and pornography than women. Whereas, one way ANOVA measurement showed that those subjects getting married had a higher religiosity at ritual, experiential, knowledge, and consequential dimensions than those of being singled., The research is purposed to understand correlation between sexual intercourse, masturbation, pornography, and homosexual with religiosity among moslem young adulthood. In Indonesia, the phenomenon of sexual intercourse, masturbation, pornography, and homosexual has been common, especially in Jakarta. Author wanted to know the attitude of the community, especially that of young adulthood to these behaviors. Furthermore, author tried to correlate these behaviors with religious dimensions that Glock and Stark have pointed out (in Robertsons, 1998). The research uses a questionnaire method to gather data. One questionnaire of the research is concerned with attitude toward sexual intercourse, masturbation, pornography, and homosexual, and the other to religiosity. In the research, subject consisted of 100 persons ranging from 20 ? 40 years of age who were Moslems. The research findings, show a significant negative correlation between attitude toward sexual intercourse, masturbation, pornography, and homosexual with ritual, experiential, knowledge, and consequential dimensions. A calculation of independent t-test sample indicated that men had a positive attitude toward masturbation and pornography than women. Whereas, one way ANOVA measurement showed that those subjects getting married had a higher religiosity at ritual, experiential, knowledge, and consequential dimensions than those of being singled.]