

Peran Jenis Kelamin dan Religiusitas terhadap Kesiapan Menikah pada Emerging Adults = The Role of Sex Differences and Religiosity in Marriage Readiness of Emerging Adults

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Abstrak

Individu yang hendak menikah harus siap untuk menjalani kehidupan perkawinan, karena ketidaksiapan menikah dapat memicu terjadinya konflik dan perceraian. Di Indonesia banyak perceraian terjadi karena alasan ketidaksiapan menikah. Selain itu juga banyak terjadi penundaan menikah, salah satu alasannya adalah individu ingin memastikan diri sudah benar-benar siap sebelum memutuskan menikah. Perlu dilakukan kajian mengenai kesiapan menikah untuk mendalami fenomena-fenomena tersebut. Perkawinan merupakan suatu anjuran dalam agama Islam, sehingga ada baiknya dilakukan kajian mengenai hubungan dan pengaruh religiusitas terhadap kesiapan menikah. Melihat adanya perbedaan peran dan pengalaman antara laki-laki dan perempuan di masyarakat, maka kesiapan menikah ditinjau dari jenis kelamin juga perlu diteliti.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif. Penelitian dilakukan terhadap emerging adults (18-25 tahun) beragama Islam yang belum menikah. Responden yang diteliti berasal dari wilayah Jabodetabek. Pengambilan data dilakukan menggunakan kuesioner online. Alat ukur kesiapan menikah yang digunakan adalah adaptasi California Marriage Readiness Evaluation (CMRE). Alat ukur religiusitas yang digunakan adalah adaptasi The Revised Muslim Religiosity Personality Inventory (R-MRPI). Data yang diperoleh dari kuesioner diolah dengan metode statistik menggunakan SPSS. Analisis data dilakukan dengan independent sample t-test, uji korelasi, uji koefisien determinasi, dan uji regresi linear sederhana.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya perbedaan kesiapan menikah yang tidak signifikan antara emerging adults laki-laki dan perempuan, baik secara umum maupun di masing-masing kategori kesiapan menikah. Terdapat hubungan positif antara religiusitas dan kesiapan menikah. Artinya, semakin tinggi religiusitas seseorang, maka semakin tinggi pula kesiapan menikahnya. Masing-masing dimensi religiusitas juga memiliki hubungan dengan masing-masing kategori kesiapan menikah. Kontribusi religiusitas terhadap kesiapan menikah emerging adults adalah sebesar 19,3%.

.....Individuals who want to marry must be ready to live a married life, because being unprepared for marriage could lead to conflicts and divorces. In Indonesia, a lot of divorce cases are caused by being unprepared for marriage. There are also people who delay marriages, with one of the reasons being one needs to be make sure that they are ready to marry, before deciding to tie the knot. To understand the phenomena better, a study about marriage readiness is to be done. As marriages are advised in Islam, the correlation between religiosity and marriage readiness as well as the contribution of religiosity towards marriage readiness must be studied. In addition to that, marriage readiness difference between the two sexes must also be studied considering the different roles and experiences between men and women.

The method of this study is quantitative method. The respondents are unmarried Muslim emerging adults

(18-25 years of age) from around the Jabodetabek area. The data collection is done through an online questionnaire. The instrument for measuring the marriage readiness is an adaptation of The California Marriage Readiness Evaluation (CMRE) and for measuring religiosity is an adaptation of The Revised Muslim Religiosity Personality Inventory (R-MRPI). The data collected from the questionnaire were processed with statistical method using SPSS. The data analysis is conducted with an independent sample t-test, Pearson correlation test, coefficient of determination test, and simple linear regression test.

The result of the study showed that there is an insignificant difference between the marriage readiness of male and female emerging adults, both generally and in every marriage readiness category. A positive correlation between religiosity and marriage readiness is also found through the study. In other words, a higher religiosity resulted in a higher marriage readiness. Each religiosity dimension also correlates with each marriage readiness category. The result also showed that religiosity contributes to 19,3% of marriage readiness in emerging adults.