

Peran reference group dalam keputusan orang Jepang menjadi mualaf dan perubahan pandangan mengenai pernikahan setelah menjadi mualaf = The role of reference group in Japanese decision to become mualaf and the changing views of marriage after becoming mualaf

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Abstrak

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ketertarikan orang Jepang terhadap ajaran Islam di Indonesia semakin tinggi ketika mereka berinteraksi secara intensif dengan Muslim Indonesia. Bahkan untuk beberapa kasus, mereka memutuskan menjadi mualaf. Penelitian ini berupaya mengidentifikasi reference group yang mempengaruhi keputusan orang Jepang menjadi mualaf. Analisis terhadap reference group yang paling berpengaruh juga dilakukan, serta menganalisis perubahan pandangan orang Jepang mengenai pernikahan setelah menjadi mualaf.

Pendekatan sosialisasi oleh reference group digunakan untuk menganalisis agen sosialisasi yang mempengaruhi keputusan menjadi mualaf. Metode yang digunakan adalah kualitatif dengan depth interview kepada empat mualaf Jepang yang pernah atau sedang tinggal di Indonesia. Penelitian ini juga menggunakan kajian pustaka berupa buku dan artikel jurnal.

Studi ini menemukan bahwa mualaf Jepang mendapat pengaruh reference group dari agen sosialisasi teman sebaya, institusi pendidikan, media massa, dan host family. Reference group yang paling berpengaruh adalah teman sebaya dan institusi pendidikan. Pandangan mualaf Jepang mengenai pernikahan sebelum menjadi mualaf, mereka tidak terlalu memikirkan pernikahan dan tidak memiliki anak lebih dari dua, serta menginginkan wanita bekerja di sektor publik. Setelah menjadi mualaf, mereka ingin menikah lebih cepat dan berpikir untuk mempunyai lebih dari dua anak, serta menginginkan wanita untuk bekerja, namun setelah mempunyai anak akan berfokus mengurus anaknya.

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abstract

Japanese interest in the teachings of Islam in Indonesia is higher when they interact intensively with Indonesian Muslims. In some cases, they even decided to become mualaf. This study seeks to identify reference groups that influence the decision of Japanese to become mualaf. Analysis of the most influential reference group was also carried out, as well as analyzing changes in Japanese views about marriage after becoming mualaf.

The socialization approach by the reference group is used to analyze the agents of socialization that influence the decision to become mualaf. This study used qualitative method with depth interview towards four Japanese mualafs who

had or were living in Indonesia. This research also uses literature review in the form of books and journal articles.

This study found that Japanese muallafs were influenced by reference groups: socialization agents of peer group, educational institutions, mass media, and host family. The most influential reference groups are peer group and educational institutions. Japanese muallafs' view of marriage before becoming muallafs, they do not think much about marriage and having more than two children, and want women to work in the public sector. After becoming converts, they want to get married faster and think of having more than two children, and want a woman to work, but after having a child, they will focus on taking care of their children.

Yang paling berpengaruh adalah teman sebaya dan institusi pendidikan. Pandangan muallaf Jepang mengenai pernikahan sebelum menjadi muallaf menunjukkan bahwa mereka tidak terlalu memikirkan pernikahan dan tidak memiliki anak lebih dari dua, serta menginginkan wanita bekerja. Setelah menjadi muallaf, mereka ingin menikah lebih cepat dan mempunyai lebih dari dua anak, serta menginginkan wanita untuk bekerja, namun akan berfokus mengurus anaknya.

Japanese interest in the teachings of Islam in Indonesia is higher when they interact intensively with Indonesian Muslims. In some cases, they even decided to become. This study seeks to identify reference groups that influence the decision of Japanese to become. Analysis of the most influential reference group was also carried out, as well as analyzing changes in Japanese views about marriage after becoming. The socialization approach by the reference group is used to analyze the socialization agents that influence their decision. This study used depth interview towards four Japanese who had or were living in Indonesia. This research also uses books and journal articles for literature review. This study found that Japanese were influenced by reference groups of peer group, school, mass media, and host family. The most influential reference groups are peer group and school. Japanese views of marriage before becoming indicates that they do not think much about marriage and having more than two children, and want women to work. After becoming they want to get married faster and have more than two children, and want women to work, but they will focus on taking care of their children.