

Gender Ideology and Marital Satisfaction on Husbands with Working Wives

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Keywords: Gender Ideology, Marital Satisfaction, Husband with a Working Wife.

Abstract: The increasing divorce case indicates the lack of marital satisfaction and much of the divorce experienced by working wives. The change in the role of husband and wife in the society of the current industry affects gender ideology and the satisfaction of marriage. This condition implies more research on gender ideology and marriage satisfaction to couples with a working wife. This study aims to see gender ideology and husband marriage satisfaction with a working wife. The research method is a quantitative research method with the number of respondents as many as 48 people. The results show that husbands with a working wife have a high-quality marriage satisfaction, having a gender ideology that tends to be traditional.

1 INTRODUCTION

A family is a fundamental unit in the efforts to build nation-generation characters. A weak family will result in the low quality of the nation's successor generations. A good family indeed starts from a healthy and happy marriage. Ironically this time, the divorce rate in Indonesia is getting higher.

Based on the data of the Directorate General of Religious Justice of the Supreme Court (2018), the divorce rate each year is constantly increasing, and the average increases annually by 3%. The occurrence of divorce is an indicator of the low satisfaction of marriage. According to DeMoss (Yedirir & Hamarta, 2015), marriage satisfaction indicates a strong marriage and indicator in the marriage that lasts Long-term. Wedding satisfaction is a condition where married couples are satisfied and happy with each other (Khalatbari et al., 2013). Hawkins and Olson expressed another opinion in (Srisusanti & Zulkaida, 2013) that marriage is a subjective feeling that can be a happy feeling to the experience of a married couple in her marriage with considering all aspects of the marriage. By definition, it can also be concluded that the satisfaction of marriage is subjective. The aspects of the marriage referred to in this study include; Personality Issues, Equalitarian Roles, Communication, Conflict Resolution, Financial Management, Leisure Activities, Sexual

Relationship, Children and Marriage, Family and Friends, Religious Orientation.

One of the crucial factors influencing the satisfaction of marriage is the sharing of roles in the household duties that are equally agreed upon by the couple. The role-sharing process to match what the pair is expecting depends heavily on gender ideology. Gender ideology is an individual attitude toward how women and Men should act (Helgeson, 2012). Gender ideology consists of two types, namely traditional and egalitarian. Traditional gender ideology is an attitude that emphasizes the role of working men and women at home or, in other words, having more power than women. In contrast, the ideology of egalitarian gender, power holders in Households may be flexible (Helgeson, 2012).

The study results related to ideology and the role of gender by (Sayer, England, Allison, & Kangas, 2011) on the Predictor factor of divorce between a man and a woman were found differently. Interestingly, when men do not work, couples will choose to divorce or leave a wedding, while for men, the job status of a couple is not a predictor factor they decide on a divorce. From this research, it can be concluded that women have high hopes for the gender role of their spouse in the household than men. Meanwhile, research on the satisfaction of the marriage reveals that when family conflicts occur and the gender work ideology should not be an intermediary factor in the satisfaction of the wife's

marriage (Lynn et al., 2013). On the contrary, husbands' gender ideology affects marriage to marital satisfaction when family and occupation conflicts occur.

Today, the community has changed the system of agrarian society to become a community industry. It also resulted in the changing role of the spouse in the family. In the Industrial society, the husband works outside the house, and the wife is in charge of home care. The wife's industrial community also works outside the house to petrify the family economy. The role of women today has undergone a very significant shift. These findings can be seen from the last few years that the number of women in the workforce has increased (Tjaja, 2000). The change in couples' role in the family today demands a change in the way of thinking about how they are supposed to and certainly also affects their marriage satisfaction. Based on this, there is a need for research on gender ideology and marriage satisfaction.

Previous research related to gender ideology and marital satisfaction has not been found much, but researchers have conducted similar research with the subject of working wives. Research on gender ideology and marital satisfaction from the husband's point of view has not been found. Therefore, researchers are interested in researching gender ideology and marital satisfaction in husbands with working wives.

2 METHOD

This research is a quantitative study with a sample of 48 research husband with a working wife. The measuring instruments used in this study use Likert model scales. The gender ideology scale used in this study was the scale of Kerr and Holden's. A short version of Gender Role Beliefs Scale (GRBS) consisting of 10 item (J. Brown & Gladstone, 2012). This range of gender ideology scale R values move from 0,290-0,650 and the alpha coefficient of Cronbach 0674. While the marital satisfaction scale is a scale from (Hermaleni, 2018) which consists of 43 items with an r value range of 0.263-0.832. The scale is filled out online by the research subject. In this study the data were analyzed by descriptive statistics.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the following research data in Table 1 condition of marital satisfaction could be seen.

Table 1: Marriage satisfaction score category on husband and wife working.

Score	Category	F	Percentage (%)
$170 < X$	Very High	9	18,75%
$142 < X \leq 170$	High	29	60,42%
$114 < X \leq 142$	Medium	8	16,67%
$86 < X \leq 114$	Low	2	4,16%
$86 \leq X$	Very Low	0	0
Total		49	100%

Based on Table 1, it can be concluded that this study sample tends to have high marital satisfaction. This finding means that husbands with working wives tend to settle for their spouses and marriages.

Table 2: Category scores aspect of marriage satisfaction on husbands with working wives.

Aspect	Hypothetic Empirical	
	Mean	Mean
Personality issues	15	13,73
Equalitarian roles	12	13,10
Communication	15	18,80
Conflict resolution	9	11,92
Financial management		
Leisure activities	15	16,96
Sexual relationship	12	15,85
Children & marriage	9	9,73
Family & friends	15	19,46
Religious orientation	15	19,75

Based on Table 2 above, it can be seen that only in the Personality issues aspect score mean lower empirically than the hypothetic mean. This finding means that the research samples feel less satisfied with the personality characteristics of the partner. Four aspects have a high enough hypothetic and empiric mean range. The first high ranges of mean

empiric scores exist in the Religious orientation aspect, which means that the research sample is satisfied with the effectiveness of the partner and the value of the religious value that has been carried out in his marriage. The research sample matches and satisfaction with the quality of the relationship with the spouse's family and interaction with his partner friends. The fear is the Communication aspect, which means that the research sample is satisfied with the communication pattern with the couple.

Table 3: Gender ideology spread husband with wife working.

Types of Gender Ideology	Amount
Traditional	28
Egaliter	20

Based on Table 3, it can be seen that most of this research sample has the type of gender ideology that traditional type. This finding means that husbands have the perspective that wives should carry out their roles at home as women should, and husbands should work outside the home.

4 CONCLUSION

The results show that husbands with working wives have high-quality marriage satisfaction. Based on the aspect of marital satisfaction, it is found that a husband with a wife who works is less satisfied with the personality characteristics of the couple. However, in several studies, it was found that personality is one aspect that is strongly related to a husband's marital satisfaction, and a proactive personality was found to be significantly related to a husband's marital satisfaction (Ahuluheluw, 2019).

The results also show that husbands with working wives feeling very satisfied in terms of religious spouses and religious applications in their marital life has a satisfaction also in terms of the match with family and friends mates and has a positive communication with the couple. In the aspect of the division of roles, they feel pretty satisfied and follow the division of roles on the condition of the working wife. Based on satisfaction with the division of this role, it can be interpreted that the husband judges that the wife can carry out the role that should be carried out at home to the maximum, even though they also work outside the home.

The researcher also analyzes gender ideology data on husbands and wives who work in terms of education level. From the results of the analysis, it was found that husbands with higher levels of education tend to be of the egalitarian type. This finding means that the husband does not impose too much on his partner according to gender, such as the wife does not have to cook, the wife can work, etc. Husbands with lower education tend to be more traditional and demand the role of the wife to carry out roles according to their gender roles. This result can also be seen from research (Sayer et al., 2011) that women have higher expectations of the gender role of their partners in the household than men.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thanks to the research subject that participated in data collection, so the research has been carried out well.

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