

SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SEXUAL SATISFACTION IN INDIVIDUALS WITH MARRIAGE AGE UNDER TEN YEARS OLD

Trias Novita Ellsadayna

Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya

Email: triasnovita_s2@untag-sby.ac.id

Abstract

Studies on sexual satisfaction in individuals has been dominated by psychological perspectives. However, sexual satisfaction can also be studied comprehensively using a sociological approach. This article intends to determine social factors that influence the sexual satisfaction of individuals with marriage age under ten (10) years old. Research subjects were obtained using the criteria of individuals who have been married for ten years, age range from 25 - 39 years old, and number of informants (n) = 40. The study used the NSSS (New Sexual Satisfaction Scale) instrument with a Cronbach's alpha of 0.97. The results showed that the average male sexual satisfaction was 74.95, and the female sexual satisfaction average was 64.44. These data show that men have higher sexual satisfaction than women. Social construction shapes women as objects of male sexual satisfaction. Another influenced sociological aspect is the type of work and its social role in the family. Individuals who work in working sectors with high pressure and low-income are potential to have low sexual satisfaction. Meanwhile, individuals who work at working situation that are more relaxed and flexible in terms of time and place, having high potential sources of income tend to have a high sexual satisfaction. The results showed that the average sexual satisfaction of individuals with a marriage age range from three to ten years is 43.49% and it is included in a very low category. It can be concluded that individuals with the marriage age which felt sexual dissatisfaction are those under ten years during the pandemic.

Keywords: Sexual satisfaction; Social Relation; Sociological aspects; Family strengthen

Abstrak

Kepuasan seksual pada individu selama ini banyak didominasi kajian Psikologi. Meski demikian, kepuasan seksual dapat dikaji dengan menggunakan pendekatan Sosiologis. Artikel ini bermaksud untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kepuasan seksual individu dengan usia pernikahan di bawah sepuluh (10) tahun. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif-deskriptif dengan teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui purposive sampling terhadap 68 individu dengan rentang usia 25-39 tahun, dan telah menikah maksimal sepuluh (10) tahun. Penelitian ini menggunakan instrument NSSS (New Sexual Satisfaction Scale) dengan Cronbach's alpha 0,97. Hasil Penelitian menunjukkan rata-rata kepuasan seksual laki-laki adalah 74.42 dan rata-rata kepuasan seksual perempuan adalah 70.83. Meskipun nilai rata-rata kepuasan perempuan dan laki-laki masuk dalam kategori cukup puas. Namun, dapat terlihat laki-laki memiliki kepuasan seksual yang lebih tinggi dari perempuan. Hal ini disebabkan adanya konstruk sosial yang membentuk perempuan sebagai objek dari kepuasan seksual laki-laki. Aspek sosiologi lain yang mempengaruhi adalah tipe pekerjaan dan peran sosialnya di keluarga. Individu yang bekerja di sektor pekerjaan dengan tekanan tinggi dan potensi pendapatan yang rendah memiliki kepuasan seksual yang rendah. Sedangkan pada individu dengan tipe pekerjaan yang santai dan fleksibel dari segi waktu dan tempat serta memiliki potensi sumber pendapatan tinggi dan lebih dari satu memiliki kepuasan seksual yang tinggi.

Kata Kunci: Kepuasan seksual; Relasi sosial; Aspek-aspek sosiologis; Ketahanan keluarga

A. INTRODUCTION

The conditions and situations of the Covid-19 pandemic impact the well-being of everyone in the world (Cao, et al., 2020). The COVID-19 pandemic has had a social impact, especially on family life and husband-wife relationships. The pandemic affects the harmony of the household and marriage. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the divorce rate in Indonesia increased by 5 percent. This phenomenon from the data reported by Suara.com, from June to July 2020, it is known that the number of divorces is increasing, where 80 percent of divorce cases go to religious courts by the wife (Tristanto, 2020). The same thing in a survey on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on relationships, 31 percent of couples said the COVID-19 pandemic caused various rifts in the household and had damaged their relationships (Tristanto, 2020).

Levinger say that there are 12 categories of complaints lead to divorce, one of which is a mismatch like sexual relations with a partner, such as reluctance or frequent refusal to have intercourse and unable to provide satisfaction (Tristanto, 2020). According to Lucienne Lanson, based on survey results in the 1980s, among women who had sex, 22-75% usually always had an orgasm, 30-45% sometimes or rarely, and 5-22% never had an orgasm (Lucienne, 1987). The number of married Indonesian women who experience sexual dysfunction is quite large. The data from 4,135 women who consulted directly turns out that 2,302 people admit that they never reach orgasm, and 527 people rarely reach orgasm (Pangkahila, 2001).

Sexual satisfaction is a feeling of satisfaction obtained from sexual activity between husband and wife. In some cases, wives tend not to get sexual satisfaction. Sexual dissatisfaction can hurt the wife and both parties because sexual satisfaction indicates marital happiness and sources individual psychic energy. The level of enjoyment and satisfaction in sex life can be a barometer of the relationship between husband and wife. Low sexual satisfaction can make marriages unstable and have low quality, so marital satisfaction can be disrupted (Guntoro, 2017). Sexual dissatisfaction affects many things, including lack of knowledge about sex, sexual disorders, conflict, anxiety, fear,

offense, high hopes for a partner, failure to achieve orgasm, lack of confidence, boredom, and incompatibility in sex. Married age is also essential in identifying sexual satisfaction (Purnama, 2017). Liu found that the quality of sexual relations in a marriage decreases with the increasing age of marriage (Liu, 2003).

Stulhofer, Busko, & Brouillard say that sexual satisfaction is a feeling of pleasure and satisfaction individuals feel regarding sexual sensations, sexual awareness, sexual exchange, emotional closeness, and sexual activity. Based on the description above, the conclusion is that sexual satisfaction is because of the physical unity in a physically intimate relationship between husband and wife. The increased emotional closeness between the two parties positively responds to sexual activity (Stulhofer, Busko, & Brouillard, 2010).

Nevertheless, in practice, sexual relations between men and women require adjustment. Men and women have differences in physical and sexual responses. One of the differences is that a woman's ability to reach the orgasm phase tends to take a slower time than a man's (Rosadi & Hartono, 2021). In some cases, men tend to pay less attention to these differences and reach the orgasm phase without waiting for the woman. As a result, the wife is unable to reach this phase and, as a result, feels less sexual satisfaction.

One of the studies conducted by Panzeri, Ferucci, Cozza, & Fontanesi in Italy found an interesting phenomenon that both men and women felt that there was a decrease in sexual desire during the lockdown (Panzeri, Ferucci, Cozza, & Fontanesi, 2020). Women have more difficulty having an orgasm than men. They also admitted that there was no difference felt by men between before the lockdown and after the lockdown in achieving sexual desire and arousal. This shows that the pandemic and lockdown have more affected women in their sexual life. According to Emily Jamea, a sex therapist in Texas, the pandemic has become difficult for many women because they have to put aside their careers during the pandemic to do household tasks ranging from cooking, washing clothes, and raising children to the demands of school from home that befall them disproportionately. Different or even the same thing could happen in Indonesia regarding the impact of Covid-19 on people's sexual

lives, especially those who are married with a marriage age of under 10 years. Under normal conditions, according to (Walgito, 2004) for new married couples, the first years are still a time to make adjustments, a time to hold a deeper orientation from each party. Because of that, new partners often appear jealous, worried, and lack of trust, which sometimes doesn't need to exist.

The existence of previous data in other studies regarding sexual dissatisfaction between husband and wife raises new questions amid a pandemic that has occurred from 2020 to 2022 regarding husband-wife sexual satisfaction. This topic is essential because, according to Gunawan, sexuality is a concept, social construction of values, orientations, and behaviors related to sex (Gunawan, 2000). Thus, understanding sex is understanding the whole person and understanding society, a culture, and how power works in society. Therefore, sexual satisfaction is not only related to psychological aspects but more essential to examine it from the sociological factors that influence it. This article is intended to complement the shortcomings of previous research from a sociological point of view.

The problem of sexual satisfaction during the pandemic is seen from various theories in the existing social sciences, such as structural-functional theory and gender theory. The structural-functional theory sees society as a social system consisting of parts or elements that are interrelated and unified in balance. When there is a slight change in society, it will affect other elements by using the basic assumption that every structure in the social system has a functional influence on the others (Goode, 2007). Moreover, gender theory sees society based on differences in functions, status, roles, and responsibilities between men and women due to social and cultural construction that has been embedded from generation to generation through the socialization process. Thus, gender results from an agreement between humans that is not natural. Therefore, gender varies depending on the place and time and can be different from one human to another (Puspitawati, 2013). Gender roles are often twisted as sex roles, even though the two are different (Richmond-Abbott, 1992). Sex roles by biological sex; for example, women

experience menstruation while men experience erections and ejaculations for both women and men. Meanwhile, gender roles are expectations created by the social construction of masculine and feminine behavior (Sunarto, 2010).

Stephen K. Sanderson argues that society is a complex system consisting of tricky parts so that each part significantly influences the other parts. Sanderson says that every part of society exists because that part has an essential function in maintaining the existence and stability of society as a whole. The existence of a specific part of society can explain its function for society as a whole defines. "If one or two individuals cannot carry out their functions and roles properly, it will greatly disrupt the living system." The functional-structural theory is closely related to a structure created in society. The structural-functional contains structure and function. That is, humans have their respective roles and functions in the structure of society. According to this theory, society is a social system consisting of parts or elements that are interrelated and unified in balance (Sanderson, 2006). Robert K. Merton, the originator of this theory, argues that the object of sociological analysis is social facts such as social roles, institutional patterns, social processes, group organization, and social control. Almost all adherents of this theory tend to focus on the function of one social fact over another. Functions are observable effects that lead to adaptation or adjustment in a system (Merton, 1968).

Adherents of structural-functional theory see society by analogizing society to a biological organism. The individual is healthy if the parts of him have togetherness. If parts are no longer united collectively, then the community's health is threatened or sick, likewise, in a family consisting of family members related to each other and functional to other family members. The family consists of father, mother, and children, where each family influences each other, needs each other and develops intensive relationships between families (Darmawati, 2017).

The structural-functional theory is related to sexual satisfaction in husband and wife during the COVID-19 pandemic. In that case, namely, a husband is part of the system structure in the family as well, as the wife is a part that supports the success of the system structure in the family. The

COVID-19 pandemic can reduce economic productivity both locally and globally. During the pandemic, many jobs have to lay off workers, most carried out by men who act as husbands. This fact impacts the husband's inability to carry out his role and responsibility as the primary breadwinner in the family. Wives who are housewives and some who are additional breadwinners also feel the impact, thus disrupting the existing system in the family. If this is not resolved immediately and lasts a long time, there will be continuous disputes and will result in dissatisfaction with the sexual relationship between husband and wife. In the end, it will lead to divorce (Tristante, 2020).

Gender theory discussing the needs of women and men and their roles connecting to femininity and masculinity (Puspitawati, 2013). According to Freedman there are four crucial elements to define feminism.

"Feminism is a belief that women and men are inherent of equal worth. Because most societies privilege men as a group, social movements are necessary to achieve equality between women and men, understanding that gender always intersects with other social hierarchies" (Freedman, 2002).

The four essential elements in the definition above are equal worth; male privilege, social movements; and intersecting hierarchies (Freedman, 2002). So, according to Freedman, feminism can be said to be a social movement to abolish special rights for men and achieve equality of values between men and women through their respective roles to create a complete social hierarchy. Feminism is about changing gender roles, sexual norms, and self-limiting sexist practices (Asmarani, 2015).

The gender theory is related to sexual satisfaction in husband and wife during the COVID-19 pandemic. In this case, a common thread, namely one as a partner, sexual relations are carried out on the mutual needs and consent of both so that neither party is harmed for both get satisfaction. In the reality of domestic life, husbands are often dominant over their wives, including in sexual relations, so many wives complain of experiencing pain in the vagina due to forced sexual intercourse by their husbands (Praptohardjo, 2007). In terms of sexual satisfaction, both men and women must get equal value. Based

on the explanation above, the researchers wanted to know how the description of sexual satisfaction in individuals with marriage age under 10 years.

B. METHODOLOGY

The sampling used in this research is random probability sampling. Research subjects obtained with filling out google forms distributed to subjects with several qualifications, including married and range age of marriage around three until ten years. Data collection techniques used is quantitative. Data collection takes from September 6, 2021, to September 30, 2021. The measurement scale used in this study is the NSSS (New Sexual Satisfaction Scale) which was adapted into Indonesian with a Cronbach Alpha coefficient reliability value (α) of 0.975 (Tahalele, 2018). Likewise, the reliability tested in this study and Cronbach's Alpha was consistent at 0.97 and $p < 0.001$. The NSSS conceptual framework derives from the sexuality counseling and psychotherapy literature, focusing on various aspects of sexual satisfaction, gender, sexual orientation, and relationship status (Stulhofer, Busko, & Brouillard, 2010).

Aspects of sexual satisfaction include individual aspects, interpersonal aspects, and behavioral aspects. The individual aspect has two dimensions, namely sexual sensation, and sexual awareness, while the interpersonal aspect has two other dimensions, namely sexual exchange/reciprocity and emotional closeness. In the behavioral aspect, there is one dimension, namely sexual activity (Guntoro, 2017). The sociological aspect of this study is the structural aspect, namely work, and the functional aspect, namely sexual satisfaction. The analytical approach used is the Structural-Functional and Gender theory approach. Structural-Functional uses to see every event and existing structure, functional for the social system. Likewise, all existing institutions require a social system, even the roles of women and men in the family and society in dynamic and balanced conditions. This approach views social reality as a system relationship, a unit consisting of interdependent parts. Changes in one part cause other changes in the system. Gender is to see how the roles and functions of each sex that the community has constructed affect their sexual

satisfaction. To measure sexual satisfaction, respondents fill to rate their level of satisfaction with their sex life in the previous six months using the following 5-point Likert-type scale: 1 (not satisfied at all), 2 (slightly satisfied), 3 (moderately satisfied, 4 (very satisfied), 5 (very satisfied).

Table 1.
Scale Reliability Statistics

| Estimate | Cronbach's α |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Point estimate | 0.97 |

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Of the total 78 questionnaires filled out by respondents, not all of them were further processed. Questionnaires that were not filled out completely were eliminated, duplicate data were not processed further. After sorting, there are 40 participant questionnaires that can be processed. The criteria for respondents in this study include gender, age of respondents, and age of marriage.

Table 2.
Gender Distribution of Respondents

| Gender | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| Male | 22 | 53.66 |
| Female | 18 | 43.90 |
| Total | 40 | 100.00 |

The table above shows that the respondents consisted of 22 men with 53.66% and 18 women with a percentage of 43.90%. Meanwhile, the age criteria of the respondents, it was found that the average age of the wife in this study was 30.61 years and the average age of the husband was 32.68 years, which indicates that most of them are in the category of early adulthood. According to Hurlock (1996), early adulthood begins at 18 years until

approximately 40 years. This study also showed that the age of marriage of the respondents ranged from 3 years to 10 years.

1. Sexual Satisfaction in Structural-Functional

In this study, structural data obtain a form of the distribution of husband and wife's work types. The husband's occupations in this study were quite diverse, with the highest percentages being TNI (36.3%), ASN (22.7%), and Employees (9.09%). Other types of work owned by husbands with smaller presentations include Honorary (4.5%), Freelancers (4.5%), Journalists (4.5%), Programmers (4.5%), Entrepreneur (4.5%) and also those who do not work (9,09%). Meanwhile, the wife's occupation in this study with the highest percentage was housewife/not working in the public sphere (36.3%), Employee (16.7%), ASN (11.1%), and Honorary (11.1%). Other types of work owned by the wife with a smaller percentage include Health Workers (5.5%), Entrepreneurs (5.5%) and Lecturer/Teacher (5.5%).

The structure is the arrangement of roles in which a social system is composed. The social system is crucial for functionalists, a broader construct under the structure. There is a role arrangement—elements in the structure that are interrelated, namely Social Status. Social status raises having or doing a job—the job how the figures can carry out their functions. As we see a husband as the primary breadwinner, the wife also becomes involved in earning additional income. Children are still toddlers with babysitters; school-age children go to school from morning to evening. In the household, all activities require money. This need is related to the economic function, where the family tries to meet the needs related to food, clothing, furniture, and housing. A husband and wife must understand the allocation of roles for each actor in their respective families—the husband's role and making a living in the family. Meanwhile, the wife at home prepares breakfast, her husband's needs, and the children's school uniform. Although husband and wife both earn a living, they still hold a social function in their respective families. The theory of functional structure can explain how the system always functions according to its current role in society.

Table 3.
Sexual Satisfaction Category

| Category | Formula | Score |
|-----------|--------------------------------|---------|
| Very Low | $X \leq M - 1,5SD$ | <50 |
| Low | $M - 1,5SD < X \leq M - 0,5SD$ | 50 - 65 |
| Medium | $M - 0,5SD < X \leq M + 0,5SD$ | 65 - 80 |
| High | $M + 0,5SD < X \leq M + 1,5SD$ | 80 - 95 |
| Very High | $M + 1,5SD < X$ | >95 |

The results of the structural data research show that work is associated with functional criteria of sexual satisfaction and categorized into five levels of sexual satisfaction, namely very low, low, medium, high, and very high (Table 3).

Chart 1.
Distribution of Sexual Satisfaction Respondents and Job

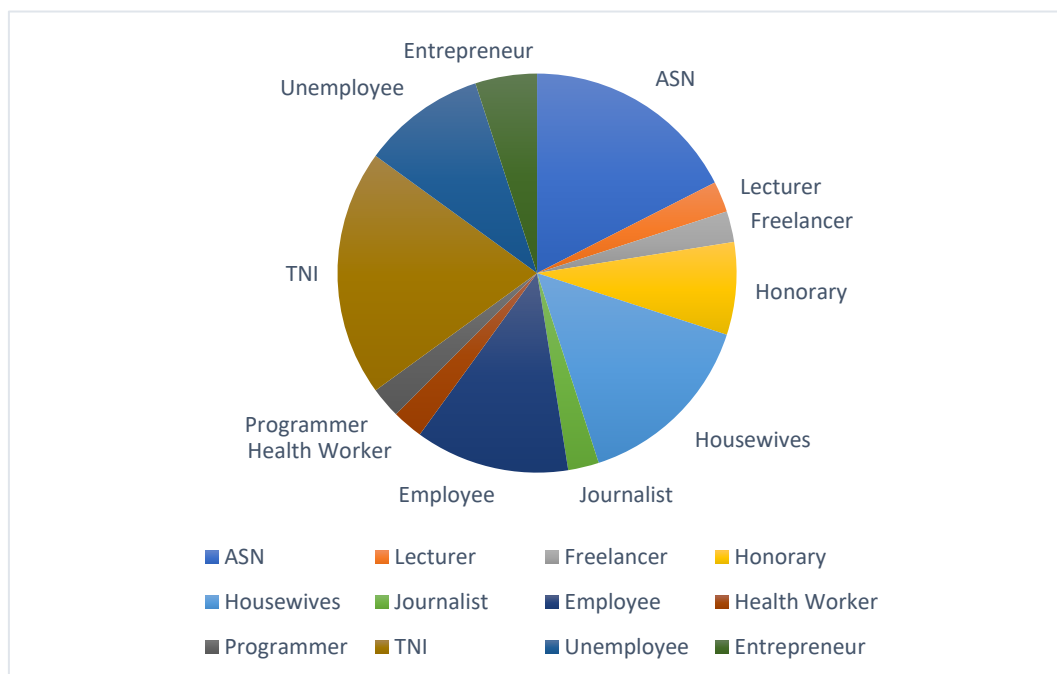


Table 4.
Distribution of Sexual Satisfaction Aspect Respondents and Job

| | | Valid | Mean | Std. Deviation | Minimum | Maximum |
|-----------|------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| EC Aspect | ASN | 7 | 19.29 | 3.35 | 15.00 | 24.00 |
| EC Aspect | Lecturer/Teacher | 1 | 18.00 | NaN | 18.00 | 18.00 |
| EC Aspect | Freelancer | 1 | 22.00 | NaN | 22.00 | 22.00 |
| EC Aspect | Honorary | 3 | 15.67 | 6.81 | 8.00 | 21.00 |
| EC Aspect | Housewives | 6 | 16.83 | 4.79 | 11.00 | 24.00 |
| EC Aspect | Journalist | 1 | 17.00 | NaN | 17.00 | 17.00 |
| EC Aspect | Employee | 5 | 16.60 | 4.72 | 9.00 | 20.00 |
| EC Aspect | Health Workers | 1 | 10.00 | NaN | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| EC Aspect | Programmer | 1 | 10.00 | NaN | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| EC Aspect | TNI | 8 | 19.13 | 3.40 | 14.00 | 25.00 |
| EC Aspect | Unemployee | 4 | 19.50 | 4.43 | 15.00 | 25.00 |
| EC Aspect | Entrepreneur | 2 | 17.50 | 3.54 | 15.00 | 20.00 |
| SA Aspect | ASN | 7 | 14.29 | 2.63 | 10.00 | 18.00 |
| SA Aspect | Lecturer/Teacher | 1 | 13.00 | NaN | 13.00 | 13.00 |
| SA Aspect | Freelancer | 1 | 17.00 | NaN | 17.00 | 17.00 |
| SA Aspect | Honorary | 3 | 11.67 | 5.86 | 5.00 | 16.00 |
| SA Aspect | Housewives | 6 | 12.50 | 3.73 | 7.00 | 18.00 |
| SA Aspect | Journalist | 1 | 13.00 | NaN | 13.00 | 13.00 |
| SA Aspect | Employee | 5 | 13.40 | 3.97 | 7.00 | 16.00 |
| SA Aspect | Health Workers | 1 | 8.00 | NaN | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| SA Aspect | Programmer | 1 | 8.00 | NaN | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| SA Aspect | TNI | 8 | 14.75 | 2.71 | 10.00 | 17.00 |
| SA Aspect | Unemployee | 4 | 16.00 | 3.65 | 12.00 | 20.00 |
| SA Aspect | Entrepreneur | 2 | 14.00 | 2.83 | 12.00 | 16.00 |
| SE Aspect | ASN | 7 | 18.43 | 3.51 | 13.00 | 24.00 |
| SE Aspect | Lecturer/Teacher | 1 | 19.00 | NaN | 19.00 | 19.00 |
| SE Aspect | Freelancer | 1 | 24.00 | NaN | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| SE Aspect | Honorary | 3 | 15.00 | 6.24 | 8.00 | 20.00 |

| | | Valid | Mean | Std. Deviation | Minimum | Maximum |
|-----------|------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| SE Aspect | Housewives | 6 | 17.83 | 4.58 | 12.00 | 25.00 |
| SE Aspect | Journalist | 1 | 17.00 | NaN | 17.00 | 17.00 |
| SE Aspect | Employee | 5 | 17.80 | 5.40 | 10.00 | 24.00 |
| SE Aspect | Health Workers | 1 | 10.00 | NaN | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| SE Aspect | Programmer | 1 | 10.00 | NaN | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| SE Aspect | TNI | 8 | 19.00 | 3.30 | 14.00 | 24.00 |
| SE Aspect | Unemployee | 4 | 19.75 | 4.99 | 15.00 | 25.00 |
| SE Aspect | Entrepreneur | 2 | 17.50 | 3.54 | 15.00 | 20.00 |
| SP Aspect | ASN | 7 | 11.29 | 2.81 | 6.00 | 15.00 |
| SP Aspect | Lecturer/Teacher | 1 | 11.00 | NaN | 11.00 | 11.00 |
| SP Aspect | Freelancer | 1 | 11.00 | NaN | 11.00 | 11.00 |
| SP Aspect | Honorary | 3 | 8.00 | 4.58 | 3.00 | 12.00 |
| SP Aspect | Housewives | 6 | 10.00 | 2.53 | 7.00 | 13.00 |
| SP Aspect | Journalist | 1 | 9.00 | NaN | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| SP Aspect | Employee | 5 | 10.00 | 2.12 | 7.00 | 12.00 |
| SP Aspect | Health Workers | 1 | 6.00 | NaN | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| SP Aspect | Programmer | 1 | 6.00 | NaN | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| SP Aspect | TNI | 8 | 12.25 | 1.28 | 11.00 | 15.00 |
| SP Aspect | Unemployee | 4 | 11.75 | 2.50 | 9.00 | 15.00 |
| SP Aspect | Entrepreneur | 2 | 10.50 | 2.12 | 9.00 | 12.00 |
| SS Aspect | ASN | 7 | 10.43 | 2.70 | 6.00 | 14.00 |
| SS Aspect | Lecturer/Teacher | 1 | 10.00 | NaN | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| SS Aspect | Freelancer | 1 | 14.00 | NaN | 14.00 | 14.00 |
| SS Aspect | Honorary | 3 | 8.33 | 4.73 | 3.00 | 12.00 |
| SS Aspect | Housewives | 6 | 9.00 | 2.61 | 6.00 | 13.00 |
| SS Aspect | Journalist | 1 | 11.00 | NaN | 11.00 | 11.00 |
| SS Aspect | Employee | 5 | 10.20 | 2.17 | 7.00 | 12.00 |
| SS Aspect | Health Workers | 1 | 6.00 | NaN | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| SS Aspect | Programmer | 1 | 6.00 | NaN | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| SS Aspect | TNI | 8 | 12.25 | 1.28 | 11.00 | 15.00 |
| SS Aspect | Unemployee | 4 | 11.75 | 2.22 | 10.00 | 15.00 |
| SS Aspect | Entrepreneur | 2 | 10.50 | 2.12 | 9.00 | 12.00 |

Chart 1 and Table 4 obtained various job differentiations on sexual satisfaction. The first thing is that individuals who work as ASN have a mean value of 73.71 sexual satisfaction, which means sexual satisfaction is in the moderate or sufficient category. The most prominently satisfied individuals with ASN work are Emotional Connection/Closeness. The aspects that are the least satisfied among other aspects are aspects of sexual presence and sexual sensation.

Second, individuals who work as lecturers/teachers have a mean value of sexual satisfaction of 71, which means that sexual satisfaction is in the moderate or sufficient category. The most prominent aspect of being satisfied with an individual with a lecturer/teacher job is Emotional Connection/Closeness. The aspect that has the lowest satisfaction among other aspects is the aspect of sexual presence.

Third, individuals who work as freelancers have a mean value of 88.00 sexual satisfaction, which means that sexual satisfaction is in the high category. The most prominent aspect of individuals with freelance work is sexual exchange, and the lowest aspect of satisfaction among other aspects is the aspect of Sexual presence.

Fourth, individuals who work as honorary have a mean value of 58.67 sexual satisfaction, which means that sexual satisfaction is in a low category. The most prominent aspect of individuals with honorary jobs is Emotional Connection/Closeness, and the aspect that has the lowest satisfaction among other aspects is the aspect of Sexual presence.

Fifth, individuals who work as journalists have a mean value of 67.00 sexual satisfaction, which means that sexual satisfaction is in the moderate or sufficient category. Aspects that are equally prominent in individuals with journalistic work are Emotional Connection/Closeness and Sexual Exchange. In contrast, the aspect that has the lowest satisfaction among other aspects is the aspect of Sexual presence.

Sixth, individuals who work as employees have a mean value of sexual satisfaction of 68.00, which means that sexual satisfaction is in the moderate or sufficient category. Other aspects are aspects of Sexual sensation.

Seventh, individuals who work as health workers have a mean value of 40.00 sexual satisfaction, which means that sexual satisfaction is in a low category. The most prominent aspect of individuals with Healthcare jobs is Emotional Connection/ Closeness. Meanwhile, the aspect that has the same low level of satisfaction among other aspects is the aspect of Sexual presence and sexual sensation.

Eighth, individuals who work as programmers have a mean value of sexual satisfaction of 40.00, which means that sexual satisfaction is in a low category. The most prominent aspects of individuals with programmer jobs are Emotional Connection/ Closeness and Sexual Exchange. In contrast, the aspects that are equally low in satisfaction among other aspects are aspects of Sexual presence and sexual sensation.

Ninth, individuals who work as TNI have a mean value of sexual satisfaction of 77.38, which means that sexual satisfaction is in the moderate or sufficient category. The most prominent aspect of individuals with TNI jobs is Emotional Connection/Closeness, while the aspect with the lowest satisfaction among other aspects is the aspect of Sexual sensation.

Eleventh, individuals who work as entrepreneurs have a mean value of 70.00 sexual satisfaction, which means that sexual satisfaction is in the moderate or sufficient category. The most prominent aspect of individuals with entrepreneurial work is Emotional Connection/Closeness, while the aspect that has the lowest satisfaction among other aspects is the aspect of Sexual presence.

Twelfth, the individual/wife who is a housewife has a mean value of sexual satisfaction of 66.17 which means that sexual satisfaction is in the moderate or sufficient category. The other is the aspect of Sexual sensation.

Thirteenth, individuals/husbands who do not work in the public sector but in the domestic sector have a mean sexual satisfaction value of 78.75, which means sexual satisfaction is in the moderate or sufficient category. The

most prominent aspect of individuals/husbands who do not work is Sexual Exchange, and aspects that are equally low in satisfaction, among other aspects, are aspects of Sexual Presence and Sexual sensation.

Based on the explanation above, programmer jobs have shallow sexual satisfaction, and for health workers jobs, honorary workers have low sexual satisfaction. In the work of journalists, employees, lecturers/teachers, entrepreneurs, ASN, and the TNI, even homemakers and husbands who do not work all have reasonable or sufficient sexual satisfaction. Meanwhile, freelancers have high sexual satisfaction.

In the work of ASN, Lecturers/Teachers, Honorary, Journalists, Employees, Health Workers, Programmers, TNI, Entrepreneurs, and Entrepreneurs, the aspect that is very much needed and supports sexual satisfaction is the emotional connection/closeness aspect. Meanwhile, for freelancers, homemakers, and husbands who do not work in the public sector, the aspect that is very much needed and supports sexual satisfaction is the aspect of sexual exchange.

However, another interesting finding is that almost all types of work, namely 11 out of 13 jobs, have the same unsatisfied aspect, namely the sexual presence aspect, namely the presence and willingness of partners to have sex. Moreover, a number 8 out of 13 jobs have in common another aspect that is not satisfied, namely the aspect of Sexual sensation.

According to Furstenberg (Suryani & Hildayani, 2008), finance is not a problem that affects marital satisfaction in married couples who both works. Marital satisfaction is caused by the absence of a wife's financial dependence on her husband. According to Bradburn (Suryani & Hildayani, 2008) women who work for low wages and under high pressure have low marital satisfaction. The data in this study, where female respondents with jobs as health workers have low sexual satisfaction (40.00). On the other hand, the type of individual work can affect satisfaction in marriage. The particular kind of work is directly proportional to his income. The higher the degree of work, the greater the amount of income. In a study conducted by Ratra and Kaur (Suryani & Hildayani, 2008), couple with low economic levels have a low level

of marital satisfaction, even tending to be the same as the level of marital satisfaction in newly divorced couples. While in this study, it can be seen that jobs that have high pressure, are complicated, and have low income have low sexual satisfaction, such as programmers, honoraries, and health workers. As for the type of work that is relaxed, can work anywhere, has flexible working hours, and has more than one source of income because working based on short-term projects such as freelancers has high sexual satisfaction (Chart 1).

Experts in women's studies state that non-wage work, both domestic and non-domestic, includes work. Because without this work, life (biological, social, economic, or political) cannot be occurred. Based on this fact, work defines everything an individual does either for substance, exchange, or trade. It maintains the continuity of offspring and the survival of the family or society. Thus, work includes paid work outside the home (such as all activities carried out in factories, the market, or the office). However, also child care, house cleaning, washing or sewing clothes (what is often called domestic work), service social or sexual, education of children, or fostering relationships with other families in a community (Saptari, 1997) According to Vanck (Suryani & Hildayani, 2008), women who are married and not working spend time doing housework between 51 and 56 hours a week. Therefore, the authors include homemakers and husbands who do not work in public as domestic jobs.

A group consisting of men and women who have sex regularly to realize matters relating to parenting and child-rearing is called a family. There is an interpersonal relationship in the family, where each interaction is between father and mother, father and child, mother and child, and child and child. Family is part of society. A society that adheres to a patriarchal culture has divided the roles of husband and wife among the family. The roles consist of the public and domestic sectors, as is known based on the patriarchal cultural construct, where the public sector is more men who go out of the house to work to earn money. To meet household needs such as buying food and clothing, paying taxes, and sending their children to school. In contrast, the

domestic sector to for women whose work is inside the house, such as cleaning the house, cooking, caring for children, and serving husbands.

A husband-and-wife family want a happy life and can provide positive benefits to each other. The husband and wife must be able to make each other happy and comfort each other. Husbands and wives expect to get peace, warmth, and harmony in sharing mutual understanding, mutual respect for the rights of their partners, making their partners friends or partners, and letting their partners become individuals. Moreover, with mutual respect, they can develop themselves.

In the sociological aspect, the structural-functional approach places sexual relations as something useful, which means that without sex, people cannot reproduce. The functional structure approach focuses on reproductive function and the harmony of society. In this case, sexual satisfaction obtains when people view sex as a reproductive effort by society to preserve the species.

Judging from the sociological theory in husband-and-wife relationships that undergo a similar partner marriage pattern, what will happen is that the wife gets the same rights and obligations to develop herself and perform household tasks fully. The husband's work is as important as the wife's work so that the wife can also be the primary breadwinner. In this marriage pattern, the norm adopted is that both the wife and husband have the same opportunity to develop both in work and expressively. All decisions taken will consider the needs and satisfaction of each. In families where husband and wife work together, they can achieve satisfaction if they pay attention to each other.

Moreover, in a family where only one is the breadwinner, for example, the husband also gets satisfaction by assuming the husband has the power (authority), becomes superior, and can meet all his family's needs. In contrast, the wife gets recognition for the needs provided by the husband. The wife gets support and recognition from others because she has done an excellent job. Changes in norms in society also contribute to the satisfaction experienced by men in one family. The changes that occur are now with many job opportunities for wives, opening up their opportunities to work outside the

home, and changing the division of roles in the traditional pattern. The role that husbands and wife can fulfill activities to earn a living shows that husband and wife now have equal rights in career development (Scanzoni, 1981).

When a husband or wife has enough time to pay attention to each other and interact, it will be easier to create an atmosphere that supports a satisfying sexual relationship (Jackson, Miller, Oka, & Henry, 2014). According to research from Lehmilller (Lehmilller, Garcia, Gesselman, & Mark, 2021), one in five respondents tried to do something new in bed, and it helped them rekindle desire and intimacy. New activities help improve a partner's sex life by trying new positions, acting on fantasies, and giving massages. People who try new things are more likely to report increased sexual satisfaction. In addition, several studies have shown a positive relationship between sexual satisfaction and closeness or relationship quality (Young, Denny, Luquis, & Young, 1998). Relationship satisfaction influences sexual satisfaction from the equal sexual exchange and emotional connection of partners during sex.

2. *Sexual Satisfaction in Gender*

Table 5.

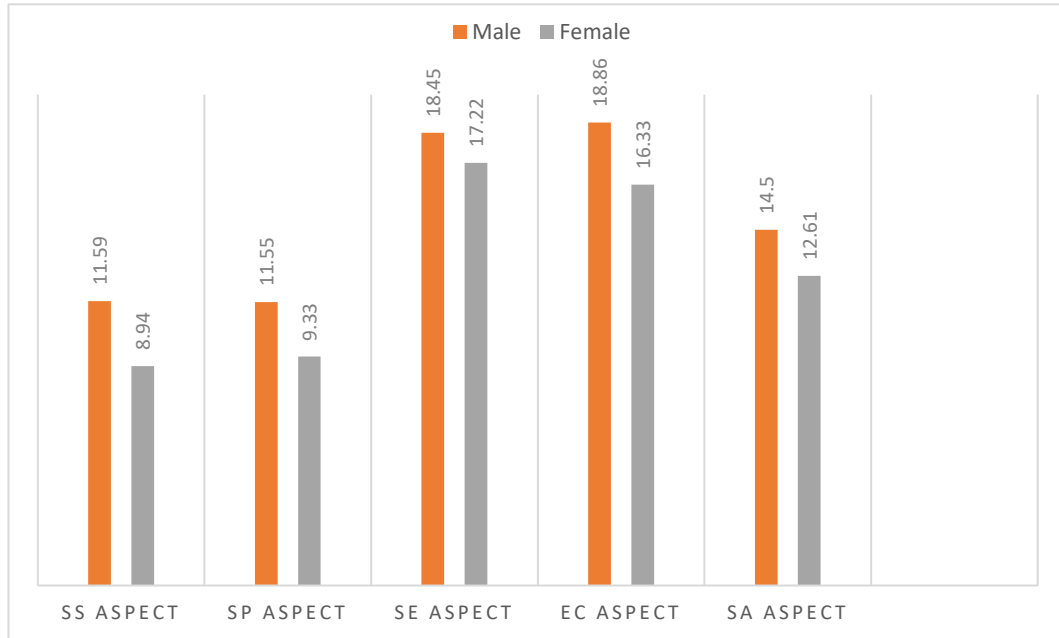
Sexual Satisfaction and Gender

| | Valid | Mean | Std. Deviation | Minimum | Maximum |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Sexual Satisfaction Male | 22 | 74.95 | 12.98 | 40.00 | 95.00 |
| Sexual Satisfaction Female | 18 | 64.44 | 19.46 | 27.00 | 100.00 |

This study found that the husband's sexual satisfaction with a mean value of 74.95 means that it is in the moderate or sufficient category, and the wife's sexual satisfaction with a mean value of 64.44 is low category. However,

when compared between the two, the value of sexual satisfaction for the husband is higher than the wife.

Chart 7.
Sexual Satisfaction Aspect And Gender



In chart 7, there are differences in the value of satisfaction in the five aspects of sexual satisfaction between men and women. In the aspect of Sexual Sensation, males have higher scores than females, namely 11.64 for males and 10.09 for females.

In sexual presence, men have a higher value than women, namely 11.55 and women 9.33. In sexual exchange, men have a higher value than women, namely 18.45 and women at 17.22. An emotional connection, men have higher scores than women, namely 18.86 and 16.33. Regarding sexual activities, men have a higher score than women, 14.50, and women 12.61. From these data, men get higher satisfaction in all aspects than women. That data proves that male sexual satisfaction prioritizes and pursues more than female sexual satisfaction.

Another interesting finding is that the emotional connection/closeness aspect is more felt on average husbands, and most support sexual satisfaction. Furthermore, on the average wife, the aspect of Sexual Exchange is more felt

and supports sexual satisfaction. The sexual exchange follows the theory of energy in social systems. In the social system, energy defines the capacity to influence a change. Social systems have energy, and energy transfer is a significant function of the social system. Energy movement in the social system occurs internally and externally (environment). Energy in the human physical system is analogous to the energy system in families, groups, organizations, and society. Therefore, the health of each individual, both husband, and wife, will significantly affect the health of all family members and the community. Positive energy transfer between husband and wife can satisfy both parties and the surrounding environment because Anderson (Kurniati, 2016) states that what happens in the social system is the transfer of energy between individuals or groups that produces the dynamics of the social system. Sources of individual energy systems can include food, physical condition, intellectual and emotional abilities, support from family, friends, and relatives, cultural values, reward systems, and a sense of integrity. When husband and wife experience and get their energy source, the energy transfer in sexual intercourse will also run well and get maximum satisfaction.

Rosen and Bachman (Balon, 2008) say that active and satisfied women with their sexual relationships show emotional satisfaction, high and consistent relationship satisfaction, life satisfaction, and psychological well-being. In a husband-wife relationship with a Head Complement marriage pattern, what happens is that the wife is a complement to the husband. Husbands expect to fulfill their wife's needs for love and affection, sexual satisfaction, emotional support, friends, understanding, and open communication. Husbands and wives can plan activities together to fill their spare time. Women experience sexual satisfaction because of emotional openness (Thompson & Walker, 1989). Based on Cancian and Gordon's opinion (Cancian & Gordon, 1988) quoted, there are emotional changes in middle-class marriages. Although love and marriage as self-sacrifice are the main messages women convey, there is a tendency towards love as a feeling expressed and marriage as a place for self-development. This concept allows a

man in marriage to express his needs and feelings. Meanwhile, women can begin control to express their anger.

In addition, assertiveness in sexual relations and meaningful communication are more effective for sexual satisfaction (Haavio-Mannila & Kontula, 1997). In this study, the emotional connectedness aspect also reveals the openness of each individual to their sexual needs so that respondents can also be said to be assertive in sexual relations. Assertiveness in sexual relationships and effective communication can make partners more aware of sexual behavior that their partners like and dislike to achieve higher sexual satisfaction. The results of this study follow the theory put forward by Kartono (Rosadi & Hartono, 2021) that sexual satisfaction is psychic energy for individuals and provides body vitality to support a positive passion for life. Yuliana and Valentina (Guntoro, 2017) say that the quality of sexual relations has a strong influence on the happiness of couples.

The way a husband communicates with his wife can increase satisfaction. In a head complement marriage, the husband will say, "Please do it." On the other hand, the wife also has the right to ask, "Why," or "I do not think it is necessary." The husband does not impose his will, but the final decision remains with the husband by considering the wife's wishes as a compliment. They expect to meet each other's needs in terms of income and do household chores, children's needs, and sexual needs. They expect to enjoy their partner's presence as a person, find pleasure in that presence, trust each other, share problems, and do activities together. Various studies have linked self-disclosure with intimacy and satisfaction in marriage. Couples undergoing therapy or have problems in their marriage are often due to inconsistent self-disclosure (Darmawan, 2002). The results of this study follow the theory put forward by Kartono (Rosadi & Hartono, 2021)) that sexual satisfaction is psychic energy for individuals and provides body vitality to support a positive passion for life. Yuliana and Valentina (Guntoro, 2017) say that the quality of sexual relations has a strong influence on the happiness of couples.

This is also supported by previous studies showing that eight out of ten wives are satisfied with their marriage. In the aspect of love and intimate

relationships, more than three-quarters of the wife is satisfied. The statement indicates that the wife feels that her husband treats her as she wants (86.7%), her husband loves her (95.0%), the wife feels satisfied in having sex (96.7%), feels satisfied with what she currently has (91,7%). However, some wives still feel dissatisfied with their marriage. This is shown in the statement that the wife is dissatisfied with the openness of discussing sex issues (23.3%), feels that intimate relationships are not beautiful and not intimate anymore (13.3%), and feels dissatisfied with the free time spent with a partner (6.7%).

The patriarchal social structure that develops in society almost always places women as objects of all activities carried out by men, so Mulvey argues that satisfaction in looking at something is divided into two; men as involved parties and women as passive parties. Women as passive parties become sexual objects of heterosexual men who see them, and men get their satisfaction from that view. Women as sexual objects function on two levels; as erotic objects for the characters in the story and erotic objects for the audience (Mulvey, 1989). The cause of this can be seen from the theory put forward by Scanzoni and Scanzoni quoted by Evelyn (Ihromi, 1999) that the husband-wife relationship can be distinguished according to the existing marriage pattern. One of the patterns in the husband-wife relationship is the Owner Property pattern. The Owner Property Pattern states that the wife must provide sexual satisfaction to her husband. It is the husband's right to get this from his wife. If the husband wants to have sexual relations, the wife must obey even though she does not want it. The husband can divorce his wife because she cannot provide sexual satisfaction. A woman's private life becomes her husband's right once he gets married, so it is as if a woman has no rights herself. The husband is the boss, and the wife must submit to him. If there is disagreement, the wife must submit to her husband. Thus this pattern will create stability in the household. Judging from the theory of social exchange by Thibaut and Kelley, there is the level of comparison, a standard measure (standard) used as a criterion in assessing individual relationships at present. People whose results equal or exceed the comparison level will be satisfied in an exchange transaction or social relationship (Thibaut & Kelley, 1959).

In contrast, those whose results are below the comparison level will be dissatisfied. The results of this study have not obtained a standard of how much sexual satisfaction should have between husband and wife. However, it can be seen that in exchanges that occur during sexual intercourse, men experience higher satisfaction than women.

This study shows differences in sexual satisfaction based on gender. Moreover, it was found that men's sexual satisfaction was generally higher than women. This is because society forms women as objects to satisfy men's sexual needs. Even though they feel quite satisfied, there are still differences in the value of satisfaction with men. In Indonesia, where society adheres to a patriarchal culture dominated by men, men view men as superior to women. That impacts the sexual relationship between husband and wife, where the sexual satisfaction of men as husbands is more important than women's satisfaction as wives. Data shows higher sexual satisfaction experienced by men than women following this theory.

3. Sexual Satisfaction in Age of Marriage

The existence of a crisis in specific years in marriage has been stated by Dewi Kumala that the vulnerable times in marriage can be calculated mathematically (Kumala, 2007). The first crisis appears after three years of marriage, then appears in the fifth, tenth, fifteenth, twenty, to twenty-five years. This mathematical calculation is made based on the perpetrator's age and the age of marriage in general. This theory is in line with the results of this study which are shown in the following table.

Table 6.
Sexual Satisfaction and Age of Marriages

| Age of Marriage | Valid | Mean | Minimum | Maximum |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| Sexual Satisfaction 3 – 5 years | 22 | 42.48 | 40.00 | 100.00 |
| Sexual Satisfaction 5 – 10 years | 18 | 44.50 | 48.50 | 95.00 |

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the data on the sexual satisfaction of individuals who have been married in the marriage age range of 3-5 years is 42.48, and the sexual satisfaction of individuals who have been married in the marriage age range of 5-10 years is 44.50. Then the average sexual satisfaction of individuals with a marriage age range of three to ten years is 43.49 and is included in the very low category.

Clara Istiwardum a consultant for family issues, stated that the trigger for infidelity is the easy search for satisfying sexual needs outside the home, so that the values of loyalty, honesty, and love in the household are not upheld. In relationships that involve passion, individuals have a physical and sexual attraction to their partners. When passion for a partner decreases, it will lead to sexual infidelity (Kriswanto, 2008). Low sexual satisfaction can make marriages unstable and have low quality so marital satisfaction can be disrupted (Guntoro, 2017). Moreover, it was found that men's sexual satisfaction was generally higher than women's. This discovery proves that the older the age of marriage, the more women's age automatically increases. Increasing age will also increase its role in raising children and their families. Responsibilities increase as the number of family members increases, and roles in the family and community will also increase. All of that can impact sexual satisfaction and attention to the forgotten partner.

Based on Prof. Soemanto's statement regarding family sociology, which states that the number of family members influences the fulfillment of the biological needs of the family members. The adequacy of the need for food, drink, shelter, and distribution of sexual needs is influenced by the size of the number of family members, age of marriage, and socio-economic status. When a woman's age increases and the number of family members increases with children's birth, her role also increases, so their biological needs are no longer a priority (Soemanto, 2021).

Michael and Axelson stated that increasing the age of marriage is associated with a decrease in the frequency of sexual intercourse. If a woman already has children of elementary school age, she will enjoy her role as a

mother and wife even more so that they are not too focused on paying attention to their sexual needs and partners (Purnama, 2017).

D. CONCLUDING REMARKS

Based on the results of this study, there are three conclusion. First, all types of work, namely 11 out of 13 jobs, have the same unsatisfied aspect, namely the sexual presence aspect, namely the presence and willingness of partners to have sex. Moreover, a number 8 out of 13 jobs have in common another aspect that is not satisfied, namely the aspect of Sexual sensation. Jobs that have high pressure, are complicated, and have low income have low sexual satisfaction, such as programmers, honoraries, and health workers. As for the type of work that is relaxed, can work anywhere, has flexible working hours, and has more than one source of income because working based on short-term projects such as freelancers has high sexual satisfaction.

Second, husband's sexual satisfaction higher than the wife. Husband's mean value is 74.95 means that it is in the moderate or sufficient category, and the wife's sexual satisfaction with a mean value of 64.44 is low category. From previous data, men get higher satisfaction in all aspects than women. Emotional connection/closeness aspect is more felt on average husbands, and most support sexual satisfaction. Furthermore, on the average wife, the aspect of Sexual Exchange is more felt and supports sexual satisfaction. However, men have higher sexual satisfaction scores than women. Social constructs in Indonesia form women as objects to satisfy men's sexual needs.

Third, average sexual satisfaction of individuals with a marriage age range of three to ten years is 43.49 and is included in the very low category. The adequacy of the need for food, drink, shelter, and distribution of sexual needs is influenced by the size of the number of family members, age of marriage, and socio-economic status. The older the age of marriage, the more women's age automatically increases. Increasing age will also increase its role in raising children and their families. Responsibilities increase as the number of family members increases, and roles in the family and community will also increase. When a woman's age increases and the number of family members

increases with children's birth, her role also increases, so their biological needs are no longer a priority.

Suggestion for individual who married under ten years, meanwhile, aspects that must be considered more to be improved are aspects of sexual presence and sexual sensation. It means that even though husband and wife both work and have busy schedules to support household needs, the presence of a partner, both physically and mentally, focuses when having sex is needed. Likewise, the stimulation of the sensation of sexual intercourse between husband and wife needs to be increased to avoid boredom and achieve satisfaction. Therefore, it is necessary to have openness and assertiveness regarding sexual issues, desirable and undesirable things, to achieve satisfaction so that there is equality of values; both feel wanted and value sexually. The satisfaction of husband and wife will support the satisfaction and health of the family also the surrounding environment. Suggestions for further practitioners or researchers to see that satisfaction is essential for individual life, social life, and society. Aspects that need to be maintained and studied more deeply are related to other aspects or factors not included in this study.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Asmarani, R. 2015. Keterpenjaraan Tokoh Perempuan dalam Cerpen The Yellow Wallpaper Karya Charlotte Perkins Gilman. *Humanika*, 7-19.
- Balon, R. 2008. In Pursuit of (Sexual) Happiness and Well Being : A Response. *Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy*, 298-301.
- Cancian, F., & Gordon, S. 1988. Changing emotion norms in Marriage: Love and anger in US women's magazines since 1900. *Gender & Society*, 308-342.
- Cao, W., Fang, Z., Han, M., Xu, X., Dong, J., & et al. 2020. The Psychological impact of the Covid-19 epidemic on college students in China. *Psychiatry Research*, 287.
- Darmawan, K. 2002. Hubungan dalam Komunikasi Diadik Suami-Istri: Perspektif Sosiologi Keluarga. *Mediator: Jurnal Komunikasi*, 295-304.
- Darmawati, D. 2017. Perceraian dalam Perspektif Sosiologi. *Sulasena: Jurnal Wawasan Keislaman*, 64-78.

- Freedman, E. 2002. *No Turning Back: The History of Feminism and The Future of Women*. New York: Ballantine.
- Goode, W. J. 2007. *Sosiologi Keluarga*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
- Gunawan, F. 2000. *Refleksi atas Kelamin*. Magelang: Indonesia Tera.
- Guntoro, M. 2017. Kepuasan Seksual sebagai Prediktor Intensi Berselingkuh pada Suami. *Program Studi Psikologi Fakultas Psikologi*. Yogyakarta: Universitas Sanata Dharma.
- Haavio-Mannila, E., & Kontula, O. 1997. Correlates of Increases Sexual Satisfaction. *Archives of Sexual Behaviour*, 399-419.
- Ihromi. 1999. *Bunga Rampai Sosiologi Keluarga*. Jakarta: Obor.
- Jackson, J., Miller, R., Oka, M., & Henry, R. 2014. Gender differences in marital satisfaction: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 105-129.
- Kriswanto, C. I. 2008. Retrieved from http://repository.maranatha.edu/7685/3/0330190_Chapter1.pdf
- Kumala, D. 2007. Retrieved from repository maranatha: http://repository.maranatha.edu/7685/3/0330190_Chapter1.pdf
- Kurniati, D. Y. 2016. *Analisa Sistem Sosial (Sosiologi Kesehatan)*. Denpasar: Universitas Udayana.
- Lehmiller, J., Garcia, J., Gesselman, A., & Mark, K. 2021. Less sex but more sexual diversity: Changes in sexual behaviour during the COVID-19 Coronavirus Pandemic. *Leisure Sciences*, 295-304.
- Levinger, G. 1966. Sources of marital dissatisfaction among applicants for divorce. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 803-807.
- Liu, C. 2003. Does quality of Marital sex decline with duration? *Archives of Sexual Behavioe*, 55-60.
- Lucienne, L. 1987. *Dari Wanita untuk wanita*. Surabaya: Usaha Nasional.
- Merton, R. 1968. *Social Theory and Social Structure*. New York: The Free Press.
- Mulvey, L. 1989. *Visual Pleasure and Narrative Cinema*. London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Pangkahila, W. 2001. *Bahagia tanpa gangguan fungsi seksual*. Jakarta: Buku Kompas.

- Panzeri, M., Ferucci, R., Cozza, A., & Fontanesi, L. 2020. Changes in Sexuality and Quality of Couple Relationship During the Covid-19 Lockdown. *Frontiers in Psychology*.
- Praptohardjo, U. 2007. Sekitar Masalah Aborsi di Indonesia. *PKBI Daerah Jawa Tengah*, 13-14.
- Purnama, N. N. 2017. Perbedaan Kepuasan Seksual pada Usia Perkawinan Singkat dan Usia Perkawinan Lama. *Skripsi*.
- Puspitawati, H. 2013. Peran Gender, Kontribusi Ekonomi Perempuan dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga Petani Hortikultura. *Jurnal Ilmu Keluarga dan Konsumen*, 10-19.
- Richmond-Abbott, M. 1992. *Masculine and Feminine: gender roles over the life cycle*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Rosadi, F., & Hartono, R. 2021. Pengaruh Sexual Satisfaction terhadap Tingkat Kesehatan Mental Ibu Rumah Tangga di Sumbawa. 1-6.
- Sanderson, S. 2006. *Studies in Comparative Social Science*. London: Paradigm Publishers.
- Saptari, R. 1997. *Perempuan, Kerja, dan Perubahan Sosial: Sebuah Pengantar Studi Perempuan*. Jakarta: Pustaka Utama Grafiti.
- Scanzoni, J. 1981. Family: Crisis or Change. *Christian Century*, 794-799.
- Soemanto, R. 2021. *Sosiologi Keluarga*. Retrieved from Perpustakaan UT: <https://pustaka.ut.ac.id/lib/sosi4413-sosiologi-keluarga/>
- Stulhofer, A., Busko, V., & Brouillard, P. 2010. Development and Bicultural Validation of the new sexual satisfaction scale. *Journal of Sex Research*, 257-268.
- Sunarto, S. 2010. Stereotipasi Peran Gender Wanita dalam Program Televisi Anak di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, 233-245.
- Suryani, I., & Hildayani, R. 2008. Perbedaan Kepuasan Perkawinan antara Wanita Bekerja dan Wanita Tidak Bekerja. *Skripsi*.
- Tahalele, B. 2018. Hubungan antara Kepuasan Seksual dengan Fungsi Seksual pada Wanita. *Skripsi*.
- Thibaut, J., & Kelley, H. 1959. *The Social Psychology*. New York: Routledge.

Thompson, L., & Walker, A. 1989. Gender in Families: Women and Men in Marriage, Work and Parenthood. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 845-871.

Tristanto, A. 2020. Perceraian di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 dalam Perspektif Ilmu Sosial. *Sosio Informa*.

Walgito, B. 2004. *Bimbingan dan Konseling Perkawinan*. Yogyakarta: Andi Offset.

Young, M., Denny, G., Luquis, R., & Young, T. 1998. Correlates of Sexual Satisfaction in Marriage. *Canadian Journal of Human Sexuality*, 115-128.

