

ABSTRAK

Natasya, Khrisientia Aurelia. (2024). Gambaran sikap masyarakat dewasa awal terhadap *voluntary childlessness*. *Skripsi*. Yogyakarta: Psikologi, Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Voluntary childlessness dianggap tidak lazim di Indonesia karena memiliki anak setelah menikah merupakan sebuah “kewajiban sosial”. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran sikap masyarakat dewasa awal terhadap *voluntary childlessness*. Menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif, pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara semi terstruktur secara luring dan daring. Wawancara dilakukan kepada empat orang partisipan dengan rentang usia 26-40 tahun. Analisis data dilakukan dengan metode analisis isi kualitatif (AIK) secara deduktif-induktif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa partisipan bersikap cukup toleran terhadap *voluntary childlessness*. Pada dasarnya, partisipan menganggap *voluntary childlessness* bertentangan dengan norma agama dan sosial sehingga mereka berprinsip untuk memiliki anak. Bagi mereka, kehadiran anak merupakan harta yang tak ternilai. Akan tetapi, meskipun masih terdapat sedikit prasangka, partisipan mampu menerima *voluntary childlessness* sebagai alternatif atau opsi untuk menghadapi kondisi ekonomi yang mahal dan kondisi sosial yang sulit. Dengan demikian, partisipan memilih bersikap cukup toleran karena menganggap keputusan *voluntary childlessness* merupakan otonomi individu.

Kata kunci: sikap, masyarakat dewasa awal, *voluntary childlessness*

ABSTRACT

Natasya, Khrisientia Aurelia. (2024). Attitude of early adults towards voluntary childlessness. *Thesis*. Yogyakarta: Psychology, Psychology Faculty, Sanata Dharma University.

Voluntary childlessness is considered unusual in Indonesia because having children after marriage is a “social obligation”. This study aims to describe the attitudes of early adults towards voluntary childlessness. Using a qualitative approach, data collection was conducted through offline and online semi-structured interviews. Interviews were conducted with four participants with an age range of 26-40 years. Data analysis was conducted using the deductive-inductive qualitative content analysis method. The results showed that participants were quite tolerant of voluntary childlessness. Basically, participants considered voluntary childlessness to be contrary to religious and social norms so that they had the principle to have children. For them, the presence of children is an invaluable treasure. However, despite some prejudice, participants were able to accept voluntary childlessness as an alternative or option to deal with expensive economic conditions and difficult social conditions. Thus, participants chose to be quite tolerant because they considered voluntary childlessness to be an individual autonomy.

Keywords: *attitude, early adults, voluntary childlessness*

