DETERMINANT OF MARITAL QUALITY IN NEWLY MARRIED COUPLE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract

New challenges regarding marriage readiness and adjustment emerged during the Covid-19 pandemic for newly married couples. Marriage readiness and adjustment are essential in realizing a good marriage quality. This study analyzes the relationship and influence of family characteristics, marriage readiness, and marriage adjustment on marriage quality in newly married families during the Covid-19 pandemic. The design of this study used a cross-sectional study. This study involved 39 wives with criteria for marriage age less than two years and who have not had children. Data were collected through direct interviews using questionnaires, and the research location was conducted in Dramaga Village, Bogor Regency. The results of the descriptive analysis show that most newly married couples have marriage readiness in the ready category and have marriage adjustment and quality in the high class. The results of the inferential analysis show that per capita income is significantly positively related to marital adjustment. Marriage readiness and marriage adjustment are significantly positively related to marital quality. A wife's education and marriage length significantly adversely affect the quality of marriage. Per capita income and marriage adjustment significantly positively affect marital quality. Based on the study's results, newly married couples need to make suitable marriage adjustments to achieve good marriage quality. This research implies that the government is expected to optimally implement the marriage guidance program before marriage and provide programs that can improve the ability to adjust to marriage, such as family life counseling.

Keywords: covid-19 pandemic, marital adjustment, marital quality, marital readiness, newly married couple

PENENTU KUALITAS PERKAWINAN PASANGAN BARU MENIKAH DI MASA PANDEMI COVID-19

Abstrak

Tantangan baru mengenai kesiapan menikah dan penyesuaian pernikahan muncul selama pandemic Covid-19 bagi pasangan baru menikah. Kesiapan menikah dan penyesuaian pernikahan berperan penting dalam mewujudkan kualitas perkawinan yang baik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan dan pengaruh karakteristik keluarga, kesiapan menikah, dan penyesuaian pernikahan terhadap kualitas perkawinan pada keluarga baru menikah di masa pandemi Covid-19. Desain penelitian ini menggunakan *cross-sectional study.* Penelitian ini melibatkan 30 orang istri dengan kriteria usia pernikahan kurang dari 2 tahun dan belum memiliki anak. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara langsung dengan menggunakan kuesioner dan lokasi penelitian dilakukan di Desa Dramaga, Kabupaten Bogor. Hasil analisis deskriptif menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar pasangan baru menikah memiliki kesiapan menikah pada kategori siap dan memiliki penyesuaian pernikahan dan kualitas perkawinan dalam kategori tinggi. Hasil analisis inferensia menunjukkan bahwa pendapatan per kapita berhubungan positif signifikan dengan penyesuaian pernikahan. Kesiapan menikah dan penyesuaian pernikahan berhubungan positif signifikan dengan kualitas perkawinan. Lama pendidikan istri dan lama menikah memiliki pengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap kualitas perkawinan. Pendapatan per kapita dan penyesuaian pernikahan memiliki pengaruh positif signifikan terhadap kualitas perkawinan. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian untuk mencapai kualitas perkawinan yang baik, pasangan baru menikah perlu melakukan penyesuaian pernikahan yang baik. Implikasi penelitian ini adalah pemerintah diharapkan dapat melaksanakan dan memastikan berjalannya program bimbingan perkawinan sebelum menikah secara optimal dan menyediakan program yang dapat meningkatkan kemampuan penyesuaian pernikahan misalnya layanan konseling kehidupan keluarga.

Kata Kunci: kesiapan menikah, kualitas perkawinan, pandemi covid-19, pasangan baru menikah, penyesuaian pernikahan

INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) has caused many problems and concerns for the global community. This virus has become worldwide, so it has been declared a pandemic. According to data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, as of September 27, 2021, there were 4.209.403 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Indonesia. To prevent transmission, the Indonesian government has implemented a policy regarding Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) as stipulated in Government Regulation 21 of 2020. The policy requires the public always to maintain a distance and limit activities outside the house so that social and economic activities can be reduced, which impacts the community's psychological condition. According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) (2020), the PSBB policy set on March 31, 2020, strengthens the implementation of physical distancing policies, in addition to new behaviors such as frequent hand washing, wearing masks, self-isolation, avoiding the use of public transportation, and preferring to shop online. Furthermore, BPS (2020) stated that there were economic impacts due to the Covid-19 pandemic, namely Termination of Employment (PHK), working at home, decreasing income, and increased spending. Covid-19 cases experienced a spike in mid-2021, especially in Java and Bali. With this surge, the government strengthened its policy by establishing the Implementation of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM). According to the BPS (2021), the implementation of PPKM causes feelings of boredom, anxiety, excessive fear, and feelings of irritability.

Another impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is an increase in the number of marriages in Indonesia. Research results support this by Anataysa et al. (2021) stated that marriages had surged during the Covid-19 pandemic, and the increase in marriages compared to 2020 has almost doubled. Marriage in Law Number 1 of 1974 is defined as an inner and outer bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife who aim to form a happy and eternal family or household based on the One Godhead. Marriage is an early stage in family life. According to Duvall and Miller (1985), the first stage of family development is the family of newly married couples, from the couple deciding to marry until the wife realizes that she is pregnant. Married couples should have the readiness to marry so that their marriage is successful. Sunarti (2018) states that careful and optimal preparation is needed for individuals who will form a family so that the formed family is successful and achieves the marriage goals to be achieved.

Readiness for marriage is the state of the individual's readiness to establish a relationship with a partner (Duvall & Miller, 1985). Marriage readiness is an individual's self-preparation to form inner and outer bonds between men and women to form an eternal family recognized by religion, law, and society (Sunarti, 2018). A person ready to marry can adopt social norms and adult behavior and achieve financial milestones indicated by completing education, having a job, and being financially independent of parents (Carroll et al., 2009). The National Population and Family Planning Agency (2020) states that marriage readiness consists of age, physical, financial, mental, emotional, social, moral, intellectual, life skills, and interpersonal readiness. Marriage readiness is essential to have to form a good marriage adjustment ability. According to Puspitasari dan Satiningsih (2014), couples who have sufficient and steady marriage readiness will be good at making marriage adjustments.

According to Duvall and Miller (1985), marital adjustment is an adjustment process carried out by husband and wife to resolve the main problems in the marital relationship. Graham et al. (2000) stated that marital adjustment is a level of satisfaction in the form of subjective reports related to interests, goals, values, and views in the marital relationship. Puspitawati (2019) states that adjustment in marriage by harmonizing differences and similarities as a process to achieve the goal of marriage, namely marital happiness, is related to marriage quality.

The quality of marriage is the degree of marriage for married couples who can provide marital happiness and welfare to maintain the sustainability of a marriage (Puspitawati, 2019). Holman and Linford (2002) stated that marriage readiness is essential to marital quality. According to Conger et al. (1990), marital quality consists of happiness and satisfaction. This means that couples who are unhappy and dissatisfied with their marriage will have weak marital quality. Prime, Wade, and Browne (2020) stated that during the Covid-19 pandemic, all basic mechanisms of daily family life were disrupted. However, close relationships with family members can help overcome this situation so that the quality of marriage will remain good. In previous studies, marital quality was influenced by factors such as relationship stress (Ledermann et al., 2010), subjective well-being, and marital interaction (Aspary, Puspitawati, & Krisnatuti, 2021). However, research on marriage readiness and adjustment as factors that affect the quality of marriage in newly married couples during the Covid-19 pandemic still needs to be found. Therefore, this study aims to identify and analyze the relationship between marriage readiness, marriage adjustment, and marriage quality of newly married couples during the Covid-19 pandemic and to analyze the effect of marriage readiness, marriage adjustment, and marriage quality of newly married couples during the Covid-19 pandemic.

METHODS

This study used a cross-sectional study design with data collection methods using direct interview techniques. The research was conducted in Dramaga Village, Dramaga District, Bogor Regency. This location was chosen based on the number of married couples from 2020-2022, as many as 1527 marriages. Therefore, the population in the study was newly married couples. The sample in this study was 39 families selected using a non-probability sampling technique using a purposive sampling technique with the criteria for couples whose marriage age was two years and who did not have children. Respondents in this study were wives.

Primary data includes family characteristics (age at marriage, length of education, length of acquaintance, occupation, income per capita, and length of marriage), marriage readiness, marriage adjustment, and marital quality. Marriage readiness is the state of the individual ready to carry out a new role in family life. Marriage readiness was measured using the National Family Planning Coordinating Agency (BKKBN) (2018) instrument, which the researcher modified again. The marriage readiness variable consists of ten dimensions, including age readiness, physical readiness, mental readiness, financial readiness, emotional readiness, social readiness, moral readiness, interpersonal readiness, intellectual readiness, and life skills. There are 44 questions with answer choices "0 = no, 1 = yes" with Cronbach's alpha 0,687. Marriage adjustment is adjusting to life as husband and wife by getting used to married life. Marriage adjustment was measured using the instrument Spanier (1976), the Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS), which the researcher modified. Dimensions of marital adjustment include dyadic consensus, dyadic cohesion, dyadic satisfaction, and dyadic affection expression. There are 30 questions with answer choices "1 = never, 2 = rarely, 3 = sometimes, 4 = often" with Cronbach's alpha 0,802. Marital quality is an evaluation of marital conditions as measured by the happiness and satisfaction the wife feels in her marriage with her husband. The quality of marriage using the instrument Conger et al. (1990) developed by Sunarti et al. (2005) and modified by the researcher. Dimensions of marital quality include marital happiness and marital satisfaction. There are 27 questions with answer choices "0 = no, 1 = yes" with Cronbach's alpha 0,561.

The collected data is then processed and analyzed using Microsoft Excel 2019 and SPSS 25. The data processing includes editing, coding, scoring, entry, and analyzing. Data analysis used descriptive and inferential. Descriptive analysis to identify family characteristics (age at marriage, length of education, length of acquaintance, occupation, per capita income, and length of marriage), marriage readiness, marriage adjustment, and marital quality. The income per capita is categorized by the poverty line of Bogor Regency (2021), which is IDR402.877. The research variables were given an assessment score for each question in the questionnaire. Then, the total score of each variable is transformed into an index score. Marriage readiness scores are categorized into two categories: not ready and ready. The categorization is based on the cut-off from the BKKBN (2018), i.e., <80 is categorized as not ready, and 80 is categorized as ready. The variables of marriage adjustment and marital quality were categorized into low, medium, and high. The categorization is based on the cut-offs of Sunarti, Tati, Noorhaisma, and Lembayung (2005), namely low (<59,9), moderate (60-79,9), moderate, and high (80). Relationship analysis was used to identify the relationship between family characteristics, marriage readiness, marital adjustment, and marital quality. Multiple linear regression analysis was used to analyze the effect of family characteristics, marriage readiness, and marital adjustment on marital quality.

RESULT

Family Characteristics

The minimum age for the wife at marriage is 19 years, and the age at marriage for the husband is 21 years. The wife's average age at marriage is 23,2 years, and the husband's average age at marriage is 26,9 years. The length of acquaintance between husband and wife ranged from one month to 108 months, with an average of 29 months. The wife's average length of education is 12 years, and the husband's average length of education is 11,5 years. The length of marriage for married couples ranges from one week to 24 months, with the average length of marriage being 8,9 months. Almost all families (97,4%) are in the non-poor category, with an average per capita income in a month of IDR2.074.679,00. More than half of wives (64,1%) are housewives, and 69,2 percent of husbands work as private employees.

Marriage Readiness

The study's results in Table 1 show that, in general, more than half of the respondents (66,7%) are in the ready-to-marry category, with an average readiness for marriage of 85,7. Based on the dimensions of readiness for marriage, in terms of age readiness, most respondents (82,1%) are ready because they are over 21 years of age. Financially, more than three-quarters of respondents (79,5%) are categorized as ready

because before marriage, they already had a fixed income (84,6%) and were financially independent (82,1%). Almost half of the respondents (46,2%) are not physically ready. This is because many respondents have a history of illness (20,5%) and are not ready to have sexual intercourse (30,8%).

As many as three-quarters of respondents (74,4%) already have mental readiness, which is indicated before marriage, they have prepared themselves to face the lack of a partner (97,4%), married life that is not in line with expectations (87,2%), attitudes and bad treatment from extended family (82,1%), and changing lifestyle after marriage (97,4%). Efforts were made to mentally prepare for marriage by the respondents, namely by discussing with their spouses the bad behavior of their partners (87,2%) and having a married life plan (94,9%). Mental readiness in parenting is also prepared; most respondents (74,4%) are ready to have children with unexpected conditions and carry out parenting in the digital era (82,1%). Dimensions of emotional readiness, more than half of wives (61,5%) are in the unprepared category. This is reflected in poor emotional management, such as getting angry or shouting when annoyed with the workload (20,5%), shouting or throwing things when angry (12,5%), being irritable (46,2%), responding to a partner's anger (12,8%), unable to decide for themselves what is needed (59,0%), unable to solve problems quickly and accurately (25,6%) and divert the conversation if different opinions (35,9%).

In dimensions of social readiness, most (87,2%) are in the ready category. Almost all respondents indicate social readiness (97,4%), being able to adapt to various conditions and environments. This can be seen from the attitudes and behaviors of respondents, such as participating in community activities (69,2%), hanging out with friends (89,7%), greeting first (97,4%), and putting aside personal interests (84,6%), and helping others who do not like it (89,7%). Morally, almost all respondents are categorized as ready. This is reflected in the respondents' ability to keep secrets (97,4%) and not use other people's goods without permission (94,9%). The results show that more than three-quarters of respondents (76,9%) are interpersonally prepared. Interpersonal readiness can be seen in the ability to maintain a relationship, such as having good relationships with various groups (97,4%), discussing with partners family planning (97,4%), and speaking honestly even though it is painful (82,1%).

Based on the dimensions of life skills, more than three-quarters of respondents (87,2%) stated that they were ready. The life skills prepared by the respondents are the ability to cook (89,7%), knowledge of how to raise children (92,3%), understanding the roles and responsibilities as a wife (97,4%), being able to manage time (94,9%), able to care for reproductive health (97,4%), and know about contraceptives (71,8%). Almost all respondents are in the intellectually ready category (92.3%), which is indicated by respondents having sought and understood information about parenting (69,2%), reproductive health (87,2%), family life (97,4%), and a healthy lifestyle (97,4%).

Table 1 Distribution of samples based on categories and dimensions of marriage readiness

| Dimensions of Marriage Readiness | Category | | | | Minimum-Maximum (index) | Index Mean±Standard deviation |
| | Not ready (<80) | | Ready (≥80) | | | |
	n	%	n	%		
Age Readiness	7	17,9	32	82,1	0-100	82±38,8
Financial Readiness	8	20,5	31	79,5	0-100	83,3±35,0
Physical Readiness	18	46,2	21	53,8	25-100	84,6±19,5
Mental Readiness	10	25,6	29	74,4	50-100	88±15,5
Emotional Readiness	24	61,5	15	38,5	14,3-85,7	69,5±17,7
Social Readiness	5	12,8	34	87,2	50-100	88±13,7
Moral Readiness	3	7,7	36	92,3	50-100	96,1±13,4
Interpersonal Readiness	9	23,1	30	76,9	66,7-100	92,3±14,2
Life Skills	5	12,8	34	87,2	50-100	90,5±14,2
Intellectual Readiness	3	7,7	36	92,3	0-100	89,7±18,8
Total Marriage Readiness	13	33,3	26	66,7	66-98	85,7±8,3

Marriage Adjustments

The results of Table 2 show that more than three-quarters of wives (82,1%) experienced marriage adjustments in the high category. This can be seen from the high consensus dyadic, the satisfaction of being educated, the cohesion of being educated, and the expression of affection in married life. Based on the results of the study, more than half of wives (69,2%) were in the high category of conducting educated consensus. The high level of educated consensus is indicated by the high intensity of couples talking about the future (89,7%), mutual commitment to spend time together (84,6%), and frequent compromises in making big decisions (94,9%).

Furthermore, the results showed that more than half of the wives (66,7%) were in the high category in the dimension of satisfaction. This can be seen from the husband and wife's marital relationship, namely the wife feels that the marriage relationship is as expected (87,2%), does not regret marrying a partner (92,3%), rarely quarrels and upsets each other (43,6%), and does not talk about divorce (97,4%).

Based on the cohesion dimension, more than three-quarters of wives (89,7%) are considered high. The high cohesion of education can be seen from the togetherness of husbands and wives in filling their free time (76,9%), expressing each other's hearts (79,5%), exchanging ideas with each other (87,2%), and having casual discussions (97,4%). Similarly, on the dimension of expression of affection, more than three-quarters of wives (76,9%) are in the high category. This is indicated by couples showing affection for each other (89,7%) by kissing the partner (92,3%), calling affectionate calls (97,4%), and complimenting each other (69,2%). In addition, couples also often have intercourse (74,4%), but sometimes wives state that they feel tired of having intercourse (41,0%).

Other findings in the study showed that 5,1 percent of couples had low dyadic consensus. This is because there are still couples who have never worked together to complete a job /project together (20,5%), have never made an agreement in the division of the household (12,8%), do not involve the husband in making career decisions (12,8%), if there is a problem with the in-laws or in-laws, do not solve the problem together with the partner (10,3%), do not discuss in advance when going to recreation (10,3%), not telling each other friends (7,7%), not making financial adjustments to covid-19 conditions (5,1%), no agreement in religious activities (2,6%), not talking about the future (2,6%), and not talking about principles, values, and goals (2,6%). The study also found that 2,6 percent of pairs were low in the cohesion dimension. This is shown by couples rarely doing activities together during free time (5,1%), exchanging ideas (10,3%), and chatting and having casual discussions with their partners (2,6%).

Table 2 Distribution of samples by category and dimensions of marriage adjustment

Marriage Adjustment Dimensions	Category						Minimum-Maximum (index)	Index Mean±Standard deviation
	Low (<60)		Medium (60-79)		High (≥80)			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Dyadic consensus	2	5,1	10	25,8	27	69,2	52,4-100	86,3±12,6
Dyadic satisfaction	0	0	13	33,3	26	66,7	72,2-100	86,1±8,7
Dyadic cohesion	1	2,6	3	7,7	35	89,7	58,3-100	93,5±11,3
Expressions of Affection	0	0	9	23,1	30	76,9	66,7-100	88,7±9,1
Total Marriage Adjustments	0	0	7	17,9	32	82,1	65-100	86,8±9,3

Marital Quality

Table 3 shows that three-quarters of respondents (76,9%) had high-category marital qualities. The results showed that more than half of the respondents (59%) had marital satisfaction in the high category. The achievement of high satisfaction is shown by not having conflicts due to the wife's work (92,3%), feeling satisfied with what is currently owned (94,4%), not quarreling about financial problems (94,9%), feeling satisfied with the partner's work performance (97,4%), not feeling disturbed when the couple's family asks for financial assistance (97,4%), always deliberating (94,4%), satisfied with the husband's treatment (97,4%), and being open to each other in sex issues (97,4%).

The results also showed that almost all respondents had high-category marital happiness (94,9%). This can be seen from the high level of couples maintaining marriage commitments (97,4%) and the high praise from husbands to wives (84,6%). In addition, respondents stated that they did not feel forced to have intercourse despite problems (97,4%), did not argue about money to eat (12,8%), clothing (94,9%), home care (92,3%), child education (87,2%), and medication (89,7%). Respondents also found it difficult to consider their husband's families as their own (94,9%). Other findings in the study show that 12,8 percent is still low. This is reflected in the husband's personality that the wife does not like, both attitudes (48,7%), traits (41,0%), and behaviors (35,9%).

Table 3 Distribution of samples by category and dimensions of marital quality

Dimensions of Marriage Quality	Category						Minimum-Maximum (index)	Index Mean±Standard deviation
	Low (<60)		Medium (60-79)		High (≥80)			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Marital satisfaction	0	0	2	5,1	37	94,9	73,3-100	91,2±6,8
Marital happiness	5	12,8	11	28,2	23	59,0	50-100	83,3±15,7
Total Marriage Quality	0	0	9	23,1	30	76,9	61-100	86,3±10,9

The Relationship between Family Characteristics, Marriage Readiness, Marriage Adjustment, and Marital Quality

The results of the Pearson correlation test in Table 4 show a significant positive relationship between per capita income and marriage adjustment. This shows that the higher the per capita income, the better the marriage adjustment will be. Marriage readiness has a very significant positive relationship with marital adjustment and marital quality, which indicates that the higher the marriage readiness, the better the marriage adjustment experienced and the perceived marital quality. Marriage adjustment also has a very significant positive relationship with the quality of marriage, the better the marriage adjustment, the better the quality of marriage.

Table 4. The results of the test of the relationship between family characteristics, marriage readiness, marriage adjustment, and marital quality

Variable	Marriage Readiness	Marriage Adjustment	Marital Quality
Wife's age at marriage (years)	0,128	0,200	0,118
Husband's age at marriage (years)	-0,158	-0,212	-0,113
Long time acquainted	-0,080	0,166	-0,043
Wife's education length (years)	-0,104	0,073	-0,223
Husband's education length (years)	0,159	0,269	-0,028
Length of marriage (months)	-0,264	-0,142	-0,251
Income per capita (IDR)	0,111	**0,391***	0,216
Marriage Readiness (index)	1	**0,620****	**0,609****
Marriage Adjustment (index)	**0,620****	1	**0,630****
Marital Quality (index)	**0,609****	**0,630****	1

Notes: * Significant at p<0,05; ** Significant at p<0,01

Effect of Family Characteristics, Marriage Readiness, and Marriage Adjustment on Marriage Quality

The results of the linear regression test of the model variables on the quality of marriage in Table 5 show the Adjusted R Square number of 0,523, which indicates that the model explains 52,3 percent of the model variables affecting the quality of marriage and 47,7 percent is influenced by other variables outside of study. Based on the study's results, the wife's length of education (β= -0,384; p= 0,025) significantly negatively affected marriage quality. This means that every unit increase in the length of the wife's education will reduce marriage quality by 1,483 points. Length of marriage (β= -0,265; p=0,054) significantly negatively affected the quality of marriage. This means that every increase of one unit in the length of the marriage will reduce the quality of the marriage by 0,466 points. The income per capita (β= 0,291; p= 0,096) has a significant positive effect on marriage quality. This shows that each increase of one unit of income per capita will increase marriage quality by 2,456E-6 points. The results also showed that marriage adjustment (β= 0,429; p= 0,013) significantly positively affected marital quality. This indicates that each increase of one unit of marriage adjustment will increase marriage quality by 0,501 points.

Table 5 Regression test results of family characteristics, marriage readiness, marriage adjustment, on marital quality

Variable	Unstandardized coefficient (B)	Std. error	Unstandardized coefficient (β)	Sig.
(Constant)	36,510	23,117		0,125
Wife's age at marriage	0,127	0,545	0,061	0,171
Husband's age at marriage	0,082	0,480	0,024	0,866
Long time acquainted	-0,029	0,060	-0,071	0,635
Wife's education length	-1,483	0,628	-0,384	**0,025****
Husband's education length	-0,727	0,481	-0,211	0,142
Length of marriage	-0,466	0,232	-0,269	**0,054***
Income per capita	2,456E-6	0,000	0,291	**0,096***
Marriage Readiness	0,293	0,209	0,224	0,171
Marriage Adjustment	0,501	0,190	0,429	**0,013****
F Uji test				5,621
Sig				0,000
R Square				0,636
Adjusted R Square				0,523

Notes: * Significant at $p<0,1$; ** Significant at $p<0,05$

DISCUSSION

Marriage is one of the developmental tasks for young adults. The age of marriage needs to be considered because it is related to the success of the lived marriage. The results of the study show that the average age of marriage for the wife and the age for marriage for the husband is ideal based on the BKKBN (2020), which explains that the ideal age for marriage is 21 years for women and 25 years for men. Dwinanda, Wijayanti, and Werdani (2015) state that this age is ideal because the female organs are well-developed and strong, and the male is ready to support his family life. In addition to age, education level has an important role in determining a person's job and income to meet the needs of married life. According to Putri and Setiawina (2013), the level of education can determine the type of work, the higher the education is taken, the better the kind of work and income you have. The results showed that married couples who work have high education and family income. Almost all families are not classified as poor based on the Bogor Regency poverty line (BPS, 2021). Amato, Johnson, Booth, and Rogers (2003) stated that economic resources reflected in an increase in income could strengthen marriage quality.

Marriage readiness is an important factor that needs to be owned by individuals who want to get married. The results showed that the sample marriage readiness was generally in the ready category. According to Ningrum, Latifah, and Krisnatuti (2021), achieving optimal marriage readiness will make you successful in establishing a relationship with your partner. However, this study found that emotional readiness has not been achieved optimally and that the wife has not been able to manage her emotions well. Sari and Sunarti (2013) stated that emotional readiness is the most important aspect of marriage readiness that women have. This is because managing emotions is needed to deal with problems in married life. Poor emotional management skills can lead to frustration and aggressive behavior towards partners and opponents who deal with domestic violence. Parson and Bales (1995); Megawangi (2014) state that the wife or mother has a role in the family, namely, an emotional or expressive role. This role is important to create a harmonious atmosphere in the family and the pressures that arise due to social interactions between family members. The results also show that physical readiness has not been achieved properly. According to Ghalili, Etemadi, Ahmadi, Fatehizadeh, and Abedi (2012), someone who is not physically ready means they are not ready to have sexual relations and give birth to children. Sari and Sunarti (2013) stated that physical readiness is important to achieve the goal of marriage, namely having healthy children or offspring.

The results showed that the marriage adjustment made by the wife had been achieved well. Christina and Matulessy (2016) stated that a good marriage adjustment will establish positive communication to resolve conflicts, especially for married couples. The highest achievement in marriage adjustment in newly married couples is in the dyadic cohesion dimension, which shows the high positive interaction between husband and wife. Puspitawati (2019) stated that positive interactions between husband and wife are beneficial in maintaining the harmony of family functions, especially in the division of roles, tasks, and household chores. The second highest achievement is found in the dimension of expression of affection. According to Aziz and

Mangestuti (2021), the expression of affection by understanding the partner's love language can maintain love, increasing marital harmony.

The quality of marriage is the degree of marriage for married couples who can provide marital happiness and welfare to maintain the sustainability of a marriage (Puspitawati, 2019). The quality of marriage in the wife in this study has been achieved well. This is indicated that the majority of wives are satisfied with their marriage. The results in this study are in line with Schramm, Marshall, Harris, and Lee (2005), which state that in the first year, newly married couples have a high level of marital satisfaction. Shek (1995) states that someone satisfied with his marriage will have psychological well-being and perceptions as well as good health.

The quality of marriage is also formed from the dimensions of marital happiness. Herawati, Kumalasari, Musthofa, and Tyas (2018) state that marital happiness can be measured through commitment, personality, communication, economy, and parenting. Based on the study's results, the highest achievement of a wife's happiness is in the aspect of commitment. This follows the research of Herawati et al. (2018), which shows the largest proportion of wives in the aspect of commitment to achieving marital happiness. According to Yuniariandini (2016), commitment is the most important key in a marital relationship. This is because commitment can make a married couple maintain their marital relationship and try to solve marital problems. Another finding in this study is that the personality aspect has the lowest value in marital happiness because many wives do not like their husband's personalities. In line with Herawati et al. (2018), they found the lowest achievement of marital happiness in the personality aspect. According to Kurniawati (2013), newly married couples are generally still trying to get to know, and many new habits emerge after marriage because, before marriage, couples usually maintain an image in front of their partner. Thus, things that newly married couples can do in maintaining a marital relationship are to accept their partners as they are, be able to adapt to each other, be able to resolve conflicts, have good communication, and build warm relationships.

The results of the correlation test show that there is a significant positive relationship between per capita income and marriage adjustment. The higher the per capita income, the better the marriage adjustment. This is in line with Wahyuningsih (2002), who states that income has a significant relationship with marriage adjustment. In their research, Kinnunen and Feldt (2004) show that economic conditions are related to marital adjustment. Bad economic conditions are closely related to economic tensions, which can increase psychological pressure, so marriage adjustments are made poorly. The results also show that marriage readiness positively correlates with marital adjustment. The more ready a person is to get married, the better the marriage adjustment will be. In line with Puspitasari and Satiningsih (2014), couples who have sufficient and steady marriage readiness will be good at making marriage adjustments. Marriage readiness also has a significant positive relationship with the quality of marriage, meaning that the higher the readiness for marriage, the better the quality of the marriage formed. This is supported by Holman and Linford (2002), stating that marriage readiness is important in achieving marital quality. The results showed that marriage adjustment had a significant positive relationship with marriage quality, meaning that the better the marriage adjustment, the better the marriage quality. According to Shek (1995), couples who are good at adjusting and are satisfied with their marriage have good marital quality.

The regression test results showed that the wife's length of education significantly negatively affected the quality of marriage. Herawati et al. (2018) show that wives with higher education tend to have low marital quality, which indicates that wives with high levels of education do not necessarily achieve optimal marital quality because they are not necessarily able to manage time and problems. In addition, the results of the study show that the majority of highly educated wives have jobs. This is in line with Nilakusmawati and Susilawati (2009), finding women with higher education tend to choose work to develop and actualize themselves. This makes a working wife must have the ability to balance roles. Chen and Li (2012) suggest that role imbalance will cause stress and cause conflict, so the quality of marriage tends to be low.

The income per capita has a positive effect on the quality of marriage. This shows that families with high per capita income can achieve and optimize marriage quality. This result is in line with Puspitawatiet et al. (2019) finding that per capita income has a significant positive effect on the quality of marriage, every increase in per capita income, the quality of marriage will increase. The length of marriage has a negative effect on the quality of marriage. This is in contrast to Aspary, Puspitawati, and Krisnatuti (2021), who state that the longer the age of marriage, the better the quality of marriage because there are more opportunities for husband and wife to understand each other's characteristics and adjust them so that the wife can give the right attitude when her husband is angry or have a problem, the husband is also more experienced to make his family happy. According to Allendorf and Ghimire (2013), couples who have been married for a long time have greater satisfaction and fewer problems and disagreements. The difference in the results of this study occurs because newly married couples are undergoing a process of introduction and adjustment to their married life. The longer the age of marriage, the more problems arise in the household, and the more difficult

adjustments are made. This is supported by Hurlock (1980), who stated that the beginning of the first year to the second year of marriage is a time for couples to adjust. Anjani and Suryanto (2018) state that newly married couples will experience a reality recognition phase which is usually marked by a change in the couple's habits, and then the couple will share a critical stage of marriage as a phase that can threaten the household.

Family characteristics such as the wife's age at marriage, husband's age at marriage, length of acquaintance, and length of husband's education have no significant effect on marriage quality. In line with the results of research by Muslima and Herawati (2018), the age of marriage does not affect the quality of marriage. Herawati et al. (2018) show that a husband's education does not affect marriage quality. A long acquaintance does not affect marriage quality because new personalities often emerge in couples. The results showed that many wives did not like their partner's nature, attitude, and behavior. According to Alkhusna and Wahyuningsih (2007), the behavior of new couples appears that is not in line with expectations and becomes a conflict in marriage, so people who have been acquainted or dating for a long time do not necessarily understand each other's personalities and do not necessarily have good marital quality. Marriage adjustment has a significant positive effect on marital quality. This shows that good marital adjustment skills will help couples achieve good marital quality. The results of this study are supported by research by Muslima and Herawati (2018), which found that marriage adjustment affects the quality of marriage, which indicates that the better the marriage adjustment is, the better the perceived quality.

Holman and Linford (2002) state that marriage readiness is important in achieving marital quality. This study found that marriage readiness had no significant effect on marriage quality. This shows that the more someone feels ready to get married, it not necessarily achieve a good quality of marriage because of the different conditions before and after marriage. Based on the results of the study, there are several reasons why marriage readiness does not have a significant effect on the quality of marriage, including (1) almost all wives have jobs and fixed incomes before marriage, but after marriage, they choose not to work, (2) before marriage the majority of wives state that they are ready to accept the lack of a partner. But after marriage, many wives still do not like their partner's personality, and (3) there is still many wives' emotional readiness which is categorized as not ready, meaning that the wife does not accept the existing reality conditions. This condition can be overcome with the ability to adjust to the marriage well. Thus, the most important role in achieving marriage quality is the ability to adjust to marriage. However, marriage readiness is also still needed because it closely relates to marriage adjustment and quality.

This study has several limitations; namely, the research only involves the wife, so all variables are only based on the perception and what the wife feels. The sample uses a non-probability sampling technique, so it cannot be generalized. The instrument uses closed questions so that the analysis used is limited.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The average age of marriage for husbands and wives is in the category of early adulthood and is considered the ideal age for marriage. The length of education of the wife is higher than the length of education of the husband. Some wives decided not to work, and private employees dominated the husband's work. The average length of acquaintance is 29 months, and she has been married for eight months. The income per capita of the family is far above the poverty line, which is IDR2.074.679,00. Most of the wife's readiness for marriage is categorized as ready, but physical and emotional readiness has not been achieved optimally. The achievement of marriage adjustment most wives make is in the high category. The highest achievement in the consensus aspect is indicated by the high intensity of activities with husband and wife. The marriage quality of newly married couples during the Covid-19 pandemic was mostly in the high category. The dimension of marital satisfaction has high achievement. The dimension of marital happiness has the highest achievement in the aspect of commitment and the lowest achievement in the personality aspect of the partner. Factors that have a negative effect on the quality of marriage are the length of education of the wife and the length of the marriage. Factors that positively affect the quality of marriage are income per capita and marriage adjustment. The wife's age at marriage, husband's age at marriage, husband's length of education, length of acquaintance, and readiness for marriage cannot be used to determine the quality of marriage.

Based on the results of the study, suggestions that can be given include physical readiness and emotional readiness, which are still categorized as not ready, so newly married couples need to maintain their physical health and carry out various activities that can increase knowledge and skills of marriage readiness, especially related to physical readiness and emotional readiness. Marriage adjustment and good marital quality must be maintained and need to be improved by the way newly married couples maintain mutual agreement,

increase positive interactions, increase joint activities, and express affection to each other to achieve good marital quality. The government is expected to optimally implement the marriage guidance program before marriage and carry out socialization of the marriage age maturation program to be better prepared for family life. Marriage adjustment has a significant positive effect on the quality of marriage, so suggestions for the government and related agencies need to provide programs that can improve the ability of marriage adjustments, such as education, coaching, and family life counseling services. Further researchers are expected to conduct research using two approaches, quantitative and qualitative (mixed method), to analyze research results more deeply. Further research can also involve the husband's point of view in looking at marriage readiness, adjustment, and quality. In addition, conducting unexplored research on religiosity, stress, and coping strategies are recommended.

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