

abstrak

studi tentang penyebab banyaknya jumlah anak yang dimiliki PUS setiap keluarga petani miskin di desa bangunrejo kecamatan bangunrejo kabupaten lampung tengah tahun 2011

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penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji, tentang: penyebab banyaknya jumlah anak setiap keluarga petani miskin di desa bangunrejo kecamatan bangunrejo kabupaten lampung tengah. titik tekan kajiannya pada: usia kawin pertama PUS, lama status kawin, keikutsertaan dalam keluarga berencana, jumlah anak yang diinginkan dan nilai anak dalam keluarga.

penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif. populasi penelitian ini sebanyak 365 PUS, diambil sampel sebanyak 15% (53 PUS), dengan teknik proporsional area random sampling. pengumpulan data dengan, teknik observasi, wawancara, kuesioner, dokumentasi. analisis data dengan teknik tabulasi persentase, sebagai dasar interpretasi dan deskripsi dalam pembuatan laporan penelitian ini.

hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa: (1) semakin muda usia kawin ($<16=56,6\%$) cenderung memiliki anak banyak. (2) semakin lama kawin ($\leq 14= 3$ dan $\geq 19 = 4$) cenderung memiliki jumlah anak makin banyak. (3) sebanyak 66,04% tidak ikut KB, yang ikut KB memiliki rata-rata 3,96 dan yang tidak ikut KB cenderung memiliki anak banyak. (4) sebanyak 50, 94% ingin memiliki rata-rata 4 anak. (5) sebanyak 100% PUS setuju perkawinan harus menghasilkan anak, anak karunia Tuhan, anak ikatan perkawinan, pewaris harta orang tua dan terbukti nilai anak dalam keluarga masih sangat kuat di masyarakat tersebut.

abstract

study of the causes of the large number of children per family owned EFA poor farmers in rural districts bangunrejo bangunrejo Lampung district center in 2011

by

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This study aims to assess, on: the cause of the large number of children per family of poor farmers in rural districts bangunrejo bangunrejo Lampung district center. studies on pressure points: first marriage age of EFA, the old marital status, participation in family planning, the desired number of children and the children in the family.

This research using descriptive method. This study population as much as 365 PUS, a swab of 15% (53 EFA), with area proportional random sampling technique. Data collection, observation techniques, interviews, questionnaires, documentation. tabulation of data analysis techniques percentages, as the basis for interpretation and description in this research report.

These results indicate that: (1) the younger age at marriage ($<16 = 56.6\%$) tend to have more children. (2) the longer the marriage (≤ 14 and $\geq 19 = 3 = 4$) tended to have more number of children. (3) as much as 66.04% did not participate KB, who joined KB had an average of 3.96 and that did not participate KB tend to have more children. (4) by 50, 94% wanted to have an average of 4 children. (5) as much as 100% PUS agree marriage should produce a child, the child the gift of God, the son of the marriage bond, heir to the wealth of parents and children in family values evident masi