

ABSTRAK

FAKTOR PENYEBAB BANYAKNYA JUMLAH ANAK YANG DIMILIKI PUS KELUARGA NELAYAN DI DESA SUBANG JAYA KECAMATAN BANDAR SURABAYA KABUPATEN LAMPUNG TENGAH TAHUN 2016

Oleh

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji faktor apa yang menyebabkan banyaknya jumlah anak PUS keluarga nelayan di Desa Subang Jaya Kecamatan Bandar Surabaya Kabupaten Lampung Tengah, titik tekan permasalahannya pada usia kawin pertama PUS, lama masa perkawinan, penggunaan alat kontrasepsi, keinginan memiliki sejumlah anak, dan pandangan keluarga terhadap nilai anak dalam PUS keluarga nelayan.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif. Populasi penelitian sebanyak 110 PUS, karena keterbatasan peneliti diambil sampel sebanyak 20% (22 PUS) dengan teknik proporsional random sampling. Pengumpulan data dengan teknik observasi, kuesioner, dan dokumentasi. Analisis data dengan teknik tabulasi dan presentase, sebagai dasar interpretasi dan deskripsi dalam pembuatan laporan ini.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan : (1) sebanyak 77,27% wanita PUS melakukan perkawinan muda (< 21 tahun) dan cenderung memiliki anak banyak. (2) Semakin lama masa perkawinan (10-19) tahun sebanyak 66% cenderung memiliki anak banyak. (3) Sebanyak 81,8

% responden mengikuti program KB namun mengikuti program KB nya rata-rata setelah memiliki anak lebih dari 2. (4) Sebanyak 59,09% rata responden ingin memiliki rata-rata 4 anak. (5) Sebanyak 100% PUS setuju perkawinan harus memiliki anak, anak karunia Tuhan, anak ikatan perkawinan, pewaris harta orang tua dan terbukti nilai anak dalam keluarga masih sangat kuat pada PUS keluarga nelayan.

ABSTRACT

THE FACTORS THAT CAUSED MANY NUMBER OF CHILDREN BY REPRODUCTIVE AGE COUPLE OFFISHERMAN FAMILY IN SUBANG JAYA VILLAGE,BANDAR SURABAYA SUBDISTRICT,CENTRALLAMPUNG DISTRICT YEAR 2016

By

MUHAMAD SALAHUDIN ALAYUBI

This study aimed to examine what factors that caused the number of children by reproductive age couple (PUS) of fishermen family in Subang Jaya Village, Bandar Surabaya Subdistrict, Central Lampung District. The pressing point of the problem were at the age of first marriage, the length of the marriage period, the use of contraceptives, the desire to have a number of children, and the family's view of the value of the child in the fishermen family.

Descriptive method was used in this research. The research population was 110 PUS. Due to researcher limitations, the amount of samples were taken just 20% (22 PUS) with proportional random sampling technique. Collecting data was did by observation technique, questionnaires, and documentation. Analysis of data by tabulation technique and percentage, as the basis of interpretation and description in making this report.

The results of this study show: (1) As much as 77.27% of PUS women got married at young age (<21 years) and tend to have many children. (2) The longer of the marriage period (10-19) years, as much as 66% tend to have many children. (3) As much as 81.8% of respondents participated in family planning program but followed it on average after having more than 2 children. (4) 59.09% of respondents want to have an average of 4 children. (5) As much as 100% of PUS agreed that marriage must have children, child was gift from God, child as marriage bond, they are the inheritance of parent's estate and the value of the child in the family is still very strong in the PUS of fishermen family.