

GAMBARAN PENGETAHUAN TENTANG PERNIKAHAN DINI DI SMA MUHAMMADIYAH PONJONG KELAS XI KABUPATEN GUNUNGKIDUL

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INTISARI

Latar belakang: Pernikahan usia dini adalah masalah besar yang dialami banyak Negara di dunia. Menurut *United Nations Development Economic and Social Affairs* (UNDESA,2010) Indonesia termasuk Negara ke-37 dengan persentase pernikahan usia muda yang tinggi dan merupakan yang tertinggi kedua di ASEAN setelah Kamboja. Jumlah pernikahan dini di Indonesia sebanyak 0,2 % dari 22.000 wanita usia 10-14 tahun yang sudah menikah. Data Kementrian Agama Yogyakarta menyebutkan pernikahan dini tahun 2015 sebanyak 284 kasus. Kabupaten Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY) mempunyai empat kabupaten dengan angka pernikahan dini tertinggi, yakni Kabupaten Gunungkidul sebanyak 11,29%, Kabupaten Bantul 7,30%, Kabupaten Kulonprogo 7,28% dan Kabupaten Sleman 5,07%. Hasil studi pendahuluan di SMA Muhammadiyah Ponjong terdapat 2 kasus pernikahan dini di tahun 2016 dan 1 kasus kehamilan di luar nikah

Tujuan: Mengetahui Gambaran Pengetahuan Tentang Pernikahan Dini di SMA Muhammadiyah Ponjong Kabupaten Gunungkidul.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan jumlah responden sebanyak 48 orang, diambil secara *total sampling* melalui data kuesioner dan dianalisis dengan metode *Univariat*.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengetahuan remaja tentang pernikahan dini sebesar 52,1% (25 orang: kategori cukup), yakni pengertian pernikahan dini sebesar 50.0% (24 orang: kategori baik), faktor penyebab pernikahan dini sebesar 43,8% (21 orang: kategori kurang), dampak pernikahan dini terbesar 41,7% (20 orang: kategori baik), dan upaya penanggulangan sebesar 45,8% (22 orang: kategori cukup).

Kesimpulan: pernikahan dini disebabkan oleh kurangnya pengetahuan mengenai dampaknya dan minimnya informasi.

Kata kunci: Pengetahuan, pernikahan Dini

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**OUTLINE KNOWLEDGE OF THE EARLY MARRIAGE
IN SMA MUHAMMADIYAH PONJONG CLASS XI
DISTRICT GUNUNGKIDUL**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Early marriage is a big problem experienced by many countries in the world. According to the *United Nations Development Economic and Social Affairs* (UNDESA, 2010) Indonesia is the 37th country with a high percentage of young age marriage and is the second highest in ASEAN after Cambodia. Number of early marriages in Indonesia as much as 0.2% of 22,000 women aged 10-14 years who are married. Data Ministry of Religious Affairs Yogyakarta states that early marriage in 2015 occurred as many as 284 cases. The Special District of Yogyakarta (DIY) has four districts with early marriage figures. The highest, which consists of Gunung Kidul Regency as much as 11.29%, Bantul as much as 7.30%, Kulon Progo Regency as much as 7.28% and Sleman as much as 5.07%.

Objectives: To Overview Knowledge About Early Marriage in SMA Muhammadiyah Ponjong Gunung Kidul Regency.

Methods: The study used a descriptive method with 48 respondents, taken by *total sampling* through questionnaires and analyzed with *Univariate* method.

Result: The results showed that knowledge of early marriage is 52.1% (25 people: enough categories). It consist of: what is early marriage: 50.0% (24 people: both categories), early marriage factors 43,8% (21 people: the poor category), the impacts of early marriage 41.7% (20 people: good category), and how to avoid are 45.8% (22 people: enough category).

Conclusion: early marriage due to lack of knowledge about the impacts and lack informations about it.

Keywords: Knowledge, Early Marriage

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