

PERBEDAAN POLA ASUH PADA PASANGAN YANG MENIKAH DIUSIA MATANG DAN MENIKAH DIUSIA DINI DI KECAMATAN SEWON KABUPATEN BANTUL YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Kasus pernikahan usia dini pada kenyataannya masih banyak ditemukan, *United Nations Development Economic and Social Affairs* (UNDESA), pada tahun 2010 Indonesia merupakan negara ke-37 dengan jumlah pernikahan dini terbanyak di dunia. Menurut RISKESDAS (2010), perempuan muda di Indonesia dengan usia 10-14 tahun sudah menikah, jumlah dari perempuan muda berusia 15-19 tahun yang menikah, lebih besar jika dibandingkan dengan laki-laki berusia 15-19 tahun (P; 11,7% dan L; 1,6 %). Usia pernikahan yang terlalu muda mengakibatkan meningkatnya kasus perceraian, dampak yang diakibatkan hal tersebut, yaitu bagaimana membina hubungan antar suami istri, bagaimana mencari nafkah dan mengatur ekonomi keluarga, serta bagaimana cara mengasuh dan mendidik anak yang baik dan benar.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui perbedaan pola asuh pada pasangan yang menikah diusia matang dan menikah diusia dini di Kecamatan Sewon Kabupaten Bantul Yogyakarta.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian kuantitatif menggunakan studi pendekatan komparatif metode deskriptif analitik dan menggunakan rancangan *cross sectional*. Jumlah sampel yang diperoleh sebanyak 130 responden dengan teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah teknik *purposive sampling*. Analisis statistik inferensial menggunakan Uji *Chi Square* dengan tingkat kepercayaan 95% ($\alpha=0,05$).

Hasil Penelitian: Berdasarkan tingkat pendidikan sebagian besar responden pernikahan usia dini adalah tamat SMP sebanyak (50,0%) sedangkan usia matang tamat SMA sebanyak (60,7%). Sebagian besar responden adalah IRT baik pada pernikahan usia dini (77,8%) maupun usia matang (42,9%). Sebagian besar pola asuh anak pada pasangan yang menikah di usia matang adalah demokratis sebanyak (73,2%). Sebagian besar tipe pola asuh anak pada pasangan yang menikah di usia dini adalah otoriter sebanyak (50,0%).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat perbedaan pola asuh orang tua antara pasangan menikah di usia dini dan usia matang $p=0,002 < 0,05$.

Kata Kunci: pernikahan usia dini, pernikahan usia matang, pola asuh keluarga

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THE DIFFERENCES IN PARENTING OF THE MARRIED COUPLE AGE MATURE AND MARRIED IN EAERLY AGE IN SEWON DISTRICT BANTUL REGENCY YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Cases of early marriage in fact is still found, *United Nations Development Economic and Social Affairs* (UNDESA), in 2010 Indonesia was the 37 country with the highest number of early marriage in the world. According RISKESDAS (2010), young women in Indonesia at the age of 10-14 years were married, the number of young women aged 15-19 years were married, was greater when compared with men aged 15-19 years (P; 11, 7% and L; 1.6%). Marriage age is too young resulted in increased cases of divorce, the impact that causes it, how to build relationships between husband and wife, how to make a living and organize the family economy, as well as how to care for and educate children properly.

Objective: To identify differences in parenting in a married couple married at the age of mature and early age at Sewon Bantul District of Yogyakarta

Methods: Quantitative research using a comparative approach to the study of analytical and descriptive method using cross sectional design. The number of samples obtained were 112 respondents to the sampling technique used was purposive sampling technique. Inferential statistical analysis using Chi Square test with a confidence level of 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Results: By level of education most respondents early marriage is a junior high school graduation as much (50.0%) while the mature age graduated from high school as much (60.7%). Most of the respondents are either IRT at an early age marriages (77.8%) and mature age (42.9%). Most parenting couples who married at the age of maturity is democratic as many (73.2%). Most types of parenting on a married couple at an early age is authoritarian as many (50.0%).

Conclusions: There are differences in parenting parents among couples married at an early age and mature age $p = 0.002 < 0.05$.

Keywords: early childhood marriage, mature marriage, family upbringing

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