

Abstrak

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH JEMBER PROGRAM STUDI ILMU KEPERAWATAN FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN

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Linda Maulina

Hubungan Faktor Budaya dengan Keputusan Melakukan Pernikahan Dini di MA
Zainul Bahar

xii + 119 Halaman + 15 Tabel + 4 Bagan + 20 Lampiran

Abstrak

Pernikahan dini merupakan pernikahan yang dilakukan dibawah usia 19 tahun. Pengambilan keputusan sebagian besar dipengaruhi oleh budaya dan kepercayaan. Fenomena pernikahan dini yang sering ditemukan dimasyarakat cenderung merugikan perempuan, sehingga perempuan terpaksa mengambil keputusan melakukan pernikahan dini karena tuntutan yang ada dimasyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan faktor budaya dengan keputusan pernikahan dini dan kepercayaan dengan keputusan melakukan pernikahan dini. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *cross sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *cluster random sampling*, sampel yang sebanyak 118 orang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar responden yang mendukung budaya tentang pernikahan dini sebanyak 77 orang (65,3%), mendukung kepercayaan tentang pernikahan dini sebanyak 68 orang (57,6%) dan sebagian besar responden mengambil keputusan melakukan pernikahan dini sebanyak 60 orang (50,8%). Uji statistik menggunakan *spearman rho* dengan hasil p value $0,000 < 0,05$ didapatkan p signifikan sebesar $0,0001 < 0,05$ yang berarti terdapat hubungan signifikan faktor budaya dengan keputusan melakukan pernikahan dini dan didapatkan hasil p signifikan sebesar $0,0001 < 0,05$ yang berarti terdapat hubungan signifikan kepercayaan dengan keputusan melakukan pernikahan dini. Faktor budaya dan kepercayaan yang negatife akan mempengaruhi keputusan dalam melakukan pernikahan dini. Sehingga penting bagi seluruh remaja dan masyarakat untuk lebih mendalami dan memahami terkait pernikahan dini dan dampak yang dapat terjadi terutama pada kesehatan reproduksi.

Kata kunci; Budaya; Kepercayaan; Pernikahan Dini

Abstract

**UNIVERSITY MUHAMMADIYAH OF JEMBER
UNDERGRADUATE NURSING STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCE**

Skripsi, January 2024
Linda Maulina

The Relationship of Cultural Factors with the Decision to Marry Early at MA Zainul Bahar

xii + 119 Pages + 15 Tables + 4 charts + 20 Attachment

Abstract

Background: *Early marriage is a marriage performed under the age of 19 years. Decision making is largely influenced by culture and beliefs. The phenomenon of early marriage that is often found in society tends to harm women, So that women are forced to make decisions to marry early because of the demands that exist in society. This study aims to determine the relationship between cultural factors with the decision of early marriage and trust with the decision to conduct early marriage.*

Methods: *This type of research is quantitative research with a cross sectional design. The sampling technique in this study used cluster random sampling, The sample studied in this study was 118 people.*

Results: *The results showed that most respondents who supported the culture of early marriage were 77 people (65.3%), supported beliefs about early marriage as many as 68 people (57.6%) and most respondents made the decision to do early marriage as many as 60 people (50.8%). Statistical tests using spearman rho with p value results of $0.000 < 0.05$ obtained a significant p of $0.0001 < 0.05$ which means there is a significant relationship between cultural factors and the decision to marry early and obtained a significant p result of $0.0001 < 0.05$ which means there is a significant relationship of trust with the decision to marry early.*

Discussion; *Negative cultural factors and beliefs will influence the decision to conduct early marriage.*

Conclusion: *So it is important for all adolescents and the community to further explore and understand related to early marriage and the impact that can occur, especially on reproductive health.*

Keywords; Culture; Belief; Early Marriage