

ABSTRAK

PERBEDAAN PERHATIAN IBU TERHADAP PENDIDIKAN ANAK DALAM BERBAGAI KEADAAN SOSIAL-EKONOMI DAN KEADAAN KELUARGA

Studi Kasus : Desa Triharjo
KECAMATAN PANDAK, KABUPATEN BANTUL
TAHUN 1997

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apakah ada perbedaan perhatian ibu terhadap pendidikan anak dalam berbagai keadaan sosial-ekonomi dan keadaan keluarga. Keadaan sosial-ekonomi meliputi tingkat pendapatan, tingkat pendidikan dan status petani. Keadaan keluarga meliputi jumlah tanggungan anak dan jenis kelamin anak.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah studi kasus dengan lokasi penelitian di desa Triharjo, Kecamatan Pandak, Kabupaten Bantul, Propinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik purposive proporsional, sedang teknik pengumpulan data adalah wawancara dan dokumentasi. Untuk menjawab permasalahan yang ada digunakan analisis Kruskal-Wallis dan Chi-Square.

Berdasarkan analisis data diketahui bahwa terjadi perbedaan perhatian ibu terhadap pendidikan anak dalam berbagai tingkat keadaan sosial-ekonomi yang meliputi : tingkat pendapatan, tingkat pendidikan ibu dan status petani. Dalam berbagai tingkat pendapatan dan berbagai tingkat pendidikan ibu terjadi perbedaan perhatian ibu terhadap pendidikan anak. Sedang dalam berbagai tingkat status petani tidak terjadi perbedaan perhatian ibu terhadap pendidikan anak. Untuk keadaan keluarga, terjadi perbedaan perhatian ibu terhadap pendidikan anak dalam berbagai tingkat jumlah anak. Sedang perhatian ibu terhadap pendidikan anak tidak dipengaruhi oleh jenis kelamin anak.

Dengan hasil tersebut dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada perbedaan perhatian ibu terhadap pendidikan anak dalam berbagai tingkat keadaan sosial-ekonomi dan keadaan keluarga.

ABSTRACT

**MOTHER'S ATTENTION TO
CHILDREN'S EDUCATION
ACCORDING TO SOCIAL-ECONOMIC CONDITION AND FAMILY SIZE**

**A Case Study : Desa Triharjo
KECAMATAN PANDAK, KABUPATEN BANTUL
TAHUN 1997**

The objective of this study was to understand whether there are differences in mother's attention to their children's education at various social economic levels and family size. Social-economic condition included level of income and education, and social status of the peasants. Family size included number of dependent children and their sexes as well.

The type of the study and the research was conducted at Triharjo, Pandak, Kabupaten Bantul, in the province of Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

Sampling technique was conducted using purpose proportional technique. Data elicitation, then, was done through interviews and documentation. Besides, Kruskal-Wallis and Chi-Square test were used as the instrument of the verification of problem formulation.

Based on the result of data analysis, it was found that in fact, there were significant distinctions of mother's care about children's upbringing at the various levels of social-economic state that included: income level, educational background of a mother, and social status of the peasants. The various levels of income and of mother's educational background resulted in distinctive levels of mother's care about children's upbringing at the various levels of social status of the peasants. Family state also resulted in the different levels of mother's care about children's upbringing and of a number of children. And, mother's care about children's upbringing was not influenced by the children's sexes

Therefore, the conclusion of the study was that there were significant distinctions of mother's care about children's upbringing at the various levels of social economic state and family state.