

ABSTRACT

Mahmudah, Siti. 2015, the difference between the Family Harmony Married Women Married Women Working and Not Working in Rural TiduPohjentrek District of Pasuruan. Thesis, Faculty of Psychology at the State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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Keywords: Family harmony, married woman works and does not work

In every family crave marriage harmonious family life. Family harmony itself is achieving a harmonious family, happy, satisfied with the whole situation, able to overcome the problems wisely so as to give a sense of security is accompanied by reduced tossing and quarrels between husband and wife, can receive the advantages and disadvantages of couples accompanied with mutual respect and adjusting well. The research problems are (a). how the level of family harmony of married women working in the Village TiduPohjentrek District of Pasuruan. (b). how the level of family harmony married women did not work in the village TiduPohjentrek District of Pasuruan. (c) whether there are differences in the level of family harmony of married women working in the Village TiduPohjentrek District of Pasuruan.

The aim of this study was (a). to determine the level of family harmony among married women working in the Village TiduPohjentrek District of Pasuruan. (b). to determine the level of family harmony among married women did not work in the village TiduPohjentrek District of Pasuruan. (c). to prove the existence of family harmony difference between married women and married women do not work in the village TiduPohjentrek District of Pasuruan.

This study uses quantitative methods. Subjects numbered 80 respondents were selected using purposive sampling. Retrieving data using a scale of family harmony, which is also equipped with observation and documentation. Data collection techniques using descriptive analysis and t-test (test of difference).

Processing the data using computer software SPSS 16.0 for Windows. From the analysis of the research data is known that family harmony between bekarja married women and married women did not work in the village TiduPohjentrek District of Pasuruan generally have a moderate level of harmony with the percentage of 77.5% for married women to work and 72.5% for married women do not to work. And shows that there are significant differences in family harmony. With the value obtained by statistical calculation $t = -0.446$, $p = 0.044$ ($p < 0.05$). It can be concluded that there are differences in family harmony between married women and married women working is not working. So the researchers hypothesis that states there is a difference between the family harmony married women working and not working married women accepted.