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Submission date: 18-Oct-2023 12:19PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2199418614

File name: ity_and_Economic_Well-being_Level_of_Early_Marriage_Families.pdf (318.89K)

Word count: 3034

Character count: 14994



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ABSTRACT

This aims of this study is determine the effect of early marriage on the level of survival and family welfare. Early marriage is very important because with a marriage, a person will get a balance of life both biologically, psychologically and socially. The research method used is to use quantitative methods and use primary data in the form of distributing questionnaire questionnaires. With 104 pairs of eligible respondents. Meanwhile, the population in this study were early marriage families who got married in 2016-2018 and came from the Sawoo District, Ngrayun District and Pulung District, Ponorogo Regency. The results of this study show that early marriage partners who successfully survive and have resilience in the family are quite large. With a fairly early age at marriage, it shows that early marriage couples are able to try and strive to meet all the needs in the family and maintain the continuity of the family.

KEYWORDS: early married; survivality; Economic Well-being

1. INTRODUCTION

Marriage is important, because through marriage a person will get a balance of life both biologically, psychologically and socially. Biologically, sexual needs are met. Psychologically, mental fitness and emotional stability also determine the happiness of domestic life. Marriage age that is too young can result in an increase in divorce cases due to lack of awareness to take responsibility in domestic life. Sociologically, marriage makes a pair of men considered legal as a conjugal and legally valid (1).

Early marriage in a religious perspective is a marriage performed by a person who has not had a baligh (wet dream) for a man or has not had the first menstruation for a woman. Based on Law No. 1 of 1974 article 7 paragraph (1) concerning Marriage, that: if the male party is already 19 years old, and the female party has reached 16 years, then it is allowed to carry out the marriage bond. In the marriage requirements, article 6 paragraph (2) states, that to carry out the marriage of a person who has not reached the age of 21 years, it must obtain permission from both parents.

There are several factors that cause early marriage, including family economic problems, the absence of understanding of the bad consequences of early marriage, both for the bride and groom themselves and their descendants. That with the early marriage, then in the girl's family there will be one member of her family who is the responsibility of (2). The emergence of the phenomenon of early marriage certainly has several impacts on those who choose to marry at an early age, both psychologically, health, socially and economically.

One of the very important impacts for the continuity of an early marriage family is the impact economically. With an age that is certainly still early, the family's ability to meet the family's economic needs is very decisive in a success called welfare. Well-being or well-being can actually have several meanings. In general terms, prosperous refers to a good state, a condition in which everyone in it is in a state of prosperity, in good health and peace (3)

In the economic aspect, prosperity is related to the profit of an object. Welfare can be seen from 4 indicators that must be met, namely a sense of security, well-being, freedom and identity. Well-being can be measured from several aspects of life, namely material, physical, mental and spiritual aspects. Based on Badan Pusat Statistik (2000) explained that in order to see the level of household welfare of an area with several indicators which include the level of family income, the composition of household expenditures by comparing expenditures on food with non-food, the level of family education, the level of family health and the conditions and facilities owned in the household.

Welfare also has several forms, which include family welfare. The concept of welfare refers to Law No. 10 of 1992 states that a prosperous family is a family formed based on a valid marriage, able to meet proper spiritual and material needs, devout to God Almighty, have a harmonious, harmonious, and balanced relationship between the family and society and the environment.

One of the instruments in family well-being is the fulfillment of good family needs. Families that are unable to meet the basic needs in the family can be categorized as poor families. We can understand that after understanding the existence of destiny in every human life, there will be an understanding that the situation that a person achieves can be a choice, if the point of view used is the possession of one's potential and potential. That is, actually poverty itself can be a choice that a person makes when he is unable to manage his potential and efforts. A very basic concept in religious teachings is that everyone must fight poverty by trying and working and mobilizing all abilities, trying to meet needs and take advantage of their potential (2).

2. METHODOLOGY

This research uses quantitative methods and uses primary data in the form of distributing questionnaires to respondents. Meanwhile, the population in this study was an early marriage family who married in 2016-2018 and came from the Sawoo District, Ngrayun District and Pulung District, Ponorogo Regency. The dependent variables of this study are welfare, while the independent variables are the age of the wife, the age of the husband, the education of the wife, the education of the husband, the wife's occupation, and survival. Data analysis using logistic regression.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Problems regarding early marriage in Indonesia are still widely encountered, so the divorce rate from this young family is quite a lot. When referring to one of the prerequisites for marriage, namely having readiness in family resilience, it is not surprising that many early marriage families are unable to continue the family journey because they are unable to survive in meeting their needs (4).

The ability to survive or in terms of survival has the concept that in a family there needs to be the ability to solve various problems and threats faced either from within or from outside. Survival can be achieved if the husband and wife do not have sufficient knowledge in building family resilience (2) explained that everyone must try and work and move all abilities, try and work and move abilities, try to meet needs and move all abilities, try to meet needs and take advantage of their potential.

Based on the data obtained, there were 104 qualified respondents. The results of filling out the questionnaire have been tabulated according to table 1 below:

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents

Variabel		Frekuensi	Persentase
Wife's Age	Adolescent	65	63,5%
	Adult	39	37,5%
Husband's Age	Adolescent	20	19,2%
	Adult	84	80,8%
Wife Education	Elementary	64	62,5%
	Junior	40	38,5%
	Elementary	21	20,2%
Husband Education	Junior	46	44,2%
	Senior	34	32,7%
	Collage	3	2,9%
Wife's Work	Not Working	85	82,7%
	Woking	19	18,3%
Survivality	Not Survive	56	54,8%
	Survive	48	46,2%
Well-being	Poor	40	38,5%
	Good	64	61,5%

5 Based on table 1, it can be seen that from age characteristics, respondents to wives with adolescent age are 63.5% more than respondents of adult age (37.5%). Meanwhile, respondents for husbands with adolescent age (19.2%) were fewer than adult husband respondents (80.8%). Based on the characteristics of education respondents, the majority of respondents with elementary school education were 62.5%, while the majority of respondents were husbands with junior high school education as much as 44.2%. Meanwhile, respondents for working wives (18.3%) were fewer than respondents for wives who were not working (82.7%).

5 Based on table 1, it can also be seen that respondents who are categorized as survive and do not survive are almost balanced with a ratio of 54.8% and 45.2%. This shows that early marriage couples who manage to survive and have resilience in the family are quite large. With a fairly early age at marriage, it shows that early marriage couples are able to try and strive to meet all the needs in the family and maintain the continuity of the family. Indicators in this aspect of survival are family financial management, work, type of business owned, ownership of insurance guarantees, ownership of social assistance.

Married teenagers find it difficult to earn sufficient income, so it is parents who help finance the early marriage couple. The place of residence is also still one with parents (5). So it is hoped that the early marriage couple will postpone their first pregnancy until the family's economic condition can survive first so that the economic burden does not become heavy (6,7).

Based on welfare aspects, early marriage couples who have good welfare are 61.5% while early marriage couples who are categorized poor welfare are 38.5%. Early marriage partners tend to be in good welfare conditions. This can be seen from the assessment of family assets owned and the income of the husband and wife. This shows that there is a stable financial cycle between income, expenses, savings and investments owned by an early marriage family so that the level of welfare is categorized as good. Families with low economic income have no effect on marital satisfaction (8). This shows that physical well-being is not always the main benchmark in a family. Efforts to strengthen the welfare of families with low economic income are expected to improve the ability to adapt with partners, manage family stress and minimize vulnerable conditions. (9). The risk of unemployment and poverty increases in couples who marry early (10). They live in poverty and pressure (11). In accordance with the results of previous studies that women who marry young have a higher percentage of living in poverty when they are old. The results imply that decisions women make early in life can have long-term consequences (12).

The relationship between survival and well-being in early marriage and adulthood

Survival shows that one of the conditions for a person who is married is to be able to explore the resources that the family has to achieve a well-being. A family would be very unlikely to be able to achieve prosperity if it only stood idly by. (Country, n.d.) explains that survivability is indirectly capable of achieving well-being. Early marriage families with age, level of education and social status that are owned really need to know the

relationship between survival and the welfare of their family. Based on the results of the study, the following data were obtained:

Table 2. The relationship between survival and well-being in early marriage and adulthood

Variabel		Well_Being				Total	P value	OR	CI
		Poor		Good					
		n	%	n	%				
Wife's Age	Adolescent	26	40,0%	39	60,0%	65	0,68	0,8	0,4-1,9
	Adult	14	35,9%	25	64,1%	39		ref	
Husband's age	Adolescent	8	40,0%	12	60,0%	20	0,87	0,9	0,3-2,5
	Adult	32	38,1%	52	61,9%	84		ref	
Wife Education	Junior	13	32,5%	27	67,5%	40	0,32	1,5	0,6-3,4
	Elementary	27	42,2%	37	57,8%	64		ref	
Husband Education	Junior	23	50,0%	23	50,0%	46	0,37	0,6	0,2-1,8
	Senior	8	23,5%	26	76,5%	34	0,25	2,0	0,6-6,5
	College	1	33,3%	2	66,7%	3	0,87	1,2	0,1-15,8
Wife's Work	Elementary	8	38,1%	13	61,9%	21		ref	
	Working	4	21,1%	15	78,9%	19	0,09	2,8	0,8-9,0
Survivality	Not Working	36	42,4%	49	57,6%	85			
	Survive	33	58,9%	23	41,1%	56	0	8,4	3,2-22,0
	Not Survive	7	14,6%	41	85,4%	48			

10

Based on the results of bivariate analysis between the main independent variables and potentially confounding variables, it shows that the p-value of > alpha. Further selection is carried out for multivariate analysis. Selection is done by outputting variables starting with the highest p-value. If the OR change < 10% then the variable is excluded otherwise it is included in the confounding variable. Furthermore, a multivariate analysis was carried out to see the relationship between survival variables and potentially confounding variables together to welfare variables.

Table 3. Multivariate Analysis of the Relationship Between Survival and Well-Being in Early Marriage and Adulthood

Variabel		B	OR	SE	95% CI	P value
Wife's Age	Adolescent	1,11	3,0	2,22	0,7-12,8	0,13
	Adult		ref			
Husband's age	Adolescent	-0,36	0,7	0,43	0,2-2,3	0,56
	Adult		ref			
Wife Education	Junior	0,38	1,4	1,04	0,3-5,8	0,59
	Elementary		ref			
Pendidikan Suami	Junior	-0,49	0,6	0,38	0,2-2,1	0,43
	Senior	0,22	1,2	0,92	0,3-5,3	0,76
	College	-0,31	0,7	1,06	0,0-12,7	0,83
	Elementary		ref			
Wife's Work	Working	1,06	2,9	2,1	0,6-12,8	0,16
	Not Working		ref			
Survivality	Survive	2,19	8,9	4,8	3,1-25,5	0,00
	Not Survive		ref			

The results of the multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that the surviving pair had an 8.9 times greater chance of prospering than the pair that did not survive. The content is in accordance with research that states that early marriage couples with low education and skills, find it difficult to find a job with a high salary, thus making it difficult for the couple to meet household needs. This resulted in the family not being able to survive in the economy (13). However, from other studies in Jambi, which is contrary to the results of this study, early marriage has a positive impact on the economy, namely that by marrying off children, it will reduce the burden on the family. However, actually the family economy of early marriage couples is still lacking but can reduce the burden on parents of one spouse only, but increase the burden on one family to another (14).

4. CONCLUSION

The level of family survival greatly affects welfare. Families that survive have an 8.9 times greater chance of becoming a prosperous family than couples who do not survive. There needs to be further research to determine the role of parents in supporting early marriage families. So it can be known that welfare comes from old oraaang or independent secra.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author utters her gratitude to the Ministry of Research and Technology/National Research and Innovation Agency which have funded this research through the contract Number: 139/VI.4/PN/2022. In addition, she also thanks Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo.

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