

Analysis Of Family Economic Resilience Against Early Marriage Practices In Mayang Village

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Informasi Artikel	Abstract
E-ISSN : 3026-6874 Vol: 2 No: 9 September 2024 Page : 67-72	<i>This research aims to measure the economic resilience of families involved in early marriage in Mayang Village, Jember Regency. Using a mixed methods approach that combines quantitative and qualitative methods, data was collected through observation, interviews, documentation, and surveys of 50 respondents who met the criteria. Data analysis using multiple linear regression shows that family income, mother's education level, and access to social assistance programs significantly affect family economic resilience. The data processing in this research uses Descriptive Statistical Analysis to describe the economic characteristics of families, such as income, expenditure, and welfare indicators. The results of this study indicate that early marriage has a significant impact on the economic resilience of families in Mayang Village, as reflected in decreased income and increased health burdens. These findings also highlight the importance of women's economic empowerment programs and improved access to education as efforts to enhance the welfare of families involved in early marriage. Interventions targeting education, health, and changes in social norms are crucial for improving the economic resilience of families in Mayang Village.</i>
Keywords: Resilience Family Economic Early Marriage	

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengukur ketahanan ekonomi keluarga yang terlibat pernikahan dini di Desa Mayang Kabupaten Jember. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan metode campuran yang memadukan metode kuantitatif dan kualitatif, pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi, wawancara, dokumentasi, dan survei terhadap 50 responden yang memenuhi kriteria. Analisis data menggunakan regresi linier berganda menunjukkan bahwa pendapatan keluarga, tingkat pendidikan ibu, dan akses terhadap program bantuan sosial berpengaruh signifikan terhadap ketahanan ekonomi keluarga. Pengolahan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan Analisis Statistik Deskriptif untuk mendeskripsikan karakteristik ekonomi keluarga, seperti indikator pendapatan, pengeluaran, dan kesejahteraan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pernikahan dini memberikan dampak yang signifikan terhadap ketahanan ekonomi keluarga di Desa Mayang yang tercermin dari penurunan pendapatan dan peningkatan beban kesehatan. Temuan ini juga menyoroti pentingnya program pemberdayaan ekonomi perempuan dan peningkatan akses terhadap pendidikan sebagai upaya meningkatkan kesejahteraan keluarga yang terlibat dalam pernikahan dini. Intervensi yang menasar pendidikan, kesehatan, dan perubahan norma sosial sangat penting untuk meningkatkan ketahanan ekonomi keluarga di Desa Mayang.

Kata Kunci : Ketahanan, Ekonomi Keluarga, Pernikahan Dini

INTRODUCTION

Early marriage is a complex social issue that requires special attention, especially in underdeveloped areas like Mayang Village. (Mazurana & Marshak, 2019). This phenomenon not only has a direct impact on the individuals involved but also affects the overall economic and social stability of the family. (Kabir et al., 2019). The study on the economic resilience of families in the context of early marriage in Mayang Village is important for understanding how early marriage impacts economic well-being and how families can endure in such situations. (Ndayambaje et al., 2020).

The main issue faced in this context is the economic impact of early marriage (Sezgin & Punamäki, 2020). The initial observations conducted in Mayang Village indicate that many families involved in early marriages face significant economic difficulties. For example, data collected from 50 families who have

married off their children at a young age shows that 50% of those families experienced a decrease in household income after the marriage. This situation is exacerbated by limited access to education and skills training that could enhance economic opportunities. (Raj et al., 2019).

Factual evidence shows that early marriage often affects economic stability. (Fakhari et al., 2020). In Mayang Village, survey results show that nearly 70% of women who marry before the age of 18 do not continue their education, which directly affects their ability to secure decent employment. In addition, health data shows that families involved in early marriages more frequently face health issues, both for mothers and children, which further exacerbates their economic resilience. (Fan & Koski, 2022).

Field observations also revealed that many families involved in early marriages face difficulties in meeting their basic needs. For example, 40% of families involved in early marriage are unable to consistently provide nutritious food for their family members, and 30% of those families report difficulties in paying medical expenses for their family members. This indicates a direct relationship between early marriage and a decline in quality of life, which impacts the economic resilience of families. (Blom et al., 2019).

There are several studies that also examine early marriage in relation to family economic resilience, such as the research conducted by (Fakhari et al., 2020) titled "Early Marriage and its Relationship with Child Development," and the study carried out by (Sojais et al., 2023) titled "Early Marriage and its Relationship with Child Development." The difference between the two studies is that this research focuses more on an in-depth analysis of family economic resilience. In this context, it is important to understand how early marriage affects family economic stability and to seek effective solutions. The findings from this initial observation provide a strong foundation for further research on the factors influencing economic resilience and how interventions can be designed to support families in Mayang Village. This study aims to delve deeper into the impact of early marriage on family economic resilience by utilizing empirical data obtained from the initial observations. This finding is expected to provide useful insights for policymakers and practitioners in designing programs that support families and prevent early marriage, as well as enhance economic well-being in villages facing similar issues.

METHOD

To analyze the economic resilience of families against early marriage actors in Mayang Village, this study employs a mixed methods approach that combines quantitative and qualitative methods (Dawadi et al., 2021). This approach was chosen because it provides a more comprehensive and in-depth picture of the issues being studied, as well as allowing for data triangulation to enhance the validity of the findings. (Taherdoost, 2022). This method was chosen to obtain numerical data that can be statistically analyzed, as well as in-depth information about the experiences and perceptions of the individuals involved. According to Creswell and Plano Clark, mixed methods allow researchers to combine the strengths of both types of data to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon being studied. (Alkan et al., 2019).

For the quantitative section, purposive sampling technique was used to select families involved in early marriage in Mayang Village. This sample will be taken from a list of families involved in early marriage obtained from village government records and local social institutions. The targeted quantitative sample size is 50 families. This sampling technique is used to ensure that the samples taken are relevant to the research and can provide in-depth information (Campbell et al., 2020).

For the qualitative part, snowball sampling is used to identify key informants such as heads of households, mothers, and children who married at a young age (Mirzaee et al., 2021). This sampling begins by selecting a few families that meet the criteria and are willing to provide information related to early marriage. The targeted number of qualitative informants is 15 people.

Data collection techniques using survey questionnaires, structured questionnaires are used to gather data on family economic conditions, income, expenditures, and the impact of early marriage. (De Leeuw, 2005). This questionnaire is designed based on variables relevant to economic resilience and has been tested for validity and reliability. (Kantur & Say, 2015). In-Depth Interview: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with key informants to explore in-depth information regarding their experiences with early marriage, the economic challenges they face, and their survival strategies.

The data processing process in this research uses Descriptive Statistical Analysis: Quantitative data will be analyzed using descriptive statistics to describe the economic characteristics of families, such as income, expenditure, and welfare indicators. (Ali et al., 2022). Regression Analysis: To identify the relationship between early marriage and economic resilience, linear regression analysis will be used to evaluate the impact of independent variables on the dependent variable.

Data triangulation is carried out by combining findings from quantitative and qualitative data to enhance the accuracy and validity of research results. (Pool et al., 2010). For example, the findings from the questionnaire survey that indicate a decline in income will be compared with the findings from interviews that provide deeper context regarding individual experiences. This triangulation will help identify the consistency and differences in the data, as well as provide a more comprehensive picture of family economic resilience.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Out of 50 families surveyed, the data shows that 60% of families experienced a decrease in income after their child married at a young age. The average decline in household income was 30% compared to before the marriage. This data aligns with survey results indicating that 60% of families involved in early marriage reported difficulties in meeting basic needs such as food, education, and health. The use of regression analysis shows that early marriage is significantly related to a decrease in quality of life and family economic resilience ($p < 0.05$). This indicates that the younger the age of marriage, the greater the impact on the economic stability of the family.

The results of in-depth interviews with 15 key informants show that 60% of families feel financially pressured due to early marriage. Many informants reported that early marriage leads to a decrease in access to education and skills, which impacts their income. 60% of respondents also reported that early marriage results in additional health burdens, both for mothers and children, especially for families without social security from the government.

The research findings indicate that communities engaging in early marriage experience the following issues:

a. Decrease in Income and Economic Resilience

A significant decline in income among families involved in early marriage confirms previous research findings that show a negative relationship between early marriage and economic well-being. According to (Fatur Rahman et al., 2024), early marriage often hinders access to education and skills training, which ultimately leads to a decrease in the economic capacity of individuals and families. In the context of Mayang Village, this finding aligns with this theory, where marriage at a young age leads to limitations in education and job opportunities.

b. Health Impact

The health impacts reported by families are also consistent with the existing literature. According to research by (Septilia & Husin, 2024), early marriage can increase the risk of health complications for both mothers and children, which results in an additional economic burden for families. In the village of Mayang, the health burden also impacts economic resilience, as rising healthcare costs reduce the allocation of resources for other basic needs.

c. Difficulties in Accessing Information and Support

The lack of access to information and support is a major hindrance in improving economic resilience. According to the information access theory by (Risma, 2021), adequate information and support can facilitate behavioral change and enhance economic well-being. In Mayang Village, the lack of access hinders families' efforts to adapt and cope with the economic challenges they face due to early marriage.

Based on these findings, several recommendations for intervention can be suggested:

1. Improved Access to Education: Educational and skills training programs should be expanded to support families affected by early marriage. Education serves as an investment in human resources that can enhance income and economic resilience.

2. Improved Access to Healthcare: Health programs and medical subsidies need to be enhanced to reduce the health burden on families.
3. Awareness Campaigns and Social Support: Campaigns to change social norms and provide better social support should be conducted. This aligns with Lewin's theory of social change, which states that changes in social norms can positively influence individual behavior and decisions. (Mellita & Elpanso, 2020).

Image 1
interview with the residents of Mayang Village



CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this research emphasizes that early marriage has a significant impact on the economic resilience of families in Mayang Village, as reflected in decreased income, increased health burdens, and difficulties in accessing information and support. Quantitative data shows a 30% decrease in average income for families involved in early marriage, while qualitative data reveals that most families struggle to meet basic needs and health requirements. This decline in income can be linked to limited access to education and skills training, which restricts economic opportunities for individuals and families. In addition, the increased health burden on mothers and children highlights the dual impact of early marriage, both in economic and health terms.

In general, this research shows that interventions targeting education, health, and changes in social norms are very important for improving the economic resilience of families in Mayang Village. The implementation of the recommendations derived from these findings can have a positive impact not only on the families involved but also on enhancing the overall well-being of the community. Thus, coordinated efforts to improve access to education and health, as well as to modify social norms, are key in addressing the negative impacts of early marriage and enhancing the quality of life in the community.

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