

## CORRELATION OF ECONOMIC CONDITION TO EARLY MARRIAGE DECISION

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### ABSTRACT

*The purpose of the study is many correlations of economic level on early marriage that occur in Citepus villages, Subang, West Java. The purpose of the study is to find out how much influence the economy has on making decisions to marry under the age of 19. This study uses data collection through online questions via the Google Questionnaire platform and directly through interview sessions. The data was collected through google from as many as 65 readers, including high school/ equivalent students (25 people), students from all majors, and workers (41 people). The results of the study showed that those who live in big cities prefer to continue their education or career rather than having to choose to marry at an early age. Those who have an income below the minimum wage are 26 people with a percentage of 25-50% who have the Medium Correlation criteria. Then some have income above the minimum wage as many as 39 people with a percentage of 50-75% who have the Weak Correlation criteria. Based on the results of research conclusions, the Economic Correlation of Early Marriage often occurs in Indonesia and has even become one of the cultural factors of society.*

**Keywords:** *Correlation, Economic, Early Marriage*

### ABSTRAK

Latar belakang dari penelitian ini ialah melihat banyaknya Korelasi Tingkat Ekonomi Terhadap Pernikahan Dini yang terjadi di desa Citepus, Subang, Jawa Barat. Tujuan dari penelitian ini ialah untuk mengetahui seberapa besar pengaruh dari ekonomi yang menyebabkan pengambilan keputusan menikah di bawah usia 19 tahun. Pada penelitian ini menggunakan pengumpulan data melalui pertanyaan secara *online* melalui *quisionnaire platfrom google from* dan secara langsung dengan sesi wawancara. Data yang telah dikumpulkan melalui *google from* tersebut sebanyak 65 orang pembaca, diantaranya ialah siswa/i SMA/Sederajat (25 orang), Mahasiswa seluruh jurusan dan Pekerja (41 orang). Hasil penelitian yang didapatkan, bahwasannya mereka yang tinggal di kota besar lebih memilih melanjutkan pendidikan ataupun karir daripada harus memilih menikah diusia dini. Mereka yang memiliki penghasilan di bawah UMR sebanyak **26** orang dengan persentase **25-50%** yang memiliki kriteria **Korelasi Sedang**. Lalu ada mereka yang memiliki penghasilan di atas UMR sebanyak **39** orang dengan persentase **50-75%** yang memiliki kriteria **Korelasi Lemah**. Berdasarkan hasil kesimpulan, bahwa Korelasi Ekonomi terhadap Pernikahan Dini sering kali terjadi di Indonesia bahkan menjadi salah satu faktor kebudayaan masyarakat.

**Kata Kunci:** Kata Kunci, Kata Kunci, Kata Kunci

## INTRODUCTION

Previously studies such as the author's title has been written and held by, first, research conducted by (Novi & Riska: 2021) shows that there is a link between economic level to the occurrence of early marriage with the chi-square correlation analysis. Second, research conducted by (Hastuty: 2016) about factors that cause early marriage in the village the cross-sectional method with several results including, 1) educational background factors, 2) economic level factors under UMR, 3) family support factors, 4) environmental factors. Third, in the research conducted by (Kumaidi & Yuliati: 2015) on adolescent girls with cross-sectional methods, the results agreed that early marriage has a correlation to the economic level. Fourth, research conducted by (Kanella, et al: 2017) in the ivory village of Banjarnegara city with observational quantitative research methods and the results obtained are the biggest factors of early marriage is the low economic level of the elderly. Fifth, the research conducted by (Mariyatul: 2015) using observational methods with cross sectional design the results obtained are economic factor that include employment and income as well as cultural factors. Sixth, research conducted (Ambarwati: 2019) in the village of Magelang city on factors that cause early marriage in the village with an observational annalistic method with results that show that the level of education, employment, media, knowledge, and parenting. Seventh, research conducted by (Rafidah, et al: 2009) Purworejo Central Java with observational research methods with the results of making decisions on early marriage in a row starting from the most strong relationship is low adolescent education, parents do not work, perception of parents who are not good and family economic difficulties. Eighth, in research conducted by (Ratna & Agung: 2020) in rural areas throughout Indonesia the results is not always the socioeconomic status and education level of women in Indonesia related to the occurrence of early marriage. Ninth, research conducted by (Etha & Stang: 2021) in the village of Sesean Toraja Utara with observational research methods with the results of research related to the occurrence of Early Marriage with knowledge, education, and income of the number of family members and teenage pregnancy. Tenth, research conducted by (Nazli: 2017) with analytical research methods case-control with the results of research shows that there is a relationship between Early Marriage with knowledge, education, employment economic status, culture, promiscuity, and mass media with early childhood marriage in young women.

The difference between our research and previous research is that our focus is on the economic level that is the basis for early marriage cases in villages and cities. The economic level is used as an excuse for parents who want their children to marry early so that the economy improves.

This study was conducted also because it paid direct attention to the occurrence of the case in Citepus village, Subang, West Java. There are so many low levels of economic income of parents that cause their children to choose to marry at an early age. Their greatest hope is to ease the economic burden of their respective families through early marriage.

From these problems the author does teaching theory as a process, the act of teaching or teaching about teaching, everything about teaching, warning "about experiences, events experienced or seen". According to Notoatmodjo in Yuliana (2017), Knowledge is the result of human sensing, or the result of knowing a person's knowledge of objects through their senses (eyes, nose, ears, and so on). According to Coviello, Milley, and Marcollin (2001), digital

marketing is the use of internet media and other interactive technologies to connect consumers and companies and can directly share information and communicate.

The theory that the author will use as community service is to provide teaching or new knowledge to regenerate the economy for those whose economy is low for the better. Likewise, knowledge about opening a business in digital marketing, utilizing the products produced by them to turn into revenue, and how to maintain a business to continue to grow and develop.

Hope as a writer can help ease the burden on the economy of those who are in a low economic phase without having to marry at an early age which can even cause new problems for the economy. The hope is that the next author can work with the author so that they can help for a better economy in the future.

## **METHOD**

The method the authors used in this study is the quantitative method. The quantitative method that the author uses is to use a digital platform in the form of questions created online to find out the relevant data. Aside from quantitative methods, the authors also use hypothetical and descriptive methods. The hypothesis method is a method used by collecting questions that are temporary with the answer. The author uses this method to strengthen the observation to be perfect. Then the Descriptive method is to observe directly in the field of the area that experiences it. The author uses information directly from the local community speakers at the time of the homestay. Homestay is a direct service to the community by staying at people's homes to gather information and approach them emotionally.

The author used 20 questions in the questionnaire fillers. The questions the authors make concern the economic level, their decisions in early marriage, and knowing other factors of early marriage.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The author found the title from direct observations in Citepus village, Subang, West Java. The results of the observations that the authors get are, that low economic levels are the initial trigger for them to do early marriage after the onset of school dropouts. And after the initial trigger is that the economy becomes sustainable in the field of culture of the citizens there. In addition to those in the low economy, some have a middle economy but still choose to marry at an early age. The author observes directly the residents of those who choose to marry at an early age because their life is fulfilled and wants to get married early.

The results of observations that the author makes, encourage the author to do community service as an agent of change. The way that the author will do this is to provide new teaching and knowledge on how to market handicraft products on platforms online. The method that the author arranges will be done face-to-face / offline every weekend.

The result of the question we asked through the online platform is google from as many as 65 people who have helped in filling out the questionnaire. Among them are students as many as 25 people, students and workers as many as 41 people. Those who live in the city as many as 51 people and in the village as many as 15 people.

Those under the age of 19 were 31 and those above were 35. Those who have plans to get married under the age of 19 do not exist. Those who have many brothers and incomes under

UMR as many as 26 people and who are not as many as 39 people. Those who have many brothers and choose to marry early as many as 1 person and who are not as many as 35 people. Those who married early at the instigation of parents were 12 people and who were not 53 people. Those who drop out of school become an alternative to marry early as many as 5 people and who are not 60 people.

Those who married early caused new economic problems as many as 51 people and those who did not 14 people. Those who married early improved by 4 people and not as many as 61 people. According to those who marry early make their confidence reduced by 48 people and who are not 17 people. According to them, the lack of friendship makes limited information as many as 50 and not as many as 15 people. According to them, the tight competition for job applications makes it difficult to build an economy of 49 people and who are not 16 people. Those who are established but want to increase income by marrying early as many as 6 people and who are not 59 people.

Those who have plans to marry an established partner as many as 24 people and who are not as many as 41 people. Those who marry early can fulfill the personal desires of as many as 15 people and those who are not as many as 40 people. Those who married early and had no choice in making ends meet were as many as 22 people and not as many as 43 people. Those who get married early have partners looking for money as many as 30 people and who are not 35 people. Those who are willing to be made the 2nd with established partners as many as 6 people and those who are not 59 people. Those who want a partner have a Strata 1 education of 36 people and a Strata 2 as many as 29 people. Those who agreed in addition to economic factors that cultural factors also caused early marriage as many as 59 people and who did not 6 people. Those who agreed in addition to economic and cultural factors of childcare also became a new problem as many as 58 people and who are not 7 people.

**Table.1 Percentage Result Of The Hypothesis Methods**

| No. | Correlation Of Economic Condition To Early Marriage Decision | Yes   | No    |
|-----|--|-------|-------|
| 1.  | Nineteen year's old  | 48,5% | 51,5% |
| 2.  | Marriage under nineteen year's old                           | 0%    | 100%  |
| 3.  | Many sister brother and low economic                         | 40%   | 60%   |
| 4.  | Many sister brother choose early marriage                    | 1,5%  | 98,5% |
| 5.  | Impulse parents for early marriage                           | 18,5% | 81,5% |
| 6.  | Drop out of school alternative early marriage                | 7,7%  | 92,3% |
| 7.  | Early marriage a new issue about economic                    | 78,5% | 21,5% |
| 8.  | Early marriage solution of economic improved                 | 93,8% | 6,2%  |
| 9.  | Early marriage big factor insecure apply for job             | 73,8% | 26,2% |
| 10. | Factor lack of relationship resister apply for job           | 75,7% | 24,3% |
| 11. | Competition workplace difficult about economic               | 75,4% | 24,6% |
| 12. | High of economic for economic improvement                    | 9,2%  | 90,8% |
| 13. | Purpose early marriage partner established                   | 36,9% | 63,1% |
| 14. | Early marriage have fulfill personal desire                  | 23,1% | 76,9% |
| 15. | Besides early marriage not alternative personal desire       | 33,8% | 66,2% |
| 16. | Early marriage have partner economic improvement             | 46,2% | 53,8% |

|     |  |       |       |
|-----|--|-------|-------|
| 17. | Aspirant partner want to need second wife candidate      | 9,2%  | 90,8% |
| 18. | Besides economic factor early marriage cultural factor   | 90,8% | 9,2%  |
| 19. | Beside economic and cultural factor parenting factorials | 89,2% | 10,8% |
| 20. | Educational goals your partner                           | 55,4% | 44,6% |
|     |  | (S1)  | (S2)  |

In the table above shows the results that, the economy is not always a major factor in the occurrence of cases of early marriage. There are still many factors such as customs and culture for generations and also factors of parenting that are not enough in parenting science.

There are also some of them give up to be used as a second as long as their partners are well established can guarantee their lives in the future. And not a few also those who want a partner of high school background even up to Strata 2 (S2) and Strata 1 (S1). Not a few of them are married early because of economic difficulties and want to ease the burden of the family economy. As for those who are established or well-off want to get married early.

Table 1 describes the percentage of those who answered questions through questionnaires that we have provided and calculated through the percent process. While the table. 2 explains about the final result of the Level of Economic Correlation with the occurrence of early marriage cases in the village.

**Tabel. 2 Showing the Level of Economic Correlation below UMR**

| Persentase | Criteria           | Cycle        |
|------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 0-25%      | Strong Correlation | 0-17 People  |
| 25-50%     | Medium Correlation | 17-34 People |
| 50-75%     | Weak Correlation   | 34-51 People |
| 75-100%    | No Correlation     | 51-66 People |
| Amount     |                    | 66 People    |

Looking at the data set in the two tables above shows that, those who have incomes below UMR as many as 26 people with a percentage of 25-50% who have the Medium Correlation criteria mean they are more likely to have an early marriage. Then there are those who have incomes above UMR as many as 39 people with a percentage of 50-75% who have weak correlation criteria means that it does not rule out the possibility for them to do early marriage. The results of our study show that not only those whose economy is weak but those whose economy is in the middle can also have such early marriage.

## Discussion

From the findings that have been summarized by the author is, that the economy becomes the main basis for the occurrence of cases of early marriage. Those with incomes below UMR are the biggest factors in the occurrence of early marriage. Meanwhile, those who have income above UMR do not rule out the possibility to think about doing early marriage.

The results of previous studies that agree with the research that has been made by the author are, First, (Nurul: 2015) with observational research methods with cross sectional results obtained, namely economic factors that include work and income and cultural factors that include perception of courtship and perception. Second, (Mubasyaroh: 2016) with the primary

method the final result is the biggest factor in Early Marriage is the condition of the economy. Third, (Siti: 2019) with the final result is an economic factor where due to the alarming economic conditions make the perpetrators of early marriage decide to marry. Fourth, (A. Dewa: 2015) with the final result that shows that there the community experiences a low economy so that early marriage occurs. Fifth, (Riska & Mufdhillah: 2016) with the final result of social impacts including factors that cause early marriage, namely economic factors, promiscuity factors, self-desire and culture.

The results of previous studies that do not agree with the research that has been made by the author are, First, (Farah & Nunung: 2020) (Fachria Octaviani, 2020) Sustainable economic resilience. Second, (Rima & Nunung: 2020) through research methods and collecting information the results found are early marriage in women caused by several cultural factors and customs in the local environment, parental factors, educational factors and factors from within the individual himself. Third, (Irne: 2015) with quantitative analytical methods that produce data the most dominant factors against early marriage are the role factors of parents in family communication. Fourth, (Nurhikmah, et al:2021) with the case control correlation research method obtained there is a significant relationship between premarital pregnancy, family income, knowledge, early marriage culture, peer influence with the incidence of early childhood marriage in Kecamatan Island Sea Island. Fifth, (Flanders & Nunung: 2020) with descriptive and qualitative research methods whose end result is early marriage caused by environmental conditions, parenting, and incorrect knowledge.

Low economic factors that occur can cause cases of early marriage. Not only those who are in the low level, but those at the middle level and above do not escape from economic problems with early farming. As the data above shows that not only the economy is a factor in the occurrence of early marriage, such as parental encouragement, the surrounding environment, community culture, lack of knowledge, introducing adolescents, parenting towards children.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results and discussions above, it can be concluded that economic correlation to early marriage is often occurring in Indonesia and even becomes one of the cultural factors that have been embedded in the surrounding community. Early Marriage in previous research explained that it is not only the economy that is the biggest factor in the occurrence of early marriage, such as parent matchmaking, environment and culture, juvenile delinquency, personal desires, and become a habit that occurs in society.

Dropping out of school due to a low economy can also be the cause of underage girls choosing to marry early. Even the established economy they decide to do early marriage because the economy is already very good.

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