

The Economic and Social Life of Underage Married Woman in Neglasari Village

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Abstract: This study aims to describe the social life and economic life of underage married woman in Neglasari Village. The research method uses qualitative methods, the respondent of this study are the village head and 10 underage married woman of 2018 in Neglasari village which aged <16 years. The results of this study concluded 1) The social life of underage married woman which regard to education and social interaction indicators obtained the following results: (a) As general, the level of education was on low-educated, they only finished the elementary and junior high school graduates without continuing the education or dropping out of school. (b) Social interaction was not good enough because less of social interaction process among children, family, friends and environment, besides in life-after marriage, underage married woman were more often quarreled due to lack of maturity and ways of thinking in addressing life problems after marriage. 2) The economic life of underage married woman with sub-indicators such as income, residence statue, and economic dependence level obtained the following results: (a) Income was on low category, it could be seen by the average income that below the minimum wage in Lampung Province about <Rp 1,908,477. (b) The residence statue category was evidenced by mostly being more dominant, living with parents after marriage. (c) The level of economic dependence on parents was high, it was evidenced by all economic, social and residential needs that were still borne by parents after marriage.

Keywords: Life, Marriage, Social and Economy.

I. INTRODUCTION

Marriage is a great institution to bind two opposite sex in one family bond. Referring to Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning marriage Article 7 paragraph 1, the measurement of maturity is implemented with an age limit that must be met as a condition for someone to get married. The age limit is 16 (sixteen) years for woman brides-to-be and 19 (nineteen) years for man brides-to-be. In practice there are still irregularities where many couples was involved in underage married.

Neglasari Village of North Pagelaran is a village located in the Pringsewu district. According to data obtained from the wedding yearbook of Religious Affairs Office District of North Pagelaran when taking the survey for preliminary study.

Neglasari was one of the villages whose number of underage married woman was high. In the data of wedding yearbook of 2018, there were 19 underage married woman influenced by several factors, both external and internal factors. According to the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN, 2012) the factors that cause underage married woman was from themselves (internal), factors from outside (external) such as economic factors, pregnancy before married, education, social factors consisting from dating style and the association of children, foreign cultural factors.

One of the principles mandated by Law No. 1 of 1974 concerning marriage, it is stated that both of husband and wife need to be mature about their body and soul to be able to carry out the marriage, in order to be able to maintain the marriage life without divorce and getting good and healthy children. Underage married woman cause some consequences that will be faced by couples both of social life consequences and economic life consequences.

This research is useful as a contribution to the development of knowledge in the field of education especially social studies education and enrich knowledge for researchers and for the general public about underage married woman. The existence of this research is also expected to build a harmonious interaction between individuals (husband and wife couple) because basically IPS is one branch that describes the interaction of individuals or groups in society both in the environment starting from the smallest such as family.

In addition, the existence of this research is expected to be able to add new concepts used as reference material for the development of social science and as a reference material for future researchers, especially those relating to underage married woman, because one of the objectives of studying social studies is to recognize concepts related to community life and its environment. This research is also expected to be input for the community, relevant government agencies on how the socio-economic life of society in Neglasari. All interested parties try to obtain information theoretically as well as reference materials and considerations in further research.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is qualitative descriptive research. Sugiono (2013:9) explains qualitative descriptive research is a research method that aims to describe a situation, condition, problem phenomenon or event that occurs, and focuses on

understanding social phenomena occurred in society. By using qualitative descriptive research, it is expected to provide general information on the subject matter being studied. This research was conducted in Neglasari Village, Pagelaran Utara District, Pringsewu Regency

In this study, the informants include

1. There are 10 underage married woman in the village of Neglasari, especially those aged <16 years.
2. The village apparatus in this case is represented, namely the village head of Neglasari, to find out the phenomenon of underage married woman
3. Parents of underage married woman in Neglasari Village, especially those aged <16 years, with a total of 5 people

The object of this research is the socioeconomic life of underage married woman in Neglasari village in terms of education and social interactions as well as the economic life of underage married woman reviewed in terms of income, residence status and the level of economic dependence. Data collection techniques by using Interview and Observation documentation. Data analysis techniques used are data collection, data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of the Social Life of Underage Married Woman (Education and Social Interaction).

A. Educational Analysis

The results of the study showed that the education level of 10 underage married woman in Neglasari Village was in the "low" category, according to an interview with informants such as 10 underage married woman, then reinforced the results of interviews with the village head and the parents of underage married woman who stated that most of the underage married woman in Neglasari Village have elementary and junior high school education and do not continue their education after marriage. Quoting Fuad's opinion (2008: 4)" a person is said to have low education if graduating from elementary school and junior high school / MTs".

All respondents stated that, one of the consequences caused by underage married woman related to education, which was the impact on "not continuing education or dropping out of school", in other words, underage married woman did not continue the higher education level of genes due to marriage, the average level ends at the elementary school level of 7 people (70%) and junior high school or 3 people (30%), the whole reason of underage married woman in Neglasari Village not continuing education because of feeling ashamed, insecure, and do not have more time because they were preoccupied with taking care of the kitchen, husband, children and family.

B. Social Interaction Analysis

The results showed that the social interaction of 10 underage married woman in Neglasari Village was in the category of "not good", according to an interview with the respondents or 10 underage married woman, then reinforced the results of interviews with the village head and the underage married woman who stated that after marriage, women who do marriages lack social interaction with family, friends and the surrounding environment caused by the child feeling ashamed, insecure and busy with taking care of the household, the needs of her husband and children. This was in line with the opinion of Basrowi (2014: 57) which stated that social interaction was categorized as "not good if post-marriage withdraws from relationships in new and old families, new and old environments, and frequent fights with spouses".

The percentage of results was known that social interaction in the "Good" category after marriage was about 1 person (10%) and social interaction in the "Poor" category was about 9 people (10%). According to Walgito (2003: 76) humans as social beings who have an impulse to make relationships with others. It was the encouragement of social motives in humans that makes humans needs other people to hold relationships or social interactions. Social interaction was a dynamic social relationship, involving relationships between individuals, as well as between human groups. Besides the lack of good social interaction with the surrounding environment, the social interaction between undergraduate married woman and their husbands in Neglasari Village was also "Poor", it can be seen after the marriage of underage married woman get a conflict more often due to lack of maturity and maturity of ways of thinking in addressing life problems after marriage.

In line with the opinion of Adhim (2002 : 64) which stated that marriage does not always bring happiness, especially if the marriage takes place at the young age, the life problems in married couples who carry out child marriages were generally caused by the main things, such as: (1) Disputes involving financial problems that were too wasteful or a husband who does not submit the results of his income properly to his wife, causing his household life to be unpleasant and not harmonious. (2) Problems with different religions or matters of obedience in performing their respective religious services.

2. Analysis of Economic Life of underage married woman in Neglasari Village (Income, Residence Status, Level of Economic Dependency)

a. Revenue Analysis

The results showed that the income of 10 underage married woman in Neglasari District of North Pagelaran District Pringsewu was in the category of "low", that according to interviews with 10 underage married woman then reinforced the interview with the head village and parents of underage married woman who stated that the average income of underage married woman was below than Lampung Prince minimum. The Regency Minimum Wage, which was <Rp

1,908,477. According to the Pringsewu Regency BPS, 2018 income is low if it is below Rp 1,908,477.

The results of the study revealed that there were 9 people in the low category (90%), there was no income in the medium category (0%) and there were 1 person in the high category (10%). The results of the study were in line with the results of research conducted by Israwati (2009: 133), where it was known that underage married woman has some consequences in life such as, low economic income due to underage married woman working in the informal sector because of the educational background low and less expertise after marriage

b. Residence Status Analysis

The results showed that the status of residence of 10 underage married woman in Neglasari Village was in the category of "stay with", according to an interview with informants such 9 underage married woman, then reinforced the results of interviews with the village head and the parents of underage married woman who stated the residence status of the underage married woman in Neglasari Village was "stay with". It can be seen by the average residential status of the underage married woman was, more dominant in the category of "stay with", following the parents because the child does not yet have financial capacity in terms of making their own home or rent / contract. Citing the opinion of Sugarda (2001: 117) living alone, alone with a partner would be better, but for certain conditions will make a person have to stay at his parents' house, both at the home of the wife's parents and husband's side.

3. Level of Dependency Analysis

The results showed that the economic dependency level of 10 underage married woman in Neglasari Village was in the "high" category, according to an interview with the respondents about 10 underage married woman, then the results of interviews with the village and the parents of underage marriage woman who stated that all economic, social, and residential needs were still dependent to their parents after married. The main reason was not ready because they do not have a job, a steady income, based on the results of previous studies that the average income of underage married woman was still below the District Minimum Wage average, which is <Rp 1,908,477. Quoting Sukirno's opinion (2002: 37) which stated that the level of economic dependence was "High" if all economic, social and residential needs were still dependent to family or parents.

The results of the study note that the degree of dependence on parents in high category No 8 (80%), the medium category there were 2 people (20%), and low categories none (0%). The results of the research were in line with the results of research conducted by Kurniawati (2011: 33), which obtained the results that underage married woman have various consequences in life such as the high level of dependence on parents because there were still many who

can't fulfill the needs of life in the household independently thus indirectly becoming a burden on the family, triggering depression and domestic violence that will lead to divorce.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

a) Social life:

1. The level of education was low, only elementary and junior high school graduates
2. Social interaction in the category was not good.

b) Economic life:

1. Income in the "low" category
2. Status of residence in the "hitting" category.
3. The level of economic dependence is in the "high" category.

Suggestion

The suggestions that the authors propose in this study were as follows:

1. Suggestions for parents: It was expected that parents raise more awareness for a child's formal education than having to get married, supervising children's relationships. Suggestions for children: children were expected to prefer friends, can always add insight into marriage and the impact of child marriage.
2. Suggestion for government agencies: Pringsewu District government should coordinate with the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) to be more active in conducting counseling on the understanding. The Health Office through village midwives can provide counseling on women's reproduction in schools or in central centers health services so as to understand the dangers of underage married, Pringsewu District through the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) can develop counseling for pre-marital couples, especially the age of children so that they better understand the concept of marriage, the District Education Office of Pringsewu was more motivating students to continue their higher level education again to reduce child marriage age.

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