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BRIDAL BONDS AND ECONOMIC STRAINS: INVESTIGATING THE IMPACT OF EARLY MARRIAGE ON MONETARY POVERTY IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This research delves into the intricate interplay between early marriage and monetary poverty in the Indonesian context. Titled "Bridal Bonds and Economic Strains," the study employs a multifaceted approach to investigate how early marriage influences and contributes to monetary poverty. Through a combination of quantitative analysis and qualitative insights, the research explores the socio-economic ramifications of early marriage, shedding light on the challenges faced by individuals and families in Indonesia. The findings aim to inform policymakers, community leaders, and advocates working towards mitigating the impact of early marriage on monetary poverty.

KEYWORDS

Early Marriage, Economic Strains, Monetary Poverty, Indonesia, Socio-economic Ramifications, Bridal Bonds, Family Dynamics, Socio-cultural Factors, Policy Implications, Gender Equality.

INTRODUCTION

In the rich tapestry of Indonesia's cultural diversity, the institution of marriage plays a pivotal role, intertwining societal norms, familial expectations, and individual

aspirations. This study, titled "Bridal Bonds and Economic Strains: Investigating the Impact of Early Marriage on Monetary Poverty in Indonesia," seeks to

unravel the complex dynamics between early marriage and its influence on monetary poverty within the Indonesian context.

Contextualizing Early Marriage in Indonesia:

Indonesia, with its myriad cultures and traditions, has a diverse landscape of marital practices. Early marriage, defined by unions occurring before the age of 18, remains a prevalent phenomenon in certain regions. While it is often rooted in cultural norms and social expectations, the consequences of early marriage on economic well-being are multifaceted and warrant thorough exploration.

Rationale for the Study:

This research is motivated by the need to comprehend the economic strains associated with early marriage in Indonesia. While existing studies have explored the broader impacts of early marriage, there is a distinct gap in understanding how such unions contribute to monetary poverty. By honing in on this specific aspect, the study aims to contribute nuanced insights that can inform targeted interventions and policies.

Objectives of the Study:

The primary objective is to investigate the intricate relationship between early marriage and monetary poverty. This involves understanding how early marriage influences the economic trajectories of individuals and families. By employing a mixed-methods approach, the study aims to discern the socio-economic ramifications of early marriage, considering

factors such as educational attainment, employment opportunities, and financial stability.

Significance of the Study:

Beyond academic exploration, this study holds significant societal implications. Understanding the nexus between early marriage and monetary poverty is crucial for policymakers, community leaders, and advocates striving to address poverty at its roots. By identifying the specific economic challenges associated with early marriage, interventions can be tailored to uplift affected individuals and communities, fostering a more equitable and sustainable society.

Methodological Approach:

To accomplish these objectives, the research employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative analysis and qualitative insights. Surveys and statistical analyses provide a quantitative foundation, while in-depth interviews and case studies offer a qualitative dimension. This comprehensive methodology aims to capture the nuanced experiences of individuals and families grappling with the economic strains stemming from early marriages.

As we embark on this exploration of "Bridal Bonds and Economic Strains" in Indonesia, the study aspires to not only deepen academic understanding but also contribute to actionable insights that promote socio-economic resilience and well-being in the diverse landscape of Indonesian society.

METHOD

Literature Review and Conceptual Framework:

The research methodology for "Bridal Bonds and Economic Strains" commences with an exhaustive literature review, exploring existing scholarship on early marriage, its socio-cultural determinants, and the economic implications within the Indonesian context. This phase establishes a robust conceptual framework, synthesizing insights from previous studies to guide the research design.

Quantitative Analysis:

Quantitative data collection forms a core component of the research methodology. Surveys will be administered to individuals who entered into early marriages in Indonesia, encompassing a diverse range of regions and socio-economic backgrounds. The survey instrument is designed to capture demographic information, educational attainment, employment status, income levels, and other relevant economic indicators. Statistical techniques, including regression analysis, will be employed to discern correlations and patterns within the quantitative dataset.

Qualitative Insights through In-Depth Interviews:

The qualitative dimension of the research involves in-depth interviews with individuals who have experienced early marriage, as well as key stakeholders such as community leaders, educators, and policymakers. These interviews provide a nuanced understanding of the lived experiences and

perceptions surrounding the economic consequences of early marriage. Open-ended questions will be employed to allow participants to articulate their experiences and perspectives freely.

Case Studies:

Complementing the quantitative and qualitative approaches, the research incorporates case studies to delve deeper into specific instances of early marriage and monetary poverty. These cases provide context-rich narratives, allowing for a more holistic understanding of the economic strains experienced by individuals and families. The selection of cases will be purposive, considering variations in socio-cultural backgrounds, geographical locations, and economic contexts.

Ethical Considerations:

Ethical considerations are paramount throughout the research process. Informed consent will be obtained from all participants, emphasizing voluntary participation and confidentiality. The research adheres to ethical standards to ensure the dignity and well-being of participants, especially given the sensitivity of the topic.

Data Triangulation and Integration:

To enhance the validity and reliability of findings, the research employs data triangulation, comparing and contrasting insights from quantitative surveys,

qualitative interviews, and case studies. This triangulation enhances the overall credibility of the research outcomes and contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of the interplay between early marriage and monetary poverty.

Analysis and Interpretation:

The culmination of the research methodology involves the analysis and interpretation of both quantitative and qualitative data. Patterns, themes, and correlations will be identified, and findings will be contextualized within the broader socio-economic landscape of Indonesia. The research aims to provide actionable insights that can inform policy recommendations, community interventions, and advocacy efforts addressing the economic strains associated with early marriage.

By integrating these methodological components, the research endeavors to uncover the nuanced and multifaceted impact of early marriage on monetary poverty in Indonesia, contributing valuable insights to both academic discourse and practical efforts aimed at socio-economic empowerment.

RESULTS

The findings of the study "Bridal Bonds and Economic Strains: Investigating the Impact of Early Marriage on Monetary Poverty in Indonesia" reveal a nuanced and complex relationship between early marriage and

monetary poverty. The research, employing a mixed-methods approach, combines quantitative data from surveys, qualitative insights from interviews, and contextual narratives from case studies to offer a comprehensive understanding of this phenomenon.

Quantitative analysis indicates a correlation between early marriage and lower educational attainment, limiting individuals' access to employment opportunities and subsequently impacting their income levels. Survey data underscores the prevalence of financial challenges faced by those who entered into early marriages, with a notable impact on household economic stability.

Qualitative insights from in-depth interviews provide a more nuanced understanding of the lived experiences associated with early marriage. Participants articulate the challenges of balancing familial responsibilities with the pursuit of education and career aspirations.

Cultural expectations and societal norms are identified as influential factors shaping the economic trajectories of individuals who experienced early marriage.

Case studies further contextualize these findings, illustrating the diverse socio-cultural backgrounds and economic contexts within which early marriage and monetary poverty intersect. The narratives from cases highlight the need for targeted interventions addressing both the cultural factors contributing to early marriage and the economic challenges that ensue.

DISCUSSION

The discussion interprets these findings in the broader socio-economic landscape of Indonesia. Early marriage emerges not merely as a cultural practice but as a contributor to a cycle of limited educational and economic opportunities. The discussion explores the implications of early marriage on gender dynamics, emphasizing the disproportionate impact on women who often bear the brunt of economic strains within these unions.

Moreover, the role of education emerges as a crucial factor in breaking the cycle of monetary poverty associated with early marriage. Policies and interventions that prioritize educational access, particularly for young girls, become paramount in disrupting the economic repercussions of early marriage. The discussion delves into the potential of community-based initiatives, awareness campaigns, and educational reforms in addressing both the cultural and economic dimensions of this issue.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, "Bridal Bonds and Economic Strains" illuminates the intricate relationship between early marriage and monetary poverty in Indonesia. The research demonstrates that early marriage, deeply rooted in cultural norms, has profound economic consequences that reverberate through individuals' lives and impact household financial stability. The study calls for a holistic approach that combines cultural

sensitivity with targeted economic interventions to break the cycle of monetary poverty associated with early marriage.

The recommendations stemming from this research emphasize the importance of educational empowerment, gender equality, and community engagement. By addressing both the cultural factors that contribute to early marriage and the economic challenges that ensue, policymakers, community leaders, and advocates can work collaboratively to foster positive societal change. This study contributes to the broader discourse on early marriage and its socio-economic implications, offering actionable insights for creating a more equitable and economically resilient future for individuals and families in Indonesia.

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