

Komitmen pernikahan pada tenaga kerja wanita (TKW) studi kualitatif di Desa Dadap Indramayu = Marital commitment among female migrant workers a qualitative study in Dadap Village Indramayu

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memperoleh gambaran dan pemahaman mengenai faktor-faktor berperan dalam komitmen pernikahan para Tenaga Kerja Wanita (TKW) di desa Dadap, Indramayu dan bagaimana dinamikanya, dengan menggunakan kerangka teori Bioekologi. Menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan desain studi kasus, data dalam penelitian ini dikumpulkan melalui wawancara, pengamatan partisipatif dan analisis dokumen terhadap berbagai sumber, seperti TKW, perangkat desa, budayawan setempat, warga, dan staf lembaga pemerintahan terkait. Sebagai informan kunci, TKW yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 11 orang, terdiri dari mereka yang masih mempertahankan pernikahan dan yang telah mengakhirinya. Partisipan dipilih secara purposive dan snowball. Menggunakan teknik analisis dari Miles, Huberman, dan Saldana (2014), temuan yang didapat dalam penelitian ini adalah tampaknya context makrosistem merupakan pre-determined bagi interaksi antara berbagai context lingkungan yang mengelilingi partisipan, yakni mikrosistem, mesosistem, eksosistem, dan karakteristik personal partisipan itu sendiri, yang mana berbagai interaksi tersebut berperan dalam dinamika komitmen pernikahan partisipan. Diantara berbagai context lingkungan yang saling berinteraksi tersebut, tampaknya interaksi antara individu dengan mikrosistemnya, dalam hal ini pasangan, atau yang dinamakan proximal process, dan karakteristik personal yang dihasilkan dari proximal process tersebut menjadi penentu utama komitmen pernikahan partisipan.

Faktor lingkungan berperan sebagai pemicu timbulnya konflik dalam pernikahan partisipan dan sebagai faktor yang melatari proximal process dan karakteristik personal partisipan. Sementara itu, keputusan untuk tetap berkomitmen dan bagaimana partisipan merespon situasi sulit tersebut lebih banyak ditentukan oleh proximal process dan karakteristik personal partisipan yang dihasilkan dari proximal process itu sendiri. Hasil penelitian ini juga menunjukkan bahwa teori Bioekologi dapat menjelaskan komitmen pernikahan TKW di desa Dadap, Indramayu.;

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research is to obtain a description and understanding of certain aspects portraying a marriage commitment on Indonesian female migrant worker (TKW) in the village of Dadap, Indramayu, as how dynamic those are, by utilizing the Bioecology theory framework. Utilizing a qualitative approach and having a case study design, data contained in this research are compiled by a means of interview, participatory observation, and documentary analysis against any resources, such as TKW, official community, society, and relevant government institution staff. As the key informant, TKW involved in this research comprised of 11 persons, some who keep striving their marriage and others are already divorced. Participants are selected purposively and snowball. Utilizing an analysis technique by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014), the finding on this research exposes a macrosystem context which constitutes a pre-

determined of interaction among environment context surrounded to participants, i.e. microsystem, mesosystem, exosystem, and their personal characteristic, of which those interaction play its role on a dynamic commitment of participants marriage. Among those interacted environment context, it appears interaction between individual with her microsystem (spouse), or it is called as proximal process, and personal characteristic resulted from a proximal process plays a major determination to participant marriage commitment.

Environment aspect plays its role as a trigger of conflict within a marriage of participants, and as an aspect contributing proximal process and participant personal characteristic. While the decision to maintain a commitment and how participants respond to particular difficult situation are more determined by proximal process and personal participants characteristic resulting from its proximal process; The objective of this research is to obtain a description and understanding of certain aspects portraying a marriage commitment on Indonesian female migrant worker (TKW) in the village of Dadap, Indramayu, as how dynamic those are, by utilizing the Bioecology theory framework. Utilizing a qualitative approach and having a case study design, data contained in this research are compiled by a means of interview, participatory observation, and documentary analysis against any resources, such as TKW, official community, society, and relevant government institution staff. As the key informant, TKW involved in this research comprised of 11 persons, some who keep striving their marriage and others are already divorced. Participants are selected purposively and snowball. Utilizing an analysis technique by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014), the finding on this research exposes a macrosystem context which constitutes a pre-determined of interaction among environment context surrounded to participants, i.e. microsystem, mesosystem, exosystem, and their personal characteristic, of which those interaction play its role on a dynamic commitment of participants marriage. Among those interacted environment context, it appears interaction between individual with her microsystem (spouse), or it is called as proximal process, and personal characteristic resulted from a proximal process plays a major determination to participant marriage commitment.

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