Early Marriage in Urban Society: Problems and Solutions

Gergian Abi Karami
Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati
gergianabi@gmail.com

Abstract
This research entitled "Early Marriage in Urban Society: Problems and Solutions" is interested in raising this theme because the phenomenon of early marriage often occurs among teenagers in Bandung urban society. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. Interviews, observations and documentation were used to collect data. This research aims to provide information and understanding to the public about the impact of early marriage and efforts to prevent early marriage. The negative side of early marriage outweighs the positive side. Because the possibility of early childhood marriage has a negative impact on teenagers and families. Early marriage can have a negative impact on maternal health, low education, divorce and poverty. Some of the causes of early child marriage are economic and educational. Empowering children with information, educating and providing insight to parents about creating a good environment, improving the quality of formal education for children, and providing health and reproductive education to children are ways that can prevent the increase in early child marriage.

Keywords: Early Marriage, Efforts, Impact

Abstrak
kepada anak adalah cara-cara yang dapat mencegah meningkatnya pernikahan anak usia dini.

*Kata Kunci:* Pernikahan Dini, Upaya, Dampak

**Introduction**

Marriage is a human right to live and continue one's offspring, apart from that, to bind a relationship that is legalized through a marriage bond by both parties and religion (Murjainah, Nina Damayanti, Monanisa, Laili Rosita, Mirna Taufik, Nuranisa, Deni Puji H, 2021). Both parties to the marriage accept all the responsibilities and responsibilities as a married couple.

Marriage is an activity to legally unite two human beings in the eyes of law and religion. Not only is it an ordinary activity, this activity is also seen as the longest form of worship in life which can be a storehouse of rewards. In the Koran there is also discussion about marriage, not just once or twice, but several times.

Each partner has certain roles and duties in the family. To fulfill his obligations and responsibilities as head of the family, physical and mental readiness is required. Marriage is not only an agreement between a man and a woman, but also the implementation of their roles.

The duties and responsibilities as husband and wife and as children for both parties' families are very large, and many people have to prepare themselves for marriage.

However, many people marry at an early age. Early marriage is a marriage carried out below the age recommended by law or outside the statutory provisions.

Even though the state has regulated its citizens through Law Number 1/1974 concerning marriage, article 7 paragraph (1). Realizing how important the ideal age of marriage/marriage is, the government revised the Marriage Law Number 1 of 1974 in article 7 paragraph (1) which states: "Marriage is only permitted if the man reaches the age of 19 (nineteen) years and the women have
reached the age of 16 (sixteen) years”. Subsequently, it was revised by Law Number 16 of 2019 in Article 7 paragraph (1) which reads "Marriage is only permitted if the man and woman have reached the age of 19 (nineteen) years (Abduallah, Badruddin, 2021). Juridically, different regulations in various laws regarding the age limit for someone to be called a child also add to the polemic of early marriage in Indonesia. Law no. 35 of 2014 concerning amendments to law no. 23 of 2002 concerning child protection states that children are individuals under 18 years of age and parents are obliged to prevent early marriage (Maya Dina Rohmi Musfiroh, 2016).

Marrying at an early age has significant health effects, especially on women under the age of twenty, so teenage pregnancy is not recommended. They affect the physical and psychological. Physical impacts: early delivery, infection, obstetric fistula, heavy bleeding, anemia, and eclampsia are risk factors for maternal and infant death.

In addition, psychological effects include experiencing anxiety, depression, and the possibility of experiencing physical, sexual, and emotional violence as a result of lack of status and power in the household (Dewi, et al., 2021).

According to the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, there are 400-500 girls aged 10-17 years who are at risk of early marriage. Underprivileged and less educated people continue to engage in child marriage.

In the midst of this increasingly declining welfare condition, their parents' circumstances force them to marry. Schools closing as the economy worsens leaves many children feeling burdened by families facing financial hardship.

As evidence, from January to May 2020, there were 34,000 requests for marriage dispensation submitted to the Religious Courts; 97% of these requests were granted, and 60% of those who applied were children under 18 years old.
Due to the increasing number of youth socializing, it has caused problems in many fields, one of which is education. The government's policy of closing schools and implementing education only at home or online has caused many problems, one of which is the increasing number of early childhood marriages. Consider money.

It is important for people to get married because it is closely related to the level of physical and mental maturity. Low education is one of the factors that causes early child marriage. Low education greatly influences a person's or society's mindset, both from the education of parents and children.

A person's level of education greatly influences a person's level of personality maturity, with education a person will better filter and accept good changes, and respond to their environment, which can influence their thinking ability (Garnika, et al., 2021).

In one village in Banjaran district, many girls marry when they are not yet old enough. The government and many parties, especially universities, must pay close attention to this. Women who marry at an early age also encourage population growth because during their fertile period, women who marry at a young age still have a very long life and are able to have more children. Furthermore, the physical and mental health of very young women.

It is hoped that the research entitled "Early Marriage in Urban Society: Problems and Solutions" will offer a solution to the economic and educational problems that exist in one of the villages in the city of West Java. One of the causes of this problem is early childhood marriage which still frequently occurs in Indonesia, especially in urban areas of Bandung.

Field research, also known as "field research", uses a type of qualitative research to describe and describe the circumstances and phenomena that occur. (Sunggono, 2008). Research and understanding based on qualitative methodology investigates social problems and phenomena (Dodi, 2015).
This research is descriptive qualitative, meaning that this research aims to describe or describe current phenomena, both those originating from human engineering and from nature.

At the research location, the research subjects were the community and young people who entered into early marriage. Snowball sampling is used to determine subjects. Informants are determined based on consideration of the research objectives with the criteria of a network of informants or informants that are in accordance with what the researcher wants and are well known to previous informants.

The research is entitled "Early Marriage in Urban Society: Problems and Solutions". Data Collection Techniques and Instruments are methods used by researchers themselves (human tools) to determine the focus of research, select informants to be used as data sources, collect data, assess data, analyze data, interpret data, and make conclusions about research findings.

Data collection methods include observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Interviews are one way to obtain information directly through sources. Written by Dewi Puspita Ningsih and DidinSepta Rahmadani in 2020.

Researchers use this interview method to obtain relevant information and information. The results of interviews conducted with ten young women who married at an early age in Bandung City showed that the majority of 6 (60%) of them were high school graduates, 3 (30%) were elementary school graduates, and 1 (10%) had no school.

Most of them do not continue to higher education due to economic problems such as parents who cannot afford it and the low average education level of their parents. As a result, parents do not support their children to continue their education and prefer to marry them off at an early age to ease the burden on the family. The interview process is carried out openly.

These interviews are not scheduled and are flexible depending on the respondent. The data used in this research came from journals, books and
personal notes. Field data was analyzed through qualitative descriptive analysis in this research. The analysis was carried out in several stages. Data reduction is a type of analysis that refines, categorizes, and is described as a process of selecting and emphasizing simplification of written notes in the field. (Dewi Puspita Ningsih and Didin Septa Rahmadani in 2020).

This study was conducted in Antapani District, Bandung City. The aim of this community service is to help people in the city of Bandung reduce the rate of early marriage in the area, especially considering the fact that the number of early marriages continues to increase. The fact that early marriage will only have a negative impact on both the perpetrator and their family must be recognized by society. Interviews, observations and documentation were used to collect data. This research aims to provide information and understanding to the public about the impact of early marriage and efforts to prevent early marriage.

**Early Marriage in Bandung City**

Parents must realize the importance of education to build a healthy and quality family. Apart from disseminating information, the village government must be firm in allowing young marriages. To stop the increase in the number of early marriages in Sindangsari, the following things have been done:
1) Provide an understanding of the effects of early marriage on teenagers
2) Carrying out activities that serve society by providing an understanding of the impact of early marriage.

In the Bandung City Residential Settlement, 10 teenagers from RT 03 took part in the first socialization. In the second socialization, 20 tsanawiyah class 2 teenagers were at the Riyadlul Muttaqin Mosque and accompanied by tsanawiyah class 2 ustadz. This socialization process is carried out orally and printed materials are provided to teenagers. Researchers will discuss outreach
material about the importance of preventing early marriage and the consequences of early marriage.

How to plan for the future and progress to a higher level, the importance of education to improve life, and delaying marriage at an early age. Teenagers in RT 03 and class 2 Tsanawiyah can accept and understand the material presented by the researcher.

Researchers working as teachers and tutors enhance this socialization. Based on the discussion that occurred after the material was presented, it appeared that teenagers understood the importance of avoiding early child marriage.

1) The way to prevent it is by knowing the negative impacts or risks that can arise from early marriage, the importance of children continuing to school, and the importance of planning their future life to improve themselves. Among the various causes of early marriage are economic and educational factors. Early marriage is an educational factor, with the explanation being that parents lack education and do not understand the impact of early marriage. Thus, the aim of this outreach is to inform children about early marriage so that they do not marry too early because they are very young. After the activity was finished, the researcher closed the socialization activity by giving a message to teenagers to avoid early marriage and plan for the future by studying or studying first. Researchers also remember the impacts and risks of early marriage.

2) Anjangsana to neighbors: The aim of the researcher's anjangsana is to stay in touch with parents and tell parents that education is more important than marrying off children at an early age. Researchers also explain the consequences of early marriage. Anjangsana is carried out neatly and organized. Researchers provide parents with a pleasant picture of education and the benefits of education for children. As well as providing information about the impact of early child marriage. Researchers provide parents with an understanding that education is more important than marryng off children at an early age.
Researchers also provided printed materials in the form of photocopies of material related to the impact of early marriage and the risks for children who marry at an early age. to always read and remember.

3) Educating children regarding health and reproduction. In this activity, researchers made a video which was uploaded to YouTube regarding efforts to prevent the increase in early child marriage, where the video explains what is meant by early marriage and the impact on women regarding reproductive health, and efforts to prevent it. The researcher's aim in making a video related to this is to inform all audiences, both parents and children. And disseminate printed media in the form of photocopies of material containing about early marriage and its health and reproductive impacts. Researchers distributed photocopies of this material to children so that they always read it and that they remember it.

4) Improving the quality of children's education. Researchers conducted tutoring in Bandung City with the aim of increasing children's understanding and knowledge. During tutoring, researchers continue to improve their academic abilities by helping children complete their school assignments.

As a result, it is hoped that this tutoring activity will make children more focused on understanding lessons and mastering the material provided by school. This tutoring activity is held every day from 09.00 to 11.00.

Apart from that, children can use this learning activity as a comfortable and enjoyable place to study. The study guidance used by this researcher aims to make the learning process relaxed and enjoyable so that students do not get bored. Many parents find it helpful because this tutoring helps their children do their homework during the pandemic.

One of the goals of sustainable development is to prevent child marriage. At this time, Law of the Republic of Indonesia no. 16 of 2019 concerning amendments to Law no. 1 of 1974 concerning marriage is enforced in Indonesia.
Article 7 paragraph (1) of this law sets the minimum age for a man and woman to marry, namely 19 years. This has a negative impact on child marriage (Hindun Umiyati, Muntaha Mahfud, Hisan Ahyani, and Yudi Kusmayadi, 2021).

It seems that this will never reduce the number of early marriages in Bandung Sindangsari City. This figure is a matter of debate in the world of education because on average married children are middle school and high school students. There are many reasons why these children choose to marry rather than continue school, one of which is the feeling of laziness in studying caused by their parents' poor educational background.

The following factors influence early marriage in Bandung City today: First, economic factors: Economic factors influence underage marriage. Economic factors related to employment and population poverty contribute to marriage at an early age, and the population's low standard of living causes children not to receive sufficient education (Kasmuddin, 2019).

Economy is a very important factor in the family, one of which is young marriage. In this case, the economic function of the family is intended to fulfill and regulate the economy of family members, especially work and income. To meet daily needs, a person or family must have a job, and a lack of work will affect their lives (Musalim, 2017).

One of the reasons parents marry their children is money, even though marrying off their children is not a way to improve their finances, but instead plunges their children into poverty. The revision of Marriage Law No.1 of 1974 to No.16 of 2019 shows the government's efforts to end child marriage. Now, only people aged 19 years and over can marry (Hindun Umiyati, Muntaha Mahfud, Hisan Ahyani, Yudi Kusmayadi, 2021). Unstable economic factors also cause early marriage. In this millennial era, externalities have reduced their opportunities to generate daily income, causing significant layoffs of 1,943,916 workers from 114,340 companies. Due to difficulties in finding work, this incidence will continue to increase.
Even though they want to stay in school, their parents' financial situation is very dire, so they cannot afford to send their children to school. Because parents like it if their children marry at an early age even though they are not yet mature. Parents marry off their children to ease the family's financial burden. By marrying off their children, parents hope to change the economy for the better and want to improve their economy. Early marriage is caused by the family's economic situation being below the poverty line.

To lighten the burden on parents, marry their daughters to men who are considered capable, because the husband will be responsible for the married daughter. In this case, parents do not consider their child's age: "Is he old enough or not?" what they consider is just getting their children married, which means the burden on the family is reduced.

Additionally, when applicants come from wealthy families, they may expect an increase in degrees. Parents regard daughters as assets, so when daughters apply for the role of parent, they hope they will lighten the family's burden and even raise the status of their family. Apart from that, in the cultural context of Bandung City, there is a practice of bargaining where the man's family gives money to the woman's family during the marriage process. The woman's family often uses this situation to get more money from the man, otherwise the woman's family will cancel the marriage.

Apart from that, if we look at the gender analysis related to "early marriage", namely the "long road" analysis, this analysis is used to analyze problems that occur in society related to women's empowerment with the first criterion of welfare, where teenage girls in Families are still given second place compared to men in terms of fulfilling nutritional status, namely food adequacy and education level (Kaerani, 2019).

Second, access; Adolescent girls have less access to resources, which results in lower productivity compared to boys. Third, awareness; Adolescent girls do not know enough about the health and maturity of their reproductive
organs after menstruation. Fourth, parental participation, namely their role in teaching or informing their children about sex, is still very low in monitoring children's behavior.

**Conclusion**

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that the main reasons Imi parents in Bandung City marry off their children are economic and educational problems. Early marriages, especially in the city of Bandung, are caused by poor economic conditions and not only because school fees are their reason for not continuing their education. Several informants stated that school closures were caused by a lack of funds, especially in the midst of a pandemic where many people had been laid off from work.

Because they do not have enough knowledge, they have a narrow mindset and are unwilling to consider the future. As a result, today's young generation chooses early marriage as a way of life.

Bad education affects the way people think, both from the education of parents and children. One of the factors that causes children to marry at an early age is education. In the city of Bandung, early marriage has negative effects such as low education of those involved in early marriage, couple divorce, maternal and child health, and poverty. There are also efforts to stop the increase in early marriage, such as outreach about the impact of early marriage to teenagers, outreach to neighbors, educating children about health and reproduction, and improving the quality of children.

The first social institution that shapes a person's living environment is the family. Humans are born as families. A person is raised in a family until they are able to live on their own. Humans are not equipped from birth with the physical and mental abilities to take care of themselves like other creatures. As a result, the family provided for all his needs, both physical and mental, as he grew up.
Social interactions shape personality during growth. Family is the first and main environment in which a person is raised, and this environment has a significant and deep influence on the formation of a person's personality. The child acquires emotional, intellectual and social skills from his family members.

So, the family is a place where a person grows before entering wider society. Humans learn to express themselves as social creatures through interactions with their family members. Because this interaction is so intimate and deep, going into a very small aspect, the impact is huge.

According to early marriage experts who say that "humans become fully human because of humans and in relationships with humans", the family is the first place where everything happens because the family is the first place where humans experience the socialization process. He first learned about his family's habits and the way they behaved.

If a person continues to be in contact with his family members, these relationships will leave an impression on him and shape him. A tradition and educational transmission consisting of stories or intellectual teachings, life values, skills and knowledge, most commonly originating from the family. All things seen in the family through continuous interaction will be internalized into a person, who can then reconstruct himself.

The way we interact with other people in social relationships outside the family is influenced by what we learn from interactions within the family. The child's relationship as a child in the family determines all development towards community relations. Consequently, the function of the family in a person's life is not limited to the individual; it also includes the relationship between the individual and society.

References