

Prevention of Early Marriage in Religious and Health Perspectives in Petanggihan Village

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to find out young people who married at an early age in the village of Petanggihan, and so that in the future there would be no more cases of early marriage in the village of Petanggihan. From a reproductive health point of view, adolescents who marry early will have a greater impact on reproductive health and even psychologically. The method used in this research is a type of qualitative research. The approach in this study uses a sociological approach that is related to one community with another. Primary data sources were obtained directly from the results of research interviews conducted with the health agency in the village of Petanggihan. Data on the dispensation rate for marriage were obtained from the Religious Courts, and some data from the village office, namely the village head who is also the secretary of the village of Petanggihan, Kab. Poor. The results of this study indicate that there are several impacts of early marriage, namely the causes of high maternal and infant mortality, low birth weight, birth injuries, and birth complications that occur in adolescents. prevention of early marriage, they want to carry out a youth posyandu in the village of Petanggihan.

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INTRODUCTION

Child marriage according to UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) is discouraged against the rights of every child, because it can hinder the achievement of one's full potential. In this case, there are efforts made by the Indonesian government so that early marriage can be prevented, one of which is with the government targeting that by 2030, there will be no more child marriage incidents in Indonesia. This is also done to break the vicious cycle of child marriage ^[2].

Marriage is the binding of marriage vows carried out by two people to formalize the bond of friendship in religious, legal, and social norms. the use of customs and ceremonies has many variations and variations according to tradition, religion, culture, and social class. Marriage carried out by the couple must have a mature age, marriage that has not reached the age (17 years) and carry out marriage can be said to be an early marriage. In Indonesia, early marriage often occurs, both in villages and cities.

The marriage law states that the ideal marriage is when the age of the man is 21 years and the woman is 19 years old. At that age, marriage can be said to be a marriage that has entered adulthood, so that it can bear its respective responsibilities and roles.

The Ministry of Religious Affairs takes ways or efforts to accelerate the prevention of child marriage with steps such as conducting counseling to the community through religious counseling, coaching and socialization of students through schools, and marriage guidance activities for each student and university student.

Early marriage is currently very much discussed because in 2023 Indonesia is in the world's top 10 in early marriage. The percentage of early marriage in Indonesia has increased so much that it has reached the number of cases of early marriage. Early marriage in Indonesia according to the Central Statistics Agency (2022) states that the provinces in Indonesia that have the highest numbers are South Sumatra Province, Jambi Province, and Bengkulu Province 1.459.00011.42%9,91%8,80%^[3].

The tendency to marry at an early age for Muslims has become an increasing trend in recent times. Because early marriage can be considered to be a remedy for existing social problems. The problem in question relates to the existence of *gharizatun nau'* (the instinct to carry out offspring) on themselves in the context of a liberal secular society. This problem occurs due to 2 (two) social factors, namely; First, liberal secular societies present many stimuli that arouse sexual appetite, both in the form of bad social realities such as promiscuity and prostitution, as well as means that indulge lowly martyrdom, such as movies, VCDs, tabloids, novels, the internet, and so on. Second, there is a kind of national policy or program that forces young men and women to postpone their marriage age, to limit the population^[4].

Because it is said that a very large population will require a lot of various needs as well. While on the other hand, it is said that resources to satisfy that need are very limited^[5].

In reality, early marriage will have an impacts on the perpetrator both negative impacts and will affect the personal and social life of the perpetrator. So if this is not anticipated, it does not rule out the possibility of early marriage not bringing family happiness, as the purpose of marriage itself, but will actually bring *madharatan* and maybe even misery for the perpetrators^[6].

In this study on the Prevention of Early Marriage in Religious and Health Perspectives in Petanggihan Village. This research was carried out in Petanggihan Village because the impact on Petanggihan Village was very many people or residents who carried out early marriage, then instead a questionnaire was also given to find out how many residents in Petanggihan Village knew the level of early marriage^[7].

METHOD

In the use of data on the following observations using qualitative methods. Qualitative methods are methods that are described in the form of numbers but are also indicated in the form of descriptions or opinions. This shows that the prevention of early marriage from the perspective of religion and health is instrumental in this study. This qualitative research is made to find and explain a research problem by developing theories by exploring objects. There are three stages to understanding qualitative research: (1) Preliminary Stage, (2) Reduction Stage, and (3) Synthesis Stage (Maghfiroh and Shofa Suryana)

In this study, both adolescents and health workers in Petanggihan village were used as research subjects so that research can collect information from primary sources subjects where data can be collected from this study focus on three sources for this information: (1) Individual, (2) Location, (3) Text. Information-gathering techniques include interviews, observation, and documentation. The data collection method is based on research conducted in Petanggihan Village to interview health workers and adolescents to conclude the prevention of early marriage from a religious and health perspective in Petanggihan Village. This should be investigated if the researcher wants to repeatedly visit the same problem point and each time find more problems. Problems can also be found by analyzing the prevention of marriage at an early age in religious and health perspectives in Petanggihan Village^[8].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Understanding Youth

The definition of adolescence is the period between childhood to adulthood, if the age of children to adolescence or the period in adolescence, shows exemplary behavioral attitudes such as being unruly, easily aroused by changing feelings, and easy stimulation. It can be called defining teenagers is not that easy. As for some of the notions of adolescents from experts, among others:

According to Irwanto (1994), the adolescent period is considered a transition period in the period of children to adults, this period is considered a very important condition in a person's life, especially in the process of forming individual personality. In the understanding by Irwanto, and Friends mentioned that adolescence is the culmination of previous development periods in this period which are obtained from previous times that are tested and proven so that in the future an individual already has a more mature mindset^[9].

According to Santrock (2006), explaining that adolescence comes from the Latin Adolescence which means "Growing" into adulthood. The term has another meaning, which includes mental, emotional, social, and physical maturity.

So, it can be concluded that adolescence is a transition period from childhood to adulthood accompanied by physical, psychic, and psychosocial changes. In general, adolescents aged around 12 to 21 years for women, and for men 13 to 22 years.

2. Understanding Early Marriage

According to Law Number 1 of 1974, Article 71 stipulates that the maximum limit of marriage at a young age is women 16 years and men 19 years. Meanwhile, according to BKKBN (National Population and Family Planning Agency), the age limit for young people is 10 to 21 years ^[10].

Early marriage is a marriage performed by teenagers under the age of 20. Then according to Ghifari argues that marriage at a young age is marriage carried out in adolescence. What is meant by adolescence is 10 to 19 years.

Early marriage is generally a marriage carried out on women who are less than 16 years old and on men who are less than 19 years old.

3. Factors Influencing Early Marriage

Several factors encourage early marriage are as follows, including:

- a. According to Jayadiningrat in Fatimah (2009), the main reasons for early marriage are:
 - The immediate desire to get offspring in addition to family members.
 - Lack of education about the adverse effects of early marriage, both for both spouses and the family.
- b. The occurrence of early marriage according to Hollean in Fatimah (2009) is caused by:
 - Family economic problems.
 - The parents of the bride's side ask the groom for preconditions to marry his daughter.
 - Parents think that with the marriage of their children, there is less responsibility from these parents.

Other factors that encourage early marriage that are often found in the community include:

- Education

Low level of education and knowledge from parents, children, and society. Which causes the tendency to marry off his underage children without any repercussions and consequences that will occur in the future.

- Parents

The level of parental education is still low so it affects the mindset of parents to be resigned and accept, that resignation is what causes parents to lack understanding of the existence of marriage law No. 1 of 1974.

4. Impact of Early Marriage

Several impacts are associated with early marriage, including:

- Pregnant adolescents will more easily experience disorders during pregnancy and childbirth, and it becomes one of the causes of high maternal and infant mortality.
- Deprived of the opportunity to achieve higher education. Because children who engage in early marriage tend not to think about their education anymore, that is what causes the hampering of education for the child.
- Relationships with peers are reduced because they focus more on taking care of the household. And they will feel awkward or reluctant to hang out with their peers.
- Narrow opportunities to get a job will automatically lead to poverty (Low economy caused by lack of education).
- The impact on children born from an immature age includes birth with low weight, injuries at birth, and childbirth complications.
- The impact on the family in the future includes: such as violence arising from the immature way of thinking of the couple, and economic difficulties in the household that cause riots and disputes.

When viewed from the impacts caused above, early marriage has more negative impacts than negative impacts. Early marriage can reduce human resources in Indonesia due to the interruption of opportunities to get an education. Therefore, the effort that can be made by the government is to create a 12-year compulsory education program with the condition that it provides free assistance and fees for underprivileged students ^[11].

Discussion

In this study, marriage should be carried out at an adult and mature age. However, marriage can occur when the condition of both prospective partners mental age is not ready and usually, this couple conducts underage marriage. The impact of early marriage has many negative influences, many factors can occur due to marriage at an age that is not old enough. The adverse effects of early marriage are in terms of biological children, and health risks to women or wives.

Therefore, for adolescents who have not entered a mature enough age and adulthood as a result, marriage does not last long. Apart from age, the law also requires both spouses to obtain permission from their parents to hold a marriage. Early marriage also comes from the side of the friendship environment that supports promiscuity, this causes it to be a factor in the high rate of underage marriage ^[12].

Based on the results of research interviews conducted with the Petanggihan Village Health Workers Agency said that many factors cause early marriage in Petanggihan Village: First, the factors causing early marriage are environmental factors that occur more in rural communities. Because the community usually has an assumption that women who have reached the age of blight (menstruation) should be married immediately if they do not get ridiculed by the surrounding environment ^[13]. Second, the occurrence of early marriage in Petanggihan Village because many adolescents have changed communication patterns and low knowledge about reproductive health triggers promiscuity which results in teenage pregnancy. Third, the occurrence of early marriage in Petanggihan Village is due to low economic factors, one of the triggers of the low economic family is considered unable to provide for their children, therefore one of the ways to solve the problem is to marry off their children. Fourth, low education and low parental education cause a tendency to marry off underage children ^[14].

Based on the results of research in Petanggihan Village, researchers found that the age of early marriage was found in adolescents aged 14-16 years reaching the 33% number, of adolescents aged 17-19 years reaching the number 55%, of adolescents aged 20-22 years reaching the number 19%.

TABLE OVERVIEW OF INFORMANT CHARACTERISTICS

Kode Informant	Age (Years)	Gender	Job/Position
KNSH	36	P	Midwife
HR	48	L	Village head
Go out	40	L	Village Secretary
JMN	56	L	Parents/Villagers
SM	53	P	Parents/Villagers
MSY	16	L	Student
PLS	16	P	Student

After the data were obtained from the informants, the data were obtained through in-depth interviews (In-depth interviews) carried out data processing. Data obtained from interviews with Midwives, Village Heads, Village Secretaries, and Parents in Petanggihan Village gave responses and results with almost the same answers. The results of these answers show that early marriage is indeed triggered by families that have economic limitations, such as those who are in debt or have low parental education ^[15].

Thus, it is different from the results of the answers of students in Petanggihan Village that early marriage occurs because of the large number of pregnant teenagers out of wedlock. This informant (student) gets the answer because the informant sees the condition of the surrounding environment. Another factor causing early marriage is promiscuity, because the average parent gives full trust to the child with whom the child gets along and is not closely monitored besides that in terms of instilling religious values is also less fostered in the family. In the case of early marriage, these aspects are very difficult to fulfill, so they are likely to bring mafsadat as explained above[16]. In the rules of jurisprudence there is a rule that reads:

درء المفسد مقدم على جلب المصالح

Rejecting mafsadah (damage) takes precedence over taking benefit.

This rule teaches us to prefer to leave a matter that can cause mafsadat rather than do a thing that can bring benefit.

In the case of early marriage, there is indeed a benefit that is to keeping away from committing adultery, but the mafsadat caused is more, so avoiding not marrying young is preferred ^[1]. Ibn Hazm in his book *Al-Mahallit* tends not to allow early marriage, quoting Imam Ibn Shubrumah:

لَا يَجُوزُ إِنْكَاحُ الْأَبِ ابْنَتَهُ الصَّغِيرَةَ إِلَّا حَتَّى تَبْلُغَ وَتَأْذَنَ

"It is not permissible for a father to marry off his young child unless he is in puberty and has permission"

While Imam Nawawi in his book *Al-Majmu' Syarah Muhadzab* does not suggest early marriage, he quotes Imam Shafi'i in his *qoul qodim*:

قال الإمام الشافعي رحمه الله تعالى في القديم: "أستحب للأب أن لا يزوجه حتى تبلغ لتكون من أهل الإذن"

"It is better for a father not to marry his daughter until she is in puberty so that she can give her permission"

CONCLUSION

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that early marriage is a marriage carried out by teenagers under the age of 20 years. Then according to Ghifari argues that marriage at a young age is marriage carried out in adolescence. What is meant by adolescence is 10 to 19 years ^[17]. Early marriage is generally a marriage carried out on women who are less than 16 years old and on men who are less than 19 years old. Early marriage will have an impacts on the perpetrator both negative impacts, and this will affect the perpetrator's personal and social life.

Based on the results of research in Petangguhan village, researchers obtained data on the age of early marriage and found that adolescents aged 14-16 years reached 33% number, adolescents aged 17-19 years reached 50% number, adolescents aged 20-22 years reached the 19% number.

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