

Analysis of The Impact of Early Marriage and Prevention Efforts in Sedau Village

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ABSTRACT

Early marriage among teenagers in Sedau Village is so concerning. This study aims to describe one of the problems found in the community in Sedau village, Narmada sub-district, West Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara, namely the high rate of early marriage. The limitations of this research problem include the impact of early marriage and prevention efforts. This research is included in the descriptive qualitative research with the type of case study research. The results obtained from interviews with the village head of Janapria and the community stated that many community members married underage. The highest number of early marriages in Sedau village is found in 3 hamlets. Various impacts that occur as a result of early marriage for young couples include health for mothers and babies, economic and social, educational, psychological, and legal. As for prevention efforts by conducting outreach to adolescents, outreach to the community or parents who have teenage children, as well as increasing the participation of official institutions in Janapria to assist in preventing or minimizing early marriage.

Keywords: Analysis, Prevention, Early Marriage

INTRODUCTION

Along with the development of the times in today's modern era, it also does not fade the customs of the people in Lombok, more specifically the people in the village of Sedau. Sedau is one of the villages in the Narmada sub-district, West Lombok. Sedau has 6 hamlets with a dense population and can be said to be quite large. The condition of the dense population in Sedau Village is one of the impacts of the customary customs of the people in the Sasak tribe, namely merariq qode' or commonly referred to as early marriage and the belief of the community that many children have a lot of fortune.

According to WHO, early marriage is a marriage carried out by a couple or one of the partners who are still categorized as children or adolescents under the age of 19 years. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) states that early marriage is a marriage that is carried out officially or unofficially before the age of 18. According to RI Law Number 1 of 1974 article 7 paragraph 1 states that marriage is only permitted if the man has reached the age of 19 and the woman has reached the age of 16. If they are under that age, then it is called early marriage

It cannot be denied that the existence of early marriage among the community has urgent problems and needs to be addressed especially in Sedau village. There are several impacts that occur as a result of early marriage in Janapria village such as stunting. So that the purpose of Community Service in the form of

Community Service and this research is that students want to explain what are the impacts of early marriage in Sedau village and efforts that can be made to prevent early marriage in Sedau village.

From the results of the approach and observation that went down directly and mingled for 1 month with the village head and the local community, the phenomenon of early marriage in Sedau Village indirectly had positive and negative impacts, it's just that the negative impacts were more dominant, as explained previously. related to the understanding that early marriage has a direct impact on the physical and mental health risks of the mother and the baby. The positive aspects experienced by couples who marry early include claiming to be more responsible and more independent in building their own household. The negative aspects experienced by couples include the health of mothers and babies, quarrels between couples occur more often due to the couple's mindset that is still not mature enough to deal with household problems experienced.

The rate of early marriage in the province of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) is still quite high. Early marriage is still a tough job for the West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) government.

DATA PERKAWINAN ANAK
(DISPENSASI NIKAH KANWIL KEMENAG PROVINSI NTB)
TAHUN 2020

NO	Kab/Kota	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MEI	JUN	JUL	AGT	SEPT	OKT	NOV	DES	TOTAL
1	Mataram	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	8
2	Lobar - KLU	23	16	4	0	1	31	14	10	16	13	6	1	135
3	Loteng	12	10	11	5	0	25	23	18	14	13	13	4	148
4	Lotim	7	5	2	0	0	2	5	3	5	6	8	0	43
5	Taliwang	2	5	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	16
6	Sumbawa	9	17	9	4	5	16	14	6	10	12	9	6	117
7	Dompu	6	8	5	2	3	14	19	19	16	17	15	4	128
8	Bima	29	15	13	7	4	20	31	30	8	34	34	10	235
	Jumlah	91	76	50	18	14	109	107	88	69	96	87	25	805

Sumber Data : Kanwil Kementerian Agama Provinsi NTB.

Figure 1. Child marriage data

As for the results of interviews with the village head in Sedau, staff members at BKKBN, and the local community, it can be concluded that there are many community members in Sedau village who marry underage or what is commonly referred to as early marriage in almost all hamlets in Sedau village, while the community in here stated that teenagers in the village of Janapria if they did not continue their studies would definitely get married and from several hamlets in Sedau, which we visited, there were indeed some

residents who were taking care of their babies, what we observed were classified as immature or not old enough to carry out their duties and responsibility as a parent.

The West Nusa Tenggara Health Service (Dikes) noted that there are still nine districts/cities that are not yet free from open defecation. There is only one district in NTB, namely West Sumbawa Regency (KSB) where people no longer defecate in the open.

The Secretary of the West Nusa Tenggara Health Service (Dikes), Marjito, SKM, M.Kes, when giving a statement on Friday, February 28 2020 yesterday afternoon stated that as of December 2019, a total of 629 villages/kelurahan had reached Zero Open Defecation status (Basno). village/kelurahan. Or the number of villages/kelurahans that achieve Basno status only reaches 55 percent of the total 1,125 villages/kelurahans in NTB.

Judging from the access of heads of households (KK) per district/city to use latrines in 2019, only KSB has reached 100 percent of households using latrines. Meanwhile, in other districts/cities households using latrines still varied between 84.02 percent and 99.54 percent.

Like in the city of Mataram, only 99.54 percent of households use a latrine. Then West Lombok 93.92 percent, Bima 93.34 percent, Bima City 91.74 percent, Dompu 88.27 percent, Sumbawa 85.56 percent, North Lombok 85.02 percent, East Lombok 84.19 percent and Central Lombok 84.02 percent. Overall, the average number of households using a latrine in NTB was 89.09 percent.

Marjito said that there has been an increase in the number of households using latrines in NTB from year to year. For example, in 2015, 1,058,130 households or 74.75 percent of NTB residents were already using latrines, while 359,377 families were still practicing open defecation. Then in 2016 there was an increase to 79.29 percent of households in NTB using latrines. There are 1,132,488 families using latrines, while 292,055 families are still practicing open defecation.

In 2017, there were 1,190,314 households or 82.67 percent of people who already used latrines in NTB. Meanwhile, there are 250,344 families who are still practicing open defecation. Furthermore, in 2018, the people of NTB who used latrines increased to 1,241,782 households or 85.62 percent. Meanwhile, there were 203,778 families who were still practicing open defecation. Then in 2019, the NTB Health Office recorded the number of people using latrines as many as 1,301,765 families or 89.09 percent. Meanwhile in the same year, there were 166,322 families who were still practicing open defecation. According to Marjito, the provision of access to latrines has the power to increase public health status.

Because usually all diseases come from an unhealthy environment. For example, maternal and infant mortality to stunting. He explained that the Basni movement, which was carried out several years ago, has yield benefits that have broad implications in improving the health status of the community.

One of them is changing people's awareness of their behavior so that they do not defecate indiscriminately. Reducing the number of worms in children so that productivity and learning achievement can increase.

In addition, the environment becomes cleaner from pollution caused by human feces. The prevalence of environment-based diseases has decreased significantly which in turn can reduce infant and under-five mortality rates, maternal mortality rates, the prevalence of malnutrition and stunting.

RESEARCH METHOD

. The efforts made to prevent early marriage, among others, are as follows:

1. Organizing a Planning Generation Socialization (Genre) "Marriage Age Maturity" and Introduction to Muhammadiyah Aisyiyah Real Work Service in Indonesia



Figure 2. Socialization

The first strategy carried out was socialization in the community in collaboration with PKK cadres or the target audience in this first socialization were teenagers. The purpose of socializing the maturity of marriage among adolescents is to provide an understanding and awareness to adolescents to prepare themselves for family planning and mental, physical, emotional, educational, economic readiness and plan the number of children to be born in addition to the distance between births. The purpose of socializing the introduction of Mataram University is to provide motivation and an overview to adolescents regarding the world of lectures in order to prevent or minimize the occurrence of early marriage. Maturity of marriage age also has a major influence on the first pregnancy occurring at a fairly mature age, both from the aspect of reproductive maturity and the social-spiritual aspect. Maturity of the age of marriage (PUP) is closely related to reproductive issues, because early marriage for adolescents clearly knows about reproduction, for this reason it is a necessity if before entering the marriage period they are expected to know "Family Planning" or what is known as generation planning or better known as "Genres".

2. Organizing Socialization of Generation Planning (Genre) and Clean and Healthy Behavior (PHBS)

The second strategy carried out was socialization to the community or the targets in this second socialization were families with teenage children or people who were married. The purpose of this outreach is to make people aware of the age of marriage for the younger generation. The younger generation is one of the determining factors for the progress of the Indonesian nation in the future. Because of that the younger generation must be more enthusiastic and really well prepared. For this reason, it is necessary to hold Genre socialization which is intended for the younger generation and parents who have teenage children, so that

they know the extent of life planning that must be prepared in the future. As for the speaker, we invited Mrs. from the BKKBN to deliver material on reproductive health and the dangers of early marriage and Mrs. Sumiati from the health center to deliver material related to clean and healthy living habits. In this socialization, parents are encouraged to assist the government in preventing early marriage. On this occasion, the BKKBN also said that the family is the main key in protecting children from early childhood problems, especially those related to early marriage.

3. Increasing the Role of 3rd Parties (Village Heads, Heads of Health Centers, and from the BKKBN)

The third strategy is to increase the role of several local institutions, while we visit several parties who can help or play an active role in the community to be able to provide direction regarding the problem of early marriage. Because the 3rd party here has influence on the quality and satisfaction of the community, on the services provided, apart from that, the presence of a 3rd party can directly help the community in understanding the impact of early marriage and how to prevent early marriage. As for the institutions we visited, firstly the village head as a village official is needed to provide direction to the community so that they can prevent early marriage from happening. Likewise with parties from the BKKBN, from the puskesmas, the community, and others. Conduct counseling and socialization to reduce the number of early marriages that occur. Community education regarding the impacts and risks resulting from early marriage also needs to be intensified to raise public awareness of the importance of pre-marriage planning for the realization of family planning programs.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Impact of Early Marriage

As for the impact of early marriage that we got from Community Service in the form of KKN and field interviews for 1 month, we can summarize, among others, as follows:

1. Health

In terms of health, young couples who marry early will be at risk of experiencing reproductive health problems such as cervical cancer and physical trauma to intimate organs. In other words, the uterus of adolescents tends to be unable to hold a prospective baby who should survive in the womb for approximately 9 months. If forced it will cause premature labor due to birth before 38 weeks of age, rupture of membranes, miscarriage, susceptible to infection to anemia of pregnancy (iron deficiency). high blood pressure, and the worst possibility of death and fetal bleeding during childbirth is caused because the uterine muscles are too weak making bleeding relatively more difficult to stop.

2. Premature and LBW Babies

The incidence of premature birth increases in pregnancies at a very young age. These premature babies generally have low birth weight (LBW) because they are actually not ready to be born (at less than 37 weeks of gestation). Premature babies are at risk for suffering from respiratory, digestive, vision, cognitive, and other problems.

3. Stunt

General Chairperson of the Family Welfare Development Team (TP PKK), Tri Tito Karnavian said, stunting is a problem of chronic malnutrition caused by a lack of nutritional intake for a long time. The trigger for giving food is not in accordance with nutritional needs. In addition, stunting is also caused by early marriage. This is based on the results of a study conducted by the World Health Organization (WHO) in Indonesia. "The results of studies, the world health organization or WHO say, one of the problems of stunting is due to the high rate of early marriage," said Tri at the webinar "The Role of Indonesian Kartini in the Millennial Era" on Thursday (22/4/2021).

The complexity of the stunting problem requires the synergy of all ministries and institutions (K/L), local government (Pemda), the business world, and the community such as PKK, posyandu. "It is necessary to provide education to the public, especially teenagers, about the knowledge of building a healthy family to be able to produce superior human resources (HR). According to Tri, stunting will reduce the productivity and quality of human resources. Adverse effects on toddlers include brain development, intelligence, impaired physical growth, "While the long-term impact is decreased immunity, and a high risk of generative diseases such as diabetes, obesity, heart disease, cancer.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

There are several impacts that occur as a result of early marriage, including the impact on the family economy, the results of early marriage often experience economic problems. From a health point of view, young couples who marry early will be at risk of experiencing reproductive health problems as well as higher risks to the health of mothers and babies. The impact of the education sector is dropping out of school after marriage. The impact on the psychic field is the frequent occurrence of household fights due to the mental unpreparedness of the couple to become a household and finally the impact in the field of law underage married couples do not have a marriage certificate and KK.

So the authors suggest the need for an active role of the family to shape the mindset of children and provide knowledge about early marriage and sex from an early age so as to avoid early marriage. After that, the role of the village office, puskesmas, religious affairs office and BKBBN office is needed in increasing adolescent knowledge about the risks of early marriage, both in the form of counseling and outreach and publication through information media. Community participation is also needed for the success of the activities promoted by the puskesmas, village head, religious affairs office and BKBBN to reduce the number of early marriages that occur. Community education regarding the impacts and risks resulting from early marriage also needs to be intensified to raise public awareness of the importance of pre-marriage planning for the realization of family planning programs.

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