

Causes of Early Marriage in Sumber Waru Village, Binakal District, Bondowoso Regency

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Abstract: Early marriage is a bond between couples who are still relatively young. According to Law Number 16 of 2019, the recommended age for marriage for women and men is 19 years. According to BPS East Java data, Bondowoso City is the city with the highest rate of early marriage in East Java Province. The aim of the research is to understand the causes of early marriage in Sumber Waru Village, Bondowoso City. This research uses a quasi-experiment with a Point Time Approach. The sample for this research consisted of 30 respondents. The data collection tool uses a questionnaire sheet. Data analysis technique uses the chi-square test. The results of the research indicate that the cause of early marriage is the level of knowledge and role of peers after completing the questionnaire in Sumber Waru Village, Bondowoso City. The results of the research indicate that the cause of early marriage is the level of knowledge and role of peers after completing the questionnaire in Sumber Waru Village, Bondowoso City.

Keywords— Knowledge; early marriage; the role of peers

1. INTRODUCTION

The rate of early marriage in Indonesia increases every year, as in 2017 it was 14.18% and in 2018 it increased to 15.6%, as explained by the Central Statistics Agency in 2018. According to Law Number 16 of 2019 explained that the recommended age for marriage for women and men is 19 years.

Early marriages carried out in many places, both in urban and rural areas, have caused a lot of controversy. Bondowoso City is the city with the highest rate of early marriage in East Java Province. This is based on the results that the proportion of women whose first marriage age is under 17 years is 50.20%. Bondowoso City is included in the three cities with the highest rate of early marriage after Situbondo and Probolinggo (Source: BPS East Java). The number of early marriages in Bondowoso City has increased in the last three years, referring to data on marriage applications at the Bondowoso City Religious Court with a figure of 803 early marriages in Bondowoso City in 2021.

Therefore, researchers want to examine the causes of early marriage experienced by perpetrators in Sumber Waru Village, Bondowoso City.

Early marriage can be caused by low education, which encourages teenagers to marry. Then the low level of economic needs causes parents to marry their daughters to someone who is capable of reducing the economic burden. And of their own accord, teenage girls and boys who fall in love with each other want to get married. And also cultural customs, if a girl doesn't get married soon she will become an old maid so the only way out is to get married as soon as possible if she already has a soul mate as explained by Akhiruddin in 2016.

To reduce the rate of early marriage, the government is making efforts through education about early marriage as well as the impact it has directly on teenagers and through media such as television, radio, banners, etc. And the government is also collaborating with the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection together with ulama regarding early marriage in Indonesia.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research uses a quasi-experimental design with the "Point Time Approach". Data collection for this type of research, both for risk or cause variables (independent variables) and effect variables (dependent variables) is carried out jointly or simultaneously referring to Notoatmodjo's theory, 2012. The population in this study is the number of marriages registered at the KUA office in 2022 in Sumber Waru Village, Bondowoso City, 30 people. The sampling technique used is population sampling, namely a sampling technique in which all members of the population are sampled. The criteria for this research are: Willing to be a respondent, female gender and married women in Sumber Waru Village, Bondowoso City.

The data collection tool used was a questionnaire sheet. Data collection for this type of research, both for women who married early and those who did not, was carried out jointly or concurrently, meaning that researchers approached the research population, then gave questionnaires that were filled in by the research subjects themselves. Then the character status or research object variables are measured simultaneously.

Data analysis was carried out univariate and bivariate using the chi-square test. And the ethics of data collection are free from coercion, anonymity, confidentiality, benefits, risks and comfort.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION PREPARE**3.1 RESULT****Table 1:** Distribution of Respondents Based on Level of Knowledge in Sumber Waru Village

Knowledge	Frequency	(%)
Low	23	76,7
Good	7	23,3
Total	30	100,0

Table 2: Distribution of Respondents Based on Parenting Patterns in Sumber Waru Village

Parenting	Frequency	(%)
Authoritarian	9	30,0
Non-Authoritarian	21	70,0
Total	30	100,0

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents Based on the Role of Peers in Sumber Waru Village

The Role of Peers	Frequency	(%)
Positive	10	33,3
Negative	20	66,7
Total	30	100,0

Table 4: Relationship between Knowledge Level and Early Marriage in Sumber Waru Village

Knowledge	Getting Married Early		Not Marrying Early		Total		P – value
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	
Low	21	70,0	2	6,7	23	76,7	0,001
Good	2	6,7	5	16,6	7	23,3	
Total	23	76,7	7	23,3	30	100	

Table 5: Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Early Marriage in Sumber Waru Village

Parenting	The Role of Peers		The Role of Peers		Total		p-value
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	
Authoritarian	6	20,0	3	10	23	76,7	0,001
Non-Authoritarian	17	56,7	4	13,3	7	23,3	
Total	23	76,7	7	23,3	30	100	

Table 6: Relationship between the Role of Peers and Early Marriage in Sumber Waru Village

The Role of Peers	The Role of Peers		The Role of Peers		Total		p-value
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	
Positive	4	13,3	6	20	23	76,7	0,001
Negative	19	63,4	1	3,3	7	23,3	
Total	23	76,7	7	23,3	30	100	

3.2 DISCUSSION**Respondents' Knowledge Level About Early Childhood Marriage in Sumber Waru Village**

The low level of respondents' knowledge, as seen from 23 out of 30 respondents who did not understand the topic being measured, can be attributed to their educational background. The data shows that the majority of respondents, as many as 18 people or 60.0%, are graduates of Junior High School (SLTP) or Junior High School (SMP). This indicates that a lower level of formal education plays a significant role in their ability to understand the material presented. Education at the SLTP/SMP level generally provides a limited foundation of knowledge, which may not be sufficient to face or master more complex material.

Furthermore, this low level of education reflects limited access to higher education, which in turn limits their cognitive development and skills in processing more complex information. When respondents only have an educational background up to SLTP/SMP, their ability to think critically, analyze, and understand advanced concepts may not be on par with those with higher education. As in the research of Safitri, et al (2022) which highlights the importance of increasing access to continuing education and training for groups with lower educational backgrounds, in order to increase their level of knowledge and skills in the future.

Respondents' Parenting Patterns Regarding Early Marriage in Sumber Waru Village

The majority of respondents, as many as 21 out of 30 people, experienced non-democratic parenting from their parents. This non-democratic parenting reflects a parenting approach that tends to be authoritarian, less involving children in decision-making, and may rely more on strict control and punishment as a method of discipline. In a social context, this type of parenting can affect various aspects of a child's development, including their views on early marriage. Heryanto's (2020) research supports this, where it was found that democratic parenting—where children are given space to discuss and participate in family decisions—is related to the absence of early marriage cases among adolescents. Thus, it can be concluded that the more democratic the parenting pattern, the lower the risk of children being trapped in early marriage. Democratic parenting tends to support the

development of independence, self-confidence, and critical thinking skills in children Fadhil, et al., (2024). So that in turn helps them make wiser decisions about their future, including the decision to get married. Conversely, non-democratic parenting may increase the risk of early marriage because children may not feel they have enough autonomy or support to delay marriage until a more mature age.

The Role of Respondents' Peers Regarding Early Marriage in Sumber Waru Village

As many as 20 out of 30 respondents experienced negative influences from their peers. This shows that interactions and relationships with peers can have a significant impact on adolescent decisions and behavior, including the decision to marry at an early age. This study confirms that the role of peers greatly influences the occurrence of early marriage. Peers who provide negative influences can encourage adolescents to follow unhealthy norms or social pressures, which ultimately increases their risk of entering marriage before reaching adulthood. Furthermore, the results of this study show that adolescents who are influenced by negative peers have a 2.492 times higher risk of experiencing early marriage compared to those who are not influenced. This figure shows how strong the role of peers is in shaping critical decisions in adolescents' lives. Therefore, based on research by Hanifa & Muslikah (2019), it is important to provide appropriate education and guidance to adolescents regarding the importance of choosing a positive and supportive friendship environment, as well as equipping them with the skills to reject negative pressure from peers that can lead to detrimental decisions, such as early marriage.

Analysis of Respondents' Knowledge Level with Early Marriage in Sumber Waru Village

The results of the study showed a significant relationship between the level of knowledge of respondents and the incidence of early marriage in Sumber Waru Village. This finding is based on the fact that the majority of respondents only have formal education up to Elementary School or Junior High School (SLTP/SMP). This low level of education has implications for the limited knowledge possessed by respondents, which in turn affects their ability to understand and assess the long-term consequences of important decisions, such as early marriage. From the results of this study, it can be concluded that a person's level of knowledge plays an important role in shaping their mindset and life decisions. Limited knowledge often leads to a lack of awareness of the risks and negative impacts of early marriage, as well as an inability to evaluate more profitable alternatives (Untari, 2018). Therefore, efforts to improve education and counseling among the community, especially those at low levels of education, are needed to reduce the rate of early marriage and help individuals make wiser and more informed decisions in their lives.

Analysis of Parenting Patterns of Respondents with Early Marriage in Sumber Waru Village

The results of the study showed that there was no significant relationship between parenting patterns applied by the respondents' parents and the incidence of early marriage in Sumber Waru Village. This finding indicates that although parenting patterns can influence various aspects of child development, in this context, this factor has not been proven to play a direct role in adolescents' decisions to marry at an early age. Parenting patterns, whether democratic, authoritarian, or permissive, do not show a clear correlation with children's tendency to enter into marriage before reaching adulthood. The conclusion of this study emphasizes that other factors, perhaps more contextual or external, such as peer influence, economic conditions, or education levels, may be more dominant in determining early marriage decisions among adolescents in Sumber Waru Village. This is in accordance with the research of Enisah, et al. (2024) which underlines the importance of a more holistic and multifactorial approach in understanding and addressing the issue of early marriage, where the focus is not only on parenting patterns, but also on other factors that may be more influential.

Analysis of the Role of Respondents' Peers with Early Marriage in Sumber Waru Village

The results of the study showed a significant relationship between the role of peers and the incidence of early marriage in Sumber Waru Village. This finding reveals that interaction and influence from peers play an important role in adolescents' decisions to marry at an early age. Adolescents who are influenced by peers who may have views or behaviors that support early marriage tend to be more susceptible to following in those footsteps, especially if they feel pressure or desire to fit in with their group. The conclusion of this study highlights that the role of peers can be a determining factor in important life decisions such as early marriage. This peer influence can be stronger in communities such as Sumber Waru Village, where social norms and group expectations may place greater emphasis on the importance of conforming to collective customs or views. Therefore, according to Wijayanto, et al. (2024) explained that interventions aimed at reducing early marriage rates need to consider strategies to promote a more positive and supportive friendship environment, as well as provide education to adolescents about the importance of making independent decisions based on better knowledge.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Early marriage is a marriage carried out by couples who are still categorized as teenagers who are under 19 years old as explained by WHO, 2016. Early marriage occurs due to several factors. From the results of the research that has been carried out, it can be informed that the cause of early marriage

in Sumber Waru Village, Bondowoso City is that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and early marriage, and there is a relationship between the role of friends and early marriage.

The implication of this research is the need for educational institutions to provide information and health education for teenagers to increase knowledge and change people's understanding of the age of marriage in accordance with marriage laws as well as providing motivation and socialization activities that are beneficial for adolescent development. Health services must also be more active in developing preventive and promotive efforts with an approach to teenagers as a target group for reproductive health as an effort to reduce the number of early marriages, such as socialization activities for teenagers about early marriage at school

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