

Conference Paper

Phenomenon of Early Marriage on Girls in The Cintapuri Village in Banjarmasin City (Phenomenological Study)

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Abstract.

In this modern era, child marriage still remains a practice in some regions. This phenomenon damages the normal life of families and negatively affects the human capitals of Indonesia. Higher number of child marriages would lead to increase in the divorce rates than normal, as those involved in this marriage have not developed the necessary emotional control for solving problems that might arise during these marriages. This led many to the path of divorce. The goal of this research is to understand the factors that led to child marriage in Cintapuri Village, Banjar Regency, Banjarmasin. This research uses the qualitative descriptive method with phenomenological model. Subjects in this research were teenage girls married in the age of 14-16 with Junior High School (SMP) being their last education level, parents, and village governance apparatus in Cintapuri Village, Banjar Regency, Banjarmasin. The data from this research was collected through careful observations and interviews with people related to the research's objective. The result of this research shows there are several factors leading to the rampant cases of child marriage, such as economical, educational, and cultural factors. Looked through from an economical point-of-view, many parents are marrying their children off to alleviate their economic burden. From an educational point-of-view, many parents are not aware of the adverse effects of child marriage and the laws that regulate the minimum age of marriage, because of the lack of education. From a cultural point-of-view, parents are feeling nervous and ashamed for the fact that their daughter do not have a partner yet, leading them in search of a suitable partner for their daughter even though their daughter do not always approve of the parent's suitable partner.

Keywords: child marriage, divorce, economy, education, culture

1. Introduction

The goal of marriage is to create a family, find happiness, and love based on the One Godhead. It is a socially controlled bond between a man and a woman in which rights and obligations, emotional togetherness, as well as sexual and economic activities, are regulated.

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Making the decision to marry young is not simple for some people. The sacred promise is tied together by several factors. Women who plan to have children later, in particular, need to be able to mentally and physically get ready. Women between the ages of 15 and 16 are not physically prepared to become pregnant or give birth. A woman's ideal body has not yet developed at that age.

The waist of a woman who gave birth to a minor is still not growing properly, making it impossible for her to give birth ideally. If the waist has not grown perfectly but the woman is already pregnant, it will typically affect the size of the brain. This was revealed by psychologist Kasandra Putranto from a psychological point of view. As a child grows, the brain's volume naturally decreases. It is thought that children born to very young mothers will have disturbed abilities. The mother's waist, which did not expand properly during childbirth, is the direct cause of this. The quality of Indonesian people will eventually decline due to the low quality of children produced by young children who are not yet developed physically or mentally. Before getting married, one should consider their physical, mental, social, and financial readiness, in his opinion. because it will also have an impact on the child's development as an adult. It is better for young married couples to put off having children because an adult's quality will undoubtedly depend on genetic factors, the learning environment, and mental readiness. The readiness of all facets of life is just as important to having children as pregnancy and childbirth. Before having children, it is advised for young couples to grow spiritually, mentally, and physically. The birth must be postponed if they are not prepared. He now believes that adultery is preferable to getting married later. However, everything needs to be mentally, physically, and psychologically prepared if you want to have kids.

Early marriage affects the likelihood of a discordant family being formed. Generally speaking, young couples are still stable in handling issues that arise in marriage because they are psychologically immature. Because of this, issues that arise in the home are not properly resolved and instead become more challenging. Marriage at a young age will inevitably lead to a number of unforeseen issues due to the psychological component's immaturity. Because of a too-new marriage, it is not uncommon for couples to experience a breakdown in their home life. Indeed, because everything is given back to each person, household harmony is not solely based on age. But a person's mental and physical state typically change as they age. When it comes to resolving issues, youth tends to be stable, but it also results in frequent arguments and disagreements that end in divorce. Young marriages also result in a lack of socioeconomic maturity for the couple. Since they typically don't have a steady job, financial hardships also lead to conflicts in the home. emotional instability and ignorance of newlywed couples.

Physical, mental, and financial preparation are all necessary for marriage. Marriage between two people requires more than just love, it also requires commitment and careful planning because married life will begin after becoming legally wed in the eyes of law and religion, not just during a celebration [1]. Law Number 1 of 1974, which later became Law Number 16 of 2019 concerning Marriage, established the rules for marriage in Indonesia and raised the legal marriage age from 16 to 19. Early marriages are the remainder of the marriages consummated below this bare minimum.

In Cintapuri Village, Banjar Regency, Banjarmasin City, the emphasis on continuing young marriages has not changed much, according to the reality on the ground. The majority of these teenagers, especially female students, will not continue their education past junior high school because they immediately decide to get married. This young marriage typically takes place after these teenagers graduate from junior high school. It's hard to break the habit and tradition of this recent marriage. The women in the village believed that they would feel much more comfortable and live happily after marriage, but the young couples made the decision to get married on their own, citing the fact that they were tired of continuing their education to the next level. Parents also don't stop their kids from getting married young; instead, they prefer that if they already have a significant other, they get married right away out of concern that if they get pregnant outside of marriage, it will be considered shameful by the family's religion. In rural areas, young marriage is shaped by the existing factors as a natural phenomenon. Another benefit of marrying girls young is that it will lessen the financial strain on the family because when parents' daughters get married, they are already their husbands' responsibility and they are worried that their kids will become spinsters if they are not married right away at a young age.

Based on the context and focus of research on the phenomenon of early marriage for young women, this study aims to identify the variables that affect the marriage of young women in Cintapuri Village, Banjar Regency, Banjarmasin City.

2. Literature Review

A review of previous research findings pertaining to the issues raised, theoretical studies investigating the issue, and a framework of thought that combines these theoretical studies are all included in the literature review. This chapter discusses theoretical studies that are connected to the findings of related studies and research variables. (1) a review of related studies, (2) theoretical underpinnings of culture, tradition, customs, young

marriage, factors associated with low educational attainment, and (3) the influence of the state of the economy (3) Mental state.

2.1. Review of past research

According to Velentza, the prevalence of such problems is especially high among the Roma population. Based on these findings, it is clear that early marriage is regarded as a highly significant cultural practice and a pillar of national identity among some traditional Roma groups in the Transylvania region. In addition, some Roma groups who engage in this practice see it as a means of shielding young women from the influence of the "evil white people" and a means of empowering them to take on more responsibilities as members of society. There are negative outcomes associated with child marriages that occur without parental consent, including underage pregnancies among females, diminished rights, social isolation, and even domestic violence. In the traditional societies we encountered, early marriage is a factor in the educational abandonment of poor children [2].

As shown, community variables are significant predictors of both union formation and childbearing even after controlling for individual traits. There are a number of important personal factors that influence teenage family transitions, including women's education, the socioeconomic level of homes, and the presence of a female breadwinner or adolescent's residence in a rural location. We analyze the results in light of the post-2015 framework for development in sub-Saharan Africa and the need to revitalize stagnant fertility transitions [3].

Due to the high rate of young marriages in the district, Astuti's research shows that women in Pamulang District, South Tangerang, have low levels of formal education. Since the high rate of early marriage in this subdistrict actually makes it more difficult for girls to pursue formal education, the advancement of civilization and the changing mindset of the community have no impact on the community's beliefs and traditions [4].

This study explains how socio-cultural factors, specifically the custom of getting married young, influence how much formal education women in Sumberdanti Village receive. In Sumberdanti Village, girls typically marry between the ages of 14 and 16. At this age, kids start receiving formal education [5].

Parents in this village gave various explanations for why they married off their daughters when they were young, including that they did so in accordance with the local custom. They still adhere to the old custom that their daughters must be married off

right away or else they will not be able to sell them or they will grow up to be virgins. Social, cultural, and economic circumstances are additional contributing elements.

The research in Cintapuri Village, Banjar Regency, and the four earlier studies are comparable in that they both discuss the custom of young marriage, which contributes to the low level of education of village women. From the research mentioned above, it can be inferred that rural communities' still-evolving cultures, traditions, customs, and religions among them, the custom of young marriage have an impact on women's low sociocultural education. Parents still adhere to the traditions of their ancestors for a variety of reasons, including the belief that if they do not immediately marry off their daughters, the girls will not sell and become old virgins. This tradition is greatly influenced by parents' views on the customs that developed in their village.

2.2. Factors that cause marriage at a young age

According to Handayani's research, there are several factors that contribute to the high rate of early marriage. The first is that young women with low levels of education are 2.3 times more likely to get married young than those with higher levels of education. Second, young women who grow up in a bad environment are 2.1 times more likely to get married young than those who do. Third, compared to young women with higher education, young women with low education are 5.4 times more likely to marry young [6].

Fourth, compared to young women whose parents are employed, those whose parents are not employed will have a 7.4 times higher risk of getting married young. Therefore, it can be inferred that an economic factor is always the most dangerous one driving children to marry young, specifically when both of their parents are unemployed. They both don't want to be bothered any longer, whether it's due to their parents' wishes or their kids' wishes because they understand that their parents can no longer afford to support them.

On the other hand, this is extremely alarming. The parent who can no longer bear the child and the child are both still minors. There are many reasons why parents marry off their minor children.

The first is an economic one, where parents choose to marry off their child to someone who is deemed to be more capable because they cannot afford to support their child because they have more than five children, for example. Due to the fact that even though they would like to continue their education, their parents cannot afford to send

them to school, women choose to get married rather than finish their education, which lowers the level of education among women.

The second factor is a society's low level of education, which has a significant impact on both the child's and parents' education levels. A highly educated society will undoubtedly consider marriage to be the umpteenth thing and will doubtlessly think twice about getting married. Contrary to those whose education is still limited, they will prioritize marriage because only then will they be able to fill the void left by their children's days and meet their own needs. A person's personality maturity is influenced by their level of education; more educated people are more likely to be filtered, accept positive change, and react to situations that may impair their ability to think.

The third is the actual desire factor. Because men and women believe they are in love regardless of age, problems they may face, or whether they can solve a problem, it is very difficult to avoid this factor. A marriage will be threatened with divorce if a problem cannot be resolved on the grounds that their minds are no longer in harmony. If you want to get married when you're young, that should be a concern.

Promiscuity is the fourth factor. Children who lack parental guidance and attention will find a way to feel happy by hanging out with people whose behavior is not immediately obvious (free). Getting pregnant outside of marriage is something that occurs frequently. Consequently, whether they like it or not, parents will consent to their minor children getting married.

The fifth is a Customs Factor item. According to tradition, marriage frequently takes place because the child has been engaged by his parents since he was a young child. That the marriage of children will immediately establish the kinship ties that the bride's and groom's families have long desired to share, in order to prevent the breakdown of their family relationships [7]. Parents immediately find a partner for their child because they are worried about their daughters, who are already teenagers, and other factors. Parents in rural areas typically want to marry off their daughters as soon as possible out of fear of becoming spinsters [8]. The mass media is also a contributing factor in early marriage. Modern teenagers are becoming more open to having sex as a result of the constant exposure to sex in the media.

Early marriage is frequently caused by a variety of factors, such as parental legitimacy, social power, and involvement. Poor girls who are unable to complete their education or who have quit school are more likely to get married young, and living in a rural area makes it difficult to learn about the effects of early marriage. That has a significant impact on the practice of early marriage. Early marriage carries a number of risks for women, including those related to biology (damage to reproductive organs, early pregnancy) and

psychology (inability to carry out reproductive functions properly). Both men and women shoulder a lot of responsibility in the home. The loss of a child's rights is another effect. The loss of a child's right to health is followed by psychological issues like anxiety and even depression. Additionally, those who marry young run the risk of living in poverty for the rest of their lives.

2.3. The impact of marriage at a young age

UNFPA estimates that 33,000 girls under the age of 18 will be married off against their will, most often to men much older than themselves. One in nine Indonesian women in their twenties and twenties-plus are married before they turn eighteen. Indonesia ranks eighth worldwide in terms of the prevalence of child marriage, with 1.2 million reported cases as of 2016.

Child marriage is a form of violence against children and is a practice that violates the basic rights of children. As a type of abuse, child marriage is a serious problem that has to be addressed immediately. Because of their age, children who get married before they become 18 are more likely to be victims of violence and to continue a cycle of poverty that can affect their entire families. There is a higher risk of maternal and infant mortality among teenage brides compared to older brides, and a higher chance of maternal death overall.

As a result of the following five factors, young couples are less likely to have children. At the outset, it stunts kids' physical and mental development. For another, it may lead to an increase in cases of cervical cancer in females because reproduction is not yet fully developed. The third issue is that children's rights to participate in society and receive a quality education are not being met. A lack of readiness can lead to domestic violence, which is the fourth risk. To cap it all off, it might be bad for the economy [9].

Some of the benefits of getting married young include not having to worry about taking care of a little child when you're older and never having to engage in free sex. There is an idea that if you are married at a young age, you will live to a ripe old age without any more small children, which is excellent from a religious standpoint since it reduces the likelihood of adultery and free sex behavior. One more good consequence of early marriage is that it relieves pressure on parents by ensuring that their son's requirements will be met once he marries [10].

The drawbacks of marrying young list of young people: psychological development that would influence how they raise their children. As a result of being cared for by a young couple, the child will not receive the utmost in parental affection. From a societal

perspective, getting married limits your ability to grow as an individual, prevents you from furthering your education, and makes your family look bad to your neighbors. There are some kids who married so young that they have to drop out of school to avoid shame. Marrying at a young age is harmful to one's health because it raises the probability of problems during pregnancy, labor, and delivery, as well as the mortality rates of both the mother and her newborn. This condition poses a greater threat of death and disability to infants than it does to adults. Babies with hypoxia ingested amniotic fluid and the teen had to have a cesarean section since she went into labor late. The proportion of marriages ending in divorce is alarmingly high. The likelihood of divorce increases when families struggle to cope with a wide range of difficulties. In some instances, the divorce rate rises because of the impact of getting married at a young age [11].

2.4. Framework of thinking

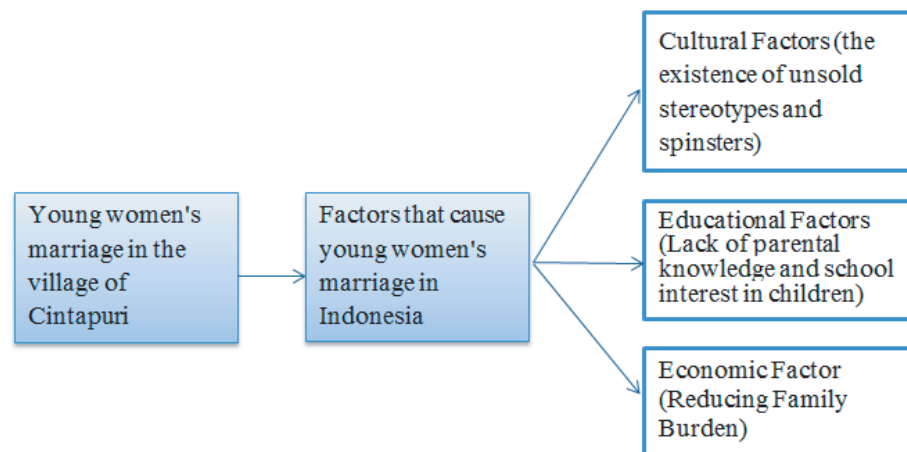


Figure 1: Framework of Thinking.

Given the framework above, it is clear that cultural, educational, and economic factors all contribute to young marriage in Cintapuri Village. Despite the fact that the marriage law specifies a maximum marriage age of 19 years for both men and women, these factors lead women in Cintapuri Village to get married between the ages of 14 and 16. The marriage law exists because young marriage is still a custom in this village. Those who are married by the KUA before turning 15 years old are granted the convenience of getting married, specifically by requesting parental consent and a dispensation from the Banjar Regency Religious Court. Parents marry off their daughters at a young age out

of fear that their daughters will not marry, become spinsters, or for other reasons, that if they are not married, they will commit adultery and have children outside of marriage.

3. Methods

This study's methodology is a qualitative approach. Qualitative research aims to comprehend the phenomena of what research subjects perceive holistically, through description in the form of words and language, in a setting that is uniquely natural, and by applying a variety of natural methodologies [12]. This study views the component as a whole rather than isolating individuals or organizations in variables or hypotheses. The study's methodology was phenomenological descriptive research. The goal of phenomenological research is to relate events to human existence. The purpose of this study is to outline the causes of the increase in young marriages in Cintapuri Village.

The purposive sampling technique was used to choose the study participants. Women who were married between the ages of 14 and 16 made up the majority of the informants; their last educational level was junior high. The parents of the main informants and the Cintapuri Village apparatus are supporting informants because they are knowledgeable and capable of sharing information about the village from the total population, including both male and female residents, village residents' education, village traditions, and other sources. Parents and husbands of research participants who are aware that age is a factor in marriage are also included. Observation, documentation, and interview-based data collection methods. Data reduction, data presentation, conclusion drawing, and data checking are all components of the qualitative data analysis used in the data analysis technique.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Overview of research objects

With the name Cintapuri Darussalam sub-district, Cintapuri sub-district is a brand-new subdivision of Simpang Empat sub-district. In March 2013, the division and designation of the new subdistrict became legally effective. Numerous transmigration placement sites can be found in the SP-1, SP-2, SP-3, and SP-4 realms in Cintapuri Subdistrict. The placement at UPT Cintapuri comes last. There are 11 villages in the Cintapuri Darussalam sub-district, including Keramat Mina, Garis Hanyar, Cintapuri, Surian Hanyar, Benua

Anyar, Alalak Padang, Makmur Karya, Simpang Lima, Karya Makmur, Sindang Jaya, and Sumber Sari. Population The area's current population is estimated to be 11,680, and its size is 230.71 km² [13].

The Cintapuri District covers 48.25 km². Tapin Regency on the north. Eastern District: Simpang Empat. Districts of Martapura Barat and Mataraman are to the south. Sungai Tabuk District and Barito Kuala Regency are on the west side. There are 2,513 people living in Cintapuri Village. The Village Office is 4 kilometers from the District Capital. The Village Office is 30 kilometers from the Regency Capital. There are 1,283 male population populations and 1230 female population populations. 819 households have 819 heads of household. The number of people who identify as Muslims is 2,501, while there are 12 people who identify as Christians.

4.2. Research results

Self-marriage is caused by a variety of factors in Cintapuri village, including economic, educational, and customary or habitual factors. There are effects that result from this phenomenon as well.

4.3. Discussion

The economic burden on the family often encourages parents to immediately marry off their children in the hope that the family's economic burden will be reduced. This happens a lot in the village of Cintapuri, regardless of the age of the child, especially if the applicant is from the rich. Even parents hope that after their children get married, they can help their parents' lives. Economic problems, lack of income and the needs that are needed are not in accordance with the income obtained. With the economic condition of the people in Cintapuri Village, there are not a few factors, besides income that is not permanent, the number of children borne by parents is not like in urban areas. So with non-permanent income, they are unable to pay for their children's education. Parents have a role and basis for the successful development of children, while the duties and responsibilities are a shared task between parents, society and the government as well as the children themselves.

The lack of education and knowledge among parents, kids, and the community leads to a propensity for parents to marry off their minor children without giving it much thought as to the repercussions and effects of the issues encountered. Parents will be pleased if their daughter already likes it because of the low level of education between them

and their kids, who are only educated through junior high school (SMP), and because parents are unaware of the negative effects of getting married young. According to several interviewees, parents who don't attend school or have low levels of education are less likely to understand and be aware of the effects of early marriage.

Many members of the public believe that marriage frequently occurs because parents have been tying up their children since they were young. In order to prevent the breakdown of their family relationship, it is imperative that the groom's and bride's families immediately recognize the kinship ties that they have been longing to form. so that parents can match their child up right away. In Cintapuri village, parents typically believe they want to marry off their daughters out of fear that they will age into old virgins. According to some informants, Cintapuri village residents' customs and mentalities are what prompt them to wed off their kids right away. As there are still many matchmaking customs in the village of Cintapuri, they are concerned that their children will become spinsters if they remain celibate for an extended period of time. Parents who still have a traditional outlook on life often marry off their kids before they are old enough to marry off on their own. These parents do this out of fear that their neighbors will gossip about them if their kids wait too long to get married.

Early marriage is when two people marry while they are still minors, which can be harmful to both parties. Early marriage is a young marriage whose preparation goals—including material, mental, and physical preparation—have not been said to be maximal. Because everything hasn't been carefully planned out, early marriage can be considered a rushed marriage. In addition to causing legal issues and breaking laws governing marriage, child protection, and human rights, early marriage among women also increases the risk of disease in women and increases the likelihood that childbirth will be dangerous for both the mother and the unborn child. Early marriage is associated with a high risk of cervical cancer, neurotic depression, and marital conflicts.

Early marriage makes it difficult to tell whether the partner is a boy or a girl because girls are typically better at controlling their emotions. It is difficult to return to normal circumstances because their emotional state is obviously unstable. Giving them advice after a problem has been discovered is preferable to giving them prevention before a problem arises. People typically discover issues once they have children. Everything changes completely once you have kids. Even though they are bound by the constraints of marriage, this couple can still enjoy life if they are still childless and alone. This is especially true if they both come from relatively wealthy families. Because of their young age, many people make poor decisions because they are motivated by their emotions or even out of love.

Since people start to enter adulthood at the age of 24, emotional stability typically occurs at that time. One could argue that adolescence ended abruptly at the age of 19. In psychology, a young adult, or lead edolesen, is considered to be between the ages of 20 and 24. Traditions typically start to transition from turbulent adolescence to more stable adulthood around this time. Therefore, even if a marriage is performed before the age of 20, as it was in Cintapuri village, the teen still feels the need to go on an adventure to discover who he is. If you get married and have kids, the wife has to take care of the kids and the husband can't leave the house because he has to go to work to learn how to take care of the family's future. As a result, there is domestic strife that leads to divorce and separation.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1. Conclusions

The researcher draws a conclusion based on the findings and the discussion. Numerous factors, such as the following, contribute to the high rate of early marriage in Cintapuri Village:

1. Economic variables When a family's financial situation makes it necessary for parents to marry off their children while they are still minors in order to lessen their financial load, this is referred to as a situation where the family's financial situation is insufficient. in the hope that her child's marriage will enable her to better provide for her family. Parents and kids don't consider the negative effects of underage marriage, which will have an effect on both parties.
2. The impact of education Parents have a tendency to marry off their children while they are still minors due to the low education and knowledge levels of children, parents, and the community. Parents who only have a junior high school diploma and many who do not even attend school are not educated enough to understand the many negative effects of early marriage, and they are also unaware of the laws and regulations that govern the legal age of marriage. Additionally, parents are not overly concerned with their children's education; they do not want to send them to a university because they do not understand the value of education.
3. The influence of traditions or habits. Girls without a parental companion in Cintapuri Village experience embarrassment, anxiety, and restlessness. Even if the child does not always consent, parents take part in helping their kids find friends. If it

takes too long for a family to find a partner for their daughter, sometimes quite a few people or neighbors will spread rumors about the family's condition. Parents are anxious and embarrassed about the condition. Parents still hold the mentality that if a girl is single or alone for an extended period of time, the child becomes a spinster and finds it difficult to find a partner.

4. The frequent arguments that result in quarrels between the husband and wife in their regular married lives are a negative effect of young marriage. While the impact on parents or their respective families is that if there is a disagreement or argument between a husband and wife, typically each parent is involved in settling disagreements and indirectly strains their relationship.
5. The issues that young married couples face, such as egotism within the couple and the occurrence of arguments between husband and wife, which can lead to divorce and affect not only the relationship between the couple's parents but also how closely they are knit together.

5.2. Recommendations

Researchers put forward several suggestions including:

1. For the neighborhood and youth

Since education has such a significant impact on life, it is crucial that the local community is aware of its significance. Those who want to carry out underage marriages are first thought about with common sense and considerations in terms of advantages and disadvantages because marriage is to realize marriage, namely to form a happy and eternal family or household based on God Almighty (benefits and disadvantages).

1. For parents

The idea that early marriage does not always lessen the financial burden of parents is explained to parents. Parents advise their children on the value of education for the future and urge them to pursue further education rather than rush into marriage before they are emotionally and physically prepared.

2. To Benefit the Government

In order for those who wish to marry underage children to think twice about doing so, the government must be seriously committed to upholding applicable laws regarding underage marriages. The government should work with the office of

religious affairs to help village officials spread awareness of Marriage Law No. 1 of 1974 so that parents will understand it. encouraging those with traditional mindsets to approach marriage logically and realistically.

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