

## **Parents' views on early marriage of girls in Bondowoso community**

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### **Abstract**

Despite significant societal progress and increased access to education, early marriage, particularly among girl, remains prevalent in certain communities. This practice stands in contrast to existing regulations that mandate a minimum marriage age of 18 and 12 years of compulsory education, especially for parents who are already married. This study aims to explore parents' perspectives on early marriage for their daughters and to identify the underlying causes. Employing a qualitative research method, data were collected through interviews and observations. The findings reveal two key points: (1) while most parents do not desire early marriage for their daughters and prefer that they continue their education and pursue employment, economic hardship often compels them to marry their daughters off in the hope of reducing the family's financial burden. (2) Early marriage is driven by both internal and external factors, including environmental, social, economic, and cultural influences. Among these, limited economic resources and poor access to education, particularly at the junior high school level, emerge as the dominant causes. In such contexts, early marriage has become normalized as a cultural practice.

**Keywords:** parents' views, early marriage, female

### **Abstrak**

Meskipun masyarakat telah mengalami kemajuan dan peningkatan akses terhadap pendidikan, praktik pernikahan dini, terutama pada anak perempuan, masih banyak dijumpai di beberapa komunitas. Praktik ini bertentangan dengan regulasi yang menetapkan usia minimal pernikahan 18 tahun dan kewajiban mengikuti pendidikan selama 12 tahun, terutama bagi orang tua yang sudah menikah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pandangan orang tua terhadap pernikahan dini pada anak perempuan serta



mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor penyebabnya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara dan observasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan dua hal utama: (1) Orang tua pada dasarnya tidak menginginkan anak perempuannya menikah di usia dini dan lebih berharap mereka tetap sekolah serta bekerja. Namun, karena tekanan ekonomi, mereka memilih menikahkan anak dengan harapan dapat meringankan beban keluarga. (2) Pernikahan dini dipengaruhi oleh faktor internal dan eksternal, termasuk lingkungan, sosial, ekonomi, dan budaya. Dari berbagai faktor tersebut, keterbatasan ekonomi dan rendahnya akses terhadap pendidikan, terutama jenjang sekolah menengah pertama, merupakan penyebab utama. Dalam kondisi tersebut, pernikahan dini telah menjadi praktik yang dinormalisasi secara budaya.

**Kata Kunci:** *pandangan orang tua, pernikahan dini, wanita*

## INTRODUCTION

Article 1 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 1 of 1974 concerning marriage explains that marriage or marriage is an inner birth bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife with the aim of forming a happy and eternal family or household based on the Almighty Godhead (DPR RI, 1974). In carrying out marriage, both men and women must have mature readiness including mental readiness, social readiness and roles, as well as readiness in financial terms (Karimulloh et al., 2023). According to the National Family Planning Population Board (BKKBN) explained that the ideal age for marriage is 21 years for women and 25 years for men, because this age is considered a mature age both in biological and psychological terms.

However, currently marriage is not carried out by adult men or women, but also many marriage practices are carried out by people who are underage or also called child marriage practices. Child marriage practices are those who marry under the age of 18. This is what happens in most women's communities in Gunungsari, Maesan, Bondowoso Hamlets. Marriage that occurs is caused by factors both from the family and the environment indirectly requires women to marry at the age of the child, on the grounds that through business the age of the child is able to eliminate the norms that exist in society. Therefore, for women there, it is very difficult to find women who can continue to study from high school to college or work until entering adulthood. Most of them only stop at the junior high level. This is certainly very reversed, that women who marry at child age are vulnerable to various health risks, besides that there are other impacts caused by child marriage. In addition, this is also incompatible with women's emancipation which requires women to learn first so that it is possible

later when the family is mentally and physically ready, and can produce intelligent and useful offspring.

In addition, in the Bondowoso community, cultural, religious, economic, and social norms are often the main basis for parents' decision-making regarding girls' marriage. Some parents consider marrying girls at a young age to be a form of protection, a solution to social problems such as out-of-wedlock pregnancies, or even a way out of poverty. On the other hand, the lack of understanding of the negative impact of early marriage on children's reproductive, educational, and psychological health makes this issue even more complex.

The parents' view is very decisive in the decision of marriage, because in many cases, the child does not have the power or freedom to reject the decision (Desiyanti, 2015). Therefore, it is important to examine how parents' perceptions and beliefs in Bondowoso relate to early marriage, what is the background of this view, and how it affects the practice of marriage of girls in this region. This research aims to delve deeper into the social construction formed in the Bondowoso community in interpreting early marriage, especially from the perspective of parents as the main actors in decision-making

Previous studies similar to this research include: 1) Study of gender equality stereotypes on the culture of early marriage in Madura society by Anis Miswoni. The results show that early marriage in Madura, especially in teen village, has become a hereditary culture that is still carried out until now which is carried out in various ways, namely; arranged marriages and manipulation of the age of marriage. In addition to the practice of early marriage, women in Madura are considered second only to men, so the role of women in terms of education, work, and in social institutions in society is not considered too much (Miswoni, 2016). 2) The culture of early marriage towards gender equality in Madurese society by Munawara et al. The results found are In the culture of early marriage in Madura, especially in Guava Monkey hamlet, West Lenteng, Sumenep there are several processes, namely the matchmaking of children since childhood, the practice of *jampi-jampi*, and manipulation of marriageable age. The position of women in early marriage is as chosen, appointed, and married, without having the right to refuse or consider. The rights of girls from birth have been directed by parents even in the world of education a girl is considered unimportant, so that women feel they do not have any right to freedom (Munawara et al., 2015). 3) Early marriage and the marginalization of women Nuaulu by Johan Tanamal. The findings were the need for real activities (such as providing more opportunities for Nuaulu girls to go to school to the world of higher education, in addition to the need to be given an

understanding to parents in Nuanea that all children have equal rights, especially in the field of education) to eliminate marginalization of women without damaging the existing cultural order, and be given internet access that supports educational and related knowledge Family marriage (Tananamal & Nahuway, 2022). 4) Public Perception of Early Marriage in Tanah Grogot Village, Tanah Grogot District, Paser Regency by Ida Sari. The results found that public perception of early marriage is a marriage that is carried out by someone before the age limit of marriage regulated by applicable law or regulations. The negative view of society towards early marriage is associated with immature age, disharmony in the household, difficulty in building a household and lack of knowledge in building a happy and prosperous household. The factors causing early marriage include first, because the relationship is too close (pregnant), lazy to continue school and family economic factors (Sari & Situmorang, 2024). 5) The Influence of Early Marriage on Family Harmony by Imamul Arifin. The results found that the Early marriage has an influence on family harmony. Early marriage is also said to cause many conflicts within the family. This is caused by the unstable emotions of both the husband and the wife (Arifin et al., 2022). and 6) The impact of early marriage by Rovi Husnaini. The results showed that, the factors causing early marriage in Cibunar Village are a) Economic factors, b) Low factors and awareness of the importance of education, c) Environmental factors they live in. The impacts arising from early marriage in Cibunar Village, Cibatu District, Garut Regency are: a) Economy, b) Health, c) Community views on early marriage perpetrators, a little problem arises because of the reflection of women's own habits such as lazy, waking up napping, shy and so on (Husnani & Soraya, 2020).

Of the six, the weakness that has not been studied is about the perspective of parents on early marriage who have experience in marriage and preparation in marriage matters. Therefore, this study is interested in discussing parents' views on early marriage of girls in the Bondowoso Community. The aim is to describe parents' views on girls' early marriage and its effects and address the problem of early marriage through the perspective of modern-day gender thinkers. It is useful for the public to know the impact of early marriage in the current era and parents' thoughts on early marriage. The scope of this study is the views of parents on early marriage carried out by their children or the surrounding community. The hope is that this will inform about the origin of the occurrence of early marriage, considering that in the current era, the minimum age for marriage has been set and must be educated by the government.

## METHOD

The object of study and focus is the parents' view of early marriage. The research location is in Tanahwulan Hamlet, Gunungsari, Maesan, Bondowoso. The type of research used is qualitative or known as field research (Mestika Zed, 2018). The reason for this selection is because in this study, it seeks to express meaning descriptively through data sourced from the field and corroborating things related to the problem of meaning contained through several data sources so that results are obtained according to the title. The approach used is phenomenological and sociological approaches, where this is used because researchers want to understand parents' views about early marriage in the society and also want to know the causes.

There are two data sources used, which include: The primary data includes direct observation, interviews with parents and communities in the hamlet and documentation. Observation and documentation techniques are carried out based on the formulation of research findings, while interviews are conducted in a semi structured manner. This research was conducted for three months, From January to March 2024. The secondary data used are books, journals and all reference things that support writing about parents' views on early marriage. Analysis method using theory B Miles and Huberman (Sugiyono, 2019) which uses an interactive model which includes: Data collection, data reduction, data presentation, data management and analysis which is then continued by providing conclusions in the research. The validity of research data uses triangulation of data and research sources so that maximum results are obtained. The limitations of the problem in this study only focus on the parents' attitudes towards early marriage of girls and the factors that cause them to occur, so they do not discuss other.

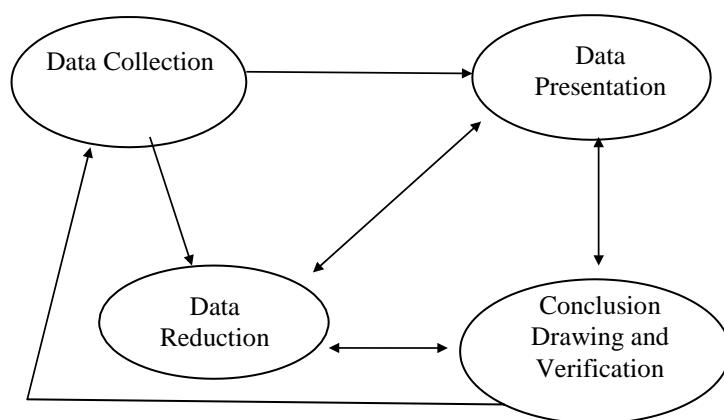


Figure 1. Research overview and research components

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Early Marriage

Santoso said that marriage is a sacred bond where love is more important than profit. If a marriage lacks love, it will turn into a difficult bond, a pretend drama, and a terrible prison (Santoso, 2016). Koentjaraningrat also said that marriage is a relationship between a man and a woman that is formalized based on customs, laws, or religions prevailing in the area. In addition, it has social, legal, economic, and religious impacts on individuals, their relatives, and descendants. Strong offspring result from marriages that are legalized in a sacred bond and established by mutual will. However, marriage is not a short necessity; Building a family requires responsibility and togetherness (Nasution, 2016). Therefore, one of the female figures, Fatima Mernissi, in her thoughts said that marriage must also understand the position of women and men, no one is dominant, let alone has an inappropriate age so as to make an existing family better (Yusuf & Safitri, 2023).

Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 35 of 2014 concerning amendments to Law number 23 of 2002 concerning child protection in article one states that a child is someone who is not yet 18 years old, or aged 0-18 years, and includes children who are still in the womb (DPR RI, 2014). Thus, the term "child marriage" refers to marriage between a man and a woman who have not entered the age of children or are over 18 years old, while the term "early marriage" refers to marriage performed by a man or woman who has not reached the ideal age to enter into a marriage, that is, does not yet have the emotional, physical, or mental ability to marry (Koro, 2012).

According to the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) that child marriage is a child marriage caused by social, educational, economic, cultural, parental factors, self-factors and the environment or place of residence. BKKBN also mentioned that the ideal age limit for marriage is 21 years for women and 25 years for men. In the Profile of Indonesian Children 2018 states that the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection is concerned about child marriage which is considered very reasonable and ordinary by the Indonesian people (Windiarto et al., 2019). Marriage that occurs due to economic, social and cultural reasons has an impact on health, psychological and mental aspects that are very dangerous for men and women, besides that child marriage is also at risk of death of mothers and children (Murniati et al., 2021). Because maturity in terms of age and soul is an important thing in marriage because it can carry out responsibilities better (Aulassyahied, 2016).

### **Parents' Views on Early Marriage**

Women are the main asset of a family. However, the state of the economy, region, and society will certainly be different. One is about women marrying too early. In the case of early marriage, most people who marry are not men, but women for various reasons and considerations. Parents in Tanahwulan hamlet do not mind women marrying early. However, if families don't live in neighborhoods far from the city, that could change, as women are more likely to work or go to school.

*"Parents here mostly marry off their children who graduated from junior high school or elementary school because of lack of money. Most do not mind as long as their children can live and also be comfortable with their families. But if we were in the city it might not happen, because there is more work and further schooling. If you are here, if there is no cost and only help with your work, you will usually get married, although not all," (Said Mrs. RMH. Interview on 23/01/2024)"*

But things are different in Tanahwulan Hamlet. Parents consider women an important asset, but it is also very rare to be able to work outside or high school because usually women are more likely to take care of household life starting to cook and others. Far from thinking pro and con against this, parents assume that they actually do not want to marry their daughters early, but with many factors of consideration that refer to early marriage, so that the age they live in marriage does not reach the size and provisions stipulated by Constitution number 35 of 2014 related to marriage (DPR RI, 2014). Unlike men, even if there are those who marry early, but most prefer to work first so that they grow up and then get married. This difference in society is not a caste difference, but rather a function in the family, because they believe that women will be more at home, and men will earn more money.

In addition, the process of stipulation in early marriage is not as complicated as in urban society, where here in rural areas, people prioritize marriage over money. Thus, those who want to get married do not have to wait a lot of money to run the wedding, only need to find a ruler and get married. This process of taking early marriage starts with the family, who want a woman to marry immediately and then introduce her to the man they choose or look for themselves. After finding a partner, there is a meeting of both sides of the family, which ultimately results in the decision to get married, including all expenses.

With this, it is not surprising that all parents, including in Tanah Wulan Hamlet, want the best for their children, especially girls. Everything wants her

child to be a good woman, not lacking and of course the hope is that if possible, go to school to the top to get a job that suits and meets her needs. However, due to several factors, this is what makes the situation of some girls marry early so that their children can live better and more decently even though there are indeed some risks that must be sacrificed. As Yanti thinks, that early marriage has a bad impact, especially for women, starting from excessive stress, unstable emotions so that divorce to death and suicide cases (Yanti et al., 2018). Of course, eliminating these negative things, the role of parents is important in determining children to marry so as to stay away from bad things that will happen in the future.

### **Causes of Early Marriage**

Deciding to get married is not something that is easily said or done casually, but also requires very careful thinking about the responsibilities and risks that will be faced later. According to Narsa and Prananjaya in their research explained that a person's process in making decisions is divided into two main parts, namely internal factors (factors originating from within the individual itself) and external factors (factors originating from outside the individual) which include environmental, social, economic, cultural and so on (Narsa & Prananjaya, 2017), so that every woman who decides to marry at the age of children has different motivating factors, both internal and external factors. According to the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) that child marriage is a marriage that occurs underage caused by social, educational, economic, cultural, parents, themselves, and their environment or residence. However, from the perspective of the parents involved in this case, there are three reasons that encourage early marriage:

#### **1. Economic Factors**

Where in this economic factor seen from the words of one parent who said:

*"The economy is the most reason for village children to marry their daughters because they rarely work and are more for household activities such as taking care of children, houses, etc. (Said Mrs. RMH in an interview 14/02/2024)"*

From this it is stated that the economy is central to why they do early to their daughters. Although they have no desire, but because of the economy, early marriage occurs, this is also so that according to them to avoid poverty and misery for their daughters so that by being married to men who are able and

more capable, they feel better because they are helped by the existence of the couple.

In addition, community work is as a rice farmer, whether it is managing their own rice fields or as farm laborers, work as farmers is not only done by men but there are also many women who also work as farm laborers, besides that there are also other jobs carried out by the Hamlet community. In making money for the needs of their families, farmers only rely on the results of their farms, so it can be said that the community is categorized as a hamlet with low economic conditions.

This low economic condition is a trigger for the increasing public interest in education, but it is also the cause of child marriage by adolescent girls. For farming families who have daughters who are no longer in school, it is better to just marry, because in their opinion, instead of women not going to school also does not work, it is better to just marry because then it can also ease the burden on the family and can take care of part of the house. This also strengthens the research conducted by Hikmah that economic factors are the strongest factor for a person to do certain things even if it is wrong or not in accordance with their teachings and desires, including early marriage (Hikmah, 2019).

## 2. Educational Factors

Education is important for everyone because it gives them the ability to acquire vast knowledge. Talking about education is often associated with the level of schooling, so everyone has a different level of education. For example, a person who does not continue to high school (SMA) is considered to have low knowledge, although this knowledge is common and can be acquired in many ways. So according to some people believe that education in school is not always a benchmark for everyone in having extensive knowledge. Apart from this, education remains an important point in educating all levels of society.

Most people have an awareness of education, both men and women. However, data on the number of educated population shows that men are more when compared to women. This is due to the view of parents and society that men need education more than women. As stated by Mr. Zuhri as one of the Hamlet officials, that:

*"Education is indeed important for men and women, but if in the village men are prioritized because men are tasked with working to earn a living, then education needs knowledge, but if women do not have dependents to earn a living, so education is not an important need for women (in an interview 26/01/2024)".*

As a result of the interview with Mr. Zuhri above, it was explained that men have a greater opportunity to continue their education compared to women.

This difference is due to the fact that males have the responsibility to earn a living, which requires a lot of knowledge and experience. Due to restrictions on women's freedom of education, most women in Hamlet marry as children because they believe marrying is the right choice when they are no longer able to continue their studies.

In Indonesia, there has been an application for compulsory completion of education with a predetermined time as a starting point for change in order to prevent early marriage. However, the application of education for 12 years was ignored or even not seen and understood by the community, where the community put education in the number 2 position in its interests, so that this caused the community's thinking not to advance in making changes in the social life of the hamlet community for generations (Putri, 2018).

Based on field data found by researchers that women who marry at the age of children who are respondents in this study are those who have a maximum history of education up to the level of high school (SMA) less than they only up to the level of Elementary School (SD) and Junior High School (SMP) which is much better for youth, and parents.

In addition, another thing related to this education is also the distance traveled. Where in this case Tanahwulan hamlet is a hamlet that is far from the location of the school and the village center because heading to the area must go through a fairly long road. Apart from the location of schools, especially junior high and high schools that are far from the village, making the community only many schools at the elementary level and the rest work and marry for most women.

### 3. Cultural Factors

This factor is the smallest factor because this is the impact of the economy and education so that for people early marriage is part of the culture that already exists in the area. This is indeed in their opinion not the most desirable thing to marry early, but because the first and second factors above are what make this a habit in society. Although now there has been a slight change, namely the beginning of there are people who migrate and work in the city in the hope of improving the problem in the hamlet so that early marriage does not become commonplace because the economy and education are well fulfilled.

*"No one wants to marry their daughter early, everyone wants to be able to become a rich and highly educated person, but because of this factor, early marriage has become a habit in society," (said Mrs. RMH in an interview 23/01/2024).*

Therefore, all of these provide an explanation that parents marry their children early because they have several factors. And no parent does this without a reason, because parents in Tanah Wulan Village all want their children to be able to live better so that their daily life, including food, and social is well fulfilled. This also strengthens the research conducted by Damayanti that early marriage is carried out because of influencing factors, and children, especially women, do not want to marry early, but because there is a reason why they accept it as long as it is in accordance with the provisions of their parents (Damayanti, 2021). Therefore, this is what Allah means, that parents have the right to determine and educate their children in the future (Karani, 2020).

## **CONCLUSION**

Therefore, it can be concluded that early marriage is a marriage carried out for children who have not reached the age of more than 18 years. The results showed that: 1) Parents' Views on Early Marriage actually no one wants it. They want their daughters to stay in school and work, but because of economic reasons, especially making this happen in the hope that their daughters can be useful and also ease the burden on both parents and spouses to live life. 2) Because early marriage is divided into two main parts, namely internal factors (factors originating from within the individual itself) and external factors (factors originating from outside the individual) which include environmental, social, economic, cultural and so on. Of the many factors, economic and educational factors are the main ones. The economy with a small income and education that is indeed a very far access range, especially junior high school, makes the culture for people to marry off their daughters early and even the average education in the community is only up to the elementary level because the school is still easily accessible and not far away. The advantage in this study is that it is able to answer related to early marriage behavior and what causes the marriage to occur.

The suggestion in the next study is to be able to map in percentage terms how parents view early marriage and views in terms of women who engage in early marriage. The advantage in this study is that it is able to answer related to early marriage behavior and what causes the marriage to occur. The suggestion in the next study is to be able to map in percentage terms how parents view early marriage and views in terms of women who engage in early marriage.

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