

**EFFORTS TO REDUCE EARLY CHILDHOOD MARRIAGE IN PRE-WEDDING
ACTIVITIES INMLANDI VILLAGE GARUNG DISTRICT WONOSOBO
REGENCY**

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***Abstract** - Marriage for society is one of the sacred things. Marriage will change a person's status from being single or widowed to being a married couple. Marriage is a sacred bond that is important to pay attention to and cannot be separated from humans, not just one or two individuals but also includes the wider community including the Mlandi village community. Low level of education is one factor for many more factors that increas prevalence of early marriage, including culture of matchmaking that is still strong in the village of Mlandi. This thing prompted the KKN's team of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta to hold a special event that is expected to be able to minimize early marriage in the village of Mlandi through holding a pre-wedding seminar entitled "There are What's With Love?". This approach method uses a qualitative approach with interviewing a key informan that we decided. The results of the observation showed that our endeavor to held this agenda accepted with high enthusiastic by mlandi's society.*

Keywords: *Early marriage, Impact, Prewedding*

1. INTRODUCTION

Marriage for society is sacred. Marriage will change a person's status from single, widow/widower to married status. From this marriage, it is hoped that the next generation will be better than the previous generation. Related to this, of course, it is necessary to prepare quite mature for someone who will undergo it, both physical, mental preparation as well as economic preparation and social science.

In data from the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB) in Central Java Province, there were 11,301 cases of female early marriage and 1,671 cases for boys, this has doubled compared to the previous year. The spike in cases of early marriage is caused by two different phenomena, namely the Covid-19 pandemic and the Marriage Law number 16 of 2019. In 2020, in Wonosobo Regency, marriage of children under 19 years of age is still very high, which is 968 cases. which includes men aged under 19 years as many as 46 and women 16 years as many as 66 cases. While in girls aged 16 to 18 years as many as 856 cases.

Early marriage age is a special concern for determinants and planners because it is very risky to start a divorce, starting from a lack of mental preparation, lack of preparation and lack of marriage preparation. Most of the early age occurs due to socio-economic factors that are lacking in an area. Furthermore, the absence of activities carried out by both men and women is another reason why this early marriage occurs. The encouragement of parents with the reason of worrying that something unwanted will happen is another factor in the occurrence of this early marriage.

The above conditions also occur in Mlandi Village. Many girls who are not old enough to get married and of course do not have maturity socially, emotionally and economically. This needs serious attention from the government and from other parties, including universities that can provide education to the wider community.

Based on the situation above, KKN 105 UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta Group 174 who carried out service in Mlandi Village in collaboration with local village officials, took the role of educating which was ultimately expected to reduce the rate of early marriage in Mlandi village by holding a premarital seminar, one of which was about the importance of preparation before marriage. This pre-wedding seminar is aimed at the young people of Mlandi Village. This activity aims to provide an understanding of the things that a person needs to prepare before undergoing a marriage.

There are several previous studies that can be used as a reference in this service program. First, a scientific article entitled "Young Marriage in Indonesia in the Perspective of the State and Religion and Its Problems" by Surmiati Ali. The article describes government policies related to early marriage. The results of this study are suggestions for amendments to the Act. NO. 1 Year 1974

Regarding marriage, the age of 16 for women and the age of 18 for men are still too young to be married, because various research results in Indonesia regarding the age of young marriage have a negative impact on households that

carry out the marriage. Therefore, according to the author, women should ideally marry at the age of 21 or 22 years, because the most problematic are generally girls when compared to boys.

Second, a scientific article entitled "Prevention of the Increasing Early Marriage Rate by Initiating the Formation of Kadarkum in Cemanggal Hamlet, Munding Village, Bergas District" by Suhadi, Baidhowi, and Cahya Wulandari. The article has been published by the Indonesian Legal Service Journal. The article looks at the high number of child marriages, which shows that the empowerment of law enforcement in marriage law is still low.

Third, a scientific article entitled "Prevention of Early Marriage in Women through Education on Reproductive Rights and Reproductive Health" by Siti Patimah, Arman Idris and Nukman. The article was published by the Balisero Journal. This article describes reproductive rights education and its effect on early marriage.

Based on the description of the background of the problem and the literature review above, this article has differences compared to previous studies, namely in terms of the object of research. This article attempts to describe one of the community service programs in Mlandi Village, Garung Wonosobo District. The service program carried out is in the form of a Prenuptial Seminar or education on the importance of marriage preparation.

2. METHOD

This research is included in research that uses qualitative methods. Data collection techniques using observation and interviews. Observation techniques are used to determine the situation and condition of the community. Interviews were used to establish friendship and obtain information about the condition of adolescents in Mlandi Village. After going through this stage, a pre-wedding seminar program was arranged. Then the last stage is to hold a meeting with young people in Mlandi Village.

This Prenuptial Seminar activity is an activity aimed at teenagers in Mlandi Village. The activity was carried out in the multipurpose building belonging to the village of Mlandi. In the socialization stage, the 174 KKN Group made digital invitation pamphlets which were distributed through the Mlandi village youth group, and made an invitation letter to the head of the hamlet to send representatives from local youth. The hope of this activity is that young people and women understand what needs to be prepared before undergoing marriage and in general in order to reduce the number of early marriages

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Community Empowerment

To create a prosperous nation, the government needs to implement community empowerment programs. These empowerment programs can cover various aspects such as education, culture, social and economy. Community empowerment can also be interpreted as an effort to increase the ability of the

community to be able to realize independence and escape from the shackles of poverty and underdevelopment. According to Sumodiningrat in (Kurniawati, 2013) Community empowerment must be carried out through 3 (three) channels, namely:

- 1) Creating a climate that allows the community's potential to develop (enabling);
- 2) Strengthening the potential and power of the community (Empowering);
- 3) Providing protection (Protecting).

B. Overview of Village Mlandi

Mlandi Village is a village located on the slopes of Mount Bismo and Mount Paponan. Geographically, Mlandi village is located in the Garung sub-district, Wonosobo district, Central Java, with an area of 3.98 km² and is located at coordinates 109.91195 East Longitude / -7.276597 South Latitude. Mlandi village consists of 4 hamlets namely Mlandi, Gandoran, Tedunan and Sirangkel hamlets. In addition, Mlandi village also has 8 RW (Rukun Warga) and 27 RT (Rukun Tetangga). Mlandi village is bordered by several villages, namely in the east with Larangan Lor and Menjer villages, in the west with Sitiharjo and Tegalsasri villages, north with Sembungan villages and in the south with Sitiharjo villages.

Mlandi Village has several advantages, including; good road access; located in the area and tourist route adjacent to Menjer lake and the only route to Curug Sikarim, then an alternative route to Sikunir hill; spring potential, agricultural potential; plantation potential and 48% of the productive age of the Mlandi village community. In general, Mlandi village has educational facilities consisting of 4-5 TPA, SD, and SMP.

The population of Mlandi village is dominated by farmers who are generally vegetable farmers. In addition, there are about 80 flower farmers who can become tourism potential in Mlandi hamlet even though in reality it has not been realized. The majority of Mlandi villagers generally belong to one of the two major Islamic organizations in Indonesia, namely Muhammadiyah and Nahdlatul Ulama.

Furthermore, in Mlandi village there is no proper and regular waste management and processing and of course it is still a joint homework for the government and local residents. Besides all that, of course, the problem of early marriage also often occurs in Mlandi Village. Of course, this is not only a homework for the local government, but also a challenge for all elements of the Mlandi community, including parents.

C. Pre-wedding Seminar

Early marriage is a form of failure to realize the rights of children, so that it has an impact on sexual relations and pregnancy at an early age which is at risk of pregnancy and childbirth which can lead to void results in the form of maternal and infant death, for example, cases of uterine rupture that must be removed and eclampsia.

Furthermore, early marriage is also at risk for sexually transmitted

infections, personality development disorders and at risk for violence and neglect of children being born, it can even cause children born to be malnourished to cause low body weight (BBR) and eventually die after birth (Fadlyana and Larasati, 2009). Early marriage is influenced by several factors including:

1) Educational Factor

Low level of education or can encourage someone to do early marriage. In addition, the level of family education can also affect the occurrence of young marriage. Marriage at a young age is also influenced by the level of education of the community, as a whole. Some people with low levels of education will tend to marry off their children at a young age. Based on research conducted by Gejugjati and Lekok Subdistricts, Pasuruan Regency, 35% of couples who marry underage are influenced by educational factors (Saipul, 2011 in Hanggara, 2006). It can be concluded that education is one of the factors that cause early marriage, namely adolescent education and parental education. The education factor will greatly affect the economic factor.

2) MBA Factor (Married By Accident)

According to Sarwono (2003), early marriage often occurs in children who are going through puberty, this is because teenagers are very vulnerable to engaging in sexual behavior that they did before marriage. So it can be concluded that promiscuity can be one of the factors. As a result of too free association of adolescents, especially in dating relationships, teenagers can have premarital sex and pregnancy outside of marriage and this is where the important role of parents in maintaining the association of their children so that things do not happen that are not desirable.

3) Cultural Factor

Early marriage occurs because parents of children have concerns that their children will not marry and become old virgins. Customary and cultural factors, in some regions in Indonesia, still have several different understandings of matchmaking. This understanding is in the form of when a girl has experienced menstruation, she will have to be matched immediately. Whereas generally girls start menstruating at the age of 12 years old. Thus, it is certain that the child will be married at the age of 12, far below the minimum age for marriage mandated by law (Ahmad, 2009).

From several factors that can cause early marriage, it can be concluded in general that the most important factor influencing the high rate of early marriage is the lack of knowledge about the importance of choosing associations in making friends and lack of knowledge about things that one needs to prepare before going to marriage.

Seeing this, the KKN Group 174 UIN Sunan Kalijaga team in collaboration with the Mlandi Village Government held a pre-wedding seminar. This event aims to provide an understanding to teenagers and parents about the things that need to be

prepared before undergoing marriage and what the impact of marrying young and its derivatives. This event was held at the Multipurpose Building in Mlandi village on August 8, 2021 with the following agenda:

Table 1. Schedule of Events

No	Time	Event
1	08.00 - 09.00	Participant Registration
2	09.00 - 09.10	Opening
3	09.10 - 09.20	Welcoming of Village Officials
4	09.20 - 10.00	Material 1 (Sri Wulan Agustin
5	10.00 - 11.30	Material 2 (Cahyadi Takariyawan)
6	11.30 - 12.00	Q&A Session
7	12.00	Closing

This pre-wedding seminar was carried out by implementing health protocols in accordance with those recommended by the government in order to reduce the level of spread of the Covid-19 virus. Participants come wearing masks and wash their hands with hand sanitizer before entering the multipurpose building.

The sitting position is also adjusted to the distance rules. There were two speakers in this event, namely Sri Wulan Agustin who was a member of the Sunan Kalijaga UIN KKN Group 174 and Pak Cahyadi Takariyawan who was a well-known family counselor. This event was attended by around 50 teenagers and parents from Mlandi village. They were very enthusiastic about participating in this pre-wedding seminar.

The first material was delivered by Sri Wulan Agustin entitled "What's up with Love?" which contains what is the definition of love itself, how love is formed, so that if we misinterpret love it will cause some negative things such as promiscuity, divorce and antisocial. The first material explains how to manage true love, starting from straightening intentions, loving proportionally, proclaiming love to strengthening love with prayer. The end of the first material also outlines what things need to be prepared before undergoing a marriage.

The second material as well as the main material was delivered by Mr. Cahyadi Takariyawan with the title "Stop Early Marriage" which contains adequate self-preparation before marriage, determining the time limit, agreeing on candidate criteria with parents to understanding the conditions and roles in a marriage. This second material also explains the status and responsibilities of husband and wife when they are married.

In this event, the technical delivery of the material is hybrid, directly to the first presenter then to the second presenter via online using a zoom application which is displayed using a projector in front of the seminar participants.



Figure 1. Participant registration



Figure 2. Material presentation

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the evaluation, observations and direct responses from the participants, this pre-wedding seminar was quite successful considering the increasing understanding of what needs to be prepared before marriage, how important it is to choose good relationships and what are the rights and obligations after marriage. The participation and response of the participants of this pre-wedding seminar was also very good, seen from the number of questions asked and also seen from the number of participants and the activeness of the participants during this pre-wedding seminar.

Furthermore, from the results of questions and answers with informants that we have determined, this activity is not only welcomed with enthusiasm, it is also expected to reduce the number of early childhood marriages in Mlandi which is quite large, although he specifically has detailed data