

EFFORTS TO BUILD THE PERCEPTION OF YOUTH ON THE IMPACT OF EARLY MARRIAGE TO GET QUALIFIED GENERATION IN TULUNGAGUNG

Abstract

A family with a good quality of life is a target. The fact noted that some families failed to build the ideal family. They do not any idea how and when they have to start building family so the marriage is not well planned. In the last 2 years, the data issued by the Religious Courts (PA) *Tulungagung* in 2016 mention 120 dispensation of marriage done by the youth. Meanwhile, in 2017, the number increased to 190 .This study is aimed to find out the efforts to build the perception of the youth on the impact of early marriage in the form of qualified generation and factors that support and inhibit the efforts to build adolescent perception of the impact of early marriage in the form of qualified generation. This study uses descriptive a qualitative approach. The researcher distributed the questionnaires to respondents in the high school/vocational in *Tulungagung*. The focus of the research includes what are the efforts to build perception of youth against Early Marriages Impact performed considering the environment, formal educational institutions, communities, and country/global environment. One of the four factors which drive the perception is the highest educational level. For there is a limiting factor of 4 (four) indicators: adolescent victims of divorce,the importance of religion, the understanding of health and unhealthy environment. The factors of four teenagers who are victims of divorce are more vulnerable families in performing early marriage.

Keywords: Adolescent perception, Early marriage, Quality generation

**Indah Mairowati,
Ishwari Hari Astuti,
Anang Sugeng C,
Layli Purnawati.**

E-mail:indahmairowati2121@gmail.com,

E-mail :iswarihariastuti@yahoo.com

E-mail:akusukambahdi@gmail.com

E-mail:lavlipurnawatisip@gmail.com

Universitas Tulungagung
Ki Mangunsarkoro, Beji,
Tulungagung, East Java, Indonesia

ISSN : 2714-8149

I. INTRODUCTION

The responsibility to make a generation of quality, first and foremost lies with the parents in the family. Since the family is the environment first and foremost known by a child. Families with eight functions, namely the function of religious, social, cultural, love, protect, reproduction, socialization and education, economic function and the function of management of the environment is a vehicle hotbed of cultural values of the nation and religious norms are very effective way to build character / personality of the child, in addition to as an ideal vehicle for every individual to practice skills, socialize and pumping confidence. The reason is a family environment, individuals are required not just able to grasp and understand the values, norms, knowledge and skills, The problem or the negative issues in the residence when still prevalent in our society who do not understand on the function or role of the family as prevalent cases of marriages of minors. According to Law No. 1 of 1974 on Marriage allow girls aged 16 years to get married, as mentioned in Article 7, paragraph 1, "Marriage is only allowed if the man has reached 19 (nineteen) years, and the woman has reached 16 (sixteen) years. "Convention on the Rights of the child (CRC), defined child marriages as marriages occurring under the age of 18 years. This definition ignores legally still leaves some questions about how the actual age range one can be called a child and form relationships as what can be called a marriage. Although the religion or customs considered legitimate, but marriages conducted outside the knowledge and control employees marriage registrar and unregistered, have no legal force and is not considered legitimate in the eyes of the law. In the case of early marriage or minors has increased dramatically in Tulungagung.. As the data obtained dispensation of marriage issued by the Religious Courts (PA) PA Data *Tulungagung* in 2016 there were 120 dispensation of marriage. Meanwhile, in 2017 increased to 190 dispensation of marriage. These happenings caused by some phenomena involved in the process of building the perception of adolescents against early marriage. Considering those mentioned cases the researchers are keen to analyze and observe the effects of early marriage especially in answering the challenges and social problems faced by adolescents in the study entitled **"Efforts To Build The Perception Of Youth Impact Of Early Marriage To Form Qualified Generation in *Tulungagung*."**

This study aimed to observe, identify and analyze the Efforts to build adolescent perception of the impact of early marriage in the form of qualified generation and the factors driving and inhibiting efforts to build adolescent perception of the impact of early marriage in generating the qualified generation.

According to the Development Team Department of Education (2008: 1787), "the effort is an attempt, reason or endeavors to achieve a purpose solve problems, search for a way out, and so on". Furthermore, according to the Ministry of National Education Development Team (2008: 1787), "sought is to try, make efforts, and do something to find a way (way out) and so on".

The development according to some experts, namely: development according to Rogers (Rochajat, et al: 2011: 3) is a useful changes towards a social and economic system that is determined to be the will of a nation. From the opinions above it can be concluded that development is a process of change towards the better by a nation.

According Asrori Mohammad Asrori 2009: sense perception is "individual process within interpret, organize and give meaning to the stimulus coming from the environment in which individuals live which is the result of a process of learning and experience." According to (Slameto 2010) notion of perception is relating to the entry process or the message information into the human brain, through human perception in constant contact with the environment.

Adolescence is a transition period between the development of childhood to adulthood, which involves changes in biological, cognitive and socio-emotional. The principal tasks of adolescence is preparing to enter adulthood (Larson et al, 2002 in Santrock, 2007)

II. RESEARCH METHOD

Design of this study is qualitative descriptive approach. According Sugiyono (2017: 21) Descriptive method is a method used to analyze the results of the study but not used for broader conclusions. In this study is that the data obtained in accordance with the issues raised, the authors took the research location in *Tulungagung* district. Source of data used by the author in this study are Primary Data Source. The source of the data obtained directly from the field that includes information or data provided teenagers - teenagers in *Tulungagung*. Secondary Data Sources are data sources that directly support the primary data which include documents and books, diaries. The main instrument in this study is the researchers themselves. Data collection method used questionnaire, the observation, distributing and the interviews. The observation aims the impact of early marriage in the form of qualified generation. Data collection techniques by conducting interviews or question and answer directly to the respondents, namely the parties directly related to the problems of the

object to be examined. In this case is a teenager - a teenager in *Tulungagung* and other parties related to research such as school teachers, parents and teenagers living environment. A collection techniques to collect materials in the form of books, documents or other library materials that have to do with the object under study namely related to levies and local revenue in order to obtain objects that support the completion of the study.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of *Tulungagung* :

- a. *Tulungagung* located approximately 154 Km south-west of the city of Surabaya. Geographically located between coordinates *Tulungagung* (1110431 - 1120 071) east longitude (BT) and (70511-80181) south latitude (LS) to the point of zero degrees is calculated from the Greenwich England. *Tulungagung* administratively divided into 19 sub-districts, 257 villages and 3 districts. The total area of 1055.65 km² *Tulungagung* about 2.2% of the area of East Java Province. Shaped fertile plains in the northern, central, and east, mostly there are the mountains and the ocean along the southern border.
- b. *Tulungagung* District residents according to the 2017 population census end increased by 0.45% compared to 2016, namely 1,026,101 1,043,182 souls into life in 2017.

Based on data obtained in the Social Service Family Planning Protection of Women and Child Protection (Dinsos KB, PPA *Tulungagung*) globally over the 2018 case of marriages with girls under 20 years of age that is 753 (seven hundred and fifty three). Having a look on the fluctuations from January to December 2018 are likely to increase, especially in October increased, reaching 118 (one hundred and eighteen) cases of marriage under the age of 20 years.

Engineering research through questionnaires and interviews conducted in the four (4) schools in *Tulungagung* namely:

1. SMK 1 *Tulungagung*
2. N 2 Boyolangu
3. SMAN 1 Boyolangu
4. SMAN 1 Kedungwaru

The school sample number of 10 (ten) of respondents are selected in this study. From the results of the questionnaire, most of the students who understand the impact of early marriage according to the respondents relate with the divorce largest with 20 people. Furthermore, 10

respondents gave answers to the effects of early marriage is not harmonious family. Next finding indicates that there are 4 respondents gave answers dropouts. For the economic impact is not able chosen by three respondents. To make efforts to build adolescent perception of the impact of early marriages need the synergy of 4 (four) environments that support the family, formal education institutions, society and the State / global environment. Based on the results of the questionnaire the 3 respondents live in unhealthy environment. The reason according to respondents also gave a limiting factor instill perception of adolescents to early marriage. Good neighborhood schools and surrounding communities that are less responsive and give attention to vulnerable open opportunities for teens to inappropriate behavior.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of the study, it can be seen an attempt to build adolescent perception of the impact of early marriage in the form of qualified generation is done by some factors. There are 4 (four) environments that have a role in the effort to build adolescent perception of the impact of early marriage among others: an environment that supports the family, formal education institutions, society and the State / global environment. The environment of the four no indicators each - each have different respondents family environment. Of respondents broadly assume the role of parents should give attention to the child is the most effort to prevent early marriages.

1. Formal Educational Environment

Formal education or school instituted gives the attention to students. This is because the school is considered to have become a second home for the respondents.

2. Community environmental

Environment that is responsive and adaptive against promiscuity teenagers considered to be the most effective efforts to prevent early marriages. Of the respondents with efforts to build the perception of adolescents against early marriages surrounding communities that most respondents give answers to give attention to the students as many as 25 people.

3. Global Environment/Country:

The role of state or government in this case according to the respondents is dominated by sexual health education outreach activities early age.

Factors that can drive and inhibit efforts to build adolescent perception of the impact of early marriage in the form of qualified generation is as follows:

1. Driving Factors

There are four (4) driving factors such as education, selectively sociable, family support and a healthy school environment. Of these four factors driving factor is the highest educational level. It is based on the reason the respondent if the teen has the qualifications and desire a higher education is felt will form a positive mindset and disregard a desire to discuss or perform early marriage. Further more selective in the mix and the family strength according to the respondents is a contributing factor in avoiding early marriage. And last school environment as both a healthy family according to respondents is sensitive to the behavior of adolescents can build adolescent perception efforts against early marriage.

2. Inhibiting Factors:

There are four (4) inhibiting factor among other things: adolescent victims of divorce, the importance of religion, the understanding of health and unhealthy environment. The factors of four teenagers who are victims of divorce are more vulnerable families in performing early marriage. The reason of state refers to the resilience of families who do not give a good example in building qualified family. It makes efforts to build the perception of adolescents against early marriage more difficult. Furthermore, the importance of religion and understanding of human reproductive health in particular is a limiting factor. According to the religious respondents are most effective in imparting brake perception of adolescents to early marriage, hence the lack of understanding of religion and health is the limiting factor in providing an understanding of what needs to be promoted to prevent early marriages. And the last limiting factor is environmentally unsound. Good neighborhood schools and surrounding communities that are less responsive and give attention to vulnerable open opportunities for teens to inappropriate behavior

Sugesstions :

1. Related factors, in this case the central or local governments such as the Department of Social Welfare in charge of the Protection of Women and Child Protection and *BKKBN* more and regularly hold public good socialization the environment, village or a strategic place where teens often gathered.
2. Forming a group - conscious group of early marriage in order to establish minimum qualified generation at the village level through the empowerment of youth and others.

REFERENCES

- Ahmad, Abu, 2009, Pelajaran Psikologi Umum, Bandung Pustaka Setia
- Ali, Mohammad dan Mohammad Asrori. 2009. Psikologi Remaja Perkembangan Peserta Didik. Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara.
- Ayrez, F. Lucas, 2000. Perception of Earnings Quality: *What Managers Need to Know*. Management Accounting
- Daraz, dkk. 2014. FWU Journal of Social Sciences, Vol.8, No.1, Summer 2014, 91-96. Umar Daraz, Arab Naz and Waseem Kha University of Malakand Hazirullah: International Islamic University.
- Departemen Pendidikan Nasional. 2008. Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Dewi Hanggraeni, Manajemen Sumber daya Manusia, (Jakarta: LPFEUI, 2012),
- Eny Kusmiran. 2014. Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja dan Wanita. Jakarta: Salemba Medika
- Fandy Tjiptono, Strategi Pemasaran, (Yogyakarta: Andi Offset, 2007),
- Galtung. Johan.2007. HANDBOOK OF PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES. Canada:British Library
- Hadari Nawawi & Mimi Martini, 1994, "Penelitian Terapan", Yogyakarta: Gajahmada University.
- Harun, H. Rochajat, Ir.M.Ed,PhD dkk., 2011, Komunikasi Pembangunan Perubahan Sosial, Prespektif Dominan, Kaji Ulang dan Teori Kritis. PT. Rajagrafindo Persada. Jakarta.
- Kasmir, Manajemen Perbankan, (Jakarta:PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2006)
- Kupperschmidt, B. R. (2000). Multigeneration employees: Strategies for effective management. *Health Care Manager*, 19(1), 65–76.
- Mathur, Greene, Malhotra,. (2003). Too Young too Wed (The Lives, Rights, and Health pf Young Married Girls). International Center for Research on Women (ICRW).
- Miftah Thoha, Perilaku Organisasi Konsep Dasar dan Aplikasinya, (Jakarta: Grafindo Persada, 1999), hlm.154-156
- Miles,M.B, Huberman, A.M, Dan Saldana. 2014. Qualitative Data Analysis, A Methods Sourcebook, Edisi 3. Sage Publication : USA. Terjemahan : Tjetjep Rohindi Rohidi, UII Pres : Yogyakarta.
- Moleong, Lexy, 2002, Metode Penelitian Kualitatif. Bandung, Penerbit PT. Remaja Rosdakarya.

- Riyadi dan Deddy Supriyadi Bratakusumah. 2005. *Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah*. Jakarta : PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama
- Riyadi, Sujono & Sukarmin, 2009, *Asuhan Keperawatan Pada Anak*, Edisi 1, Yogyakarta : Graha Ilmu.
- Roebuck, D.B.,Smith, D. N., & Haddaoui, T. E. (2013). Cross-generational perspectives on work-life balance and its impact on women's opportunities for leadership in the workplace. *Advancing Women in Leadership*, 33, 52- 62.
- Sadono Sukirno, *Pengantar Bisnis*, (Jakarta: Prenada Media Group, 2006),
- Santrock. (2007). *Remaja*. Edisi 11 Jilid 2. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Schullery, N. M. (2013). Workplace engagement and generational differences in values. *Business Communication Quarterly*, 76(2),252-265.doi: 10.1177/1080569913476543
- Slameto, *Belajar dan Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhinya*, (Jakarta : Rineka Cipta, 2010), hlm.102
- Stephen P Robbins, *Perilaku Organisasi : Konsep, Kontroversi, aplikasi*, edisi Bahasa Indonesia, (Jakarta : PT. Prenhalindo, 1999),
- Sugiyono, 2017, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, R&D*, Bandung, Alfabeta
- Trijono, Lambang.2007. *Pembangunan sebagai Perdamaian*. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia