

2. DECISION MAKING TO MARRY WOMEN WHO MARRIED EARLY IN THE TUNON VILLAGE, TEGAL CITY

by Hastin Budisiwi

Submission date: 01-Nov-2023 01:06PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2213948098

File name: RRY_WOMEN_WHO_MARRIED_EARLY_IN_THE_TUNON_VILLAGE,_TEGAL_CITY.pdf (332.13K)

Word count: 4860

Character count: 25394

DECISION MAKING TO MARRY WOMEN WHO MARRIED EARLY IN THE TUNON VILLAGE, TEGAL CITY

Nesa Dwi Gita Safila¹, Hastin Budisiwi², M. Arif Budiman³

¹Nesa Dwi Gita Safila

²Hastin Budisiwi

³M. Arif Budiman

*safilanesadwi99@gmail.com

Abstract

The problem that occur in adolescents marry early, especially in the Tunon Village Tegal City. The number problems with early marriage in Tunon Village 58 people who marride early, and the reseachers used 3 respondents for the study. The purpose of this study is to : find out the basis for making decisions about early marriage, the supporting factors for making decisionabout early marriage, the impact of making decision on early marriage, and the style of making decisions about early marriage. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method, with data collection techniques by observation, documentatio, and interviews. The validity of the data uses data triangulation from 3 parents of respondents. The results of this study of the three respondents made basic decisions (intuition, rasionality, and choice of action), on decision making factors (educational factors, economic factors, pregnancy factors out of wedlock, and peer factors), the impact felt by respondents after making the decision to marry (economic impact, health impact, and psychological impact), while the decision-making style of early marriage (intuitive style, rational style, and dependent style). To minimize the increasing problem of early marriage, awareness is needed from adolescents as well as positive encouragement from parents, counselors and the government.

Key: Decision Making, Early Marriage. Marriage.

1 INTRODUCTION

Marriage is an agreement between a man and a woman in a sacred agreement so that they are expected to form a family. According to Musyafah, A. A. (2020:111) a marriage aims to create a family and raise children so that they become a happy family to continue the offspring of each partner by carrying out the marriage. Marriage in the eyes of the Indonesian people is something that must be carried out. According to Ningtias, I. S. (2022: 88) explained that, the number of marriages in Indonesia in 2020 was 1.79 million marriages, the number of data has decreased by 2.8% in 2021 as many as 1.74 million marriages. The decline in the number of marriages in Indonesia has affected the birth rate and population. The ideal age standard in general is stable according to the BKKBN, a marriage is carried out at the age of 25 for men and 21 years for women Khotimah, H., & Lindawati, R (2022: 171). Starting a marriage requires a mature attitude and thought to avoid the impact of problems that come. At that age it is advisable not to rush into marriage. According to Hurlock between 18 years and 40 years of marriage when to live with husband and wife start a family, raise children, manage the household, and when these tasks can be done properly it brings happiness (Iqbal 2018:4). However, most cases of marriage in society use the above theory of a marriage that is not old enough to meet the age of marriage under the age of 18 or is called early marriage. Before making a decision to engage in early marriage, it is necessary to first think about what will be obtained if a decision is taken in a short time without thinking about the causes and effects. The occurrence of problems of early marriage in the community, especially among adolescents, creates a feeling of concern and we must find out the factors that cause marriage. Early.

Early marriage is an age that does not meet the requirements of a marriage. Couples of men and women who married at a relatively young age who had not met the age limit for marriage. Provisions for marriage are regulated in Marriage Law No. 1 of 1947 where the age limit is 16 years for women and 19 for men. Seeing the many cases of young marriages in Indonesia, the government finally changed these provisions as amended by Law Number 16 of 2019. still classified as

adolescents who are not mature biologically, psychologically, and socially. According to this law, marriage is only permitted if the husband and wife are 19 years old and have psychological maturity. In the opinion of Dariyo, A., Hadiati, M., & Rahaditya, R. (2020:27) At the age of 16-19 years, this includes adolescents who are not psychologically ripe for marriage because marriage at a very young age will be prone to problems. and the impact of these problems.

Decision making in implementing early marriage as a decision-making process to solve problems. According to Dewi, M., & Ulfa, M (2021: 110) revealed that, decision making is a decision choice or to determine the best in life for the future to come. Where there are several options used to determine the best alternative choice. Decision making is very important in determining when to get a problem including early marriage. According to James A.F (Syaekhu, 2021:1) decision making is a method taken to determine more than one alternative choice to solve a problem. The form of provisions that will be taken is a form of action to make a decision from several choices. This statement is supported by G.R Terry (Haudi, 2021: 1) decision making as the best decision alternative based on certain criteria for choosing more than one alternative. Determining a decision must look at the factors, the impact that will be obtained, as well as the existing data according to the actual situation. It is not easy to make a choice because one has to look at various existing aspects and the decisions that have been taken must be made. Early marriage decision-making pays attention to the basis of decision-making, the driving factors for decision-making, the impact of early marriage, and the style of decision-making for early marriage.

Early marriage decision-making must have a basis for decision-making during early marriage. The basis for decision making according to G.R Terry (Kaja, 2022: 15) there are 5 basic decision making for early marriage, including 1) Basic intuition, 2) Basic experience, 3) Basic fact-taking, 4) Rationale, 5) Authority. In contrast to the opinion of Husna N, F (2020:18) says that there are several bases for making decisions about early marriage 1) Troubleshooting, 2) Planning to solve problems, 3) Selection of actions. The basis for decision making can be interpreted as an alternative choice to be made. Meanwhile, in the opinion of (Surbakti, 2018: 286) there are 3 bases for making decisions about early marriage, including 1) Problems faced, 2) Someone who has a problem, 3) The relationship between one problem and another.

Factors driving adolescents to engage in early marriage The occurrence of problems of early marriage in the community, especially among adolescents, raises concerns and must find out the factors that cause early marriage. In the opinion of Arikhman, N, et al (2019: 417) the causes of early marriage include 1) knowledge factors, 2) cultural and traditional factors, 3) peer factors. This statement is supported by the opinion of Iskandar, H. & Farida, A. N (2021: 8) there are two decision-making factors, namely internal factors that originate within the individual, including 1) Education, 2) Pregnancy out of wedlock. While external factors come from outside the individual or come from the outside environment, including 1) Parents, 2) Environment, 3) Economy, 4) Customs and culture.

Decision making for young women who decide to marry early will have an impact on them. According to Octaviani, F. & Nurwati, N. (2020:44) the impact of early marriage can affect husbands and wives even on their children. There are various kinds of impacts including: 1) Health impacts, 2) Psychological impacts, 3) Social impacts. These three impacts are supported by the opinion of Khaerani, S. N. (2019: 7) young women who decide to marry early experience 1) Impact of dropping out of school, 2) Economic Impact, 3) Impact of not being able to take care of the family. The impact experienced by these young women is different from the opinion of Fibrianti (2021: 36) which is experienced by adolescents who marry early, there are 1) Positive impacts (being kept away from promiscuity which can lead to free sex getting pregnant out of wedlock, women who marry early in the reproductive period are still good for having children) and 2) Negative Impacts (arguments between partners due to the lack of emotional stability from both of them, risks to the health aspect in young women who are still young when they want offspring to be vulnerable to prospective children, there is no social and mental readiness yet they cannot accept the role of responsibility as a parent when already running the household).

According to Saputri, S. A. (2020: 366) decision-making style is the way individuals handle, react, and act in situations when making decisions. Kuzgun's opinion (Bacanli, 2012: 12) suggests that there are 4 styles of decision-making, including 1) Rational style, characterized by decision-making as a step for choosing decisions to think about the future, 2) Intuitive style, choosing decisions on one's own will caused by feelings of love from both of them, on the grounds that they have been in a dating relationship for a long time, 3) Dependent style, decision making is more dominant with choices from third parties (parents), 4) Indecisiveness style (doubt), there is doubt in determining the choice of decisions to be taken which requires a long time for a long time, when there is no choice provision

usually requires the help of others. In contrast to the opinion of Silalahi, K. & Meinarno E, A (2018:27) there are three choices of early marriage decision-making styles, including: 1) Mental preparation, preparing psychological maturity to accept partners who have differences and preparing responsibilities and roles as parents, 2) Preparation of knowledge, before marriage it is necessary to find and obtain information about marriage, household life, duties and responsibilities of husband and wife, taking care of children, 3) Physical preparation, need to pay attention to and maintain health before marriage and 4) Financial preparation Before marriage, you have to prepare finances and after the wedding there is a long life that will be carried out to build a household.

The most data at the South Tegal District level regarding problems of early marriage in Tunon Village was taken on Saturday, 2 January 2023 at the Religious Affairs Office of Tegal Selatan District, namely in 2020 there were 9 people who married early, in 2021 there were 14 people who married early, and in 2022 there are 35 people who married early. The results of the data from the last three years have seen an increase in the number of people who marry young in the Tunon Village, where young girls are more dominant in early marriage. From these problems, it is necessary to explore what causes adolescents in the kelurahan to decide to engage in early marriage. Until now there has been no directing of educational information to adolescents, especially in the Tunon Village regarding the impact of marrying young. The purpose of this briefing is so that other young people will understand not to take the problem of marrying young as trivial. From these problems, it is necessary to explore what causes adolescents in the kelurahan to decide to engage in early marriage. **The purpose of this study is to determine the basis of decision making, decision making factors, the impact of decision making and decision making styles.**

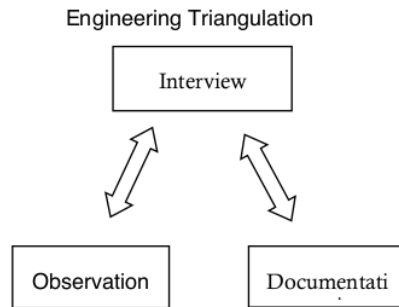
2. METHODOLOGY

This study uses descriptive qualitative methods to collect information about the state of a problem during research. The quantitative approach according to Creswell, J.W. (2016: 245) reveals that, "process-based research methods aim to study objects. Qualitative methods are based on data in the form of text and images, with steps in data analysis. The purpose of qualitative research is to find answers to phenomena with systematic natural methods using a qualitative approach. The qualitative method aims to examine empirically and describe the problem to be solved which is studied by the condition of the research object to be studied, namely early marriage. Based on the data source, there are four data collection techniques including observation, interviews such as the opinion conveyed by Wicaksono, A. (2022: 71) suggests that interviews are divided into three, including structured interviews and unstructured interviews, and semi-structured. **used using semi-structured interviews, documentation, and data triangulation. Sources of data in this study used primary data and secondary data, primary data were interviews with 3 respondents who married early, while secondary data Documents on early marriage from South Tegal KUA, photos, archival data, and references related to early marriage decision-making, laws marriage, and research journals.**

Based on the data taken, the researchers obtained data for the last 3 years, in 2020-2022 there were 215 cases of early marriage in Tegal Selatan District. The criteria for respondents in this study were adolescents aged 17-19 years. Data from 3 young female respondents who married early

| No. | Object Initials | Gender | Married Age | Married Year |
|-----|-----------------|--------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. | UF | Woman | 19 years old | 2020 |
| 2. | IAP | Woman | 19 years old | 2021 |
| 3. | DKS | Woman | 17 years old | 2020 |

The data collection technique that can be carried out next is by triangulating the data by interviewing the parents of the respondents. According to Wijaya, H. (2018: 95) "data triangulation is a combination of several data techniques used as a data validation process, as well as a data analysis tool in the field." In this study using triangulation techniques. Where this triangulation technique combines information from existing techniques in this study, namely: interviews, observation, documentation, so that a scheme can be made as follows:



3. RESULTS

This research was conducted in the Tunon Village, Tegal City, entitled Decision Making for Women Who Marry Early in the Tunon Village, Tegal City. There are problems in the Tunon Village in 2020-2022 as many as 58 early marriages. Researchers will focus on young women who decide to marry early at the age of 17-19 years and below. The aims of this research are (a) to describe the basis for decision-making in young women in Tunon Village, (b) to know the supporting factors that occur in a person before making a decision to marry early in Tunon Village, (c) to know the impact of decision making that will occur when deciding to marry early in Tunon Village, (d) Describe the decision-making style of women who marry early in Tunon Village.

The results of the data in the researcher are the personal data of 3 respondents who decided on early marriage, with the results

1. UF Respondents.

Based on the results and research data, respondents made decisions on the basis of decision making, namely, on the basis of intuition. UF respondents who made decisions about early marriage said that UF respondents made decisions based on intuition or on their own accord, but the age difference is 5 years with their partner. As stated "I decided to get married at that time because I was already dating Ms., and my boyfriend asked me to get married." Based on intuition, the respondent has been in a dating relationship for almost one year at his workplace. Supporting factors that occur before making a decision on women who marry early are Internal factors (Educational/Knowledge Factors) and External Factors (Economic Factors). In terms of educational factors and economic factors, the respondents only studied at junior high school (SMP). Apart from that, due to economic factors, the respondents came from middle and lower families, so they decided to get married soon. As stated by the respondent "I got married because of my family's economic situation which was very lacking for my daily needs, even my schooling was only at the junior high school level, therefore I chose to work and immediately get married."

The impact of decision making that will occur on young women who marry early is the economic impact. The impact felt by the respondent was the economic impact, as stated by the respondent "because my partner convinced me to get married soon miss. I think he already has a job and can be responsible for the household in the future" the respondent was left by her husband to migrate outside the island (Sulawesi) to work as a trade. Respondents are at home only with their children so that the respondent lives with both parents. Respondents sometimes feel lonely when their husbands leave for almost 6-7 months and want to be together with their families. Respondents must be able to accept the existing conditions to meet the needs of their families and accept the duties and responsibilities as wives and parents of their children. Meanwhile, the decision-making style of young women who marry early is the intuitive decision-making style. The UF respondent's decision-making style when getting married early said "because I'm already dating Miss, and my boyfriend asked me to marry" the respondent's explanation of his own desires aims for the future, he doesn't want to waste time because he is already working and there is a man who seriously invites him to get married . The age of the

respondent's husband is 24 years old, therefore he is ready to get married at that age. Respondents expressed their desire to get married for their future with the husband of their choice.

2. IAP Respondents

Based on the results and research data, respondents made the decision to marry early on the basis of, namely rational basis. Respondents feel they do not want to waste time dating, so respondents want a more serious level towards marriage. Respondents revealed "don't want to waste time at that time there are also those who ask to get married and think maturely for the future" set one choice for life. Supporting factors that occur before making decisions on women who marry early, namely external factors (economic factors), due to factors that cause adolescents to marry early due to economic factors. As stated by the respondent "because of finances at home my parents only work as laborers and I have 2 younger siblings, so I don't have the heart to give in to looking for a job and get married soon". The family's economic situation is classified as lower middle class which requires the respondent to help the family's economy with the respondent working as a Koran teacher. From their work activities, the respondent knew men who were already working and then got close and asked him to get married.

The impact of decision making that will occur in young women who marry early is the health impact. The young age of the respondent decided to marry early without being aware of the impact experienced by the respondent "yes, I'm worried that there might be a mistake. The doctor said I had a molar pregnancy, Miss. "The respondent explained that there were problems during the first pregnancy. They had experienced failure during pregnancy. When the gestational age was 2-3 months, the respondents said they had a molar pregnancy. The molar pregnancy experienced by the respondent felt nausea and vomiting almost every day and when the respondent ate, drank, often vomited and even almost fainted in a pregnant state. This incident resulted in the respondent consulting the obstetrician to the doctor, it turned out that the pregnancy was a fetus that was not growing properly and healthy. Therefore, the respondent was given advice by the doctor to cure the fetus. This made the respondents experience the psychological impact of feeling down, the condition of not being able to maintain their pregnancy properly, so they had to postpone the pregnancy program for approximately 02 year. Meanwhile, the decision-making style of young women who marry early is the rational decision-making style. Rational decision-making style. The decision-making style used by IAP respondents "thinks they don't want to waste time, at that time there are those who have good intentions to get married and think maturely for the future". because of the respondent's past experience with different partners, so the respondent is now thinking of strengthening his heart when he has found a choice that invites him to take marriage seriously. The age difference with her husband was 6 years when she married. This did not make the respondent doubt because her husband was already working and convinced his parents to get married.

3. DKS Respondents

Based on the results and research data, respondents made the decision to marry early on the basis of intuition and choice of action. On the basis of intuition, DKS respondents who made decisions of their own free will to marry early because of association, because they are not yet married and work abroad to work in an entertainment venue, respondents said "very embarrassed by their parents, when they are already pregnant they are confused about what steps to take . Actually there are thoughts to abort the abortion content. Feeling sorry for my innocent future child. In the end, the choice is that I go home and get married." This made the respondent choose the action taken because of free association away from parents which caused pregnancy before marriage, causing the respondent to choose to get married immediately. Supporting factors that occur before making a decision on women who marry early are internal factors (education/knowledge factors, pregnancy out of wedlock) and external factors (economic factors).

Factors that cause respondents to do early marriage from economic factors, educational factors, social factors. From the economic factor, the DKS respondent said "the family's economic situation is very minimal to eat, it is also sometimes difficult and both parents are not working". The low economic situation of the respondents caused the respondents to work for the family so that the respondents gave up not continuing their education only graduating from elementary school (SD). The low level of knowledge of respondents when studying causes wrong association when looking for work outside the city. The respondent worked in one of the nightclubs outside

the city. At that time, the respondent had bad associations away from the monitoring of her parents, which caused her to become pregnant before marrying one of the men who worked in the entertainment that night. This action caused the respondent at the age who was classified as a teenager to have to decide on early marriage to cover up the disgrace of his actions and for his actions the man must be held responsible.

Factors that cause respondents to do early marriage from economic factors, educational factors, social factors. From the economic factor, the DKS respondent said "the family's economic situation is very minimal to eat, it is also sometimes difficult and both parents are not working". The low economic situation of the respondents caused the respondents to work for the family so that the respondents gave up not continuing their education only graduating from elementary school (SD). The low level of knowledge of respondents when studying causes wrong association when looking for work outside the city. The respondent worked in one of the nightclubs outside the city. At that time, the respondent had bad associations away from the monitoring of her parents, which caused her to become pregnant before marrying one of the men who worked in the entertainment that night. This action caused the respondent at the age who was classified as a teenager to have to decide on early marriage to cover up the disgrace of his actions and for his actions the man must be held responsible.

The impact of decision making that will occur on young women who marry early is the psychological impact and the economic impact. It is undeniable that the decision-making chosen by the DKS respondent had an impact as stated by the respondent "I went with my child to calm down, because the psychology disturbed me, I was depressed and felt sorry for the child. It has been like this for a long time, finally taking action to divorce her husband and reporting her husband to the police for domestic violence. Respondents when running a household, there were many quarrels and differences of opinion because there was no emotional stability, only concerned with their own selfishness. When arguing with her husband the respondent often received beatings, yelling, domestic violence (KDRT) even every day and even once out of bounds. At present it is difficult for respondents to have one son. Sometimes the child sees the fight between his parents. The inner pressure felt by the respondent when they had a fight wanted a divorce and the respondent reported her husband to the police for a domestic violence case. In this situation, the decision was made by the respondent to have a perceived impact, namely the social impact. DKS respondents have to fight alone for the needs of their children and parents. Respondents were underestimated by neighbors in their neighborhood because of the many problems they experienced.

Meanwhile, the decision-making style of young women who marry early is the dependent decision-making style. The DKS respondent's decision-making style to marry early was because of the expression from the parents "I asked my child to go home immediately and asked the man to take responsibility for having the courage to impregnate my child" the decision choice of the parents because the experience of promiscuity was far from being monitored by the parents. Therefore, from a third party, namely the parents who wanted the respondent to get married immediately to cover up the disgrace of his actions due to getting pregnant before marriage. Without consideration for the future, there will be responsibilities as parents later when they get married. The decision that the respondent made to marry early turned out to have a negative impact on herself and her husband.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the discussion above and the results of research conducted by researchers regarding "Decision making to marry in women who marry early in the Tunon Village, Tegal City", the researchers draw the following conclusions:

1. Based on the results and data on the basics of decision making for women who marry early in the Tunon Subdistrict, Tegal City, the respondents made decisions including intuition, rationality, and action selection.
2. Based on the results and data on the supporting factors that occur before making a decision on women who marry early in the Tunon Village, Tegal City, the factors that cause internal factors (education/knowledge factors, pregnancy factors out of wedlock), and external factors (economic factors), and peer factors).
3. Based on the results and data on the impact of decision making that will occur on women who marry early in the Tunon Village, Tegal City, the impacts felt by respondents include negative impacts (health impacts and psychological impacts), economic impacts.
4. Based on the results and data on the decision-making style of women who marry early in the Tunon Village, Tegal City, there are intrusive, rational, and dependent styles (decisions from third parties).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Parents who always provide prayer and full support for the education that I have taken, and My big family who gives endless support and motivates me to finish my thesis.

9

REFERENCES

- Arikhman, N., Efendi, T. M., & Putri, G. E. (2019). Factors Influencing Early Marriage in Baru Village, Kerinci Regency. *Journal of Endurance*, 4(3), 470-480.
- 4 Bacanli, F. (2012). *An Examination of the Relationship amongst Decision-Making Strategies and Ego Identity Statuses*. Gazi University.
- 5 Cresswell, J. W. (2016). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Method Approaches*. Yogyakarta: Student Libraries.
- Dariyo, A., Hadiati, M., & Rahaditya, R. (2020). Understanding of the Marriage Law on the Postponement of Early Marriage in Indonesia. *Journal of An-Nafs: Psychological Research Studies*, 5(1), 25-37.
- Dewi, M., & Ulfah, M. (2021). *Adolescent and Premarital Textbook for Midwife Profession Students*. Brawijaya Press University.
- Fibrianti. (2021). *Early Marriage and Domestic Violence*. Malang: Expertmedia Press.
- Haudi. (2021). *Decision Making Techniques*. West Sumatra: Independent Scholars.
- Husna, N.F. (2020). *Making the decision to marry during the undergraduate study period (doctoral dissertation, IAIN Kediri)*.
- Iqbal, Mohammed. (2019). *Marriage Psychology*. Jakarta: Human Echo.
- 3 Kaja. (2022). *Decision Making An Action and Solution*. Klaten: Lakeisha.
- Khotimah, H., & Lindawati, R. (2022). Analysis of early marriage in women of childbearing age (BKKBN Banten Province SKAP Data 2019). *Faletehan Health Journal*, 9(02), 170-175.
- 8 Musyafah, A. A. (2020). Marriage in the Philosophical Perspective of Islamic Law. *Crepido*, 2(2), 111-122.
- Ningtias, I. S. (2022). Factors Affecting the Decreasing Number of Marriages in Indonesia. *Registrie Journal*, 4(2), 87-98.
- Silalahi, K. & Meinarno E. A (2018). *Family Psychology*. Jakarta: PT. King of Grafindo Persada.
- Surbaki. (2018). *Are You Ready to Get Married?* Jakarta: PT Elex Media Komputindo.

Syaekhu, A & Suprianto. (2021). *Decision Making Theory*. Yogyakarta: Zahir Publishing.

Wicaksono, A. (2022). *Educational Research Methodology*. Yogyakarta: Garudhawacana.

Octaviani, F., & Nurwati, N. (2020). The impact of early marriage on divorce in Indonesia. *Journal of Social Welfare HUMANITAS*, 2(2), 33-52.

2. DECISION MAKING TO MARRY WOMEN WHO MARRIED EARLY IN THE TUNON VILLAGE, TEGAL CITY

ORIGINALITY REPORT

3%

SIMILARITY INDEX

3%

INTERNET SOURCES

1%

PUBLICATIONS

0%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

| | | |
|---|---|-----|
| 1 | www.sciencegate.app Internet Source | 1% |
| 2 | digitalcommons.usf.edu Internet Source | 1% |
| 3 | journal.lppm-stikesfa.ac.id Internet Source | <1% |
| 4 | summit.plymouth.edu Internet Source | <1% |
| 5 | ssbfnet.com Internet Source | <1% |
| 6 | Journal of Engineering, Design and Technology, Volume 14, Issue 4 (2016) Publication | <1% |
| 7 | Lotus McDougal, Emma C. Jackson, Katherine A. McClendon, Yemeserach Belayneh, Anand Sinha, Anita Raj. "Beyond the statistic: exploring the process of early marriage decision-making using qualitative findings | <1% |

from Ethiopia and India", BMC Women's Health, 2018

Publication

| | | |
|----|---|------|
| 8 | juna.nusantarajournal.com Internet Source | <1 % |
| 9 | ojshafshawaty.ac.id Internet Source | <1 % |
| 10 | www.scilit.net Internet Source | <1 % |

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography Off