



THE EFFECT OF FAMILY PARENTING ON EARLY MARRIAGE KNOWLEDGE IN ADOLESCENTS IN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1 PLUS COMPUTER NETWORK ENGINEERING IN 2021

Research Report

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Early marriage that occurs cannot be separated from parental support, they have the perception that marrying off their children at an early age to keep their children safe, and put pressure on children not to continue their education due to low economics. **Methods:** To find out how the relationship between parenting families with the perception of early marriage in adolescents, Knowing the description of parenting patterns for early marriage in adolescents. **Research Methods:** This study is a quantitative study, with a descriptive correlation type of design. Samples were taken through random sampling with a cross sectional approach. **Results:** From the results of bivariate analysis using the chi square test, the p-value of 0.038 (<0.05) can be concluded so that it can be concluded that there is a relationship between family parenting patterns and perceptions of early marriage in adolescents in Senior High School 1 Plus Computer Network Engineering in 2021. **Conclusion:** The results of the respondents were 50 female students and 30 male students. The results of the respondents' parenting in the family were 42.5% good, 57.5% good enough, and 0 bad parenting.

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INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, marriage that is done at an early age or underage is not something that is considered taboo. Since ancient times, there are no regulations that prohibit marriage at an early age. This situation is a natural thing because the marriage can unite two families into close relatives. By getting married faster, they perceive that their economic life will be better after marriage and away from other people's prejudices about their child who is far from a match. This kind of perception is indeed widespread in the social life of Indonesian society, which mostly consists of various ethnic groups and different cultures (Abdin, 2020).

According to the United Nations Development Of Economic And Social Affairs (UNDESA), Indonesia is the 37th country with a high youth marriage rate and the second highest in ASEAN after Cambodia. The provinces with the largest marriage prevalence are South Kalimantan 39.59%, Central Kalimantan 39.21%. And the Bangka Belitung Islands 37.19%. The number of early marriages in children has shown a high number in 2015,

which is spread in 21 provinces out of 34 provinces in Indonesia. Based on the distribution of provincial data in Indonesia, it shows that the number of early marriages in Indonesia is still very high.

Based on data released by the Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN), in 2010 it was stated that 0.2% or more 22000 adolescent girls aged 10 to 14 years were married. Based on data, the number of married women aged 15 to 19 years is greater than that of young men aged 15-19 years, namely 11.7% of women and 1.6% of men. The report states that the rate of child marriage is still high, around 23%. With the prevalence of child marriage occurring more in rural areas, in addition, the gestational age of teenagers is 15- 19 years old (Early, 2019).

According to the General Indonesian Dictionary, marriage is a marriage contract which is carried out in accordance with the provisions of applicable law and religious teachings, while early can be interpreted as premature or not on time. It can be concluded that early marriage is a marriage bond that is

carried out according to the rules of law and applicable religious teachings that occur before the ideal age of marriage that has been set or is still below the age that has been determined by law. 1 of 1974 article 7 paragraph (1) states that marriage is only permitted if the male is 16 years old, there is a change in Article 7 of 1974 paragraph (1) marriage can be carried out if the male and female parties are at least 19 years old (Hartoni and Gusriani, 2013).

A total of 28,459 couples got married during the Covid-19 pandemic in Banten Province. Based on data from the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion) Banten Province during the pandemic, 28,459 marriages were carried out in 8 districts/cities. According to the head of the ministry of religion for the Banten region, from January to May 2020, marriages in Banten reached 28,459. As for the details of the spread of marriages in Cilegon City as many as 1577, Serang Regency 3948, Tangerang Regency 7552, Serang City 2619, Tangerang City 2029, Lebak 1178, Pandeglang 2689 and South Tangerang 3837.

Applications for dispensation to marry increased higher than last year's 23,700 couples who wanted to get married. The dispensation application is made because both or one of the prospective bride and groom have not entered the age of marriage based on existing regulations. After the implementation of regulations regarding learning and teaching carried out from home, during the COVID-19 pandemic, he participated in encouraging an increase in early marriage in Indonesia. Various reasons expressed by teenagers who marry early are because they are tired of studying online during the pandemic, some are pregnant out of wedlock while they are still students. Economic difficulties during the COVID-19 pandemic contributed to encouraging early marriage. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Chilean's Fund (UNICEF) predict 4 million girl marriages that will occur in the next 2 years in the world are based on the economic crisis. It is estimated that around 13 million early marriages will occur in the 2020-2030 timeframe in the world.

Parenting and education provided by parents to children have not been fully implemented due to lack of knowledge and understanding of parents about the position of roles and functions and responsibilities in education and parenting at home. The heavy burden and economic pull in the family, parents have to meet all the needs of the family so that they ignore other roles as functions in the family and parents' duties, some even neglect

their responsibilities as parents because they are too busy with work. Lack or absence of socio-cultural roles in society to build awareness of the importance of education from parents (Lubis et al, 2020).

Senior High School 1 Plus Computer Network Engineering in 2021 is one of the senior high schools in Tangerang Regency, from 10 people interviewed, 6 students did not know the impact of early marriage. and 4 students understand what early marriage is but do not understand its impact. Looking at the results of this interview, it can be seen that the lack of knowledge of adolescents about the impact of early marriage and the lack of parenting in the family.

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in conducting a research entitled The Effect of Family Parenting on Knowledge of Early Marriage in Adolescents in Senior High School 1 Plus Computer Network Engineering in 2021.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research design used by the researcher in this research is the correlation method with the Cross Sectional approach. This research was conducted at Senior High School 1 Plus Computer Network Engineering in 2021. This research was carried out from March to August 2021. The population in this study were all students of class X, XI and XII at Senior High School 1 Plus Computer Network Engineering in 2021 Tangerang Regency in 2021 as many as 100 people. Samples were taken using the Slovin formula, and obtained a total of 80 people. The sampling method uses the Total Sampling Technique. The type of instrument used in this study is a questionnaire related to the influence of parenting in the family on the knowledge of early marriage in adolescents.

Data processing is carried out with the following steps: (1) Editing is data obtained or collected, after all data has been collected researchers will check Return every filled out questionnaire. Editing activities are used to check the contents of the questionnaire, whether the answers in the questionnaire are complete or all questions have been filled with clear and clear answers or whether the answers to the questions have been read clearly. (2) Coding is an activity to change data from the form of letters to the form of numbers or numbers. The use of coding is to speed up the presentation of data when entering data. Method implementation i.e. giving it the code to agar questionnaire easy processing data in the SPSS version 22.0 program. (3) Processing is done by entering data (data entry) from a

questionnaire into a computer program package. The computer program package used in this research is SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solution) version 22.0. (4) Data cleaning is an activity to re-check the data that has been entered. After checked back, data which are already obtained then in the analysis (Notoadmodjo, 2015).

Data analysis in this study was carried out including univariate and bivariate analysis. With the help of SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solution) version 22.0 program. Univariate analysis is by displaying frequency distribution tables to see the description of the frequency distribution of respondents according to the variables studied, both dependent and independent variables.

Bivariate analysis is used in research with the aim of looking at two variables that are thought to be related or correlated. The statistical test used in bivariate analysis is chi square, the reason is that this test is carried out on categorical variables. This test aims to examine differences in the proportions of two or more sample groups (Notoadmodjo, 2015).

Results the end of the statistical test is to find out whether the decision to test H_0 is rejected or H_0 fails to be rejected. With the provision that if p value (0.05) then H_0 is rejected, meaning that there is a significant relationship, if p value > then H_0 is accepted, meaning that there is a relationship between variables.

RESULTS

Univariate Analysis

Table 1. Age Distribution of Respondents by Age in SMA I Plus Network Computer Engineering

Age	Total (n)	Percentage (%)	Mean
15 years	10	12,5	17,48
16 years	15	18,8	
17 years	24	30,0	
18 years	5	6,3	
19 years	14	17,5	
20 years	8	10.0	
21 years	4	5,0	
Total	80	100	

Table 2. Frequency Distribution by Gender in SMA 1 Plus Network Computer Engineering in 2021

Gender	Total	Percentage (%)
Male	50	62,5
Female	30	37,5
Total	80	100

Table 3. Frequency Distribution Based on Parenting Patterns in SMA 1 Plus Network Computer Engineering in 2021

Parenting Patterns	Total	Percentage (%)
Well	34	42,5
Enough	46	57,5
Total	80	100

Chi Square Analysis of Family

Table 4. Parenting Patterns with Early Marriage Perceptions in Teenagers in Senior High School 1 Plus Computer Network Engineering in 2021

Family Parenting	Perception of Early Marriage in Teenagers			Total	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) or P Value
	Tall	Currently	Low		
Well	6	28	0	34	0,038
Enough	18	28	0	46	
Not enough	0	0	0	0	
Total	24	56	0	80	
	30.0%	70.0%	0	100.0%	

Table 5. Frequency Distribution by Level of Knowledge in SMA 1 Plus Network Computer Engineering in 2021

Knowledge level	Total	Percentage (%)
Well	24	30.0
Enough	56	70.0
Bad	0	0
Total	80	100

Based on the data in table 4, it can be seen that of the 80 respondents, 64 have a good level of knowledge (80%), and 16 have sufficient knowledge. So the level of good knowledge is higher than the level of sufficient knowledge.

Bivariate Analysis

Based on the analysis of table 5, the results of the chi square test obtained the Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) or "P value" 0.038 where if the significance value or "p value" <0.05 then H_a is accepted, H_0 is rejected. Which means "there is a relationship between family parenting and the perception of early marriage in adolescents.

DISCUSSION

Distribution of Parenting Parenting

The results of this study indicate that the parenting pattern that is most widely applied by parents to their children in the fairly good category is 46 respondents (42.5%) and in the good parenting pattern category, there are 34 respondents (57.5%) of 80 respondents and 0 respondents who are knowledgeable.

The parenting style given to teenagers is different from the parenting style given when they were children, because when they are teenagers, parents act as friends as much as possible so that children become more comfortable and open to their parents (Lubis et. al, 2020).

According to Martin Luther (1483-1546), the family is the most important agent in determining the education of children. If parents can provide good examples and examples for their children, then the attitude of children will not be much different from their parents. Vice versa, if parents cannot set a good example for their children, then parents cannot expect too much from their children (Journal of Parenting Parenting and Parenting Methods in Shaping Children's Personality, 2017).

The magnitude of the role of parents in terms of the perspective of family communication is one of the determinants of a teenager's decision in taking an action, a family that is not harmonious will have an impact on

the growth and development of adolescents and the psychological side of children tends to be more emotional and has an impact on promiscuity and free sex and can lead to early marriage (M. Taufik et. al, 2018).

Distribution of Perceptions of Early Marriage in Adolescents

The results showed that the perception of adolescents towards early marriage in the category of a good level of knowledge was 64 respondents (80%) and sufficient knowledge was 16 respondents (20%) and a low level of knowledge was 0 of 80 respondents. Article 1 explains that marriage is an inner and outer bond between a man and a woman, a woman as husband and wife with the aim of forming a happy and eternal family based on God Almighty (Hartoni and Gusriani, 2013).

Early marriages that occur cannot be separated from the support of parents, they have the perception that they marry their children at an early age to keep their children safe, and put pressure on children not to continue their education due to the low economy (Perlam, et al 2016).

Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Perceptions of Early Marriage in Adolescents

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the chi square test results obtained asymptotic significance (2-sided) or "p value" 0.038 where if the significance value or "P value" <0.05 then H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected, which means " There is a relationship between parenting patterns and perceptions of early marriage in adolescents at Senior High School 1 Plus Computer Network Engineering in 2021.

Parenting and education provided by parents to children have not been fully implemented due to lack of knowledge and understanding of parents about the position of roles and functions and responsibilities in education and parenting at home. The heavy burden and economic pull in the family, parents have to meet all the needs of the family so that they ignore other roles as functions in the family and parents' duties, some even neglect their responsibilities as parents because they are too

busy with work. Lack or absence of socio-cultural roles in society to build awareness of the importance of education from parents (Lubis et. al, 2020).

The role of parents and family is very important for teenagers because the role of good parents in their children will lead to self-confidence and the perception of children or adolescents about early marriage is getting better and will not do early marriage (BKKBN, 2015). Adolescence is a period in which an individual develops from the time he first shows secondary sexual signs until the moment he reaches sexual maturity. Individuals experience psychological development and identification patterns from children to adults, as well as a transition from full socioeconomic dependence to relative independence (Sarwono, 2011).

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion of the results of research regarding the relationship between family parenting patterns and perceptions of early marriage in adolescents at Senior High School 1 Plus Computer Network Engineering in 2021, it can be concluded that Based on the analysis of the frequency distribution of family parenting patterns in table 5.3 that in general the parenting pattern of family members, especially parents, is widely applied, namely with sufficient categories totaling 46 respondents (42.5%) of 80 respondents. Based on the analysis of the frequency distribution of adolescent knowledge of early marriage in table 5.4 that in general, adolescent knowledge of early marriage is widely applied, namely with the category of moderate knowledge totaling 56 respondents (70%) of 80 respondents. Based on the bivariate analysis in table 5.5 on "The influence of family on knowledge of early marriage in adolescents in SMA 1 Plus Networking Computer Engineering" from the Chi Square test results, the value of Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) or "p value" is 0.038 where if the value is significant or "value" <0.05 then H₁ is accepted and H₀ is rejected. Which means "There is an influence between family parenting patterns on knowledge of early marriage in adolescents".

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