

Socialization of Prevention of Child Marriage in Jenggala Village, Tanjung District, North Lombok Regency

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Abstract

Child marriage is increasing in North Lombok Regency and has attracted a lot of government attention because it has a major impact on the progress of the nation. The many cases of child marriage, one of which occurred in Jenggala Village based on data obtained from the Jenggala Village government, there were 7 cases of child marriage originating from 5 Hamlets in Jenggala Village, with assistance that has been carried out by LPAI and the Village government, two of the 7 cases that occurred received compensation from the government. One of the efforts to reduce cases of child marriage is by collaborating with educational institutions, through community service activities or KKN. In this community service activity, the goal to be achieved is to raise awareness and reduce the number of child marriages in Jenggala Village, Tanjung District, North Lombok Regency. The subjects of the activity were teenagers from 9 Hamlets in Jenggala Village. The methods of observation, counseling and documentation. The results of this child marriage prevention socialization activity received a response and enthusiasm from the community who participated in the activity, originating from 9 Hamlets in Jenggala Village. This condition is expected to be able to foster concern, knowledge, and involvement of adolescents in voicing and avoiding child marriage.

Keywords: *Prevention Socialization, Child Marriage..*

INTRODUCTION

In this sophisticated and very modern era, people should already understand the dangers of marrying at a young age. Child marriage is an activity that unites men and women in a marriage but below the normal age limit determined by the government as regulated in the Marriage Law Article 7 paragraph (1) contains the age limit for marriage, for men and women, namely must be at least 19 years old (Republic of Indonesia Law Number 16 of 2019).

However, in reality, child marriages are still widespread, which is caused by many things, such as uncontrolled relationships, divorce of parents, traditions that still apply, and many more. Another understanding of the influence of child marriage is caused by societal factors, which include applicable norms, socio-economics, level of education, believed customs, which greatly influence the occurrence of child marriage. Factors that greatly contribute to the total number of cases of child marriage are educational and economic factors or poverty, so that it can give rise to the conclusion and belief in a person that marriage is a way out of their problems and a savior of the family's reputation (M. Qibtiyah: 2015). Therefore, there is a need for a chain of emphasis in preventing child marriage, which consists of the community, traditional and religious leaders, village governments who

together speak out and reduce the number of child marriages.

Referring to the child marriage data from the NTB Province P3AP2KB Service, over a period of 4 years from January 2019 to April 2022, the number of child marriages reached 2,530 cases of child marriage that occurred in various regions in NTB Province. In reality, in the field, child marriages are increasingly common, especially among children under the age of 19 years. The government has taken various precautions, one of which is by issuing legislation which regulates child marriage as stated in the Marriage Law Article 7 Paragraph (1) of Law No. 1 of 1974 which contains "That marriage is only permitted if the man reaches the age of 19 years and women reach the age of 19 years".

The consequences that can arise from child marriage are divorce, lack of knowledge about marriage, violence against husband or wife, lack of knowledge regarding child rearing patterns, pregnancies, KEK, STANTING (S.T Marcelina, et al, 2021). So that through service activities carried out in Jenggala Village, Tanjung District, North Lombok Regency, people can increase awareness, especially young people, who are the hope of continuing the noble values of Pancasila and developing various

potentials for themselves and Jenggala Village and the nation. The impact and benefits of this activity are empowerment for teenagers, including providing knowledge and understanding of the importance of preventing child marriage, providing understanding of the importance of reproductive health for teenagers in establishing healthy friendships or relationships.

As for the problems in community service activities carried out in Jenggala Village, Tanjung District, North Lombok Regency, based on data received from village staff in the child protection section, out of 9 hamlets and 5 hamlets in Jenggala Village, there were 7 cases of child marriage, in terms of elementary school education, Middle school, high school, and marriage age from 15-18 years, of the 7 cases that occurred, 2 of them received compensation from the government and 1 of them was forced to go to school (Leli: 2024). In this activity that promotes the prevention of child marriage, the team focuses on reducing the number of child marriages through outreach activities at the Jenggala Village office by involving the community, in this case teenagers from 9 hamlets in Jenggala Village, the Health Service, LPAI (Indonesian Child Protection Institute), Village Staff, UNU KKP representatives, NH KKP.

METHOD

The methods used in child marriage socialization service activities carried out at the Jenggala Village office, Tanjung District, North Lombok Regency are Observation, Counseling and Documentation. This service activity is carried out in 2 states, including:

1. Preparation Stage, in this stage the event organizing team prepares all the necessities such as tools and materials needed for the smooth running of the activity, coordinating with the Health Service, LPAI (Indonesian Child Protection Institute), Jenggala Village Staff, 9 Hamlet Heads in Jenggala Village, UNU KKP representatives and MPA NH.
2. Activity Implementation Stages, during the socialization activities the lecture and question and answer method was used. In the lecture method, the implementation team invited experts from the Health Service and

LPAI (Indonesian Child Protection Institute) as presenters who explained and described the theme of socializing the prevention of child marriage which was theoretical and natural based on real events. The targets for the outreach activities to prevent child marriage are teenagers aged 13-18 years from 9 hamlets of Jenggala Village, Tanjung District, North Lombok Regency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on service activities carried out by KKN STKIP Hamzar North Lombok, through the Socialization on the Prevention of Child Marriage which was held on Saturday, September 24 2024 at 15.00-17.00 WITA, at the Hall of the Jenggala Village office, Tanjung District, North Lombok Regency. The organizing team found several sources of knowledge including the causes of child marriage, the impacts experienced by perpetrators of child marriage and prevention that can be done to reduce the number of child marriages.

Child marriage is an activity that unites men and women in marriage but below the normal age limit. The causes of child marriage are influenced by several factors, namely societal factors, which in this case are one of the causes of child marriage, including the assumption or insinuation that children or teenagers who are old and unmarried will be considered old maids, and teenagers who Usually going out often is a shame or a teenager who has not received enough education from his parents. Usually, this innuendo or assumption is conveyed directly or indirectly by society, so that parents will feel embarrassed and choose to marry off their children and usually these things happen to teenage girls.

Socio-economic factors are also the most important part that can encourage a person or parent to immediately marry off their child. In one of the hamlets in Jenggala Village there was a case of child marriage where because of the poor social and economic level the parents of the perpetrators of child marriage preferred to marry off. In order to lighten the family's burden, Jenggala Village is an area where the majority of the people work as farmers and fishermen,

however, due to increasing demand over time with low incomes and unfavorable weather, parents have made the decision to prefer to marry off their children. .

The educational factor here is also one of the contributing factors to child marriage, where because of the low level of knowledge, parents tend to often draw conclusions that marriage is the only way to bring prosperity to their children, without caring about their children's future and education. The customary factor, especially in the North Lombok area, is still strong, which is also the driving force and is strengthened by religious law which allows marriage. There are unavoidable problems which require parents to marry their children as a last resort, especially in protecting their name. both families (Indonesian Child Protection Institute, 2024).

The data obtained to strengthen exposure regarding child marriage, especially in 5 of the 9 hamlets in Jenggala Village in 2022-2024 are as follows:



Figure 1. Graph of Age Marriage Data for Children in Jenggala Village for 2022-2024.

The impact of child marriage tends to be negative. Child marriage can have a direct impact on the perpetrators of child marriage, which in this case refers to health, namely the reproductive organs which are still not ready and tend to be susceptible to infection, the condition of the uterus which is too early and not yet ready to conceive, can causes a weak uterus, pregnancy with chronic malnutrition (CED), and can be categorized as a high-risk pregnancy. Other impacts can cause post-pregnancy bleeding, premature birth, stunting and even the risk of the baby dying.

The impact on the psychology of child marriage perpetrators includes mental shock,

turbulent thoughts and conscience because at this time the minor perpetrators are experiencing a period of searching for their identity, in which their respective egos become the reference in making decisions. The impact on children's development is that the perpetrators of child marriage are still considered immature and already have children and do not have experience in caring for them, making them emotionally unstable, who should be able to care for their children well and supported by a good environment, but because there is no experience, the parenting pattern can be hampered and not run optimally. The final impact is society's view, which includes words that offend perpetrators of child marriage, where in this case the perpetrator and parents must be prepared to face the risk or change in views from teenager to mother or father, from husband to wife, of course this becomes a burden that will be experienced by perpetrators of child marriage (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022).

Actions that can be taken by the organizing team, in this case, are the Child Marriage program group, which in this case is KKN STKIP Hamzar North Lombok, through service activities that promote the socialization of child marriage which will be held at the Jenggala Village office on Saturday, August 24 2024. at 13.00-17.00. which was attended by speakers from the Health Service, LPAl (Indonesian Child Protection Institute), Village staff and of course the socialization targets, namely teenagers from 9 Hamlets in Jenggala Village. The enthusiasm of the socialization targets was very high, where during the delivery of the material and the question-and-answer process, they produced insightful discussions and raised issues and questions that represent the targets of this socialization.

The aim of holding this program was achieved beyond the expectations of the organizing team. There is a need for parental assistance and understanding from an early age regarding child marriage, which of course can be supported by the relevant agencies and the village government in raising their voices regarding the prevention of child marriage. The benefits obtained by the organizing team and all the socialization participants involved were

increasing knowledge about prevention related to child marriage, of course increasing awareness in fighting for education and the future.

CONCLUSION

Socialization on the Prevention of Child Marriage in Jenggala Village, Tanjung District, North Lombok Regency, it can be concluded that the socialization activities have been carried out well and in accordance with the program carried out. As for the community, in this case the socialization participants gave a positive response and very good enthusiasm during the activity. By holding this activity, it is hoped that it can increase understanding and awareness regarding the causes and consequences that can result from child marriage, and it is hoped that the community together with related agencies and the village government can make efforts to prevent child marriage. So that the nation's future young generation can continue their education as high as possible and can achieve their dreams.

SUGGESTION

In order to prevent child marriage in North Lombok Regency, especially in Jenggala Village. More comprehensive research is needed on the impact and handling of the problem of child marriage, so that through the research topic in question it can provide scientific information to various parties in order to jointly prevent and handle it. The government specifically handles the issue of child marriage, in this case LPAI KLU and village governments, must present data openly, which is easily accessible to the public, especially academics, so that it is easy to obtain data as a reference for further research.

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