



## Child Parenting In Early Marriage Couples in Flat Village Dayeuhluhur District Cilacap Regency

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### Abstract

This study focused on childcare in early marriage couples in Datar Village, Dayeuhluhur District, Cilacap Regency. The purpose of this study is to describe childcare in early marriage couples in Datar Village, Dayeuhluhur District, Cilacap Regency. In addition, the study also aims to explain the inhibitory factors that arise in childcare in early marriage couples. This type of research is qualitative descriptive. The subjects in this study involved 3 (three) main respondents, namely women who married early and involved 5 (five) supporting respondents consisting of three neighbors of the main respondents, the village head and one KUA (Office of Religious Affairs) officials. Data collection techniques use interviews, observations and documentation. Based on interviews, customary and educational factors are considered to be the most dominant factors to cause early marriage in Dayeuhluhur District. The customary factor where children who go to junior high school begins to be matched and this becomes cultured in the area, for educational factors where the children there are mostly junior high school graduates and the highly educated are slightly because the distance from the village to high school is quite far away. Data analysis uses Miles and Huberman's theory of data reduction, data presentation and inference. Then the validity of the data is viewed using data triangulation. The results showed that 1) Pola fostering children of early marriage couples in Datar Village, Dayeuhluhur District, Cilacap Regency is a democratic parenting while still providing advice to children and implementing a reward and punishment system so that children can behave disciplined and responsible with their actions. 2) In terms of obstacles there are two, namely internal and external obstacles. Internal barriers come from within the parents themselves while external barriers come from the environment, culture and socio-economic status of parents who perform early marriage in Datar Village.

## INTRODUCTION

In 2018, there were 265,000,000 Indonesians with a male population of 133.17 million and a female population of 131.88 million. This number is a very large number when juxtaposed with other countries in the world then Indonesia is included in the top five countries with the most populous population in the world (World Bank, 2018). With the large number of population, the resulting consequence is the emergence of various problems that later become a big job for the State of Indonesia..

One of the problems that later became a highlight because of the large number of residents and became a "challenge" for the Indonesian state is the problem of "early marriage". According to data from BKKBN, early marriage is one of the causes of the high rate of population growth in Indonesia (BKKBN, 2017). The term early marriage or young marriage is actually unknown in the large dictionary of Indonesian (KBBI) but the more popular is underage marriage i.e. marriage at an age where a person has not reached adulthood (Koro, 2012: 72). Generally, this marriage is carried out by young people and women who have not reached the ideal level to hold a wedding. It can be said that they are not yet emotionally established, financially, and are not ready physically and psychologically. Early marriage is a marriage carried out by a person who is in fact lacking in preparation, maturity both biologically, psychologically and socio-economically. Early marriage can be defined as the inner birth bond between a man and a woman as a married couple at a young age or teenager (Nurhasanah, 2012).

Early marriage in Indonesia is a problem that has occurred continuously even this has been considered commonplace, especially in areas in the suburbs and in the countryside. Data shows that in 2017 based on the Indonesian Population Data Survey (SDKI), in some areas it was found that one-third of the number of marriages recorded were carried out by couples under the age of 16 years. Meanwhile, in 2018, early marriage in Indonesia reached 46 percent with the number of early marriage cases in Indonesia reaching 50 million people with an average marriage age of 19 years. (Tribune News, 2018).

According to Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning marriage states that marriage is only allowed if the male reaches the age of 19 years and the woman has reached the age of 16 years, following the amendment and the contents of Law number 16 of 2019 states that marriage is

only allowed if the man and woman have reached the age of 19 years. Fadlayan and Larasaty's research, (2009) showed the many problems that then arise related to early marriage. In their research they stated that negative dampat from early marriage is usually more likely to harm women. Various dangerous diseases lurk them, ranging from the risk of pregnancy and the high risk of maternal and infant death.

One of the interesting things to do research is that Deyeuhluhur District became the number one district with the highest number of early marriages in Cilacap Regency according to the KB PP and PA Office of Cilacap Regency in 2018. Dayeuhluhur District is one of the glasses in Cilacap Regency with a population of 50,219 people. Marriage data in Dayeuhluhur District in 2019 showed the number of marriages as many as 345 couples and 54 couples married at the age of less than 19 years. (1) Datar Village with the number of marriages of 45 couples and 15 couples including early marriage, (2) Dayeuhluhur Village 69 and 6 couples of whom married early, (3) Panulisan Village with 38 marriages and 5 of them married early, (4) Ciwalen Village with 37 marriages and 5 of them married early, (5) Matenggeng Village with 26 marriages and 4 of them early marriages, (6) Hanum Village with 17 marriages and 4 of them married early, (7) Sumpinghayu Village with 11 marriages and 4 of them married early, (8) Bingkeng Village with 18 marriages and 3 of them married early, (9) Cilumping Village with 5 marriages and 3 of them married early, (10) West Panulisan Village with 28 marriages and 2 of them married early, (11) Kutaagung Village with 5 marriages and 2 of them married early, (12) East Panulisan Village with 27 marriages and 1 of them married early, (13) Bolang Village with 13 marriages and no early marriage, (14)Cijeruk Village with 6 marriages and no early marriage. With this, Datar Village became the village with the highest number of marriages in Dayeuhluhur District. Based on interviews, customary and educational factors are considered to be the most dominant factors to cause early marriage in Dayeuhluhur District. The customary factor where children who go to junior high school begins to be matched and this becomes cultured in the area, for educational factors where the children there are mostly junior high school graduates and the highly educated are slightly because the distance from the village to high school is quite far away. The purpose of this study is to describe childcare in early marriage couples as well as factors that influence childcare in early marriage couples.

## METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis. Qualitative research is an explanation in understanding phenomena or experiences carried out by researchers thoroughly by using descriptions in the form of words by arranging natural language in a special context and using various certain scientific methods (Moleong, 2011). The study used primary data. Primary data was obtained from women who married early in Datar Village, Dayeuhluhur District, Ciacap Regency. Data collection techniques in this study include observation, interviews, and documentation. The technique of validity of the selected data is the technique of triangulation of sources, which is comparing and checking well the degree of trust of information obtained. The data obtained will be analyzed through milles and huberman models, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.

## RESEARCH RESULTS

### 1. Child Parenting in Early Marriage Couples in Flat Village, Dayeuhluhur District, Cilacap Regency

Based on the results of observations and interviews conducted, related to childcare in early marriage couples in Datar Village, namely democratic parenting patterns. This can be seen from various aspects studied such as the aspect of communication, the aspect of affection and the aspect of applying habits to children.

### 2. Inhibiting Factors in ChildCare in Early Marriage Couples in Flat Village, Dayeuhluhur District, Cilacap Regency

Inhibiting factors in childcare in early marriage couples in this study can be concluded into 2 barriers to parenting, namely internal barriers and external barriers. Obstacles from within the parent (internal), which is a situation that can cause the implementation is disturbed and not carried out properly that comes from within the parent, while the barrier from outside the parent (external) is a state that comes from outside the parent.

## DISCUSSION

### 1. Child Parenting in Early Marriage Couples in Flat Village, Dayeuhluhur District, Cilacap Regency

Parenting consists of two words, namely pattern and parenting. According to the Great

Dictionary of Indonesian (2008: 1088) that "patterns are models, systems, or ways of working". Foster care is "caring, caring, educating, guiding, helping, training, and so on" the Great Dictionary of Indonesian (2008:96). According to Thoha (1996: 109) mentioned that "Parenting is the best way that parents can take in educating children as a manifestation of a sense of responsibility to the child." Meanwhile, according to Gunarsa (1995) suggests that parenting is a way of educating children in accordance with the nature and weight points of parents in the relationship between parents and children. Parenting can be interpreted as an illustration of the attitudes, behaviors of parents and children in interacting and communicating during parenting activities. Children are the future, therefore they need to be prepared to become qualified, moral and useful individuals for society. Irawati (2009) states that good parenting is parenting that uses affection, love and tenderness and teaching that is appropriate for the age and development of the child. While Hurlock stated that parenting is also interpreted with discipline. Discipline is a way of society teaching moral behavior to their children that can be accepted by the group while the purpose of discipline is to tell children something good and bad and encourage to behave in accordance with the standards that apply in the community around him (Elizabeth Hurlock, 1999).

From the above statement, it can be concluded that childcare is a way for parents to educate as a sense of responsibility to children, and educate discipline to form a character or personality in order to adjust to the environment. Parents become a major factor in determining a child's personality because the child will imitate everything that his parents do.

Based on research related to childcare in early marriage couples in Datar Village, democratic parenting patterns. This can be seen from various aspects studied such as in the aspect of communication, parents provide freedom in terms of communicating with their children and communication is done in an open, fun and not rigid way so that a good communication pattern is established between parents and children. Then on the aspect of affection, parents pay attention to their children by giving hugs and kisses and having full care for their child. In addition, in the aspect of applying the habits of children educated to be polite in saying and behaving in their daily lives, especially they live in an area that is still thick with culture and manners.

Another thing that needs to be underlined is about the reward and *punishment* that is done

well by early marriage couples in Datar Village. They provide rules to children in the hope that the child can apply the value of discipline in everyday life, so one of the efforts to enforce the rules by punishing if the child makes a mistake. Punishment can be verbal, namely by scolding the child and even when the child is beyond the limits of fairness in making mistakes then parents use a high tone. The parenting applied by early marriage couples in Datar Village is a democratic parenting pattern characterized by giving health to children, children are free to convey their desires to parents, prioritize the interests of children but do not hesitate to control them, apply rules to regulate children's lives and will be given verbal or non-verbal punishment if it is proven that the child made a mistake or not in accordance with the wishes of parents. This is in accordance with the theory according to Stewart and Koch about Democratic parenting. Parenting patterns taken by parents will affect the child's development and growth process, both from the cognitive, physical motor, language, moral, religious, artistic, social and emotional aspects of the child. Democratic parenting according to Stewart and Koch is a parenting parenting that applies treatment to children in order to shape the child's personality by prioritizing the interests of children who are rational.

## **2. Inhibiting Factors in ChildCare in Early Marriage Couples in Flat Village, Dayeuhluhur District, Cilacap Regency**

Factors that influence parenting according to Edwards (2006) are:

### **a. Parents' education**

The education and experience of parents will affect the preparation of parents to run care and caregiving. Some ways that can be done to be better prepared in carrying out the role of parenting are: actively involved in the child's education, observing everything related to the child, trying to make time for the child and assessing his development. Parents who already have previous parenting experience will be better equipped to carry out foster roles in addition to parents will be more able to observe the signs of normal child growth and development.

### **b. Environment**

The environment affects the development of children a lot, so it is not impossible if the environment also participates in coloring the parenting patterns that parents provide to their children.

### **c. Culture**

Parenting carried out by parents often fol-

lows the ways and habits carried out by the community in parenting, the pattern is considered successful in educating children towards maturity. Parents hope that their children can be accepted in society, therefore the culture and habits of society in parenting also affect every parent in giving parenting to their children.

Inhibiting factors in parenting children in early marriage couples in this study can be concluded into 2 barriers to parenting, namely internal barriers and external barriers. Barriers from within the parents (internal), which is a condition that can cause the implementation to be disrupted and not carried out properly that comes from within the parents, while obstacles from outside the parents (external) are circumstances that come from outside the parents (Education, 2020). ). Internal barriers come from within the parents who feel emotionally immature so that it affects the parenting applied. Then the second is external barriers that come from outside the parents, these obstacles are in the form of an environment that is too heterogeneous and parents who do not follow technological developments as a result of marrying too early and putting education at the bottom of the list. Based on the results of interviews and documentation, it can be concluded that parents are not independent and feel emotionally immature when they get married so that it affects their parenting patterns for children, especially at an early age. This is in line with research conducted by Eksan (2020) which says that in women who marry at an early age, there are several situations that make emotions unable to control, namely when the situation is when you have a lot of thoughts or work together with a fussy child. Refqi (2016) in his research also said that young married couples have not been able to fully overcome problems in the household, resulting in quarrels which ultimately include problems in the household to parents. This is because emotional independence is still in an unstable condition.

As for the first external factor consisting of an environment where children are free to play with anyone of age, the second is the rapid development of technology makes children prefer to play gadgets and watch television throughout the day compared to helping parents and interact with their peers, the third is the cultural culture of the area that requires young married children in a state of not ready to build a household with all its circumstances, The fourth socio-economic status where most of the villagers work as farmers and migrate out of the city. The results of the interview ahead of the external barriers of parenting patterns that exist today come from the child's

friendship environment that is too heterogeneous so that children sometimes get along with anyone even with those who are not the same age so that it affects the child's language style that follows the adult's speaking style that tends to be rude. At the time of observation of children of paid age playing with more mature children there are elementary schools and there are even junior high schools in one scope of play.

## CONCLUSION

1. Childcare patterns in early marriage couples in Datar Village are democratic parenting patterns. This can be seen from various aspects studied such as in the aspect of communication, parents provide freedom in terms of communicating with their children and communication is done in an open, cool and not rigid way so that a good communication pattern is established between parents and children. Then on the aspect of affection, parents pay attention to their children by giving hugs and kisses and giving full care to their children. In addition, in the aspect of applying the habits of children are educated to be polite in saying and behaving.

2. Inhibiting factors in childcare in early marriage couples in Datar Village consist of 2 barriers to parenting. First, that is, internal barriers and secondly, external barriers. Internal barriers come from within parents who feel emotionally immature so that it affects the parenting applied. Then the second is external barriers that come from outside the parents, these barriers are in the form of an environment that is too heterogeneous and parents who do not follow technology.

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