

EMPOWERMENT OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN PREVENTION EARLY-AGE MARRIAGE IN GUNUNG KIDUL DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the process of empowerment done toward the junior high school students in prevention early-age marriage in Gunung Kidul district. This research is qualitative research with case study approach single trick. Technique of collecting data in this research are interviewing, observation, and documentation. Technique of analyzing data in this research is using interactive model such as implementing analyzing data which consist of data reduction component, data presentation, making conclusion, and verifying interactively and interconnected during and after data collecting. This research result show, 1) socialization is early stage of students' empowerment to give the understanding toward students and in this stage emphasized in order to students more focus on the education and their future. 2) youth coaching is implemented as a stage growing and developing the will to take a part in empowerment process, however in this stage students and parents feel unwilling to implement the coaching due to less precise of their mind set. 3) group formation in society is aimed to give supervision and as a place having activities for teenager, but the indicator of usefulness and group supervision which is not definite caused some groups has no function anymore and the contribution of group existence in prevention early-age marriage is not really visible. 4) the process of empowerment of junior high school students in prevention early-age marriage in Gunung Kidul District is not running perfectly as the process of general empowerment due to there are still many obstacles faced dan unperfect stages.

Keywords: Early-Age Marriage, Case Study, Qualitative

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BACKGROUND OF STUDY

Children protection al this time have been not optimal yet due to many of early-age marriage in the world level or national. Early-age marriage can be called as marriage which committed through civil law, religion or common law, with or without registration or official agreement of the country, where one of or both of couple are under age eighteen years old (Evenhuis, 2014).

Survey result show that there is a lot of early-age marriage in the world. Estimated about 142 million of girls (14,2 million in a year) will have marriage before the age of eighteen from 2011 to 2020, and 151 million of girls or 15,1 million per year will have marriage under eighteen from 2021 to 2030 (UNFPA, 2012). In Indian, about 27 percent of teenager have marriage in under eighteen (IIPS, 2017), while in Ethiopia, it reaches about 40 percent of teenager girl have early-age marriage (CSA, 2016). Based on report result of SDGs 2017, women in Indonesia more tends to have marriage under eighteen if compared with women in East Asia Pacific. As well one of ten women in Indonesia at the age of 20 to 24 have marriage before eighteen in 2015 (Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning and United Nations Children's Fund, 2017). SDKI data in 2017 show that the achievement of marriage age in the village is lower than in the city, where the median of marriage in the village is 21,9

years while in the city reach to 23,5 year. From the median of marriage show that 36 of 100 girls have a birth in the age of teen (15 years old to 19 years old). The province with the lowest average is DI Yogyakarta, the province rank according to pre-valency of teenager girl's marriage (15 to 19 years old) DIY takes place number 26 of 33 provinces. It means that DIY must still reduce the number of early-age marriage. Nationally, the median age of marriage is 19,8 years old. In fact, it is expected that minimum age for marriage is 20 years old and for men is 25 years old, due to the age is ideal age in marriage (Judiasih, et al, 2018). In stage of regional province of DIY which consists of five districts, the highest number of early-age marriage is in Gunung Kidul which is about 11,29 percent, Yogyakarta is about 7,79 percent, 7,28 percent in Kulonprogo, 7,3 percent in Bantul and the last 5,07 percent in Sleman. Community Empowerment Agency and Family Planning in 2016 (Hadna and Sumini 2017).

In Indonesia, the cause of early age of marriage such as pregnancy out of marriage, culture and religion which legalize the early-age of marriage (Hadna and Sumini 2017). The result of study said that the cause of early-age marriage is economic factor, parents' forcing, pregnancy out of marriage, long-last family relationship, family tradition, customs (Mubasyaroh, 2016). Family economic factor, the

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knowledge about the age of marriage and geographical location are also the cause of early-age marriage (Kibretb, 2015). Meanwhile, the cause of early-age marriage in Gunung Kidul district are such as the knowledge about health reproduction and stiff religion belief about marriage law, as well it is found that gender biased due to women have marriage with the reason to help family economy (Tsany, 2015).

The risk happens on the early-age of marriage, such as pregnancy high risk and complication of childbirth therefore can be increase morbidity mortality on mother and baby (Ratnasari, 2018). Girl with 10 to 14 years old have fivefold risk which is bigger to die in pregnancy case and childbirth from the age of 20 to 24 years old, and globally the mortality caused by pregnancy is the main cause of death for girl in the age of 15 to 19 years old (WHO, 2014). Similarly with the early-age marriage in Gunung Kidul district of Yogyakarta create some problems such as they are really susceptible toward the health problem, mainly after giving childbirth. The lack of knowledge to taking care the baby and mother after childbirth which young couple have is still less. This case become one of the causes the mortality of baby. Noted 92 cases of baby mortality in Gunung Kidul in 2015. System of reproduction in the age of under 20 years old is still immature. Early-age marriage also effect on the increasing of divorcement case (Hadna & Sumini, 2017).

The effort of the government in gunung Kidul in decreasing the number of early-age marriage are such as the regent regulation number 36-year 2015. The regulation contains about the prevention of early-age marriage in order to be able realizing the protection toward children, guaranteeing in fulfilling children rights to be alive, grow, mature and participate optimally related with the dignity of humanity, realizing children having quality, noble morals, preventing the violence in household, increasing the quality of mother and baby's health and preventing dropout from school.

Preventing the early-age of marriage is not only through the regent regulation, due to the cause of early-age marriage is really complex, and the behavior on the teenager period cannot be separated from school role as a formal medium in education. School is foremost organization and have strategic position due to can be able to improve the quality of society's life (Sagala, 2013). School is the second environment for teenager after their family, as well is a formal educational pathway and structured as well tiered which consist of primary school, junior high school and senior high school (the regulation of the national educational system, 2003). The study conducted by (Gana & Priyanto Anang, 2017) said that school has the important role in coaching and preventing students' deviant behavior. The research result also show that students with intervention of comprehensive sex educational program with school bases have bigger knowledge and contribution in positive behavior (Hindin & Fatusi, 2009). This case prove that the education role is really important in creating teenagers' behavior.

The improving of school quality marked by the improving of the number of junior high schools which only one school has C accredited. However, in every year there is still the number of students' dropout. The highest number of dropout junior high school students in in 2015 which raised by 0,19 percent in 2016 and decrease by 0,03 percent in 2017 and increase by 0,07 percent. Students dropout have some causes, such as pregnancy in out of marriage and this case is really harmful for students like early -age marriage due to the pregnancy, therefore they cannot fulfill 9-year compulsory education (Department of Education and Sport Gunung Kidul 2017).

Based on the exposure, this research will focus on how does the process of empowerment the junior high school students in prevention the early-age of marriage in Gunung Kidul

district. The result of this research expected to improve the teenager's health reproduction by maturity of the marriage age or prevention of the early-age of marriage in Gunung Kidul District.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is qualitative research with study case approach single trick, it means that the early-age marriage is a single case but has various sub-dimensions to analyze and strategy used by explanatories. That matter is to know the relationship between the role of some stakeholder and empowerment of teenager in an attempt preventing the early-age marriage occurs in Gunung Kidul District Yogyakarta. This research analyzing the event of early-age marriage in school and community as well focus on the middle age of teenager, especially for junior high school students in Ponjong district and Playen gunung Kidul District, Yogyakarta. Technique of data collecting in this research are by interviewing, observation and documentation. Technique of analyzing data in this research use interactive model such as implementation of analyzing data which consist of data reduction component, presenting data and making decision dan verification interactively and interconnected during and after data collecting.

RESEARCH RESULT

1.1. Giving socialization about Prevention of Early-Age of Marriage

Giving socialization about early-age of marriage in the attempt to prevent the early-age of marriage implemented by various sides toward junior high school students begin with socialization about constitution of violence in household as well about HIV AIDS, including using song as medium and appeal for teenager. This attempt is basic attempt which is important done by various sides in prevention early-age of marriage.

"... then in leading health central health of society that is on the bottom, it gives the socialization related with reproduction health of child which has been perfect yet and this is very important" (section chief of children protection, DP3AKBPMD Gunung Kidul) "the appeal through the song of Ayunda Si Menik, yes, it is one of our attempts in Ministry of Region which also enforced in District Government to disseminated from the society anticipated of early-age of marriage." (head division of ministry of religion Gunung Kidul)

Coaching Teenager

Accompaniment and coaching done consist of several kind related with the side giving accompaniment and coaching. Coaching is a periodic prevention attempt done by several kind of form, such as peer counselor which usually organized by public health office as well coaching in the form of declaration deferment of marriage in the age of young in 30 districts in Gunung Kidul. Coaching is also done by home visit from education authorities to motivate children to get education by B package exam.

"...there's teenager counseling such as peer counselor, for same age, peer counselor is expected for children with problem are able to have consultation with their friend, so they can share together by peer counselor. (person in charge of PKPR program in public health service of Gunung Kidul District)

"...this second included the society, so it likes declaration together." (person in charge of PKPR program in public health service of Gunung Kidul District)

1.2. The Group Formation in Community as Surveillance Effort

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The society have several groups formed aims to prevent early-age marriage including PIK-R, BKR, integrated service post, family planning group, BKB group, BKL group as well Karang Taruna group. PIK-R has a function as giving counseling to the teenager, while BKR is a group which has a duty to give counseling to teenagers' parents, then integrated service post through its cadres are on duty to doing socialization about the bad effect of early-age marriage. Karang Taruna is formed as a medium for teenager to get a positive activity and one of the places to educate teenager specially about early-age marriage.

- I : actually teenager program integrated with others program including PIK-R from BKKBN, or from PM DP3AKBP in Gunung Kidul.
- P : what it is, Mom?
- I : the PIK-R is such like teenage companion
- P : No, I mean what just you say before?
- I : it is DP3AKBPMD, empowerment service
- P : women?
- I : yes, (Person in charge of PKPR program in public health service Gunung Kidul District)

“...we are including too in BKR group (Fostering Teen Family) this group is from parents having teenager with materials supplying from us which is almost same with teenager's have. We expect that it can be clop in PIK-R later, it could be a problem if their parents feel afraid, unwilling, shame, etc. in PIK-R group it can be analyzed the problem. (Head of Division of KB DP3AKBPMD Gunung Kidul).

DISCUSSION

Giving Socialization about Negative effect of Early-Age of Marriage

Socialization is an important activity in empowerment. In socialization activity, there are efforts to grow up the will in individual her/himself to change and improve their condition (Mardikanto, 2010), in preventing early-age of marriage in junior high school students, there are a lot of socialization held. Socialization held including socialization about the constitution of domestic violence, HIV AIDS, negative effect of early-age of marriage and using song as an appeal. All of socialization held aimed to give the students understanding about the important if they postpone the early-age of marriage. Early- age of marriage itself donate 39,8 percent of young women reason to quit school (Sekine & Hodgkin, 2017, p. 6), by socialization activities, it is expected to grow up the teenager awareness to be more focused on education as well their future rather than choosing early-age of marriage. The research about Prevalence of Child marriage and its determinants among young women in Indonesia, show that almost all of women in Indonesia having early-age of marriage have lowest education level which is primary school and junior high school (SMERU,2012). The effort to emphasize the socialization process as a beginning step in empowerment of junior high school students, based on research result and aims to motivate students to continue their study due to the number of dropout students in 2016 to 2018 are almost 532 students, and most of the reason are early-age of marriage. This result is similar with previous research result in Journal of Maternal and Child Health (Kamilda, Nurhaeni, & Adriani, 2019, p. 170), the average person has early-age of marriage have will reduction to improve their education. Therefore socialization process is a right step and really important in preventing early-age of marriage.

Coaching Teenager

Coaching teenager in the process of teenager empowerment in prevention early-age of marriage in Gunung Kidul is implemented periodically with peer counselor method such as peer counseling. Related with the community empowerment held, coaching teenager is an attempt to grow up the will and bravery to get away from pleasure or the obstacle felt, and then taking decision as well developing the will to follow or take a part in empowerment activity which giving advantage or condition improvement (Mardikanto, 2010). The result of study show that coaching teenager is not the only attempt done by several sides in preventing early-age of marriage, but it also found that coaching effort also committed by parents. However, in fact coaching effort did not run optimally, counseling option is often avoided by teenager and parents due to they assume that everything run normally and make early-age of marriage as a solution to solve the problem. One of the problem means is financial problem. For several family, early-age of marriage is a medium to reduce family financial burden, because when a girl has been married, she is not their family responsibility as well they do not need to send her to school (Kalamar, Lee-Rife, & Hindin, 2016). Therefore, the step to coaching teenager and parents is an important step. Coaching can be held by intervention such as help, coaching and counseling. In this research, coaching effort of teenager through peer counseling is still less intense since it is only done by one way.

Groups Forming in Community as Surveillance Effort

There are several kinds of groups in community. Group forming is a community empowerment which is easily known, this case is similar with the statement propose by Sari (2010), the existence of group of community empowerment give the advantage in growing the spirit for business for pre-prosperity community through group forming joint ventures, empowerment of pre-prosperity community potential, especially for women in increasing the family outcome by increasing creative economic entrepreneur and increasing the outcome of local and region economy in general. The attempt of group forming also done in order to preventing early-age of marriage in Gunung Kidul, in this attempt the researcher found that there are several things skipped in group forming. The group formed in this process such as PIK-r, teenager Integrated service Post, group of family planning, BKR group, as well Karang Taruna. The group forming basically have the duty and function completing each other, but in forming the group the researcher found that there is no clear indicator to measure the advantages of those groups in preventing early-age of marriage.

Group forming as a preventing early-age of marriage also applied in India, in Indian group forming done clearly when the process of forming as the process of empowerment begun at the age of 14 to 18 years old although there is no found direct effect from this attempt in reducing the degree of early-age of marriage (Kalamar et al., 2016). Supervision system from those group is not also clear therefore several group in some regions have been not run more due to the regeneration process of organizer does not run well, so it needed the good supervision system.

This case is similar with the statement of Alit (2005) that supervision system will push the speed up of quality of implementation and achievement appropriate with the plan. Community participation directly or indirectly in position well related with the right, obligation, and responsibility is really useful in supervision empowerment.

The Process of Visualization the Empowerment of Junior High School Students in Prevention Early-Age of Marriage in Gunung Kidul District

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The process of empowerment junior high school students in Gunung Kidul researched by the researcher if it is drawn, form a process of empowerment such as:



Empowerment process of junior high school students in prevention early-age of marriage consist of three stages and there is no continuity from those activities, in other word, the study conducted give the description that there is no process of monitoring yet or evaluation specifically in preventing the early age of marriage, therefore the attempt done in Gunung Kidul is not effective yet in preventing the early-age of marriage.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion, it can be concluded that 1) socialization is early stage of students' empowerment to give the understanding toward students and in this stage emphasized in order to students more focus on the education and their future. 2) youth coaching is implemented as a stage growing and developing the will to take a part in empowerment process, however in this stage students and parents feel unwilling to implement the coaching due to less precise of their mind set. 3) group formation in society is aimed to give supervision and as a place having activities for teenager, but the indicator of usefulness and group supervision which is not definite caused some groups has no function anymore and the contribution of group existence in prevention early-age marriage is not really visible. 4) the process of empowerment of junior high school students in prevention early-age marriage in Gunung Kidul District is not running perfectly as the process of general empowerment due to there are still many obstacles faced dan unperfect stages.

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