

Gender Bias in Child Marriage in Madura

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Abstract: Based on data, in Indonesia girls are the most vulnerable victims. Another study found that firstly, girls from rural areas experienced double vulnerability to be married compared to urban children. Secondly, early marriage often occurs in poor areas. Third, girls who drop out or do not continue school are also more vulnerable than girls who are in school. The purpose of this study is to find out what causes child marriage in Madura. The research subjects are couples who marry young, parents who marry young. Research location in Madura. The results of the study show that adolescents do premature marriages for several reasons: Firstly, their adherence to marriage at a young age if it is requested by parents. Secondly, Adolescents agree with the norm 'Adolescents who already have children boast parents' (early marriage). The reason for parents marrying their children at an early age is for several reasons. Firstly because of customs. Secondly because it has been bound by an agreement with prospective (*besan*). Thirdly, to avoid married by accident. Fourth, want to immediately have grandchildren.

1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to reveal the construction of early marriage in Madura. In addition, it is also to explore the understanding of early marriages about reproductive health. Based on data, in Indonesia girls are the most vulnerable victims. Another study found that firstly, girls from rural areas experienced double vulnerability to be married compared to urban children. Secondly, early marriage often occurs in poor areas. Third, girls who drop out or do not continue school are also more vulnerable than girls who are in school (Candraningrum, 2016). The 2012 Susenas data shows that girls who are married at 10-15 years of age are 11.13 percent, and those who are married between the ages of 10-15 years as much as 32.10% (Candraningrum, 2016).

2 LITERATUR REVIEW

Previous studies showed that women involved in child marriages came from poor families (Susanti, 2018). Parents marry off their daughters to reduce the family's economic burden (Susanti, 2018) Parents encourage (force) girls to marry. The Impact of Child

Marriage in Indonesia. Journal of Youth Studies Vol 3 No 1 May 2014. The results showed that child marriage occurs due to the lack of comprehensive reproductive and sexual health education (PKRS) since childhood. (Djamilah, Reni Kartikawati, 2014). Marriage of Minors (A Study of Islamic Law Perspectives). Al-Ihkam Journal Vol 6 No 2 December 2011. The results showed that there was indeed a difference between State law and Islamic law. (Mohammad (2011). Marriage of Minors and Its Legal Consequences. Journal of Lex et Societatis Vol II/No. 4/May/2014.

The results showed that customary law knows no adult age limit. Islamic law does not specifically mention age restrictions (Sherlin Darondos (2014).

3 METHODS

The design of this study was descriptive qualitative. Data collection are in-depth interview and observation. Location of the study in Bangkalan and Sampang Madura regencies whose child marriage rates were highest. The population in this location are women and her husband, their parents. Selection techniques is purposive sampling.

The object of this research is:

- a) children married parents of children who are married
- b) Officials, or community leaders (ulama)

In this study the validity or stabilization and correctness of information is achieved by using two triangulation techniques namely source triangulation and method triangulation. Source triangulation is done in two ways. The first method is done by comparing data obtained from children who are married to children, parents of children in different situations. The second method is done by comparing the information about the children who are married, parents of children, leaders and community leaders with different positions (status). Triangulation of the method is done by comparing the results of structured and in-depth interviews, FGDs and comparing with documents and results of recording.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The informants in this study were married women at an early age, female husbands, married parents and community leaders. The first informant named Muhammad Deny Faturokhman (21 years) addresses Telang Timur Village and works as a photocopy shopkeeper. He was betrothed when he was 18 years old and married when he was 20 years old. The last education was Deni High School (SMA). Deni's wife named Siti Qomariah (20 years), Siti's last education was only junior high school (SMP). Deni is the second of three children, married because he was forced by his parents. According to him, he was very sad because he was forced to marry. He was powerless to deny his parents' orders. At first Deni denied the wishes of his parents to get married, but parents still forced him. He wanted to work first to boast of his parents.

During the wedding Deni claimed to experience mental stress that made him down. The marriage was important (not easy). If there are problems in his family, he often asks for help from his parents. Getting married at a young age was very hard for Deni, but he considered it as a fate that must be faced with courage, patience and sincerity.

The next informant was Mr. Abdul Tholib (Deni's father). The reason behind marrying off his child was because he was bound by an agreement with a prospective *besan* (Siti's father). Deni's father and Siti's father are still close relatives. They have promised to marry their children at a young age. In connection with government policy regarding the minimum age limit for marriage, Abdul Tholib

actually knew. However, due to tradition (reasonable) and an agreement with Mr Toha (*besan*), he still married his child at a young age. In addition to the agreement with the prospective *besan*, Pak Abdul Tholib's motive was to marry his child at a young age because he wanted to have a grandson.

Regarding the negative consequences of early marriage, according to Mr. Tholib, he did not know the impact of early marriage on women's reproductive health. He has socialized to his son about the importance of marriage as long as his son is 17 years old. The way that Pak Tolib uses is to say that marriage is something that is given by God to us and married is an abundant fortune. Another informant in this study was Fatimatus Zahroh, 20 years old. Fatimatus Zahroh is an informant who got married by accident (MBA). Shee is now married, runs 1 year and does not have a marriage certificate (Marriage Siri). The informant currently does not have children.

Informants have experienced pressure from the family environment that is like not being allowed to leave the house. Informant was not independent to express or convey a wish because did not get support from parents. The parents of the informants also wanted informants to marry at a young age because. Her parents did not know the impact of the young marriage. The informant's parents wanted him to have children at a young age. The informant did not know the consequences of early marriage or young marriage for reasons already common in her environment.

The informant did not understand the ideal age of marriage. The informant said that getting married at the age of 20 is a lot happening to adolescents in the community, due to fear of not being sold out and informants not knowing what information is related to reproductive health in adolescents especially for themselves. Fatimah's parents wanted her to marry at a young age because she did not know the impact of the early marriage. The informant's parents wanted her to have children at a young age. The informant did not know the consequences of early marriage or young marriage. Early married is already common in her environment. The informant did not understand the ideal age of marriage for women that marrying less than 20 years was a danger. The informant told me that getting married at the age of 20 is a lot happening to teenagers in the community. Furthermore, the informant did not know where to get information about the issue of reproductive health in adolescents especially for herself.

According to Fatimah, she knows the function of reproductive organs from television. Fatimah got

pornographic images from electronic media such as the internet, Facebook, YouTube and others. Related to knowledge of sexual behavior, she knew from television. The informant did not understand the ideal age of a woman to get married. The surrounding environment there are many who are less than 19 years old at the time of marriage. The villagers assume that getting married sooner is getting better, even though they haven't graduated. Teenagers who are not married at the age of 19 will be a public scorn. Teenagers who already have children can boast of their parents because they can provide new offspring to their families.

4.1 Access of Reproductive Health Information

Associated with access to reproductive health information, informants know the function of reproductive organs from television. Informants access pornographic images from electronic media such as the internet, facebook, youtube and others. The knowledge of sexual behavior that is known to informants safely from television. In terms of knowledge of sexually transmitted diseases, such as HIV / AIDs, informants obtained through television.

4.2 Knowledge of Reproductive Health

The informant did not understand the ideal age of a woman to get married, that if a woman is truly ready to marry at least 21 years of age, because in the surrounding environment there are many who are less than 19 years old at the time of marriage. Informants are aware that marriage must need readiness physically, mentally and economically. The informant knew that the sign of puberty for young women was menstruation and for men was a wet dream. Moreover, informant also knew that women who had menstruation were very at risk of getting pregnant if they had sexual relations with the opposite sex.

The informant knew that sexual relations even if only one time could make pregnancy possible. Furthermore, informants knew women who were pregnant and giving birth at less than 15 years of age had a dangerous risk. The informant also knew that women who were mature enough to be mothers, it was over 20 years old. Informants also experienced and confirmed that being pregnant in adolescence could cause difficulties such as traffic jams during childbirth.

In understanding related to transmission of venereal diseases such as HIV / AIDs, informants

have understood enough, such as informants stating that HIV / AIDS is contagious when kissing patients because only those who are injured.

Moreover, the informant also confirmed that condom was safe because it could prevent infectious diseases transmitted through sexual intercourse. The informant also confirmed that the use of contraception may be carried out by unmarried teenagers because the partner is not pregnant. The informants also did not know that there was availability of male contraceptives to delay or prevent pregnancy.

The next informant was Sela Vina, she was a female, 20 years old. Sela Vina is an informant who was divorced under the age of 20 years. She now has a widow status, from her marriage running 1 year and not having a marriage certificate (Marriage Siri). Informant was not free to express or convey her wishes. Informant stated that getting married at the age of 20 is a lot happening to adolescents in the community. Informant knowing to get information which is related to reproductive health in adolescents especially for themselves. According informant, she knew the function of reproductive organs from television. She access pornographic images from electronic media such as the internet, facebook, youtube and others, as well as knowledge about sexual behavior. According informant, married at a young age of less than 20 years which is the choice of the informant herself. Sexual intercourse outside marriage is a shameful act. According informant, pregnancy in adolescence is more healthy for prospective babies. Moreover, pregnancy checks do not have to be done if pregnant women are healthy. Furthermore, have children with a number of very proud.

The next informant is Mohammad Lukman. He was a male, 21 years old. Mohammad Lukman is an informant who is a teenager who consumes drugs. Informant now has the status of a husband, from his marriage running 1 year. He has a marriage certificate (legal marriage). Current informant do not have children. Informants in this case also consume cigarettes and liquor as well as using illegal drugs. In terms of economy, informants have experienced economic pressures as well and informant have been under pressure from their family / social community.

Informants can freely express their wishes. Talk about married. Informants' parents wanted informants to marry at a young age. Parents also want children from informants at a young age. Informant states that marriage under the age of 20 commonly occurs in teenagers in the surrounding community. Informants know the function of reproductive organs from

television. Informants use social media such as the internet, Facebook, YouTube to access pornographic content.

Informants get information about knowledge of sexually transmitted diseases, such as HIV / AIDs informants from television. In the case of early marriage or adolescence, informants are obtained from the television. Married at a young age of less than 20 years, which became the choice of the informant himself. Outside sexual relations is a shameful act according to the informant. However, according informant, pregnancy in adolescence is more healthy for prospective babies. Pregnancy checks should not be done if the pregnant woman is healthy. Furthermore, having children with large numbers is very proud of family.

5 CONCLUSIONS

The results of the study show that adolescents do premature marriages for several reasons: Firstly, their adherence to marriage at a young age if it is requested by parents. Secondly, Adolescents agree with the norm 'Adolescents who already have children boast parents' (early marriage). The reason for parents marrying their children at an early age is for several reasons. Firstly because of customs. Secondly because it has been bound by an agreement with prospective (*besan*). Thirdly, to avoid married by accident. Fourth, want to immediately have grandchildren. The limitations of this study are that they have not dug deeply into the families of teenagers who experience early marriage. Suggestions for further research are exploring the impact of early marriage on the adolescent's family.

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Interviews with Deny Faturokhman (Gili Timur Bangkalan)

Interviews with Abdul Tholib (Bangkalan)

Interviews with Fatimatus Zahroh (Sampang)

Interviews with Fatimatus Zahroh's parents (Sampang)

Interviews with Mohammad Lukman

Interviews with Sela Vina