

Crucial Factors That Influence Early Marriage Among Teenagers in Kebungson Village, Gresik District

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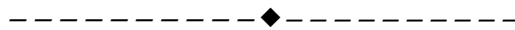
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Abstract

Adolescence is a transition period from childhood to early adulthood. So, in the development phase, adolescents will experience changes. Because this transition period can cause individuals to face many problems. These problems arise because individuals are in the process of searching for their identity. Psychological and psychological changes can influence changes in attitudes that will be displayed by individuals. Things that are often faced by adolescents are conflicts with social roles or what are usually called wrong associations in their surroundings. Early marriage which is a phenomenon now is basically a cycle of recurring phenomena and does not only occur in rural areas which are influenced by minimal awareness, although it also often occurs in urban areas which are indirectly influenced by their own lifestyle. Early marriage occurs because of the changing era that is more advanced and the increasing development of digital from year to year which results in the mindset of each individual, especially adolescents, no longer considering marriage to be something sacred and worthy of respect and carried out properly and correctly according to the government and beliefs that are believed. This study uses qualitative research techniques. This study used 2 research subjects with different backgrounds in terms of making decisions to have early marriage.

Keywords: *Teenagers, Marriage, Early.*



A. INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a transition period from childhood to early adulthood. So, in the development phase, adolescents will experience changes. Because this transition period can cause individuals to face many problems. Problems experienced by individuals often come from the individual themselves or from their surroundings. These various problems arise because individuals are in a period of searching for their identity (Anggreiny & Sarry, 2018). Changes in psychology and psychology can influence changes in attitudes that will be displayed by individuals. Things that are often faced by adolescents are conflicts with social roles or what is usually often referred to as wrong associations in their surroundings (Santrock, 2012).

Entering the dynamic development phase experienced by individuals, to achieve optimal development and personal stabilization is not easy. Individuals must experience various twists and turns that must be passed, because each phase of development each individual must complete each of its developments. This development task must be completed by each individual in order to be able to reach the next stage of development (Yudrik Jahja, 2015). William Kay put forward development tasks such as accepting their physicality (as well as the diversity and qualities that differ between individuals), achieving emotional independence, having

authority, being able to develop communication with others, socializing with others, choosing a good place for themselves (supportive environment), and being able to withstand the turmoil that is passionate about curiosity that is more about something (Yusuf & Syamsu, 2006).

Erikson stated that adolescent life in their adolescent phase must be able to answer the question who am I and how will I be in the future? and if individuals fail to fill or complete this task it will have a bad impact on themselves and the impact is that they will form bad behavior and it is possible that they will commit crimes in the future due to bad relationships and an environment that is less supportive (Yunus & Syamsu). In this phase, the role of parents in guarding and monitoring children should be tightened so that individuals do not make mistakes in choosing a good environment and friends for themselves and for their future (Terapan, 2018). Parents are the first place of learning for adolescents to prepare themselves to be better in the future and prepare the foundation for learning from possibilities that are not desired by individuals and most adolescents (Sugiarti, 200810)

Early marriage which is a phenomenon now is basically a cycle of recurring phenomena and does not only occur in rural areas influenced by a lack of awareness, although it also often occurs in urban areas which are indirectly influenced by their own lifestyle (Astuti, 2011). Early marriage occurs because of the changing era that is more advanced and the increasing development of digital from year to year which results in the mindset of each individual, especially teenagers, no longer considering marriage to be something sacred and worthy of respect and carried out properly and correctly according to the government and beliefs that are believed (E. R. Syalis & Nurwati, 2020). However, currently the development of the mindset of teenagers is so sad that they get married early due to free association, the absence of learning about sex properly and correctly, taking everything for granted, both small and big things, not caring about the sins of all their actions, and not a few situations that get pregnant outside of marriage and are afraid of tarnishing the good name of their family (Yanti et al., 2018). Early marriage in teenagers can have an impact on the health of teenagers, both physically and mentally. Pregnancy in adolescence has the potential to increase health risks for women and babies. This is because the body is actually not ready to get pregnant and give birth. Young women are still experiencing growth and development (E. Syalis & Sosial, 2020).

Underage marriage experienced by teenage girls under the age of 16 is still a phenomenon in several regions in Indonesia. The theme of underage marriage is not something new to discuss, even though there are many risks that must be faced by those who do it (Hardianti & N Nurwati, 2018). Underage marriage is associated with time, namely very early. For people who lived in the 20th century or earlier, the marriage of a woman at the age of 13-16 or a man aged 17-18 was commonplace, but for today's society it is an oddity. Women who marry before the age of 20 or men before the age of 25 are considered unnatural, but it is true. Teenagers who marry before the right biological or psychological age are vulnerable to its negative impacts (Ayu Wulanuari & Napida, 2017).

In fact, there are many negative effects of underage marriage, at that time the bride and groom are not ready to face the responsibilities that must be borne like adults. In fact, if married, both parties must be mature enough and ready to face problems, be it economic, partner, or children (AF Hadiono, 2018). While those who marry underage are generally not yet capable enough to resolve problems maturely. Ideally, marriage is in early adulthood, which is approximately 20 years before 30 years for women, while for men 25 years, because biologically and psychologically they are mature. Psychological maturity is not determined by age limits because there are also those who are old but still like children or there are also those who are still minors but their minds are mature (F Shufiyah, 2018). Apart from all that, the problem of marriage is an ancient issue that was covered by a pile of historical pages. Actually, if we look further, the phenomenon of underage marriage is not something new in Indonesia, especially in Java (Paisal Saputra, 2011).

Marriage is important, because with marriage a person will obtain a balance in life both psychologically, biologically and socially, by carrying out marriage their biological needs are fulfilled. While mentally or spiritually those who have married at a mature age are better able to control their emotions and control their desires. A successful marriage is often marked by readiness to bear responsibility (D Rifiani, 2011). Once they decide to get married, they are ready to bear all the burdens that arise from marriage, both those concerning the provision of a living, children's education, and those related to protection and good relationships. A mother who is still a teenager is actually not ready to be a mother in terms of her child-rearing skills. This young mother emphasizes her youthful nature more than her maternal nature. These youthful traits include unstable emotions, not having mature abilities in resolving conflicts faced, not having mature thoughts about a good future, and not understanding and knowing how to take care of and educate children well, will greatly affect the child's psychosocial development (D Fadilah, 2021).

Another purpose of marriage is to have good offspring, with marriage that is too young it is very difficult to have good offspring, because the maturity of the mother also greatly influences the development of the child, mothers who are psychologically mature will generally be more controlled in their emotions and actions when compared to young mothers. In addition to influencing the physical aspect, the mother's age also affects the psychological aspect of the child, the factors of early marriage that often occur in an area are as follows: economic factors, economic difficulties are one of the factors causing early marriage, families who experience economic difficulties will tend to marry off their children at a young age to have early marriage. This marriage is expected to be a solution so that the economic burden in the family can be reduced (Ratnasari & DNY Kartika, 2021). In addition, low economic problems cause parents to be unable to meet all their needs including school fees so that by marrying off the responsibility to finance their child's life has been released with the hope that their child can have a better life, parents, Early marriage can also be caused by coercion from parents. The main reason is of course economic factors, but besides that, parents' concerns about getting involved in free association and

having negative consequences for their children matchmaking their children in order to perpetuate relationships with relations, customs and traditions of the local community, Customs believed in by certain communities increase the percentage of early marriage in Indonesia. For example, the belief that one should not refuse someone's proposal to their daughter even though she is still under 18 years old is sometimes considered trivial and insulting, causing parents to marry off their daughters (Anwar & E Ernawati, 2017).

The government has set regulations on marriage in Law Number 1 of 1974 that the minimum age limit for marriage for women is 19-20 years and for men 21-22 years. With the progress of the times and customs of society, early marriage often occurs in adolescence, namely at 16-18 years which is included in the middle adolescence phase (Sarwono, 1994). Early marriage is a marriage that begins at the age of 16 and ends at the age of 18 or who is still a school student, while the recommended/ideal marriage is the age of 20 years and over for women and the age of 25 years and over for men (Konopka, 1976 241)

Indonesia has data showing the percentage of marriages carried out at a young age and recorded at the Ministry of Religion or KUA with the following data, for the nation itself, from the initial 97% of applications for marriage, only 60% were approved by the government between June 2020 and February 2021. In the province, especially in East Java, there were around 340,613 cases, but only around 11,211 were legally recorded at the KUA or religious courts with a time span of February 2016 to December 2020.(Rahmawati, 2022)

In Gresik Regency itself, there are around 197,068 cases of early marriage, but only 4% or 9,453 cases have been recorded in the religious court or KUA with a period of February 2016 to December 2020. Meanwhile, Gresik District itself experienced a significant increase and decrease, namely 16.30% (2016), 29.06% (2017), 20.28% (2018), 5.13% (2019), 13.21% (2020). So that the average for the last five years is 16.80%. This average is considered quite high. considering that Gresik District is in an urban area where parents and teenagers are basically very enthusiastic about going to school and achieving their dreams first. Underage marriage has a negative impact on those who have been involved. The impacts of underage marriage include quarrels, disputes, and arguments, if this happens often it can lead to divorce. Divorce problems are generally caused because each person no longer holds the mandate as husband or wife. However, it is undeniable that not all underage marriages have a negative impact on a family because not a few of those who have had underage marriages in Blandongan Village can maintain and preserve the integrity of the family in accordance with the purpose of marriage itself, namely to form a happy and eternal family Based on the Almighty God According to previous observations by researchers in Kebungson Village, Gresik District, Gresik Regency, it turns out that there are teenagers who marry at an early age.

Even some who have not graduated from high school are already married, and rarely continue to graduate from high school. According to previous observations, married couples in the village are still of the same age, namely still in their middle

teenage years between 16-18 years. So that the marriage does not meet the minimum requirements for someone to get married. This has an impact on the marriage process which is carried out in a secret manner (according to religion) at the beginning of the marriage and is carried out again officially (government recognition) after meeting the minimum age for marriage (D Rifiani, 2011).

Seeing this reality is very concerning and very unfortunate if there are teenagers in the village who do not feel the beauty of enjoying the world of education and stop in achieving their dreams. With the existence of early marriage in the village, of course, the teenagers in the village have factors that influence and encourage early marriage according to the characteristics of the area and the environment where they live. Therefore, today's teenagers must receive attention and receive real education so that teenagers are able to have good knowledge and skills in achieving their dreams and together build the nation and state (Anwar & Ernawati, 2017).

Based on the description above, to find out more clearly about the factors that influence early marriage in adolescents that occur in Kebungson Village, Gresik District, Gresik Regency, the author is interested in conducting a study in the form of a thesis entitled "Factors that Influence Early Marriage in Adolescents". From the explanation above, it can be concluded that underage marriage can have negative impacts. Because to carry out a successful marriage cannot be expected from those who are still immature, both physically and mentally emotionally, but rather demands maturity and responsibility as well as physical and mental maturity, for that a marriage must be entered into with thorough preparation. Therefore, it is very important to pay attention to the age of the child who will marry. Thus, the research that the researcher conducted will focus on what factors influence early marriage in adolescents, such as pregnancy out of wedlock, lack of knowledge or insufficient education, and seeing the decision making made to decide to get married.

Previous research related to early marriage was conducted by (Mubasyaroh, 2016) entitled "Analysis of Factors Causing Early Marriage and Its Impact on the Perpetrators" concluded that early marriage is a marriage carried out by one of the partners who is under age, usually under 17 years old. Both men and women who are not yet 17 years old if they carry out marriage can be said to be early marriage. In Indonesia itself, this underage marriage is rampant, not only in villages but also in cities. Early marriage in adolescents basically has an impact on the physical and biological aspects of adolescents, pregnant adolescents will more easily suffer from anemia during pregnancy and childbirth, one of the causes of high maternal and infant mortality. Losing the opportunity to get a higher education. In addition, it also has a psychological impact on the perpetrators.

Other research related to self-marriage was conducted by (Fitrianingsih, 2015) entitled "Factors Causing Young Marriage of Women in Sumberdanti Village, Sukowono District, Jember Regency". Concluded that the factors causing young marriage of women in Sumberdanti Village include cultural factors, low levels of education and low economic levels. The perception that girls who are not married off

immediately will become spinsters, this is an unwritten customary law inherent in the Sumberdanti community.

Third, a study conducted by (Suryani, 2017) entitled: "Factors Causing Early Marriage and Its Impact on Family Education in Tik-Kuto Village, Rimbo Pengadang District". Which concludes the factors causing early marriage. Economic factors, educational factors, free association factors, parental encouragement factors. Second, the positive impacts experienced are helping the family economy, avoiding acts prohibited by Allah SWT, and accelerating having children, while the negative impacts are prone to divorce, risk of infant mortality, high poverty rates, limiting access to education for children. Third, the educational conditions in families who engage in early marriage are that religious values have been instilled since childhood through the TPQ in the Village, only in reality education does not have an effect on children who engage in early marriage.

Based on the description above, it can at least be seen that the title of the thesis studied by the author has a different main problem from several titles that have been described. The advantage of this study is that it discusses the Factors Influencing Early Marriage in Adolescents in Kebungson Village, Gresik District, Gresik Regency, so the author is interested in discussing it with the hope that it can be a contribution to the development of studies on early marriage in adolescents. The research that the researcher will examine in this thesis is to find out the factors, reasons, and things that make the subject decide to have an early marriage which includes, among others, factors of education or knowledge that is not deep enough, free association, customs and the subject's own desires or mindset. The purpose to be achieved from this study is to describe the factors that influence early marriage in adolescents in Kebungson Village, Gresik District, Gresik Regency.

B. METHODS

This study uses qualitative research techniques. The qualitative approach is participant observation. Bogdan and Taylor (Moleong 2016:4) state that qualitative research is research that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior (Hardani et al., 2020). According to Williams, qualitative research is data collection in a natural setting, with natural methods, and carried out by people or researchers who are naturally interested. Kirk and Miller qualitative research is a particular tradition in social science that fundamentally depends on observations of humans both in their area and in their terminology (Sugiono, 2014).

The definition of a case study according to Yin is an empirical inquiry that investigates a phenomenon in a real-life context, when the boundaries between the phenomenon and the context are not clearly visible and where multiple sources of evidence are utilized. Meanwhile, according to Faisal, a case study is a study that examines a case that is carried out intensively, in-depth, detailed, and comprehensively. Yin further stated that the case study approach can be used for research in the form of planning, both regional planning, general administration,

general policy, management sciences, and education (Suwartono, 2014). Case studies allow researchers to maintain the holistic and meaningful characteristics of real-life events and the unique strength of case studies is their ability to fully relate to various types of evidence, both documents, equipment, interviews, and observations (Usop, 2019).

Case study comes from the English translation "A Case Study" or "Case Studies". The word "Case" is taken from the word "Case" which according to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English (1989 173). The next type of case study is a community case study. Where this type of case study means if the case study has a research center in an area inhabited by a group of residents. The case study research method according to Bogdan & Biklen (1982) is a study by conducting detailed testing of something, either individuals (people), settings, bookkeeping and document storage, or even certain events. Meanwhile, according to Creswell (1988), a case study is a study that explores a bound system or a case (or it could be several cases) that occur over a certain period of time through in-depth and detailed data collection from various sources of information that can be trusted for the truth of their testimony. According to Creswell, information collection in case studies can be done by conducting interviews with informants, direct field observations, and various documents and reports that already exist and audio-visual materials (Helaluddin A, 2019).

Meanwhile, for data collection, the research used interviews and direct observation to teenagers and KUA in Kebungson area, Gresik sub-district. The subjects used as samples to analyze adolescent factors in making decisions to marry were REW and VN, while for other supporting data, the research conducted interviews with the local KUA and the family of the subject.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research was conducted in June 2021. The researcher managed to get 2 subjects out of 5 subjects in the official KUA notebook, the reason 3 subjects did not want to be interview subjects on the grounds that it was private and taboo to be told or shared with others. Preparation for the research was carried out by creating an interview guide first. The interview guide began to be made in mid-June 2021 and the researcher asked for opinions from two thesis supervisors to be ready to be used as an interview guide. On June 25, 2021, the interview guide was agreed upon and the researcher began looking for the data needed for this study.

Researchers also need data from *significant others* by interviewing them, so that the data obtained is not only from the main subject of the study. In this study, the significant others used were the subject's mother and the subject's husband who knew the subject well in the house and the surrounding environment. The data that will be extracted from interviews with significant others is related to what the subject usually complains about when he experiences a big problem or a problem that comes suddenly.

In the marriage record book at the Gresik District KUA as of January starting from 2016 to 2021, only around 5 people were recorded, but those who were not recorded in the KUA marriage record book were probably more "statements from the Gresik District KUA Head's Office".

On June 8, 2021, the researcher came to the KUA to ask for permission from the head of the Gresik District KUA office and at the same time ask for the data needed for the research to be conducted in Gresik District. After obtaining the required data from the Gresik District KUA, the subjects went to 3 of the subjects' houses out of a total of 5 subjects listed in the marriage record book at the KUA on June 10, but when they reached the subjects' houses, 2 of the 3 target subjects' houses politely refused and 1 subject had moved their home address. On June 16, the researcher came to the remaining 2 houses out of the 5 subjects listed in the marriage book at the KUA, but the subjects asked for conditions when they were going to be interviewed or asked for information, such as not wanting any recording, either video or audio, in detail and when translating audio in handwritten form, they had to be accompanied by the subject themselves so as not to become witnesses and when the audio had been translated, the subjects asked to immediately delete the audio. On June 28, 2021, the researcher reported to his two supervisors that out of 5 subjects in the Gresik District KUA notebook, only 2 people were willing to be interviewed and on that date the researcher also interviewed 2 subjects at once but with different time spans, where subject 1 was in the afternoon while subject 2 was in the evening. The following is a brief summary of the profile of the research subjects:

1. First Subject

The first subject in this study is Subject VN, an only child. Subject VN's father passed away several years ago and Subject VN himself replaced the figure of a father in earning a living because Subject VN's mother could not work because she had to take care of Subject VN and her husband's children (grandchildren) totaling 3 people, where the three children of Subject VN were still small.

2. Second Subject

The second subject is REW, the second of two siblings, where Subject REW's older sibling died shortly after their biological mother died. REW's biological mother died when he was still in elementary school, while his biological father had remarried another woman who is now Subject REW's stepmother. Currently, Subject REW lives in her husband's house with her in-laws, where Subject REW's husband is RA, who also accompanies Subject REW to work in order to ease the family's economic burden.

In this study, the researcher also used 2 significant others to be asked for information related to the subjects in this study. Significant other 1 is IP who is the biological mother of Subject VN. *Significant other 2* is RA who is the husband of REW.

1. VN Subject

Subject VN believes in his/her own ability to make decisions in making his/her own decisions. This can be strengthened by the results of the researcher's interview with the subject.

"Are there many problems coming from the things you choose related to your current decisions? (KC. W1.28062021.6)". "Yes (VN. W1.28062021.7)"

"With the many problems that come, are you confident to make your own decisions if your husband is not with you? (KC. W1.28062021.6)". "We must be confident with the decisions we make if our husband is working and not at home (VN. W1.28062021.7)".

Subject VN's response when external factors came to Subject VN, namely bad talk from neighbors and questions about why he made the decision to get married at a young age.

"How do you respond to conversations from people around you, for example neighbors who question your decision regarding marriage? (KC. W1.28062021.12)". "Not really responding to it or not thinking too much about it because this is my choice (VN. W1.28062021.11)."

"So, this is your choice? (KC. W1.28062021.12)". "Everyone has their own choice and yes this is mine (VN. W1.28062021.11)".

In this case, Subject VN stated that this was his decision and Subject VN did not regret the decision, which was shown by always remaining firm in his position and not being easily influenced by the talk of other people or people around him.

Sometimes in some situations and conditions, Subject VN must be able to think positively in responding to some things that happened at that time. This can be supported by the following interview results.

"What would you do when your husband comes home a little late because of overtime but your husband forgets to tell you the news? (KC. W1.28062021.18)". "Sometimes ask his co-workers to confirm it (VN. W1.28062021.17)"

"Then did you also confirm or ask your husband when he came home? (KC. W1.28062021.18)". "Yes of course, but I saw the conditions and situation first before I asked questions to confirm it (VN. W1.28062021.17)".

Furthermore, Subject VN always tries to think positively related to if her husband is late in giving news, forgets to inform, and will always ask for confirmation from her husband's coworkers and her husband for all of that, but to confirm with her husband, Subject VN always looks at her husband's condition and situation. Subject VN's way of dealing with problems by daring to take risks which is a form of her responsibility for the way out that has been taken, which is more often to make decisions considering the opinions of parents or husbands or people around her when alone.

"How do you solve the big problems that are currently affecting your family? (KC. W1.28062021.25)". "By discussing and asking for solutions from your husband or parents (VN. W1.28062021.26)".

"If there is a big problem and requires a serious answer or decision, can you make a decision for it yourself or will you make the decision yourself or discuss it with your husband or family (KC. W1.28062021.23). "No, you have to ask or be asked to your parents, husband and siblings (VN. W1.28062021.24)."

Subject VN can make decisions on her own, but if it is a serious problem, she will ask for opinions or communicate first with her husband or parents or closest people regarding the big decisions to be taken. Subject VN already has responsibilities as a wife for her husband, one of her responsibilities towards her husband is by paying attention to her husband, for example when going to and from work, which can be shown in the following interview.

"What will you do when your husband is late to return home because of a very busy work at his workplace? (KC. W1.28062021.29)", "Just asking how he is and if it is close to the time to return home then I will wait in the living room to open the door when my husband comes (VN. W1.28062021.30)".

"What if you fall asleep while waiting for your husband to come home from a rather far out-of-town assignment, do you lock the door? (KC. W1.28062021.29)". "If I do fall asleep, I will wake up immediately when I hear the sound of the door opening, and I don't lock the door because I have previously confirmed when I will arrive at his house (VN. W1.28062021.30)".

The results of the interview show that Subject VN can be responsible for the condition of the house when her husband is not at home and always waits for her husband to come home when there is news about when he will return. Subject VN always guards the door every night to always be on guard if her husband is late because he is on duty out of town. Furthermore, Subject VN has a great sense of responsibility and is supported by her strong stance in responding to external factors around her, one of which is the talk of the neighbors, namely unpleasant news about her and her family. This is proven by the following interview results.

"Are you affected by the unpleasant things your neighbors say to you? (KC. W1.28062021.33)". "Not at all (VN. W1.28062021.34)".

"What about the gossip about you and your family spread by your neighbors? (KC. W1.28062021.33)". "Not really expecting it or responding to it because of course every neighbor always has a neighbor like that (VN. W1.28062021.34)".

VN subjects are not easily influenced by things around them, such as unpleasant conversations and news that is not necessarily true, and are not easily influenced by unpleasant conversations with their neighbors.

2. REW Subject

Subject REW is confident in her own abilities because of the support from people around her, such as her husband, parents, in-laws, and close relatives who are always ready to help and provide support regarding Subject REW's decisions. This statement is supported by the following questions.

"When you are faced with a problem, what do you do? (KC. W2.28062021.5)", "Be patient, strong and must be resolved one by one well "REW W2.28062021.6)".

"Don't you try to find a solution to the problem yourself or do you ask for advice or discuss with many people to make the decision? (KC W2.28062021.5)". "As long as it is a minor problem, I will try to take care of it myself, but if it is a big and serious problem, I will discuss it with my husband or family (REW W2.28062021.6)"

When the problem that comes is still considered light, then Subject REW will solve it themselves, but if the problem is classified as heavy, Subject REW will discuss it with her husband or people around her to find the right solution in the future. Subject REW's response when there are external factors that come to Subject REW, namely bad neighbor talk and questioning why they made the decision to get married at a young age.

"How do you respond to conversations from people around you who question your decision to get married at a fairly young age? (KC. W2.28062021.11)". "Everyone has the right to choose their own choices and the right to determine their own future so don't worry about unpleasant news (REW. W2.28062021.12)"

"Don't you get angry when you become the topic of conversation of neighbors like that? (KC. W2.28062021.11). "Just smile because everyone's mindset is different, especially towards new things around them (REW.W2.28062021.12)"

"If I may ask, what are the responses from friends or people around you regarding your decision to get married young, what is their impression (KC. W2.28062021.13)". "It doesn't matter, because everyone has different thoughts and different opportunities too (REW.W2.28062021.14)".

Subject REW considers herself the same as the people around her, namely not giving a serious response when receiving unpleasant news about her. Furthermore, sometimes her husband comes home late when there is a lot of work, and Subject REW tries to stay positive which does not immediately convey bad things or think negatively, this is reinforced by the answers given by Subject REW to the researcher as follows.

"What do you think when your husband comes home late from work? KC. W2.28062021.17)". "Think positively maybe there is a lot of work at the office so he comes home a bit late (REW.W2.28062021.18)".

"Didn't you try to check or ask his coworkers when your husband was late coming home? (KC. W2.28062021.17)". "Of course, I will ask and confirm to my coworkers why my husband was late coming home, whether because of work or because of what ((REW.W2.28062021.17)".

"How do you deal with problems that come into your household? (KC. W2.28062021.19). "Be patient and introspective about all the problems in your household, whether they have been resolved or not (REW.W2.28062021.20)".

Subject REW always thinks positively in any situation so as not to cause excessive and negative assumptions in his household and Subject REW always solves all his problems calmly. Subject REW always solves all his problems calmly and does not rush to make decisions to solve existing problems.

"How do you solve problems that arise suddenly? (KC. W2.28062021.25)". "Be patient and not hasty in making a decision to solve the existing problem (REW.W2.28062021.26)".

"Are you always patient in solving all these things? (KC. W2.28062021.25)". "Yes, of course I am always patient in solving any problem, the point is to solve it with a cool head (REW. W2.28062021.26)".

Subject REW when responsible at home when the child is having a tantrum, REW does several things so that the child does not continue to have a tantrum and if he cries, the crying stops immediately, the following is the answer given by Subject REW when asked about the responsibility as a wife when there is no husband at home.

"How to deal with a child who is having a tantrum in this case crying? (KC. W2.28062021.31)". "If I calm him down by taking him for a walk or diverting him to something else such as the view in front of the house or the television (REW.W2.28062021.32)".

"What if it doesn't work? (KC. W2.28062021.31)". It should work because I've done it many times like (REW.W2.28062021.32)".

For children's affairs, Subject REW can be said to be responsible when her husband is not at home, this responsibility is shown by paying attention to and caring for her child when she has a tantrum by walking around the house to divert the child to other things. Furthermore, Subject REW is not at all affected by the neighbors' conversations which are usually illogical because they do not like anything related to Subject REW's decisions. In order to solve her problems, Subject REW consults with her family and those closest to her. This is shown from the results of the researcher's interview with Subject REW as follows.

"Are you easily influenced by neighbors' conversations that seem to heat you up, which seems to only provoke your emotions? (KC. W2.28062021.33)", "Not at all, it goes back to everyone having different thoughts, some take it seriously, some just think it's a passing wind (REW.W2.28062021.34)".

"Have you ever been influenced by your neighbor's incitement? (KC. W2.28062021.33). (REW.W2.28062021.34)", "Alhamdulillah never"

Subject REW is not easily influenced by neighbors' talk, whether it is just to heat himself up or to badmouth his family, because Subject REW believes that all of that is done by them because they have a dislike for Subject REW or his family. Through the results of the interview, the researcher made a classification related to the influencing factors and the impacts caused using the following table:

Table 1. Table of Causes and Impacts of Early Marriage Decisions.

Influencing Early Marriage	Impact of Early Marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The subject of REW early marriage is based on one's own will or desire without any coercion from any party. ● Meanwhile, the subject of VN entered into an early marriage not of his own free will. ● The economic status between REW subjects and VN subjects is not much different, it can be said that the economy of both subjects is still not 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The continuity of the household that causes not a few domestic violence (KDRT) which ends in divorce. KDRT itself usually arises because of trivial things such as forgetting to prepare food and not being able to keep children quiet when they are crying, which of all causes excessive emotions because they have not been able to control the emotions, they

<p>too low.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regarding education, REW here is more fortunate because he had the opportunity to attend junior high school (SMP) until he graduated, while subject VN was less fortunate who could only attend junior high school (SMP) but did not graduate. Which here shows that subject REW had the opportunity to receive education or lessons about extramarital sex which finally subject REW married early because of his own wishes and while for VN did not have the opportunity to obtain knowledge about extramarital sex which resulted in subject VN getting pregnant outside of marriage and finally VN was encouraged to marry easily. ● Both subjects came from broken homes, but here REW's family, namely his father, remarried after REW's biological mother died, and for VN, after his father died, VN's mother did not want to remarry, which resulted in VN getting less attention from a father figure. ● To some extent, the decision to engage in early marriage made by subjects REW and VN was influenced by the traditions at the research location, where most local residents engaged in early marriages or married off their children when they were still under the age of 17. 	<p>have due to hormonal instability during adolescence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● For education itself, of course, both couples who have early marriages decide to continue to enjoy higher education, which ultimately makes them stuck at their last education before early marriage. ● Early marriage perpetrators often carry out marriages secretly because most of the perpetrators of early marriages get married early because they get pregnant outside of marriage and for population data or records at the KUA itself have not been recorded, aka the perpetrators of early marriages carry out marriages in secret. ● For biological development, those who marry early often fail to have perfect offspring without defects because they are still at an age that is considered easy to get pregnant and they do not yet have knowledge about how to care for their pregnancy.
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The researcher found that the two subjects who were the subject of the study had differences in what they had chosen, namely early marriage, where the first subject married because of economic factors while the second subject married because of bad friends and lack of knowledge. which resulted in pregnancy outside of marriage, which finally led the second subject to decide to marry early in order to get status for the child and not make the disgrace for his family worse. Likewise, when he

was married, the first subject was better than the second subject who often received bad comments from his neighbors or people around him. And in some cases, the first subject was better able to make his own decisions and be responsible for the decisions he had made and was ready for the good and bad consequences of the decisions he had made, in contrast to the second subject who still had a little doubt and was not ready to bear the risk of the actions or decisions he had made.

Of the several factors that influence early marriage in adolescents, it can be done for the first subject because of their own will because of their unstable economy, and while for the second subject because of a lack of knowledge which makes the second subject get pregnant out of wedlock which is a lack of preparation to bear the consequences of choosing the second subject which is the result of what has been decided. The first subject is more confident in making decisions even though there is no husband around or when he is not at home and for the second subject is still a bit hesitant in making decisions if he has to make the decision himself and quickly and even if he can make the decision the second subject rarely thinks about the consequences of the decisions he has taken which makes the second subject often experience problems that arise one by one For cases of early marriage itself in the Gresik sub-district itself, the KUA still has many that have not been recorded because they are only married according to religion, not married according to the state and the laws that have been set. For the descendants or children of the first or second subject, they already have children who are physically healthy and normal, but in terms of academic development capacity, they experience a little or there are obstacles that make it a bit difficult to think quickly, but each of their children has something better in non-academic fields such as exercising and practicing what is taught directly or self-taught, whether taught by teachers or parents or people around them or watching from shows on YouTube and they practice it directly.

Crucial Factors Influencing the Decision to Marry Early

1. Lack of Knowledge

According to Santrock, education factors have a significant influence on teenagers deciding to get married. This happened to subjects REW and VN in deciding education did not have knowledge about marriage and family. It can also be seen from the regular education that is carried out not up to the upper level, affecting the way of thinking in making decisions. The low level of education and knowledge of parents and the community causes a tendency to marry off children under age.

2. Own Desire

Teenagers who tend not to find their identity, often make hasty decisions. One of them in deciding to get married only considers one aspect, namely loving each other. They do not consider the long term after marriage, what to do and the responsibilities they have. Teenagers who decide to get married early, tend to be based on their own desires based on lust. Because both feel that they

already love each other, so those who already have a partner or lover are influenced to get married at a young age.

3. Economy

Economic conditions greatly influence their decision to marry early. Many teenagers who are on the poverty line in order to ease the burden on their parents, then they decide to get married. This often happens to teenage girls, those who should be studying and taking a decent education, but many are involved in earning a living by marrying early.

4. Family

Cultural factors are very influential in Indonesia, especially in various regions that have arranged their children to marry later. The family usually asks their children to marry even though they are not old enough according to the law. But the family forces their will to marry their children so that they can get married soon so that they can be free from the burden of supporting their children or other reasons. Because parents are unable to send their children to school so they are quickly married, also because of the lack of desire of children to continue school and go out is to be married as soon as possible if there is a match.

Based on the results of interviews and observations conducted by researchers on Subject VN and Subject REW, they both can accept themselves by being themselves and rarely responding too much to other people's talk or neighbors who don't like the decisions they make related to them getting married at a young age, and with the support of people around siblings and parents who support Subject VN and Subject REW to get married young by considering everything, one of which is being able to be responsible for their choices, then Subject VN and Subject REW have no more doubts. The difference between Subject VN and Subject REW is when making a decision where Subject VN is more ready with whatever the consequences and has no more doubts to make the decision, in contrast to Subject REW who is still a little hesitant if he has to make his own decision and there is no one to discuss the decision taken, and the next difference is where Subject REW is less responsive to certain things compared to Subject VN. The similarities and differences between Subject VN and Subject REW can be seen in the following table:

Table 2. Early Marriage Decision Comparison Table.

Similarities of Early Marriage Subjects	Differences in Subjects of Early Marriage
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Both of them can accept themselves by being themselves. 2. Not really responding to other people's talk about him, especially regarding young marriage. 3. Both of them were supported by their 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VN subjects are more prepared to make decisions than REW subjects. 2. REW subjects still need social support from husbands, parents and relatives in making decisions within the family.

<p>parents to marry at a young age. 4. Both are responsible for their decisions and choices.</p>	<p>3. REW subjects are very indifferent and do not respond to news/information that they find unpleasant.</p>
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Based on field research in the aspect of self-acceptance, researchers found each of Subject VN and Subject REW's ways of dealing with problems. Subject VN in decision making is more prepared with the risks that will be obtained when she has made a decision that she thinks is good when her husband and parents are not at home. Subject VN's way of dealing with a problem herself is by thinking calmly first and considering whether the decision she will take is good for the family. While Subject REW still has doubts in making decisions from problems that arise suddenly and if there is no one at home, Subject REW will wait for someone to give opinions and suggestions to overcome the existing problems.

This is in line with the results of a study conducted by (Selanno, JN, & Kristianingsih, SA, 2022) which states that social support provides an effective contribution to self-acceptance in adolescents who marry early. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Nurjananto, E., & Partini, M. (2020) regarding emotional regulation in women who marry at an early age which states that women who marry at an early age will have various ways to overcome problems that occur such as husbands who will motivate their wives to solve problems together. When associated with the results of this study, although Subject VN and Subject REW are able to make their own decisions, both of them still need social support from their husbands, parents and relatives in making decisions so that both subjects truly believe that the decisions they have taken are good.

Furthermore, Subject REW's way of dealing with conversations from neighbors who were not good or did not welcome Subject VN's decision to marry at a young age was by ignoring the conversation and not taking it too seriously. Almost the same as Subject VN in dealing with conversations from neighbors who could not accept Subject REW's decision to marry young, namely by not taking it seriously because everyone has a different way of thinking. This is in line with research conducted by (Pratiwi, WH, & Syafiq, M, 2022) which states that Subjects of early marriage have a strategy to reduce the psychological impact due to external factors experienced.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the subject related to self-acceptance of adolescents who have early marriages, the subject is able to accept the decision that has been made to marry at an age. This is based on the subject's strong belief and self-confidence. Belief in making the subject not influenced by the environment, for example not responding too much to what other people say about him, so that the subject will always think positively and be firm in his stance in undergoing the bonds of marriage at an early age. The subject has the courage to take risks with the decisions that have been taken but does not leave the family as so that the subject always consults with both her husband and parents in making decisions. The courage to take

this risk makes the subject responsible in living a married life so that the subject always establishes good communication with his partner in everyday life. There are four important factors that influence early marriage in teenagers in the village of Bungson, Gresik District, namely knowledge and education, economy, personal desires and family. Through these factors, we are concerned to be able to provide education about marriage and answer the challenges faced by families who are at a certain poverty line, so that early marriage can be avoided to ensure the future of teenagers.

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