

EARLY MARRIAGE PREVENTION EDUCATION THROUGH SEXUAL EDUCATION AT NURUL JADID PAITON HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN PROBOLINGGO

Muhammad Zainuddin Sunarto
Fakultas Agama Islam Universitas Nurul Jadid
zain2406@gmail.com

Abstract — *Early marriage is a serious social issue in Indonesia, which has an impact on the lives of individuals, especially women. This is shown by the fact that in 2015 the Center for Gender and Sexuality Studies at the University of Indonesia revealed that the number of underage marriages in Indonesia was quite high, namely the second highest in the Southeast Asia Region. Someone who marries at an early age has various impacts, such as in the world of education. If this problem is left unchecked, it will give rise to various bigger problems, such as the psychological aspects of teenagers, the future, health, and a population explosion. The KKN service team for the Family Law Study Program, Faculty of Islamic Religion, Nurul Jadid University took the initiative to carry out service activities at Nurul Jadid High School so that students understand the negative impacts of early marriage, are wiser in interacting with the opposite sex, strengthen sexual education, and have motivation to deepen their knowledge regarding marriage. . From the results of evaluations, observations and direct responses from the participants, this service activity through sexual education can be considered quite successful considering the increased understanding of the importance of preventing early marriage. Apart from that, the creative activities carried out during the service period received a very good response, this can be seen in increasing awareness regarding the dangers of early marriage and the importance of continuing to a higher level of education.*

Keywords: *early marriage; sexual education; students*

1 Introduction

Early marriage is one of the serious social issues in Indonesia, which affects the lives of individuals, especially women. It is shown that in 2015, the Center for Gender and Sexuality Studies of the University of Indonesia revealed that the rate of underage marriage in Indonesia is relatively high and is ranked second top in the Southeast Asian Region. Indonesian women under the age of 15 are around 7.3 million; about 2 million of them are married and do not continue their education, and some even drop out of school.[1] Someone who matches at an early age brings various impacts, such as in the world of education. If this problem is left unchecked, it will lead to multiple more significant issues, such as psychological aspects of adolescents, the future, health, and population explosions.[2]

During Greek civilization, women were not given education and roles in public life. They are despised, called unclean, and full of satanic deeds. In State Law, women are equated with property that can be sold or bought openly in markets. All their lives, women were under the rule of men and were not given the freedom to obtain their rights. In ancient Roman civilization, the rights of daughters were entirely in the hands of the father. As the head of the family, a father has the full right to determine whether the child born to the wife can be part of the family or should be discarded.[3]

A child, especially a daughter, has no rights over herself. If the father dies, power over the daughter is passed on to the son as guardian for life. A daughter can only free herself from the restraint of a guardian if she marries another man, and her life is automatically under the husband's power.[4] The practice of early marriage did not only occur in the past, but in modern times like now, the phenomenon of early marriage continues to occur in various parts of the world, from east to west.[5]

In Indonesia, generally, marriage between a man and a woman is carried out at a mature age per the provisions concerning marriage in Article 7 Paragraph I of Law No. 1 of 1974. Marriage can take place if the man is 19 years old and the woman is 16 years old. If one or both parties are less than the age of the provision, then the marriage is considered a minor.[6] The Marriage Law, created in 1974, encountered various conflicts. Children are said to have matured at the age of 16 just because they have gone through puberty. However, from a psychological point of view, adolescents cannot think clearly and tend to be hasty in making attitudes or decisions that will later be accounted for.[7]

This statement is in line with Child Protection Law Number 23 of 2002, which states that individuals who have not reached the age of 18 are categorized as children. In 2015, the Center for Gender and Sexuality Studies at the University of Indonesia revealed that the rate of underage marriage in Indonesia is relatively high, ranking second in the top in the Southeast Asian Region. Indonesian women under the age of 15 are around 7.3 million, and about 2 million of them are married and do not continue their education, and some even drop out of school.[8]

This was also supported by UNICEF in 2001, which stated that young couples who marry under the age of 18 are not ready physically, physiologically, and psychologically, especially not prepared to assume the responsibility of marriage and childbearing. Someone who matches at an early age brings various impacts, such as in the world of education. In addition, labor problems are also a reality in society, where someone with low education can only get an ordinary job; we can even see the number of low-educated workers.[9]

In terms of health, the impact caused by early marriage involves uterine diseases, including uterine infections and cervical cancer. This cause occurs because the transition period from child to adult cells is too fast. From a psychological point of view, early marriage can reduce household harmonization caused by the desire to enjoy youth, emotions that cannot be controlled, inability to make the right decisions, and immature ways of thinking.[10]

From the background above, the KKN service team of the Family Law Study Program, Faculty of Islamic Religion, Nurul Jadid University initiated service activities at Nurul Jadid High School so that students understand the adverse effects of early marriage, are wiser in interacting with the opposite sex, strengthen sexual education, and motivate them to deepen their knowledge related to marriage. With the right approach and adequate support, sexual education programs have the potential to have a positive impact on changing students' views and behaviors towards early marriage and empowering young people to achieve a better future.

2 Method

- a. Pre-test
Before the implementation of the activity, initial measurements were carried out to determine the service participants' understanding of all aspects of early marriage.
- b. Provision of materials
After measuring the initial understanding, 3x lectures were given to provide further provisions related to the impact of early marriage. During the presentation, entertainment was also shown in the middle of the activity to refresh each participant's mind.
- c. Post-test
After receiving the presentation, the participants' final understanding of early marriage was measured.
- d. Follow-up plan
This activity ended with a follow-up plan for free legal consultation for participants outside the activity.

3 Findings And Discussion

Early marriage, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), is a marriage carried out by a couple or one of the partners who is still categorized as children or adolescents under the age of 19 years. Early marriage is a child marriage whose preparation has not been said to be maximal, involving physical preparation, mental preparation, and material preparation.

According to Edi Nur Hasmi, a psychologist who is also the Director of Adolescent and Reproductive Health BKKBN, early marriage or marrying at a young age has two severe impacts. "From a physical point of view, teenagers are not yet strong, and their pelvic bones are still too small to endanger the delivery process. From a mental point of view, adolescent emotions are not yet stable" (BKKBN, 2002).

Early marriage involves many stages of its development, and several factors can influence it. In general, children's behavior that occurs at this time will pass by itself. The factor that determines the physical and mental development of children is the role of parents. Therefore, this service activity aims to make the prevention process through counseling. An educational event on early marriage prevention through sexual education was held on September 15, 2023, which was attended by grade XII students of Nurul Jadid High School. The following is the implementation of Community Service (PkM) used in the prevention of early marriage in final year students at Nurul Jadid High School

1. Counseling and Education

Conduct counseling and education sessions on the dangers of early marriage, its negative consequences, and the importance of postponing marriage until a more mature age. The activity was carried out together by all PKM participants who directly interacted with final year students of Nurul Jadid High School.



2. Life Skills Training

In addition to providing education related to early marriage, PKM participants also provided material on life skills such as communication skills, time management, and problem-solving skills to help final year students face pressures and challenges in facing better life choices.

3. Creative Activities:

In order to achieve this PkM goal, PkM participants also use creative activities such as showing videos to convey messages about preventing early marriage in an interesting and easily digestible way for final year students.

4. Social Campaigns

Conduct extensive social campaigns through social media, posters, banners, or brochures to raise public awareness about the prevention of early marriage and invite active participation of all parties.

5. Establishment of Discussion Groups

Establish discussion groups or forums for final year students to talk about relevant issues, including early marriage. This group discussion can be a forum for exchanging experiences, views, and finding solutions together.

6. Create a role model
Engage *role models* or community leaders who have been successful in delaying marriage to speak inspirationally to final year students. Through their true stories and experiences, students can feel motivated to pursue education and a better future.
7. Evaluation and Monitoring:
Conduct periodic evaluations to measure the effectiveness of the program and look for potential improvements or adjustments. Conduct monitoring to identify changes in student behavior and attitudes related to early marriage prevention.
8. Collaboration with Related Institutions
Collaborate with government agencies, non-governmental organizations, or other educational institutions that have roles and competencies in the prevention of early marriage. Through this collaboration, PKM programs can have a broader and more sustainable impact.

The application of the above methods with a holistic, evidence-based approach can increase final year students' awareness, knowledge, and understanding of the importance of postponing marriage, and empower them to choose a better future through education and self-development.

Early marriage is a serious problem that can affect the future of final year students. Therefore, we carry out community service activities to provide understanding, support, and advice to final year students to prevent early marriage. The following results have been achieved in PKM activities at Nurul Jadid High School.

1. Awareness Raising

Final year students at Nurul Jadid High School have increased their awareness of the risks of early marriage through counseling activities, discussions, and presentations that have been delivered during the activities. They become more knowledgeable about the social, economic, and psychological consequences of early marriage.



2. Strengthening Communication Skills

Through counseling sessions and group discussions, students have developed better communication skills. They learn to talk openly about their dreams, ambitions, and challenges, helping them make more informed decisions regarding marriage, which each of the final year students at Nurul Jadid High School will experience.



3. **Knowledge of Rights and Responsibilities**
Students gain a better understanding of the rights and responsibilities in a marriage. Not only the sweetness and channeling of sexual desire as speculated by them today. This can include an understanding of the importance of education, career, and personal growth before entering married life.
This is based on their knowledge of early marriage only limited to channeling love and affection as well as sexual desire.
4. **Coping with Social Pressure**
Mentoring activities help students cope with social pressures experienced by some students, where they are indicated to be carrying out marriage at an early age through parental encouragement and prevailing customs. Through counseling sessions, they can understand that their life choices do not have to be influenced by social norms that are less supportive of personal development.
5. **Positive Attitude Change**
With the passage of time, it is expected that there will be a change in positive attitudes towards early marriage among students. They may be more likely to prioritize education, career, and personal development before deciding to marry.
It is important to remember that the results of these programs require ongoing monitoring and evaluation to assess their long-term impact. In addition, collaboration with various parties such as schools, parents, and communities can improve the sustainability and effectiveness of the program.



Based on evaluation and feedback, we recommend:

- Continuation of the mentoring program by involving more parties, such as parents and teachers.
- Implementation of similar programs in other schools to spread this understanding to more students.

4 Conclusion

From the results of evaluations, observations, and direct responses from the participants, this service activity through sexual education can be considered quite successful, given the increased understanding of the importance of preventing early marriage. In addition, creative activities carried out during the service period received an excellent response; this can be seen in increasing awareness of the dangers of early marriage and the importance of continuing education to a higher level. The participation and responses from participants were also outstanding, as can be seen from the number of responses and questions asked, as well as from the number of participants who actively participated in the discussion.

5 References

- [1] D. Djamilah and R. Kartikawati, "Dampak perkawinan anak di Indonesia," *Jurnal Studi Pemuda*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 1–16, 2014.
- [2] J. M. Tjandraningtyas *et al.*, "PSIKOEDUKASI PENCEGAHAN PERNIKAHAN DINI PADA REMAJA DI GARUT," *SWARNA: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, vol. 1, no. 4, pp. 410–418, 2022.
- [3] A. F. Hadiono, "Pernikahan dini dalam perspektif psikologi komunikasi," *Jurnal Darussalam: Jurnal Pendidikan, Komunikasi dan Pemikiran Hukum Islam*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 385–397, 2018.
- [4] A. F. Suryadi, H. Husain, W. Hasbul, N. Hamid, and M. Ekawati, "Pencegahan Pernikahan Dini dan Cegah Stunting Dengan Pola Asuh Anak di Kelurahan Bontotangnga Kabupaten Jeneponto," *PROFICIO*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 297–301, 2024.
- [5] T. R. Puspitadewi and A. Mustainah, "The Socialization Of Adolescent Counseling Information Program Through Adolescent Cadres In Preventing Early Marriage In Sawir Village, Tuban: Sosialisasi Program Informasi Konseling Remaja Melalui Kader Remaja Dalam Pencegahan Pernikahan Dini Di Desa Sawir Tuban," *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Kesehatan*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 19–23, 2022.
- [6] S. N. Sibua, G. I. V. Watung, and S. R. Ningsih, "Resiko Pernikahan Dini Dari Sisi Kesehatan Reproduksi Pada Remaja di Desa Ratatotok Muara," *Jurnal Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat MAPALUS*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 36–43, 2023.
- [7] A. Alkhair, M. Amin, and M. A. Imaduddin, "Upaya Pencegahan Pernikahan Dini Melalui Seminar Hukum Dan Kesehatan Di Desa Sai," *SEWAGATI: Jurnal Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat*, vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 127–133, 2023.
- [8] N. Khosiah, A. Dirgayunita, I. A. Soliha, and R. Adawiyah, "Edukasi Pernikahan Dini Dalam Upaya Pencegahan Stunting Pada Jam'iyah Muslimat Al-Barokah," *Bubungan Tinggi: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, vol. 4, no. 2, p. 436, May 2022, doi: 10.20527/btjpm.v4i2.4784.
- [9] N. M. Herlina Hanum Harahap, "Sosialisasi Pernikahan Dini yang Mengakibatkan Perceraian di Kota Meda Sumatera Utara," *Jurnal PKM Hablum Minannas*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 4–8, 2022.
- [10] A. S. Hasibuan *et al.*, "Penyuluhan Kesehatan dengan Menggunakan Media Life Lite tentang Pernikahan Anak Usia Dini pada Anak Remaja di Desa Sialoggo Kecamatan Angkola Barat Tapanuli Selatan," *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Aupa (JPMA)*, vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 186–188, 2022.

6 Acknowledgment

We sincerely express our deepest gratitude for the extraordinary cooperation, participation, and enthusiasm from all relevant parties in our service activity entitled "Education on Early Marriage Prevention through Sexual Education for Nurul Jadid Paiton High School Students in Probolinggo."

Thank you to SMA Nurul Jadid Paiton Probolinggo for granting permission and cooperation in implementing this activity. Our gratitude also goes to the students who have earnestly participated in this education, shown active participation, and contributed to the discussion.

We want to thank the teaching team, facilitators, students of the Family Law Study Program, and Faculty of Islamic Religion, who provided a comprehensive understanding of the prevention of early marriage and sexual education. Your passion and dedication are the pillars of the success of this activity.

We hope that the education provided can provide positive benefits in understanding the importance of preventing early marriage among female students of SMA Nurul Jadid Paiton Probolinggo. This knowledge will not only benefit them personally but can also have a positive impact on the surrounding environment.

Thank you again for your support, participation, and contribution. This collaboration can continue to create a more significant positive impact.

Article submitted xxx-xx-xx. Resubmitted xxx-xx-xx. Final acceptance xxx-xx-xx. Final version published as submitted by the authors.