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ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF PARENTING PATTERNS OF PARENTS WHO GET MARRIED AT A CHILDHOOD AGE ON CHILD GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT (CASE STUDY OF JELANTIK VILLAGE, JONGGAT DISTRICT)

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10 ABSTRACTS	ARTICLE INFO
<p>The purpose of this study is to determine the impact of parenting patterns resulting from child marriage and how parenting patterns are carried out by parents or families who are still married at a young age. The research method used was Qualitative type of research with a case study approach. The data collection methods used observation, interviews and documentation. The data analysis method used data reduction, data display and drawing conclusions. The results of the study (1) the parenting patterns used by parents who have early marriages in Jelantik Village tend to be different, namely authoritarian parenting patterns, democratic parenting patterns, permissive parenting patterns and mother-dominant parenting patterns. (2) The impact of parenting patterns of parents namely psychosocial impacts, nutritional fulfillment and child growth and development. For parents who tend to apply an authoritarian parenting pattern, the impact on children's psychosocial makes children tend to be more closed to their environment, while the psychosocial impact on children for parents who tend to apply a democratic parenting pattern makes children confident, disciplined and obey existing rules. The psychosocial impact for children with a permissive parenting pattern can make children emotional and must be followed by all their wishes. The impact of fulfilling nutritional intake in children, some parents pay attention to their children's daily nutritional intake, while some parents tend to pay less attention to the nutritional intake obtained by children in their daily lives so that some children are indicated to experience stunting.</p>	<p>Article History: <i>Received: May 14th 2025</i> <i>Revised: May 23th 2025</i> <i>Published: May 2025</i></p> <p>Keywords: <i>Child Marriage,</i> <i>Parenting Patterns</i></p>

INTRODUCTION

Marriage is a contract that legitimizes a limitation on the rights and obligations to help each other between men and women who are not their mahram. In Indonesian, marriage comes from the word "nikah" which means forming a family with the opposite sex. Marriage can also be interpreted as a bond of faithfulness by a husband and wife in which there is a great responsibility that will be carried out by both parties. When someone decides to get married, it is a great courage. It is a gift if a marriage is based on love, affection, sacrifice, and mutual respect. So it is very important for people to understand things related to marriage.

Child marriage can also be called early marriage which comes from two words, namely "marriage" and "early". According to Law Number 16 of 2019, article 1, marriage is a bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife to form an eternal and happy household based on the Almighty God. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary "Early" can be interpreted as "Very early, before time". From this understanding it can be interpreted that child marriage is a marriage that is carried out before the right time or the right age as stated in the Law.

Early marriage is a marriage under age or the age of a child who should not be physically and mentally ready to get married. In Law Number 16 of 2019 Article 7 Paragraph 1, the permitted age of marriage for men and women is when they reach the age of 19 years.

The case of child marriage is one of the homework for the NTB government because the number of child marriages in NTB is still relatively high. Based on data from the DP3AP2KB of NTB province, there were 332 cases in 2019 and 805 cases in 2020. This data was obtained from the marriage dispensation data at the NTB provincial Ministry of Religion Office, not only from the Ministry of Religion, child marriage data was also obtained from the integrated health post data in the hamlet. With the number of cases of child marriage, NTB Province is included in the top several provinces in Indonesia with high cases of child marriage. From the latest data recorded by the NTB Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the number of child marriages in NTB reached 38.08%.

One of the regencies/cities with the second highest child marriage rate is Central Lombok Regency, which reached 48.64%. According to West Nusa Tenggara Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2021 concerning the prevention of child marriage, Chapter 1, Article 1 states that "A child is a person who is not yet 18 years old". It also explains that child marriage is a marriage carried out by the opposite sex between a man and a woman, one or both of whom are still under 18 years of age or are still children.

From the data of UPTD Protection of Women and Children (PWC) Central Lombok in 2019 there were 33 cases of marriage dispensation handled. Then there was a drastic increase in 2020 as many as 152 cases then decreased again in 2021 to 147 cases. In 2022 in January-February there have been 27 case reports and it is predicted that it will increase until the end of the year. Child marriage often occurs in Jelantik Village, one of the villages in Central Lombok Regency which is an intervention village for Rutgers Indonesia in implementing the Power To Youth (PTY) program to reduce the number of child marriages. Child marriage often occurs in today's era due to several factors that influence it, including economic and social factors, coupled with the culture and traditions that develop in society. In addition, previous parenting patterns are also one of the triggering factors for child marriage. Then coupled with the education factor, it is also a factor that causes child marriage due to the lack of education or knowledge of parents, society and children about the dangers of child marriage.

Based on observations made by researchers, child marriages carried out by the community have resulted in many poor parenting patterns developing in the community, such as parenting patterns that have an impact on children's attitudes and growth and development. Parenting is the process of parents in educating, guiding and accompanying children in the process of becoming adults. Parenting can also be interpreted as the way parents interact with children fully, caring for, protecting, teaching and educating children. Parents are responsible for guiding their children to become successful people and it is important for parents to understand and pay attention to their children's growth and development so that children grow and develop well and can be accepted in society. As stated in the Qur'an, Surah AT-Tahrim verse 6:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا قُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ وَأَهْلِيكُمْ نَارًا وَقُودُهَا النَّاسُ وَالْحِجَارَةُ عَلَيْهَا مَلَائِكَةٌ غِلَاظٌ شِدَادٌ لَا يَعْصُونَ اللَّهَ مَا أَمَرَهُمْ
وَيَعْلَمُونَ مَا يُؤْمَرُونَ

Meaning: O you who believe, protect yourselves and your families from the fire of hell whose fuel is men and stones; over it are angels who are harsh and severe, who do not disobey Allah in what He commands them and always do what they are commanded. (At-Tahrim: 6)

In this verse, there is a command of the obligations of parents that must be fulfilled to their children. Therefore, parents must be able to play their important role as the first and foremost educators for their children before the education of children is handed over to others. The parenting pattern carried out by parents determines the attitude and character of the child in the future and will continue to the next generation. The parenting pattern of parents who assume that getting married at a young age can improve the economy will continue without the parents realizing that the child is not mentally ready.

Central Lombok is recorded as having the 2nd highest number of child marriage cases in NTB. This causes various impacts and risks to its community, one of which is the impact on inappropriate parenting patterns that continue to develop in society. Based on the results of initial observations conducted by researchers, parents who engage in child marriage often commit violence against their children just because of small and trivial things, in addition to the development of parenting patterns that have an impact on children's attitudes and development. This happens because they (parents who engage in child marriage) are not mentally ready to become parents. Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting research related to "Analysis of the Impact of Parenting Patterns of Parents Who Marry at a Young Age on Child Growth and Development (Case Study of Jelantik Village, Jonggat District)".

RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, the researcher used a Qualitative research type with a case study approach. This study is based on a natural background as a wholeness using humans as a research tool that is carried out intensively, in-depth and in detail on an event and incident of a group or individual. With this study, the researcher tries to get a deeper picture of the impact of parenting patterns of parents who marry at a young age on the growth and development of children in Jelantik Village, Jonggat District by using observation, interview and documentation techniques so that researchers can reveal the problems that exist in parenting patterns of parents who marry at a young age and the impact on child development. Primary data is data obtained directly from sources in the form of words or actions. While secondary data is data obtained indirectly that is not directly from sources and is additional data. In this study, researchers used primary and secondary data sources. The source of data or information in this study was obtained from the results of observations and interviews about the impact of parenting patterns of parents who marry at a young age on the growth and development of children in Jelantik Village, Jonggat District. The results of these observations will be strengthened from the results of interviews with researchers with parents who marry at a young age and how they parent their children in Jelantik Village. The results of the researcher's observations will then strengthen the documentation data so that the research data is accurate and relevant. In this study, parents are the primary data while the community or neighbors act as secondary data. In this study, researchers used data analysis techniques proposed by Miles and Huberman (1984) which consisted of three main series of activities, namely data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing or verification. This

continues to be done continuously until complete so that the data obtained is saturated. To check the validity of the data in this study, the researcher chose to use the types of Technical Triangulation and Source Triangulation. Where researcher could re-check the data by the data obtained from several sources using different techniques.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on initial observations of the problems found in this study, researchers found that from 4 families that were the source of data on children raised by parents who were married at a young age, from the 4 families that were the source of data, researchers found that the impact of parenting patterns of parents who were married at a young age on children's growth and development had an impact on children's psychosocial and nutritional fulfillment. The way parents who were married at a young age raised many impacts on children's growth and development, but researchers focused on only 2 impacts, namely psychosocial impacts and fulfillment of children's nutrition.

The results of interviews conducted by researchers with several data sources related to what was studied in Jelantik Village, Jonggat District are as follows:

1. Psychosocial Impact

Psychosocial is a condition in an individual that includes social and psychological aspects or vice versa. Psychosocial refers to dynamic things, namely social factors and psychological factors that are interrelated with each other. Psycho refers to the individual's personality while social refers to their relationship with the external or environment.

a. Authoritarian Parenting Pattern

Authoritarian parenting is a parenting pattern that tends to involve violence in its upbringing. In authoritarian parenting patterns, there is a tendency to act harshly in educating children. Authoritarian parenting is more about parents pressuring children so that children obey and submit to the wishes and orders of their parents, often scolding and even hitting them when they make mistakes. Parents who use authoritarian parenting tend to use harsh language, harsh actions and scold their children when they make mistakes.

b. Democratic Parenting Pattern

Democratic parenting is a parenting pattern that has the characteristic of giving trust, freedom, to do what their children want to do. Democratic parenting is more conducive to shaping children's character. Democratic parenting is a parenting style that is more supportive of children's development in responsibility and independence. Democratic parenting also has characteristics of cooperation between children and parents, recognizing the child's personality and providing guidance and direction as parental control over the child. Parents who apply democratic parenting tend to be more open in their family environment.

c. Permissive Parenting

Based on observations made by researchers. Researchers found Azril playing at home. Initially, Azril played gadgets with his friends, but finally Azril separated himself from his friends and chose to play alone at home. Observations made by researchers at Azril's school also found Azril who was busy writing by himself and focused on looking at the blackboard.

2. Impact of Nutritional Fulfillment

Nutrition is an effort to optimize children's thinking and brain power which is influenced by the nutritional intake provided by parents from an early age. Nutritional problems that often occur in Indonesia are stunting and excess nutrition or obesity, the cause of malnutrition is the large nutritional needs of children but the nutritional intake provided is still lacking or does not meet the nutritional levels needed by children. Conversely, obesity occurs because the nutritional intake received by children is greater than the child's nutritional needs. a. Authoritarian Parenting. Based on the results of the interview with Safitri as the mother of Azril who is 5.5 years old, she stated that:

"In the past, the cadre mother said that he was malnourished to the point of being said to be stunted, so she was given basic food assistance from the village such as rice, oil, eggs and iodized salt. If it's a matter of nutrition, I've cooked whatever is available for him to eat. Sometimes if he asks for vegetables to be cooked, I cook them, but my child prefers to eat instant noodles mixed with eggs, I cook them if he asks, otherwise whatever is available. Of course, I tell him to eat whatever he likes to eat a lot, but if it's a matter of whether his nutrition is fulfilled or not, I only know at the integrated health post whether his nutrition is sufficient or not."

The results of the interview with Zarwadi as Azril's father stated that: "As far as I can remember, he has never had a serious or severe illness, but if it's a matter of what he eats, I leave it to his mother. If he's sick, I'll buy him vitamins to increase his appetite. To make sure his nutrition is sufficient or not, he's definitely told to eat a lot."

The statement from Azril's parents was then strengthened by the results of an interview with Mrs. Sahmin as a Posyandu cadre who stated that: "Azril was malnourished because his parents did not pay attention to his nutritional intake. If he ate instant food, his parents let him eat too much, then his mother would scold him." From the results of observations conducted by researchers, Azril did appear small or thinner compared to his peers. It is true that Azril had experienced malnutrition, this is supported by the history of stunting that Azril had experienced. The statement above can be strengthened by the results of the documentation of Azril's KIA book.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussions that have been presented by the researchers above, it can be concluded that: 1) The results of the research that researchers have conducted which examine the analysis of the impact of child marriage on parenting patterns, a case study of Jelantik Village, Jonggat District, found different parenting patterns, namely authoritarian parenting, democratic parenting, permissive parenting and mother-dominant parenting. 2) The impact of parenting patterns of parents who are married at a young age on the growth and development of children, including researchers focusing on psychosocial impacts. Parents with authoritarian parenting patterns make children tend to be quieter and more withdrawn in their environment, preferring to play alone or study alone. Children with democratic parenting patterns can communicate or be more open with their peers and have self-confidence.

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