
Analysis of Interest in Getting Married and Having Children in Digital Generation Adolescents: A Case Study of Pabelan Sukoharjo Village Community Indonesia

Aliyah Rizkika Hendriansyah^{1}, Diva Amelia Octaviana², Nabila Riyadi³, Nada Salsabila⁴, Nafisah⁵, Syifa' Al Atsariyah⁶, Salsabilla Adzahra⁷, Sofia Bayu Estetika⁸, Febryan Hidayat⁹, Nur Utomo Bayu Aji¹⁰*

^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10} Pendidikan Agama Islam, Ma'had 'Aly Bahasa Arab dan Pendidikan Islam, Indonesia

^{1*}rizkikahendriansyah@gmail.com, ²divaamelia890@gmail.com, ³nabeelariyadi@gmail.com, ⁴selsabilanada@gmail.com, ⁵nafisah08121@gmail.com, ⁶syifaalatsariyah2105@gmail.com, ⁷salsabillaadzahra123@gmail.com, ⁸sofiabayu2003@gmail.com, ⁹rosyid.alhuda@gmail.com, ¹⁰nurutomobayuaji25@gmail.com

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Abstract: *This study aims to uncover and analyze the interest in getting married and having children in digital generation adolescents. This research method uses qualitative research and literature review, while the approach uses phenomenology, social, and normative. The data source used interviews with an online questionnaire spread. The object of research was conducted in Pabelan village, Sukoharjo, Indonesia. The results revealed that in the last 10 years, it has been known that interest in marriage in Indonesia has decreased due to several triggering factors that make the low percentage of productive generations in the future, thus having a positive and negative impact. Interest in getting married and having children in the digital generation in the Pabelan area, Sukoharjo, Indonesia is relatively stable and there is no significant decline. The conclusion of this journal shows that the interest in getting married and having children in the digital generation adolescents is influenced by technology and current developments as well as rampant conflicts that occur in the household.*

Keywords: *marital interest, digital generation, teens, postponing marriage. have children.*

INTRODUCTION

Every human being in the world needs a social attitude, which is to relate or complement each other. This relationship is also general and personal. In a general relationship, of course, all people do it, this can be done not only in a big thing but even in small things even if it is included in socializing in general. As for personal relationships, they have their specifications in reality. Where a person needs his companion, not only as a companion but also to lead together in the right and better direction.

This personal relationship can be in many concepts such as friendship, brotherhood, and marriage. In this research, we will discuss personal relationships in the concept of marriage. Marriage is one of the paths that humans will go through in the cycle of life. This kind of marriage is generally done in early human adulthood or adolescence where we know that marriage is not a simple relationship but a relationship carried out with commitment between

both parties, with which there are certainly major consequences and risks that must be borne in it [1].

Perceptions and interests in marriage itself have differences with the times. As it happens in today's era where the current generation has its fear of marriage. In the current perception, some of them are more concerned with finances and education before entering the next level, also among others, namely the many violent tragedies that occur in young marriages. But there is also the opposite where some of them want to get married and start everything from scratch with their spouse. However, the perception of marrying young in today's era is less in demand than people who choose to postpone their marriage [2], [3].

With so much knowledge that can be taken easily, this also affects the minds of today's teenagers. From there it will also make their mindset more open and broad about matters related to this marriage itself. Not only theory but this is also known from the facts obtained by negative events that befall adolescents and traumatize them. The phenomenon of postponing marriage lately also occurs due to strong influences from the development of the times. So that the positive values of marriage itself such as multiplying offspring or continuing relationships even become forgotten by young men and women today [4], [5].

From here we conducted research through the descriptive qualitative research stage by distributing questionnaires. This is done to find out in real terms and also explain the interest and views about the statement of postponing marriage in the digital age is increasing. Various reasons and perceptions are given by young men and women regarding their interest in postponing their marriage. It is hoped that from here it can also be a reference for re-evaluation and finding solutions to overcome the phenomenon of postponing marriage that has occurred lately.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Marriage comes from Arabic, consisting of two words, "zawwaja" and "nakaha." Marriage is a noun form derived from the root word "nikah" (النكاح) in Arabic. Etymologically, "marry" means "to gather." Muhammad Abu Ishrah explained the notion of marriage as the smallest institution or custom in society that has an important role in forming a quality generation, namely the family. Marriage is essential for human balance, not only on a psychological level but also in meeting biological needs [6]-[10].

The Sharia of marriage has been revealed by Allah since the time of the Prophet Adam alaihissalam and Eve in heaven. Therefore, this sharia is referred to as "sharia mutaquddimatun" (first shari'a) and "syariatun mutaakhirotun" (last shari'a) because in heaven there will be no more prayers, fasting, zakat, and hajj, but the sharia law of marriage will always exist. Islam prescribes marriage with perfect Shari'a because, in addition to worship, the purpose of human creation is to preserve life and provide a sense of security, comfort, and tranquillity. In addition, Allah keeps His servants from doing what is forbidden in Islam. Allah glorifies servants who wish to perfect the Islamic law by marrying, and He guarantees the welfare of His servants [11]-[13].

Arguments that show this include:

The postulate of the Qur'an means: "And marry those who are alone among you and those who are worthy (marry) of your sahaya's male servants and your sahaya's female servants. If they are poor, God will enable them with His gifts. And Allah is Vast (His gift) again All-Knowing." (QS. An-Nur: 32)

This verse makes it clear that marriage is a commandment and that the law is obligatory for those who have the ability. In addition, God has promised that marriage will bring abundant blessings to a family [14].

The postulate of the Hadith which means: Abdullah Ibn Mas'ud (r.a) said: The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) said to us: "O young generation, whoever among you can have a family should marry, for he can bow his eyes and preserve the genitals. He that is not yet able should fast, for it can control you." (Muttafaq 'Alaihi)

From the hadith, marriage is a bond of Sharia between a man and a woman, based on the mercy and blessings of Allah, as a manifestation of love and intimacy in a happy home life. Marriage is also a form of grace from Allah because through marriage humans are expected to maintain the continuity of their offspring as protectors of the universe (Caliph Fil 'Ard) [15].

METHODOLOGY

This research uses qualitative methods with a literature approach and is descriptive-analytical using content analysis, based on Islamic legal literature. This research is an organized investigation that aims to find facts about something to change generally accepted conclusions. Methodology is the processes, principles, and procedures used to approach problems and seek final answers. This qualitative method explains something that is based on data processing. The data collection techniques used include interviews and the distribution of online questionnaires, and then the author processes the data to obtain results. Interview techniques cover several aspects, such as determining the location, duration of interview time, the process of selecting resource persons, and determining questions that will be used to support the interview [16]–[19].

The preparation of this journal is carried out through the process of extracting data from various reference sources that discuss various articles/writings related to various literature on qualitative approaches, especially those related to the theme to be discussed in the form of analysis of interest in marriage and having children in digital generation adolescents. This method was selected based on the available literature and then analyzed to determine the results of the study [20].

Table 1. Research Method

No	Kind	Research Model and Description
1	Research methods	Qualitative
2	Types of research	Libraries
3	Nature of research	Descriptive-analysis
4	Data collection	Interview through questionnaire distribution

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Factors Influencing Interest in Getting Married

The trend of young people in Indonesia who are not married or single is increasing every year. In 2021, the proportion of unmarried young people reached 61.09%. This number has increased by 1.27 points compared to the previous year. In contrast to this, the presentation of young people who decide to get married is declining. In 2021, there were 37.69% of young people with married status, which compared to the previous year decreased by 1.16 points. Even if you look at the last 10 (ten) years, it has decreased by 8.81 points from 46.5% in 2011 [21].

From a gender perspective, the demands of marriage are much heavier on adult women than on men. Cultural trends in Indonesian society have encouraged women to be mothers and wives in a family so that she is valued as full members of society. Because of this culture, every family will still advise their daughters to marry. In general, early adult women who postpone marriage are hindered because they have not found the right partner, but some live single because it is a choice. As expressed by Papalia and Feldman (2009), some people want to still enjoy the freedom to take risks,

experiment, travel the world, pursue a career, continue their education, or do creative work. According to data from the Ministry of PPPA, until October 2022 there have been 18,261 cases of domestic violence throughout Indonesia, 79.5% or 16,745 are female victims [22].

In addition to these data, what we can highlight from the data from the Ministry of PPPA is that domestic violence also affects men as many as 2,948 victims. With the evidence of data on the number of domestic violence cases and the experiences of people around, domestic violence is one of the factors reducing interest in marriage, many teenagers feel single is less risky than getting married. As Baron argues, the reason men do not marry is that they think marriage makes them not as free as single, afraid of divorce, trauma due to failure experienced by both parents and sometimes men have boredom. At first, singles thought living alone was exciting, but with time came feelings of loneliness [23].

Research by Khairul Fadhilah Mahfuzhatillah (2018) explains the biggest factors that affect adult women in the age range of 28 years to 40 years postponing marriage, among others, the desire to live a private life freely, the desire to focus on work, divorce trauma either from parental experience, family environment or kerbat / friends, egocentrism and narcissism that demands couples with commensurate criteria, Strict identification of fathers makes it difficult for them to find a suitable partner, the assumption of not getting a mate makes women feel inferior and eventually give up on finding a partner. According to data from the Ministry of PPPA, as of October 2022, there have been 18,261 cases of domestic violence throughout Indonesia, 79.5% or 16,745 are female victims. In addition to these data, what we can highlight from the data from the Ministry of PPPA is that domestic violence also affects men as many as 2,948 victims. So, men and women should not be ignored because each has a risk of becoming victims of domestic violence. From a gender perspective, the demands of marriage are much heavier on adult women than on men. Cultural tendencies in Indonesian society have made women encouraged to be mothers and wives in a family so that she is valued as full members of society [24].

Because of this culture, every family will still advise their daughters to marry. In general, early adult women who postpone marriage are hindered because they have not found the right partner, but some live single because it is a choice. As expressed by Papalia and Feldman (2009), some people want to still enjoy the freedom to take risks, experiment, travel the world, pursue a career, continue their education, or do creative work [25].



Figure 1. Ring as a Bond of Love and Marriage. Source: unsplash.com/@sandym10

The Impact of Marriage

The positive impact of marriage is in the form of avoiding the bondage of promiscuity and adultery, helping to ease the burden on parents due to the low family

economy, increasing the sense of responsibility to shoulder the household. Increasing human resources, and Getting support from couples to achieve mutual success. The negative effects of marriage are the emergence of feelings of burden, stress, regret, and depression caused by a mind that is not ready to undergo household turmoil which results in mental and psychological disorders, the absence of self-readiness for the household economy which results in depending on parents, the high risk of pregnancy such as; miscarriage, premature babies, and stunting (lack of nutrition in children, due to unprepared reproductive organs for sexual intercourse and pregnancy. Then limited access to self-creativity and expression to improve self-ability, lack of maturity in thinking so that they are unable to provide solutions to family problems, high rates of divorce that occur in society, immature thinking in solving household affairs, facing difficulties in the economy, vulnerable to domestic violence caused by uncontrolled emotions, difficult to adjust in life social [26]–[31].

Definition of Digital Generation

A digital generation is a group or community of individuals born and grown in an era where digital technology dominates everyday life. They have a high level of technological skills, strong links to the internet and social media, and tend to adopt change quickly. It is estimated that this digital generation began around the 1980s, namely the millennial generation also known as Generation Y, where this generation of humans began to use a lot of instant communication technology such as email, SMS, and social media such as Facebook and Twitter, in other words, this generation grew up in the era of the internet boom. Then after that came Generation Z, which ranged from 1995 to 2012, which is the generation that was born and grew up and interacted with technological advances. In addition, parenting by parents is also inseparable from the relationship with technology and the internet [32]–[35].

Things related to the digital generation, have an innate ability to master technology, such as multitasking ability in the use of digital devices, as well as increased use and familiarity with communication, media, and digital technology. This generation also has creative and informative characteristics that have passion and productivity according to the development of technological advances. Generation Z is considered capable of applying all activities at one time, such as playing social media on mobile phones, browsing with a PC, to listening to murottal. In addition, this generation is considered to have a close relationship with cyberspace, and all activities are almost carried out in cyberspace because since childhood this generation has known technology and is familiar with sophisticated gadgets [36].

Different Views of Marriage in the Past Generation and the Digital Generation

The views of teenagers in the past and today (digital generation teenagers) about the meaning of marriage have shifted where in ancient times teenagers had a great interest in getting married and getting married at a young age was commonplace. But nowadays, it seems that most teenagers are more likely to postpone marriage. The comparison of teenage marriage in ancient times and digital teenagers can be seen through several things such as socio-cultural, teenage marriages in ancient times occurred a lot because of the tradition of teenage matchmaking at a young age carried out by parents. So the interest in marrying in ancient times was based on parental considerations. Whereas in the digital generation, most teenagers reject arranged marriages and choose partners according to their wishes. Education, ancient adolescents mostly had low knowledge because of their low education where which affects limited mindsets that have an impact on individual behaviour, Education can affect the determination of attitudes in making decisions, including the decision to marry. In the digital generation, teenagers focus on education so that they can determine wise attitudes in making decisions to get married. This led to a decrease in interest in teenage marriage [37]–[40].

In ancient times, many families experienced an economic crisis. Adolescent girls think that marrying in adolescence makes their economic burden lighter because their needs will be borne by their partners. They also assume that there is no age limit for marriage. Digital generation teenagers think that there are still many things that can be done without having to be wives and mothers of their children after graduating from school [41].

Interview Results

Based on the results of the analysis that has been done, the author can describe the interest in getting married and having children in digital generation adolescents (case study, Pabelan village, Sukoharjo) in this study the author obtained the results of the discussion. Using a data collection method in the form of interviews with the distribution of online questionnaires, we obtained 66 respondents including 20 male respondents and 45 female respondents [42].

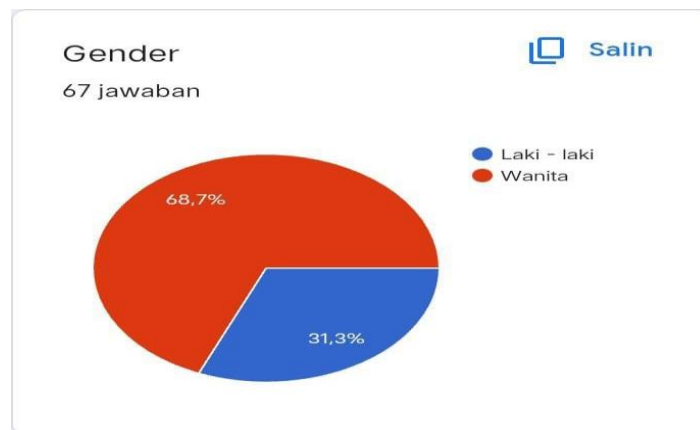


Figure 2. Gender Data Questionnaire Results

The questions we asked were in the form of the pros or cons of interviewees' interest in marrying young or delaying. And data can be taken that the interest in marrying in the digital generation in Pabelan village, Sukoharjo is classified as many who choose to support marrying young.

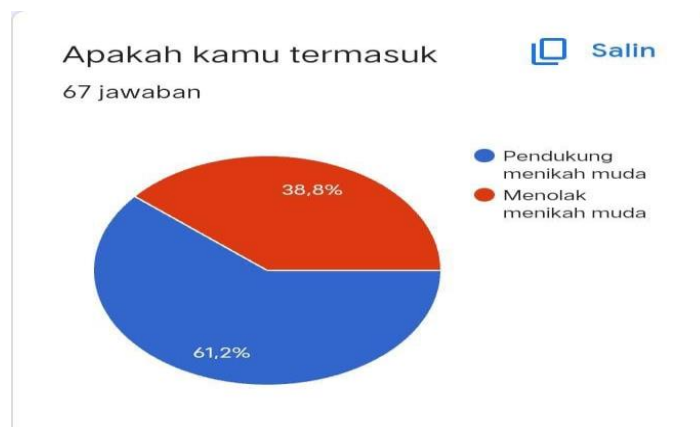


Figure 3. Marriage Interest Support Data

Next, we asked the question of plans to marry young for the relevant interviewee. And the average interviewee chooses to marry young between the ages of 24-28 years.

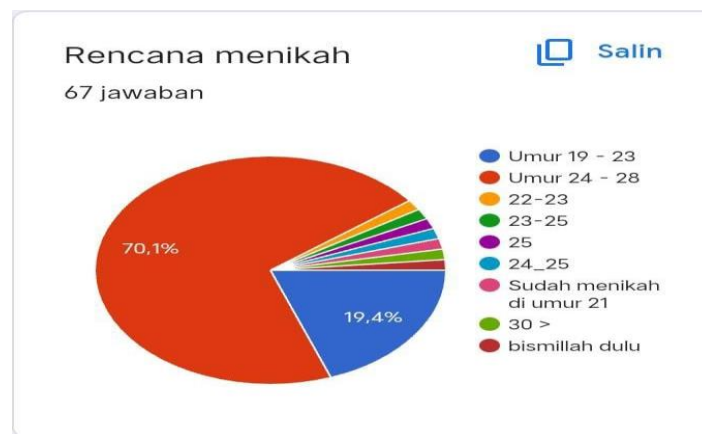


Figure 4. Age Data for Marriage Plan

Then our data collection turned to the interest in having children after marriage. Whether delay or immediately. From the results of a questionnaire with 57 responders, most of them chose to have children immediately after marriage.



Figure 5. Data on Interest in Having Children After Marriage

The last question we asked the interviewees was in the form of their reasons why they chose to marry young or postpone marrying young and what targets need to be achieved before marriage. For the interviewees who argued for marrying young, most of the reasons we received were to take care of themselves and perfect the religion, as for the target that must be achieved, in the form of established, enough knowledge to lead and guide the family later. Meanwhile, interviewees who refused to marry young reasoned that:

In the past, I was someone who wanted to get married at a young age. But as time went on, I realized that achieving my career goals and dreams was more important at this point than getting married young. I want to give priority to self-development and achievement of personal goals before entering into a marriage commitment. I also want to use this decision as a measure of maturity and awareness of the importance of careful preparation before entering a new phase of life. (DM)

Inadequate knowledge; chapters of marriage, divorce, ethics, adab², parenting. In the marriage chapter; Many interpret it as happy and happy only. Even though getting married is a long worship, many things need to be considered. As adab in husband and wife one of them is to maintain the muruah of their partner even in front of their parents, a sense of responsibility. In the divorce chapter; There are so many who say "divorce / like" with a light mouth. I don't know how many times the word "divorce/like" was thrown out of his

mouth due to a trivial matter, then he asked for a referral even though he could have said the word "divorce" more than 3 times (not at the same time) In the parenting chapter; Parents are very easy to give gadgets to their children for children to be quiet. Without caring about his mental and physical health.

semoga Allah always gives taufiq for us semua (NH)

Among the achievement targets for resource persons who refuse to marry young are:

My pre-marriage achievement goal was to achieve success in my youth and pursue my dream career wholeheartedly. I believe that with focus and commitment to career goals, I can give the best for myself and also my partner in the future. (DM)

Umrah at your own expense, and can have your own business to help parents. (NH)

CONCLUSION

From the results of the interview that we described above, it can be concluded that the interest in getting married and having children in the digital generation in the Pabelan area, Sukoharjo is relatively stable and there is no significant decline. As for those who refuse to marry young, we conclude that the influence of the times in the form of social activities in society has a great effect on the thinking of young people today. Especially the spread of news on social media and lack of religious understanding make it a benchmark for young people to postpone marrying young.

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Author Contribution

All authors contributed equally to the main contributors to the study, all authors read and approved the final research, and all authors stated no conflict of interest.

Conflicts of Interest

All authors declare no conflict of interest.

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