



FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH EARLY MARRIAGE IN DISTRICT III OF KARANG BARU BEKASI 2018

Eviana Yatiningsih
evianayatiningsih13@gmail.com

Midwifery Study Programme of Diploma Three, Institute Medika Drg. Suherman

ABSTRACT

Based on the Head of National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) that the rate of early marriage in West Java in 2014 the number of marriage couples reaches 50% of the total couples fertile age (EFA) which is about 9 million pairs. From the Preliminary Study conducted in Hamlet III Karang Baru Village in 110 Young women turns 67 people have made an early marriage. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors associated with the incidence of early marriage in adolescent girls in Hamlet III Village Karang Baru Bekasi 2018.

In this study, the authors use the type of analytical research with Cross Sectional approach. With a population of 110 young women in Hamlet III Karang Baru Village and obtained the results of 67 teenage girls who married early. The sampling technique uses total sampling. The instrument of this study using questionnaire. Analysis of univariate analysis and bivariate analysis with chi-square test.

The results of this study conclude that there is a significant relationship Between Knowledge (P-Value = 0,022), Education (P-Value = 0,003), Economic Status (P-Value = 0,001), Environment (P-Value = 0,032), Peers -Value = 0.014), Source of Information (P-Value 0,020) with the incidence of early marriage in Hamlet III Village Karang Baru Kab.Bekasi 2018.

Of the 6 variables in the research (Knowledge, Education, Economic Status, Environment, Peers, Source of Information) the results related to the incidence of early marriage in young women in Hamlet III Karang Baru Village. Suggestion with the existence of cooperation between adolescents, outside parties such as Institutions are expected to occur early marriage will not happen again or the number of events can decrease dramatically

Keywords: *Early Marriage, Knowledge, Education, Economic Status, Environment, Peers, Information Resources.*

INTRODUCTION

Marriage is the soul bonding between a man and a woman ad a spouse in order to make the happily ever after life based on the divinity Law. (number 1, 1974 Indonesian Constitution)

In 2012, The WHO organization showed that there were 16 million childbirth happened to the 15-19 years old mother or it was 11 percent of childbirth in the whole world (95%) occurred in the development country. The early age marriage in the teenager society has brought the negative impact not only to the social economic but also to the mentally/psychology, physical and the teenager reproductive health itself. (Nad, 2014)

According to the health and demographics Indonesian survey (SDKI) in 2012, the women with the age of 15 until 19 years old who got married in the village increased to be 36%, it was compared to the five years ago, the early age marriage presentations was 26%. Besides, the teenager pregnancy was 15 until 19 years old was 1,97%.

According to the data of the national family planning program (BKKBN), in 2014, it was said that the early age marriage couples under the 19 years old which was in the west Java increased to 50 % from the couple ages fertile, and it was around 9 million couples. The biggest half was in the north shore territorial of Java island. The 19 years old marriage couples were found in the Subang, Karawang, Indramayu and in the another north shore area. Even, in the other area were also still found the couples who got married in the range of 15-15 years old. (Fathonah, 2012).

Based on the Bekasi districts ministry of Religion showed that the number of married women under the 20 years old in the 2017 proved that there were 1559 people who got married. It indicated that in the Bekasi districts, there were a lot of people who got married under the age of 20 years old.

In line with Lawrence Green Theory from Soekidjo Notoatmojo in 2010, there were three factors that was related to the reasons why the early marriage couples could happen, and they were: first

was predisposition factor (knowledge, attitude, education, belief, gender, values, and culture). Second was the possibility factor (facilities and infrastructure, facilities affordable, information source, and environment). The last was the reinforce factor (attitude and the health officer manners, teachers, parents, and friends)

The government effort to prevent the early marriage with the BKKN was to build the quality of the family in 2015 through the education improvement, the attitude awareness, teenager behavior and parents in order to be aware and responsible in the family life. Furthermore, the special treatment services will be given by them to the teenager. The teenager reproductive health target was questioners or the data collection which was done simultaneously.

Based on preliminary studies and surveys in district III of Karang Baru Bekasi, Out of 110 young women, there are 65 people (59%) who get married early and those who do not marry early there are 45 people (41%). For this reason, the researcher interested to examine "Factors associated with early marriage in district III of Karang Baru Bekasi 2018".

METHODS

In this study the authors used a type of analytic research with cross sectional approach. Analytical research is research that explores how and why health phenomena occur, and then analyzes the dynamics of correlation between these phenomena. Cross sectional is a study to study between independent variables and dependent variables, by giving questionnaires or collecting data at the same time.

The dependant variable which was examined was the early marriage in the III countryside in Karang baru Village, meanwhile the independent variable which was also examined was the knowledge, education, economic status, environment, friends, and information source.

The research population was the whole female teenagers in the III countryside of Karang Baru Village Cikarang Utara area in the Bekasi districts. It was 110 female teenagers

The research data analysis was used univariate and bivariate analyzation. The univariate analysis was to show the frequency table distribution to see the respondent frequency distribution through the examined variable. The univariate analysis was done for seeing the proportion values (presentation)

in every research variable of dependent and independent variable. The bivariate analysis was applied the chi-square hypotheses and was continued to the reading of the odds ration value.

RESULTS

Univariate Analysis

The univariate analysis was implemented to see every parts of the independant variable distribution which were education, economic status, knowledge, environment, information source, and friends in the same age.

Tabel 1 Univariate Analysis

VARIABLE	F	%
EARLY MARRIAGE		
0. Marriage <21 years	67	60,9
1. Not Marriage <21 years	43	39,1
Education		
0. Low	71	64,5
1. High	39	35,5
Economic Status		
0. <UMK	57	51,8
1. ≤UMK	53	48,2
Knowledge		
0. Not good		73,6
1. Good		26,4
Environment		
0. Not good	78	70,9
1. Good	32	29,1
Resource		
0. Expoused	72	65,5
1. Not Expoused	38	56,5
The role of peers		
0. negative role	84	43,5
1. positive role	26	23,6

Based on table 1, it was seen that from 110 respondents, there were 67 people (63%) got married under the age of 21 years old, the low education was 71 people (64,5%), the economic status was less than UMK was 57 people, the low knowledge was 81 people (73,6%), the applied information source was 72 people (65,5%), the respondent whose negative friends impact was 84 people (76,4%).

Bivariate Analysis

The bivariate analysis purposed to explain the statistic relation between two variables (the dependent and independent variable), and they were education factors, economic status, education, information source, and the friends' role which was used the chi-square test.

Table 2. Bivariate Analysis

Variable	Early Marriage		Not Marriage		Total N	Total %	P. Value'	OR
	F	%	F	%				
Knowledge								
Not good	55	50	26	23,6	81	100	0,022	2,997
Good	12	10,9	17	15,5	29	100		
Education								
Low	51	46,4	20	18,2	71	100	0,003	3,666
High	16	14,5	23	20,9	39	100		
Economic Status								
<UMK	44	40,0	13	11,8	57	100	0,001	4,415
≥UMK	23	20,9	30	27,3	53	100		
Environment								
Not Good	53	48,2	25	22,7	78	100	0,032	2,726
Good	14	12,7	18	32	32	100		
Resource								
Not expoused	50	45,5	22	20,0	72	100	0,020	2,807
Expoused	17	15,5	21	19,1	38	100		
The Role Of Peers								
Negative Role	57	51,8	27	24,5	84	100	0,014	3,378
Positive Role	10	9,1	16	61,5	26	100		

The table above was resulted 76 people (60,9%), low education was 71 people (64,5%), economic status was less than UMK was 57 people (51,8%), low knowledge was 81 people (73,6%), bad impact environment was 78 people (70,9%), the unapplied teenagers were 72 people (65,5%), and the last was the bad impact friends were 84 people (76,45).

The knowlegde statistic result test variable got the Pvalue was 0,022 (< a 0,05) Ho was denied, it showed that there was a significant relation between the knowledge factor with the early age marriage happening to the female teenagers. The OR score was 2,997 (1,251-7,181). It also proved that the teenagers with the less knowlegde had the risk factor of 2,997 times to do the early age marriage with the teenagers who had the good knowledge level.

The education statistic result test variable got the Pvalue was 0,0003 (< a 0,05) Ho was denied, it showed that there was a significant relation between the education factor with the early age marriage happening to the female teenagers. The OR score was 3,666 (1,612-8,333). It also proved that the teenagers with the low education had the risk factor of 3,666 times to do the early age marriage with the teenagers who had the high education level.

The economic status result test variable had the Pvalue was 0,001. It stated Ho was denied. It said that there was a significant relation between the economic status with the early age marriage

happening to the female teenagers. The OR score was 4,415 (1,938-10,057). It told that the teenagers with parents' economis status was less than UMK had the risk factor of 4,415 times of bigger chance to do the early age marriage with the parents' economic status was more than UMK.

The environment statistic result test variable got the Pvalue was 0,032 (< a 0,05) Ho was denied, it showed that there was a significant relation between the environment factor with the early age marriage happening to the female teenagers. The OR score was 2,726 (1,171-6,345). It proved that the teenagers with the bad environment had the risk factor of 2,726 times to do the early age marriage with the teenagers who had the good environment life.

The same age friends statistic result test variable proved that the Pvalue was 0,014 (< a 0,05). Ho was denied, it showed that there was a significant relation between the same age friends factor with the early age marriage happening to the female teenagers. The OR score was 3,378 (1,355-8,418). It showed that the teenagers with the negative impact had the risk factor of 3,378 times to do the early age marriage with the teenagers who had the positive impact friends.

The source information statistic result test variable got the Pvalue was 0,020 (< a 0,05). It told that Ho was denied, and it showed that there was a significant relation between the source information factor with the early age marriage happening to the

female teenagers. The OR score was 2,807 (1,246-6,327). It proved that the teenagers with the applied source information had the risk factor of 2,807 times to do the early age marriage with the teenagers who didn't get the applied source information.

DISCUSSION

Knowledge

The knowledge statistic result test variable got the P value was 0,022 ($< \alpha 0,05$) H_0 was denied, it showed that there was a significant relation between the knowledge factor with the early age marriage happening to the female teenagers. The OR score was 2,997 (1,251-7,181). It also proved that the teenagers with the less knowledge had the risk factor of 2,997 times to do the early age marriage with the teenagers who had the good knowledge level.

According to Notoadmodjo (2010). He stated that the knowledge was the result of the knowing and happening session after someone did the senses toward to an object. This knowledge was taken by the self experiences through the formal and informal education.

It was because the more of teenagers' knowledge had, so it gave the big impact to their cause and effect to avoid the early age marriage. (Nurhayati, 2015).

Education

The education statistic result test variable got the Pvalue was 0,0003 ($< \alpha 0,05$) H_0 was denied, it showed that there was a significant relation between the education factor with the early age marriage happening to the female teenagers. The OR score was 3,666 (1,612-8,333). It also proved that the teenagers with the low education had the risk factor of 3,666 times to do the early age marriage with the teenagers who had the high education level.

Education was the process of input and output of someone's behavior and the capability of the education's advice. The purpose of the education was to change negative or bad impact of the society's behavior to be the positive behavior. This aim would be achieved if a mankind wanted to learn and change. It was because as long as a mankind live on earth, a mankind would always have to learn the adjustment of the environment changes. (Notoadmodjo,2010).

The health reproductive system knowledge was the part of someone learnt about the reproductive system itself, the functions, the process and the way to prevent the pregnancy,

abortion and the sexual transmitted diseases. (Notoadmojo, 2005).

In line with the Siti Salamah's result research in 2016, it proved that there was a significant correlation between respondent education level with the early age marriage. It got 0,001 ($p < 0,05$) for the Pvalue. The OR result was 8,632. It said that the teenagers with basic education had 8,632 times to do the early age marriage than the teenagers with the intermediate education.

Economic Status

The economic status result test variable had the Pvalue was 0,001. It stated H_0 was denied. It said that there was a significant relation between the economic status with the early age marriage happening to the female teenagers. The OR score was 4,415 (1,938-10,057). It told that the teenagers with parents' economic status was less than UMK had the risk factor of 4,415 times of bigger chance to do the early age marriage with the parents' economic status was more than UMK.

The economic social status had the relation with many kinds of variables which created the characterization. This economic social status had 4 factors which strengthened the research, and they were the occupation, the income, the neighborhood, habitual activities etc. economic status dealt with the society psycholical.

According to Umbi Sumbulah and Faridatul Jannah's research in 2010. They stated that the one of the factors of the early age marriage was to reduce the family's burden. It took place in the Pandan Village for the sample taken, and it was because of the poor family. The parents' thought if they did the early age marriage, the burden of family life could be avoided. Even, they would think that the married children could help their financial problem.

It was because of the financial family problem could not be avoided, so the parents thought if their children got married early, the children could help and reduce the financial family problem without seeing the truly effect of the early age marriage. The fact was the parents just created the new poverty life. (Eva, Ellya 2010).

Environment

The environment statistic result test variable got the Pvalue was 0,032 ($< \alpha 0,05$) H_0 was denied, it showed that there was a significant relation between the environment factor with the early age marriage happening to the female teenagers. The

OR score was 2,726 (1,171-6,345). It proved that the teenagers with the bad environment had the risk factor of 2,726 times to do the early age marriage with the teenagers who had the good environment life.

Based on Nurwasih in 2016, she said that the environment was the place for doing the interaction and social relationship with another people. Teenagers had the important role for their own future life. In this era, there were a lot of teenagers who had been in the unhealthy relationship.

Based on Eka Yuli Handayani' research in 2014, she said that there was a correlation between the environment and the early age marriage in the teenagers' life. The teenagers who lived in the negative or bad environment had 2,1 times risk to do the early age marriage than the teenagers who lived in healthy environment.

The negative environment and bad the working atmosphere did the main part of the early age marriage. These factors could distract the teenagers' health. Moreover, the unhealthy social field could ruin and damage teenagers' physic, mental and emotional. (Eva Ellya in 2010).

After doing the research, the writer found that the early age marriage occurred because of the unhealthy and bad environment. The teenagers who got early married would influence the others teenagers to do the same thing like they did before.

Same age friends

The same age friends statistic result test variable proved that the Pvalue was 0,014 (< a 0,05). Ho was denied, it showed that there was a significant relation between the same age friends factor with the early age marriage happening to the female teenagers. The OR score was 3,378 (1,355-8,418). It showed that the teenagers with the negative impact had the risk factor of 3,378 times to do the early age marriage with the teenagers who had the positive impact friends.

The group or the environment had the biggest role to change teenagers' life. If a teenager lived in the negative and bad environment, the teenager could be infected by the unhealthy habits and behavior automatically. However, if a teenager lived in the healthy and good environment, the teenager would get the healthy and positive impact to their life. (Soebago, 2006).

This research had the similar result to the Patmawati's research in 2015. The Pvalue was 0,002 (P<a 0,05). It stated that there was a relation

between the same age friends with the early age marriage.

The similar research was done by Siti Salamah in 2016. The Pvalue was 0,001 (<0,05), the H0 was rejected. It said that there was a significant correlation between sama age friends with the early age marriage in the PuloKulon area at Grobogan districts. The OR score was 3,71. It showed that the sample had the 3,71 time risks to do the early age marriage than the friends with zero role.

It was because the influence and the environment tense not only got from the group and working field, but it was also from the bad friends who delivered the fear, sadness and introvert. (Soebagdjo, 2006).

According to the researchers, the role of the friends in the same age had the biggest role to the early age marriage.

Source Information

The source information statistic result test variable got the Pvalue was 0,020 (< a 0,05). It told that Ho was denied, and it showed that there was a significant relation between the source information factor with the early age marriage happening to the female teenagers. The OR score was 2,807 (1,246-6,327). It proved that the teenagers with the applied source information had the risk factor of 2,807 times to do the early age marriage with the teenagers who didn't get the applied source information.

Based on the researcher, the teenagers who got the unapplied source information had the bad information about the early age marriage than the teenagers who got the applied source information.

CONCLUSIONS

From the 110 female teenagers in the dusun III of karang baru village at Bekasi districts in the 2018, there were 67 people did the early age marriage (60,9%), there were 71 people (64,5%) with the low education, there were 57 people (51,8%) with the parents' economic status was less than UMK, there were 81 people (73,6%) with the low education level, there were 78 people (70,9%) with the bad environment, there were 72 people (65,5%) with the unapplied information, and the last were 84 people (76,4%) with the bad impact friends.

It concluded that there was a correlation between education, economic status, knowledge, environment, source information, the sama age friends with the early age marriage teenagers in the dusun III of karang baru village at Bekasi districts in the 2018.

REFERENCE

- Agtikasari, Nurhayati 2015. *Hubungan tentang pernikahan dini dengan sikap siswa terhadap pernikahan dini*. Diakses dari <http://digilib.unisayogya.ac.id/> diakses pada tanggal 15 Januari 2018
- Darnita, 2013. *Gambaran faktor-faktor penyebab pernikahan dini*
Diakses dari <http://www.simtakup.uui.ac.id/>, diakses pada tanggal 30 Januari 2018
- Handayani, Eka Yuli 2014, *faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan pernikahan usia dini pada remaja putri*.
<http://e-journal.upp.ac.id/index.php/akbd/article/download/1112/812> diakses pada tanggal 20 februari 2018
- Isnaini, Karimatul izah 2015. *Gambaran tingkat pengetahuan, pendidikan remaja putri dalam melakukan pernikahan dini*.
- Nazli Halawani Pohan 2017, *Faktor yang berhubungan dengan pernikahan usia dini terhadap remaja putri*.
- Notoatmodjo, Prof. Dr. Soekidjo, 2010. *Ilmu Perilaku Kesehatan*. Jakarta
- Notoatmodjo, Prof. Dr. Soekidjo, 2010. *Metodologi penelitian*, Jakarta
- Purwaningsih, Endah Ria Tri Setyaningsih, (2013). *Hubungan Pola Asuh Orang Tua dengan kejadian pernikahan dini*.
<http://ejournal.stikesmukla.ac.id/index.php/involusi/article/download/43/39> diakses pada tanggal 20 februari 2018
- Salamah, Siti (2016) *Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan pernikahan usia dini*
<http://lib.unnes.ac.id/26208/1/6411412063.pdf> diakses pada tanggal 20 februari 2018
- Sri Danti Anwar 2013, *kebijakan dan program pemerintah dalam mengatasi perkawinan Anak* <http://kajiangender.pps.ui.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Hari-1-pembukaan-Sri-Danti-Anwar-1.pdf> diakses pada tanggal 20 Februari 2018
- Widyastuti, Yuni 2009. *Kesehatan Reproduksi*. Edisi 1 Penerbit : Fitramaya, Yogyakarta