Determinants of Adolescent Women Early Marriage

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Abstract

Teenage pregnancy can increase the maternal mortality rate (MMR) because the reproductive organs are immature, leading to many birth complications. One of the triggers of teenage pregnancy is early marriage caused by several factors. This study analyzes the determinants of early marriage incidence in adolescent girls. The research sample was 60 respondents in Dau District, Malang Regency. The research method used descriptive quantitative with a total sampling technique. Data were collected with questionnaires distributed door to door and were analyzed using percentages. The results showed that most respondents had junior high school education (63%). In contrast, in the category of early teens, psychological changes occurred at that time, one of which was the period of seeking self-identity. Sociocultural factors in the moderate category (61.7%) affect early marriage, where there is still a hereditary tradition. Economic factors in the moderate category (75%) affect early marriage. There is still an arranged marriage with his brother because the property owned does not fall to someone else. Mass media factors in the moderate category (66.7%) affect early marriage. Pornographic photos and videos seen by chance will upload curiosity to see them. Moreover, the belief factor in the excellent category (71.7%) affects early marriage, and there is a view and belief that adolescent maturity is judged by marital status. Thus, it still relatively high several factors that cause early marriage. Health workers and the government will pay more attention and recognize the pattern of early marriage factors from each region so they can later make the proper regulations or counseling on target.

Keywords: Determinants; Early marriage; Young women

INTRODUCTION

Teenagers or adolescents are defined as steps coming age after childhood ends, marked by a fast growth phase. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines a teenager as someone 10-19 (WHO, 2004). Teenagers experience physical and psychological changes, such as experience menstruation (menarche) which shows the existence of maturity of the reproductive organs and the functioning of the org ns. According to Hurlock, psychology changing in adolescents is a period of looking for identity self, where the teenager attempts to look for identity, as well as make an effort to look for something role in the middle good family and society adapt nor repair self (B. Hurlock, 2021). The existence of physical and psychological changes that occur at this stage of this could make teenagers susceptible. In 2020, Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) stated that Indonesia has 10-19 years old teenagers, as much as 21,563 million people (17.0%). The high female adolescents population makes developing countries such as Indonesia vulnerable to teenage pregnancy problems. In addition, various ethnic groups will

form a cult re. One of the cultures that play a role as a trigger factor for teenage pregnancy is early marriage.

WHO estimates that as many as 21 million adolescent girls aged 15-19 in developing countries worldwide experience pregnancy yearly, and 12 million experience births (UNICEF, 2008). The rate of teenage pregnancy at the age of 15-19 years in Indonesia, according to the Indonesian Demographic Health Survey (IDHS) in 2012, reached 48 per 1,000 pregnancy es. One of the triggering factors for teenage pregnancy is the incidence of early marriage, which often occurs in developing countries such as Indonesia. The high number of early marriages evidences this. Based on a BPS survey in 2020, the number of women aged 20-24 years (married status) before the age of 18 in Indonesia is 10.35%, and in East Java is 10—7%. The incidence of early marriage also occurs in the Malang Regency. Data from the Ministry of Religion of Malang Regency 2017-2021 shows that the percentage of early marriage is 0.27% (1,779 out of 664,748 children). According to data from the Ministry of Religion of Malang Regency 2017-2021, Dau District has the second highest number of early marriages, with a percentage of 10.17% out of a total of 1,779 early marriages in Malang Regency (Kemenag Kabupaten Malang, 2021).

In Pontianak, West Kalimantan, research by (Juliawati et al., 2021) found that economic, environmental, and sociocultural factors, the mass media, views, and beliefs were significantly related to early marriage among adolescents. Knowledge, economy, association, and culture are also related to early marriage among young women in Nias, North Sumatra (Liesmayani et al., 20 2). Several studies have revealed the determinants of early marriage in several places, but they're yet to be no research on the determinants of early marriage in Selorejo Village, Dau District, Malang Regency.

Whereas Dau District has the second highest number of early marriages in Malang Regency, The results of this study can be used as a basis for policy-making according to the analysis of the local situation, so the number of early marriages.

Several factors cause early marriages. According to Green's theory, the predisposing factors for early marriage that affect health are factors present in oneself including age, education, sociocultural factors, economic factors, mass media factors, and views and beliefs (Notoatmodjo, S, 20 2). A pregnancy that occurs during adolescence can be vulnerable due to inter-individual variability in uterine growth and maturation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian (H-P-O). The lack of physiological maturity of the uterus causes this vulnerability us. This can lead to uterine overdistention in pregnancy, which is associated with a stress response in the myometrium and amnion, release of inflammatory mediators, and preterm la or. The occurrence of teenage pregnancy due to early marriage can contribute to an increase in MR. The immaturity of the reproductive organs will lead to many birth complications ns. Pregnancy at risk due to immaturity can potentially lead to the incidence of Low Birth weight (LBW) and Premature Rupture of the Membrane (PR M). Incompetent cervix and cephalopelvic disproportion is the cause of PROM because allows predominant intrauterine pressure for direct contact with part lower membrane amniotic. As stated by Tarsikah et al., 2020, cases of teenage pregnancy at Kanjuruhan Hospital, Malang Regency, in 2017 - 2018 have complications of PROM (8%), anemia (5.3%), LBW (54.7%), 100% asphyxia, and had an Apgar score <7. From the psychological side, adolescents enter the phase of seeking self-identity. If the teenager experiences pregnancy, it will impact mental unpreparedness, a crisis of self-confidence and trauma, as well as emotions, which

result in the potential for experiencing failure in building a family. Women who gave birth at ages 13-19 reported more anxiety and somatization symptoms than those who were married under 25 years and showed higher rates of depressive symptoms than those who married later (Sezgin & Punamäki, 2020).

Several factors naturally cause the number of early marriages getting higher in District Dau and until now, everyone still needs to identify the factor. Thus, this study was conducted to analyze the determinant incidents early marriage in adolescents in the district of Dau Malang Regency.

METHOD

The research design used in this research was descriptive quantitative. This study described the determinants of early marriage among girls in Dau District, Malang Regency: education level, sociocultural factors, economic factors, employment factors, mass media factors, views. It used a retrospective approach.

The population in the study were < 19 years old married-girl adolescents in Dau District, Malang Regency in 2020 - 2021, considering that Dau District has the second highest rate of early marriage in Malang district. The population was 88 adolescents, spread over 10 villages, namely Sumbersekar Village (8 adolescents), Mulyoagung Village (3 adolescents), Landungsari Village (5 adolescents), Kalisongo Village (8 adolescents), Karangwidoro Village (9 adolescents), Tegalweru Village (8 adolescents), Gadingkulon Village (7 adolescents), Selorejo Village (19 adolescents), Petungsewu Village (10 adolescents), and Kucur Village (11 adolescents). This study was conducted using a total sampling technique to sample the entire population. Inclusion criteria in this study were <19 years aged girl-adolescents who were married in 2020-2021, <21 years old girl-adolescents at the time of research, girl adolescents who live in Dau District.

The data collection tool used was a questionnaire about the determinants of early marriage, namely the level of education, social culture, economy, mass media, views, and beliefs, conducted via face-to-face meetings (door to door method). This questionnaire has been tested for validity and reliability.

After the data was obtained, the researcher did editing and cod ng. Scoring using a Likert scale scores on sociocultural factors, economics, mass media, views and beliefs. The gradation and assessment scores are strongly agree: 4, agree: 3, disagree: 2, strongly disagree 1 on good questions, and the opposite gradation on unfavorable questions. Next, the researcher performed transferring, tabulates, and analyzes the data.

The data analysis used descriptive analysis, including frequency and percentage distribution tabels. Interpretation of the data is High if the respondent's value (X) > mean + 1 SD or is said to be good, sufficient if the mean value – 1 SD ≤ X < mean + 1 SD, Less if the value x < mean – SD. This research has been approved by the Health Research Ethics Committee, State Polytechnic of Health Malang, Reg No. : 378/KEPK-POLKESMA/2022.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Overview characteristics respondents served in table analysis univariate below.

Table 1. Characteristics demographics respondents (n = 88)

Variable	f (%)
Current age	
16	3(5)
17	13(21.7)
18	14 (23.3)
19	23(38.3)
20	7 (11.7)
Married-Age	
14	1(1.7)
15	3 (5)
16	15(25)
17	15(25)
18	25(41.7)
19	1(1.7)
Occupation	
Unemployed	46 (76.7)
Trader	3 (5)
Farmer	3 (5)
Private sector employee	8 (13.3)
Income	
Below regional minimum wage	14(100)
Parents ' Income	
Below is the regional minimum wage	18(30)
Appropriate regional minimum wage	42(70)

Table 1 shows that almost half of respondents is 19 years old (38.8%), and almost half of the respondents are married at 18 (41. %). 76.7% respondents were unemployed. All of the employed respondent had below regional minimum wage income. The majority of parents' income was appropriate regional minimum wage.

Specific data study presented in the table below .

Tabl 2. Factors of early marriage in adolescent women in the district Dau Malang Regency (n = 88).

Variable	f(%)
Education level	
SD	11(18.3)
Junior High School	38(63.3)
Senior High School	11(18.3)
Social Culture	
Less	11(18.3)
Sufficient	37(61.7)
High	12(20)
Economy	
Less	7(11.7)
Sufficient	45(75)
High	8(13.3)
Mass media	
Less	11(18.3)
Sufficient	39(65)
High	10(16.7)
Viewpoints and beliefs	
Less	6(10)
Sufficient	46(76.7)
High	8(13.3)

Table 2 shows that most respondents graduated from junior high school (63. %). Majority sufficient social culture influence respondents did early marriage (61.7%), so did the economy (75%) and mass media (6 %). Almost all sufficient viewpoints and beliefs influenced respondents did early marriage (76.7 %).

DISCUSSION

Table 1 states all employed respondents had below regional minimum wage inc me. This is in line with research conducted by Sari & Saragih, 2018 show that existence significant relationship between income respondent with early marri ge. High and low results income of somebody will influence method 1 fe. Poor economy or insufficiency will cause early marriage.

Education (shown in table 2) affects the mindset of individuaa person's intellectual knowledgege that a person as. The results showed that most of the teenagers who got married early had a junior high school education (63. %). This is because junior high school students are still in the category of early teens, where this stage is a period of child growth and development and a period of seeking self-identity. Usually, at this time adolescents begin to be attracted to the opposite

sex, get more emotional, have a sense of want to experiment, have a curious nature and have a tendency to try new things. The existence of these things that make early teens have an interest in early marri ge. This is related to the psychological changes that occur in early adolescents, that adolescents are experiencing a period of transition from a position of dependence on their family to a life with an independent posit on. In previous research, it was shown that the majority of young women who married at an early age had junior high school education (Pramana et al., 2018; Septianah et al., 2020), and research in the Amhara region of Ethiopia showed that (49.8%) married adolescents early junior high school (Tekile, Woya, & Basha, 2020).

Girls who did not complete junior high school were associated with an increased risk of early marriage, and combined with household assets and age at menarche(Marphatia, Wells, Reid, & Yajnik, 20). Whether traditional gender norms dem, educateeducation and educate girls themselves, and reinforce girls' value based on their marital ability, thus creating a context that is less supportive of girls' completion of secondary education(Raj et al., 2019).

According to B. Harlock, early adolescence is a period of life filled with events that are important for growth and developm nt. Early adolescence is marked by accelerated growth and physical development (Dewi, 20 1). According to Erik Erikson's view, adolescence is a period of identity vs role confusion when a person goes through the process of finding his own identity, which will have an impact on his life in the long un. The beliefs, ideals, and ideals that define character are all related to self-ident ty. Adolescence is also a time when a person's curiosity increases and he wants to experience many new things without any restrictions from others (Diorarta, 2020).

The second factor that affects early marriage is socio-cultural. Customs are traditions or unwritten laws that apply to an area and bind every community living in that area. The results of the research conducted in the Dau District showed that the social culture in the community 61.7% was sufficient to influence the respondents to have an early marri ge. Sociocultural factors are related to customs or societal beliefs that encourage someone to marry ea ly. Sociocultural factors were measured by a questionnaire that was scored with a likert scale which statement about the reasons for marrying at a young age, the culture and traditions, as well as the environment in their family. The statement were whether the respondent married because there was a public opinion that if a woman aged more than 20 years is not married, she is said to be an old maid; respondents married because of the tradition of marrying at a young age in their family; the culture in the respondent's environment that if they have finished school, they must get married immediately; there is a (Kohno et al., 2020) parental belief that it is not permissible to refuse a man's proposal even though he is still under the age of 19 because it is considered trivial and insulting; the purpose of marriage is to avoid promiscuity that often occurs in the respondent's environment and dating for a long time making negative perceptions in society if the respondent does not get married soon will make bad perceptions.

"Cultural family values" emerge as facilitators of child marri ge. Parents of daughters instilled in their daughters that early marriage is desirable pursue (Kohno et al., 2020).

It is found that the existence of culture in Dau District has a considerable influence on the incidence of early marriage, so people do not have a negative view of married couples even though they are still in their te ns. Trusted culture Public

Subdistrict Dau among them is an assumption in society that if a >20 years old woman hasn't married yet, it is called spins er. Based on results research, one Villages in the District Dau still apply existing family tradition for marriage at a younger ge. Culture local also has parent 's belief that there is not allowed to reject a marriage proposal from a man who is still under 19 years old because it is considered underestimated and insul ed. If a family had a daughter, they had to married her as fast as they can due to avoiding doing something reckless in relationship, such as free sex that can embarrass the fam ly. So, the family tends to marry their daughter at a younger ge. Woman teenagers are trusting the culture because of the minimum health reproduction knowledge.

Research conducted by Naghizadeh et al., 2021; Arikhman et al., 2019, sociocultural or tradition factors is one of the factors for young women to marry at an early ge. Sociocultural is a pattern of behavior that is characteristic of a society in the form of habits, legal codes of ethics, and social values that are embraced and trusted in a gUnfortunately, s me. Some regions in Indonesia still enforce early marriage because they consider if their daughters marry at late age as a disgrace to the family (Juliawati et al., 2021).

The third factor influenced early married is econo ic. The level income related with finance influences the family to early marri ge. The results of research conducted in the District Dau on teenager woman early marriage show that sufficient economy factor (75%) influence respondents for to do early marri ge. Sufficient economy means people in the district Dau are in the middle class economy average (middle class).

One of the respondent did the early marriage because of the matchmaking with her own relation fam ly. It aimed for the economic factors, which is the property owned by the family's respondent are not changing over the other people, but permanent held by the fam ly. Besides, respondent thought with marriage, the material will be sufficiently enough, they can help family'economy condition, and getting more independent.

But, it isn't in line with a study conducted by Kurniawati, 2021 which states that respondents who had low economic status mostly experienced early marriage (60. %). The results of another study conducted (Talukder, Hasan, Razu, & Hossain, 2020) in Bangladesh the average age of marriage is still below 18 years and low economic factors are a significant factor in the incidence of early marriage in Banglad sh. Income economy family reflect ability family for doing life everyday, and also play a role influence in take decision (Rakasiwi, 2021).

The fourth factors that influence early marriage is the mass media fac or. Mass media (website and social media) play a role a lot on what can see and heard by young peop e . This study shows mass media have category sufficient (65%) in influence respondents to do early marriage.

According to findings from research, there are still a number of women teenager who is exposed to pornography mass media, either it is on purpose or not. In general, many pornographic photos and movies are obtained from the internet (website) and social media that can be accessed via handph ne. The pornographic videos and photo in mass media viewed by coincidence will increase respondents' curiosity to look at it. Based on the explanation that has been described, it needs role of the family to supervise and assist when teenagers use mass media, both print, electronic, and internet media so that they are not exposed to pornographic images, videos and sites, and parents can provide understanding to their teenagers regarding reproductive health information including sexual problems and in the end there is no need to seek sexual information from the media mass.

There was a relationship between mass media and early marriage in adolescents (Juliawati et al., 2021; Saputra & Amalia, 2021). Teenagers that watch porn and the scene that stimulates negative correlation and the other action as imaginative sexual get five times to marry at a younger age than those who use mass media to seek something positive (Saputra & Amalia, 2021).

The pointview and beliefs are the perspective or perception about a person's habits, beliefs that are believed to be true. This study shows that almost all pointviews and beliefs (76.7%) influence respondents to do early marriage.

There's still a pointview and beliefs in Dau district that the teenagers maturity was rated from the marital status, as well as the neighborhood pointview and beliefs if their parents married at <19 years old so respondents also follow t em. It is the tradition that goes down heredit ry. On research previously also found that there is significant relationship between views and beliefs to early marriage in adolescence woman (Juliawati et al., 2021; Siti Salamah, 2016) . There is also wrong pointview and beliefs in various area such as an assumption that maturity determined by marital status, and becoming a widow is considered better than a spins er. Peoples accept trust only with faith and without an existing proof (Handayani, Nuraini, & Agustiya, 2021).

CONCLUSION

Majority of respondent graduated from junior high school education on. The majority sufficient social culture influenced respondents early marriage, and so did the economy and mass media. Almost all good viewpoints and beliefs influenced respondents did early marriage.

Still relatively high, several factors cause early marriage. However, it is hoped that health workers and the government will pay more attention and recognize the pattern of early marriage factors from each region so they can later make regulations or counseling that is right on target.

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