

Original Research

Determinant Factors Of Early Marriage On Adolescent Reproductive Health In Madura Island

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ABSTRACT

Background: Early marriage is a problem at the national level in Indonesia. Madurese society has the second highest rate of early marriage in Madura, thus potentially causing poverty and health problems such as teenage pregnancy, labor pain, and death. This study aimed to determine the factors that influence adolescents' knowledge about early marriage.

Methods: The variables in this study are gender, education, and place of residence. The analysis in this study is to predict the outcome of the dependent variable, which is categorically based on one or more independent variables. The respondents to this study were teenagers aged 15–19. The number of respondents in this study was 100 respondents with random sampling. The instrument used is a questionnaire about early marriage. With significance criteria in the range $r = 0.2000.543$, table $r = 0.362$, and a confidence value of Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.823$. The data were analyzed with the Chi-Square test.

Results: The results of the Chi-Square analysis obtained a p -value of $0.000 < 0.05$, which means that there is a significant relationship between education and knowledge about early marriage. Analysis of the relationship between the two variables shows an OR value of 0.09, meaning that adolescents with higher education have 0.09 times less knowledge of early marriage than adolescents with low education.

Conclusion: Access to information is a problem that affects the knowledge of adolescents about the risks of early marriage, so adolescents with low education have less knowledge about the risks of early marriage.

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INTRODUCTION

Adolescent sexual activity in Indonesia is increasing, especially in East Java, where 23.9% of underage marriages occur among women in Indonesia (BKKBN, 2008). Data from the 2019 BKKBN shows that East Java has a higher number of women marrying early than at the national level, with women marrying at the age of 16–18 years with a percentage of 38.65%, women marrying at the age of 19–24 years with a percentage of 37.78%, and women who are married at the age of fewer than 16 years

with a percentage of 12.78%. One of the areas in East Java with a relatively high incidence of early marriage is in Rubaru District, Sumenep Regency, with a total of 123 cases in January–September 2019.

Mandala Village is the village with the highest number of early marriage cases in the Rubaru District, with a total of 23 cases. This number can increase because there are still teenagers who do not register their marriages with the KUA or village office (KUA Sumenep District, 2019). Early marriage can pose health risks to adolescents, such as teenage pregnancy, repeated pregnancies in adolescence, and morbidity and mortality due to pregnancy and childbirth in adolescents (Guzzo & Hayford, 2021).

Teenage pregnant women are also at high risk for experiencing pre-eclampsia and eclampsia, as well as giving birth to babies with low weight, premature babies or babies born prematurely, and babies dying at the age of less than 28 days (Permatasari and Suprayitno, 2021). According to research conducted by Scientific et al., (2021), the factors causing early marriage are socioeconomic status, socio-culture, education level, level of knowledge about reproductive health, parents, mass media, and culture or customs, especially in rural communities that have marriage habits (Suprayitno, Purnomo, Sutikno, & Indriyani, 2020). Youth and the belief that women who have experienced their first menstruation have the right to be married, and the belief that if a woman and a man are close or in a relationship, their parents' perception of them immediately takes the decision to immediately marry off their child to avoid adultery and gossip from neighbors (Misunas, Gastón, & Cappa, 2019).

The impact of early marriage on physical, mental, and community health. The health impact of early marriage on women is on their reproductive health because, at an early age, they are not ready to be fertilized, and if they are pregnant, they are usually vulnerable to abortion. If they are going to give birth, this will also have an impact on their health. has a major impact, causing bleeding that, if not treated properly, will result in death. on mothers and babies (Luo et al., 2020).

For the physical impact of early marriage, there will be many complaints because of the many activities that have never been done before and also the absence of readiness to become a mother and father, while the mental impact of early marriage or adolescence is both moral and mental readiness for facing married life still not enough (Isnaini and Sari, 2019). While the impact of the community or population aspect is early marriage, namely high fertility, a high population can result in a lack of development support in the field of community welfare (Nurseha Nurseha, 2019).

Efforts that have been made by the government to overcome the increasing number of early marriages include the passing of a bill on marriage, namely Bill No. 12 Article 73 Paragraph (1) of 2011, which stipulates that both men and women are married if they are at least 19 years old. Another effort that can be made is to provide health education about marriage and its impact in various aspects, including reproductive health, especially for women (Agus Wahyudin, 2016). The purpose of this study is to analyze the most dominant determinant influencing early marriage behavior based on the perspective of reproductive health in Rubaru, Sumenep Regency.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

This type of research is called survey research. The implementation of the study used a survey method because, in this study, data was taken from some of the units of analysis (samples) in the population. Furthermore, the sample was generalized to the

population and used a questionnaire as a means of collecting basic data. The variables in this study are gender, education, and place of residence as independent variables.

While the dependent variable is knowledge about the effects of early marriage on adolescent reproductive health, given a code of 0 if good and 1 if not good, code 0 to agree and code 1 to disagree. The analysis in this study is to predict the outcome of the categorical dependent variable based on one or more independent variables. The population of this study was teenagers aged 15–19 years, as many as 283. The number of respondents in this study was 100, with random sampling.

For the purposes of analysis, the age of adolescents is divided into 2 categories: 15–16 years old (early teens) and 17–19 years old (middle teens). The statistical analysis used the chi-square test. This study received a research letter Number: 025/SP2H/PEN-DI/LPPM/UNIJA/V/2021.

RESULTS

The description of the determinants of knowledge about early marriage in adolescents in Rubaru Village (based on the 2019 SKAP) can be seen in the table below: The results of research on the determinants of adolescent knowledge about early marriage and adolescent reproductive health in Rubaru Village, Sumenep Regency, are shown in Table 2 below:

Variable	Early Marriage Knowledge				OR	95%CI	Pvalue
	Good		Poor				
	n	%	n	%			
Age							
15-16 year	47	36,1%	71	90,5%	16,7	12,5-22,4	0,001
17-19 year	53	63,9%	29	9,5%			
Education							
Low	57		73	91,9%	2,51	2,01-3,12	0,001
High	43		26	8,5%			

Table 2 shows that almost all of the 15–16 year olds (90.5%) lack knowledge about the risks of early marriage, while more than half of those 17–19 years old (63.9%) have good knowledge about the risks of early marriage. From the results of the Chi-Square analysis, the p-value is $0.001 < 0.05$, meaning that there is a significant relationship between age and knowledge about the risk of early marriage. Analysis of the relationship between the two variables showed an OR value of 16.7, meaning that those aged 15–16 years had 17 times the opportunity to have less knowledge about early marriage than those aged 17–19 years.

DISCUSSION

Based on education, the results of the study in Table 2 show that almost all of the 100 respondents who have low education, namely 74 respondents (91.9%), have less knowledge about the risk of early marriage. The results of the Chi-Square analysis obtained a p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$, meaning that there is a significant relationship between education and knowledge about early marriage. Analysis of the relationship between the two variables shows an OR value of 0.09, meaning that adolescents with higher education have 0.09 times less knowledge of early marriage compared to adolescents with low education.

The results of this study are in line with the results of Bawono's research in 2020, which shows that low education plays a role in the occurrence of early marriages in Madura (Bawono, Suminar, & Hendriani, 2019). Lesmayani's research also supports the results of research on the relationship between knowledge and early marriage in adolescents (Liesmayani, Nurrahmaton, Juliani, Mouliza, & Ramini, 2022). Theoretically, education is a determinant factor that has a relationship with knowledge about early marriage, the higher a person's education, the more able he is to be independent with something that concerns himself, be able to behave in a healthy way, easily accept new things, and adapt to new problems (Dianita Wahyusari, 2017).

Increased education has an impact on wider experience and insight. The age factor plays an important role in determining adolescent behavior and attitudes toward early marriage. Age affects a person's perception and mindset. The older they get, the more their grasping power and mindset develop, so that the knowledge gained gets better (Raudlatun, 2020). Most of the age's knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears, namely through the process of experience and learning in education, both formal and informal.

Actions based on knowledge will be more lasting than those without knowledge (Oktavia et al., 2018). Early marriage is an underage marriage, in this case, the preparation of a child or teenager has not been fully maximized. As in mental, psychological, and even material preparation. When marriage is carried out at an early age, adolescents do not have sufficient knowledge about marriage and family and do not know how to manage conflict well (Umedjanova, Salikhov, & Salikhov, 2022). So that it will cause fights in the family, which will make the marriage less harmonious, even to the point of divorce (Everett S., 2012).

It is hoped that with high education, they can make decisions not to support early marriage in view of the risk of the impact of early marriage (Permatasari and Suprayitno, 2021). However, in this study, it was found that higher education also has a tendency to support disapproval of early marriage, this may be due to other factors that affect adolescent respondents in Banten, including customs and culture, environment, parenting patterns, socio-economic problems, or a lack of literacy in adolescents (Colquhoun & Nilan, 2020). If the youth's education is low, but their insight and literacy are broad, it can be one of the factors in the decline in agreeable attitudes toward early marriage (Narti, 2020).

Here, we need an important role from various cross-sectoral local government parties to maximize the coverage of electronic media in senior secondary schools to educate literacy skills in finding the right information so that teenagers can make the right decisions for themselves (Kurniasari, Hariastuti, & Pardiono, 2018). The results of other studies explain that early marriage is influenced by various factors, including the low level of adolescent education, which affects the mindset of adolescents in understanding the nature and purpose of marriage. Adolescents with low education affect the incidence of early marriage, the lower the education of adolescents, the lower their education level.

It is increasingly risky to carry out early marriage because of the lack of activities or daily activities of teenagers, so teenagers choose to do early marriage. And vice versa, the higher the education of the youth, the longer it will take to get married, so teenagers avoid marriage at an early age (Nurasiah, 2016). This study discusses the determinants of early marriage in adolescents' reproductive health. The difference with other studies is that, from several influencing factors, the most dominant influence is

sought in influencing early marriage on reproductive health. The research was conducted in Madura, East Java, where the highest number of early marriages was due to culture. in a village where there is still a tradition in a town in Madura.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that age and education are significantly related to adolescent knowledge about the risk of early marriage. Due to time constraints, this study only took into account age and education variables that were associated with knowledge about the risk of early marriage. The hope in this research is that there is an effort to increase partnerships with schools for the community standby school program so that the BKKBN program is expected to be more effective and efficient because it is carried out simultaneously.

In addition, facilitating reading corners in strategic places that contain and provide literacy and technology-based population information can be an alternative solution. Another activity that can be done is to revive activities at the Youth Posyandu, which are integrated with the Puskesmas and the local Health Office. The target of reproductive health for adolescents certainly has its charm in creating healthy and intelligent adolescents.

In this case, the partnership of related institutions such as the BKKBN, the Ministry of Communication and Informatics, and the Ministry of Education and Culture is highly expected to provide support in making appropriate technology information media that is more easily accepted, such as making short films with the theme of Maturation of Marriage Age Education to support the implementation of Posyandu activities.

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