



The Perceptions Of Adolescent Women On Early Marriage at SMA PAB 5 Klumpang, Deli Serdang in 2021

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Early marriage is a marriage vow in the eyes of religion and law carried out by couples who are underage and under the reproductive age threshold, which is less than 20 years for women and less than 25 years for men. **Objective :** To determine the perception of young women about early marriage at SMA PAB 5 Klumpang Deli Serdang in 2021. **Methods :** Using this type of research is an analytical survey with a cross sectional approach. The location of this research was carried out at PAB 5 High School from August to November 2021. The population was 31 young women who were less than 20 years old and the sample was taken from the entire population. **Results:** Shows that the perception of adolescents on the cognitive aspect of early marriage using the chi square test results has a p value of 0.002, the adolescent's perception of the affective aspect of early marriage using chi square has a p value of 0.005, and the cognitive adolescent perception of early marriage using the test chi square has a p value of 0.004, so that there is a significant relationship between adolescent perceptions of early marriage at SMA PAB 5 Deli Serdang. **Conclusion:** There is a teenage perception about early marriage at SMA PAB 5 Deli Serdang in 2021. The researcher gives advice to the principal to cooperate with the puskesmas in terms of providing information about early marriage that is closely related to women's physical and reproductive health. chieve success in carrying out Early Initiation of Breastfeeding (IMD).

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1. INTRODUCTION

Early marriage is a marriage vow in the eyes of religion and law carried out by couples who are underage and under the reproductive age threshold, which is less than 20 years for women and less than 25 years for men and has happened a lot from the past until now. Most of the perpetrators of these early marriages are village youths who have a low level of education.

Village youth are mostly ashamed to get married at the age of over 20 years. The assumption that teenagers are more likely to get married at a young age because there is an assumption or myth that women aged 20 years and over who are not married are Old Virgins.

Early marriage will have an impact on the quality of children, families, family harmony and divorce. Because at that time the adolescent ego was still very high. Viewed from the aspect of education, the majority of teenagers graduated from Junior High School (SMP) and Senior High School (SMA). Most of them do not continue to a higher level, due to socio-cultural factors and the average level of education of their parents is also low, so they are less supportive of children continuing their education to a higher level.

Marriage described by Law no. 1 of 1974 Article 1 is an inner and outer bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife with the aim of forming a happy and eternal family (household) based on God Almighty.

Early marriage which is a phenomenon now is basically a cycle of repeated phenomena and does not only occur in rural areas which are influenced by a lack of awareness, but also occurs in urban areas which are indirectly influenced by their lifestyle (2).

According to WHO (World Health Organizations), married young women aged 15-19 years are usually unable to negotiate with their husbands, make decisions in the family and protect their mental health. Another study explained that adolescents who married at an early age when they had intercourse for the first time, felt like they were being abused (3).

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia, the age limit for marriage has been clearly regulated in the Marriage Law no. 1 Chapter II Article 7 Paragraph 1 of 1974 has explained that marriage is only permitted if the man reaches the age of 19 (nineteen) years and the woman has reached the age of 16 (sixteen) years. The age of first marriage is permitted if the man reaches the age of 25 years and the woman reaches the age of 20 years. This provision is explicitly explained that, every marriage performed by a groom who is not yet 19 years old or a woman aged 16 years is referred to as underage marriage (1).

Early marriage in adolescents can have an impact on adolescent health, both physically and psychologically. The cause of early marriage is influenced by various factors, namely factors that arise within oneself and also from outside. Marriages that are carried out at a young age have a negative impact or risk on a person's life including their health status, both physical health and psychological health. Early marriage has an impact on several things, namely: premature birth of LBW (Low Birth Weight) children, violence in children, neglect of children, low self-esteem, disharmony in the household, divorce (4).

Research in Jeddah Saudi Arabia on early marriage and the consequences of pregnancy showed that 27.2% of adolescents who married before the age of 16 years were illiterate (57.1%) or domestic workers (92.4%) who had 2 times the risk of miscarriage. and 4 times the risk of fetal and infant mortality (5).

Based on the 2012 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), women aged 15-19 years married in urban areas increased to 21%. Meanwhile, what happened in rural areas about marriage at a young age decreased to 24.5%. According to the Center for the Study and Protection of Children in Indonesia, more than 20% of the population marry off their children at a young age. The age at first marriage for Indonesians under the age of 20 is still high, reaching 20% (6).

Based on the results of Riskesdas, reproductive health problems begin with marriage/living together. Among women 10-54 years 2.6% married for the first time at the age of less than 15 years and 23.9% married at the age of 15-19 years. Early marriage is a reproductive health problem because the younger the age at marriage, the longer the time span to reproduce.

Meanwhile, the proportion of pregnancies aged 10-54 years in Indonesia is 2.68%, in urban areas (2.8%) it is higher than rural areas (2.55%). (7)

According to (Anti Nur Madjid, 2013) said that the number of early marriages at the age of 15 years was recorded as the highest in this area. "South Sulawesi is the province that is in the first rank for early marriage for children aged 15 years. The figure reaches 6.7 percent compared to the national figure of only 2.46%," While for marriages aged 15-19 years, South Sulawesi is in the order seventh with a figure of 13.86% or higher than the national figure of only 10.80%. According to Anti Nur, marriage at a young age not only has an impact on maternal mortality, but is also vulnerable to HIV/AIDS transmission. As a result, South Sulawesi is included as a "red" zone and a "warning" zone as a "lost generation" area. "This is homework that must be the concern of all parties with efforts to anticipate early marriage for children. Whoever it is, it is clear that early childhood still has to be in school," Based on data from the South Sulawesi Women's Empowerment Agency, it is known that the area with the highest rate of early marriage is Gowa and Bone Regencies" (8)

Based on an initial survey conducted by researchers in the Klumpang Deli Serdang area by taking data from the KUA in January 2019-April 2020, it was found that 27 people had early marriages, the results of interviews with 11 people under 20 years old young women of whom married on the grounds of early marriage in because marrying at an early age can reduce the burden on their parents because the family's economy is lacking and cannot continue to a higher level of education and 4 other young women because they are pregnant out of wedlock and are immediately married to cover the disgrace and take responsibility for the condition of their pregnancy.

2. RESEARCH METHODE

This type of research is an analytical survey research design with a cross sectional approach, namely the approach taken to study the dynamics of the correlation between adolescent perceptions of early marriage at SMA PAB 5 Klumpang Deli Serdang in 2021.

The location of this research was carried out in the area of SMA PAB 5, Desa Klumpang , Kab. Deli Serdang in August - November 2021.

The population of this study were 31 female students in SMA PAB. The sample in this study is the total population, where the sample is taken from the entire population/total population as many as 31 adolescents who are less than 20 years old.

Primary data collection from the survey directly to the research site through a questionnaire that has been prepared. The prepared questionnaire was distributed to the respondents by the researcher. Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained from the Principal's Office of SMA PAB 5 Klumpang. Tertiary data is data obtained from published manuscripts.

Data processing methods consist of collecting, editing, coding, and tabulating. The analysis technique used is univariate data analysis to describe the data performed on each variable from the research results. The bivariate analysis used to prove the existence of a significant relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable was used chi-square analysis, at the limit of the statistical significance of the p value (0.05). If the calculation results show $p \text{ value} < p \text{ value} (0.05)$ then it is said (H_0) is rejected, meaning that the two variables have a statistically significant relationship (11).

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Univariate Analysis

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Cognitive Aspects, Affective Aspects, Conative Aspects and Early Marriage at SMA PAB 5 Klumpang Deli Serdang in 2021

Variable	f	%
Cognitive aspect		
Not really understand	13	41,9
Understand	18	58,1
Affective Aspect		
Does not support	12	38,7
Support	19	61,3
Conative aspects		
Not so good	16	51,6
Good	15	48,4
Early-age marriage		
Don't get married early	9	29,0
Early marriage	22	71,0
Total	31	100

Based on Table 1. it is known that the cognitive aspects of respondents regarding early marriage show that from 31 respondents who already understand as many as 18 people (58.1%) and respondents who do not understand as many as 13 people (41.9%). Based on the results of research on the affective aspects of respondents about early marriage, it can be seen that from 31 respondents who supported as many as 19 people (61.3%) and respondents who did not support as many as 12 people (38.7%). Based on the research results in table 1 aspect conative of respondents about early marriage, it can be seen that from 31 good respondents, 15 people (48.4%) and respondents who are not good as many as 16 people (51.6%). Based on the results of research on early marriage, it can be seen that from 31 respondents who married early as many as 22 people (71.0%) and respondents who did not marry early as many as 9 people (29.0%).

Bivariate Analysis

Table 2. Cross Table Distribution of Relationships between Cognitive Aspects, Affective Aspects, Conative Aspects with Early Marriage at SMA PAB 5 Klumpang Deli Serdang in 2021

Variable	Early-age marriage				Total		Sig-p
	Not Married Early		Early-age marriage		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Cognitive Aspect							
Not really understand	0	0	13	41,9	13	41,9	0,002
Understand	9	29,0	9	29,0	18	58,1	
Affective Aspect							
Does not support	0	0	12	38,7	12	38,7	0,005
Support	9	29,0	10	32,3	19	61,3	
Conative Aspects							
Not so good	1	3,2	15	48,4	16	51,6	0,004
Good	8	25,8	7	22,6	15	48,4	
Total	9	29,0	22	71,0	31	100	

Based on the results of the cross tabulation in table 2, the results obtained from 31 respondents in the cognitive aspect who did not understand as many as 13 people (41.9%), respondents who did not marry early as many as 0 people (0%) and respondents who married early as many as 13 people (41.9%). Meanwhile, in the cognitive aspect, 18 people (58.1%) understand, 9 respondents (29.0%) who did not marry early and 9 (29.0%) early married respondents showed the chi square test results with 95% confidence level with $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained p value (0.002) which means it is smaller than 0.05 so that there is a significant relationship between cognitive aspects and perceptions of early marriage in SMA PAB 5 Klumpang Deli Serdang in 2021.

Based on the results of the cross tabulation, the results obtained from 31 respondents on the affective aspect that did not support as many as 12 people (38.7%), respondents who did not marry early (0%) and respondents who married early as many as 12 people (38.7%). While the affective aspect that supports as many as 19 people (61.3%), respondents who did not marry early as many as 9 people (29.0%) and respondents who married early as many as 10 people (32.3%) showed the results of the chi square test with 95% confidence level with $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained p value (0.005) which means it is smaller than 0.05 so that there is a significant relationship between affective aspects and perceptions about early marriage in SMA PAB 5 Klumpang Deli Serdang in 2021.

Based on the results of the cross tabulation, the research results obtained from 31 respondents on the conative aspect that was not good as many as 16 people (51.6%), respondents who did not marry early (3.2%) and respondents who married early as many as 15 people (48.4%). While in the good conative aspect there were 15 people (48.4%), 8 respondents who did not marry early (25.8%) and respondents who married early as many as 7 people (22.6%) with the results showing the results of the chi test. square with 95% confidence level with $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained p value (0.004) which means it is smaller than 0.05 so that there is a significant relationship between cognitive aspects and perceptions about early marriage in SMA PAB 5 Klumpang Deli Serdang in 2021.

The Relationship between Cognitive Aspects and Adolescent Perceptions About Early Marriage

Based on the results of the study showed that of the 31 respondents in the cognitive aspect who did not understand as many as 13 people (41.9%), respondents who did not marry early were 0 people (0%) and respondents who married early were 13 people (41.9%). Meanwhile, in the cognitive aspect, 18 people (58.1%) understood, 9 people did not marry early (29.0%) and 9 people married early (29.0%). After the chi-square test was carried out, the results showed that there was a significant relationship between cognitive aspects and perceptions about early marriage with a p value (Sig) $(0.002) < (0.05)$.

Cognitive Aspect is an individual's view of something based on the knowledge he gains in everyday life. Components related to knowledge, experience, interests, beliefs. This aspect is matters relating to how people perceive something that can be motivated by the existence of this cognitive aspect, namely the individual's view of something based on the knowledge he gains in everyday life. The importance of instilling understanding in adolescents about early marriage can have an impact on the future of these young people, considering that the younger generation is the future successor of the nation. In this study, in the cognitive aspect of respondents about early marriage, the majority of respondents already understand related to early marriage, namely respondents answered a questionnaire about general knowledge about early marriage and the results showed as many as 18 people (58.1%) already understood related to early marriage.

Sari's research in 2015 showed that the ideology of the people involved in her research had a very good understanding of early marriage by 16.8%. Understanding is not good as much as 34.96% and the rest is understanding is not good at 26.28%. According to him, public perception of young marriage in Tapau Village, Central Bunguran District, Natuna Regency, Riau Islands Province in terms of ideology is classified as good. Ideology is a desire to achieve or realize something desired, something special or more.

This research is in line with the research of Montazeri whose scientific publication is "Determinants of Early Marriage from Married Girls"; Perspectives in Iranian Setting: A Qualitative Study" suggests that early marriage is a worldwide problem associated with a range of health and social consequences for adolescent girls. Designing effective health interventions to manage early marriage needs to apply a community-based approach. However, it has received less attention from health decision makers and researchers in Iran. The results showed that three categories emerged from the qualitative data including family structure, low autonomy in decision making, and responding to needs. According to him, although the respondents are not ready to get married and intend to delay their marriage, several factors such as individual and contextual factors encourage them to marry early.

According to the researcher's assumptions from the research results obtained on the cognitive aspect with his understanding of early marriage, the researcher sees this phenomenon based on the role of the mass media which makes access to information and technology easier. Almost all teenagers in Ketapang Indah Village, North Singkil District, Aceh Singkil Regency have Smartphones that make it easy for them to access any information through internet and social media services that provide a lot of information about health education and other education. Recently, the frequency of pre-marital and out-of-wedlock pregnancies among teenagers has been increasing. This increasing frequency is influenced by very complex factors, including sex information and a lack of understanding of religious values and norms. Information about sex through very vulgar mass media, watching movies and reading books containing pornographic elements that are relatively frequent, including various shows on TV which are increasingly vulgar in recent times can form deviant sexual behavior and premarital sex.

Besides that, the surrounding environment where many friends provide information about sex is wrong and cannot be accounted for because they themselves actually do not understand about sex, which eventually led to a premarital pregnancy that led to underage marriage. The low understanding of religious values and norms causes deviant behavior to occur. This can be seen from the current dating style of teenagers because of a lack of religious understanding, so when dating they often go to things that can stimulate sexual intercourse, so that in the end they have premarital sex, and premarital pregnancy occurs which leads to underage marriage. However, 41.9% of respondents indicated their lack of understanding related to early marriage. After being confirmed, the researcher found that the reason the respondents did not know information related to early marriage was because they had less access and were less exposed to this information and early marriage occurred due to low levels of education, bad influence of foreign culture from the mass media and low family economic burden so that parents quickly marry off their children in the hope that the family's economic burden will be reduced. So that triggers early marriages by several teenagers, not infrequently they even have premarital sexual relations which lead to early marriage, because to cover the disgrace in the family, the marriage is carried out by compulsion. One of the ways to prevent early marriage is by providing sex information from an early age, and due to the lack of socio-economic mental preparedness, the honor of households engaging in underage marriages is prone to problems.

The Relationship between Affective Aspects and Adolescent Perceptions of Early Marriage

Based on the results of the study showed that of the 31 respondents in the affective aspect who did not support as many as 12 people (38.7%), respondents who did not marry early were 0 (0%) and respondents who married early were 12 people (38.7%). While the affective aspect that supports as many as 19 people (61.3%), respondents who do not marry early as many as 9 people (29.0%) and respondents who marry early as many as 10 people (32.3%). After the chi-square test was carried out, the results showed that there was a significant relationship between affective aspects and perceptions of early marriage with a p value (Sig) $(0.005) < (0.05)$.

Aspects concerning the emotions of individuals, including affective aspects. Where the individual in perceiving something can be through the affective aspect based on the individual's emotions, this can arise because of the moral and ethical education obtained from childhood, this ethical and moral education is what ultimately becomes the basis for the individual in looking at something that is happening around him. Regarding affective aspects which are aspects of individuals in perceiving something based on individual emotions or reactions to positive and negative assessments of early marriage, the results of this study indicate that the majority of respondents support early marriage as many as 19 people (61.3%) while 12 others (38.7%) do not support early marriage.

This research is in line with Ekawati's research in 2017 Affective Aspects are feelings that involve emotional aspects. This emotional aspect is deeply rooted as a component of attitude because in general this aspect is equated with the feelings that a person has towards something. In its publication, it was stated that the attitude of young women towards early marriage based on the affective aspect, most of the young women had an unsupportive attitude towards early marriage, as many as 23 respondents (57.5%) which were found in adolescents aged 16-19 years as many as 17 respondents (42.5%). This is inversely proportional to the results of this study which showed that the majority of adolescents supported early marriage.

This research is also in line with research conducted by Winda Desi Arianti in 2018. In the affective aspect, it shows that mothers are very happy and happy with their child's marriage at an early age, although initially there were feelings of anxiety and worry but in the end they were happy. fulfill the sunnah of rossul and be saved from associations that are prohibited by religion, the same feeling is felt in mothers who do not approve, because they feel that their children are responsible and their children do their duties as wives well.

According to the researcher's assumptions from the results of the study, it shows that respondents support early marriage on the grounds of avoiding free sex before marriage, as well as a way of surviving from the crush of the economy. According to demographic data, the income of the majority of respondents' parents is still an average of 1 million. As we know it is very difficult to meet the needs of life today, so it is possible that this is the reason that encourages many respondents to support early marriage. On the other hand, those who do not support this can be influenced by the understanding factor about early marriage which, although basically supportive, is still more dominant because of the socio-economic influence of the family, so that the analytical response from respondents supports this.

The Relationship between Cognitive Aspects and Adolescent Perceptions About Early Marriage

Based on the results of the study showed that of the 31 respondents on the cognitive aspect that was not good as many as 16 people (51.6%), respondents who did not marry early were 1 person (3.2%) and respondents who married early were 15 people (48.4%). While in the good cognitive aspect there were 15 people (48.4%), respondents who did not marry early were 8

people (25.8%) and respondents who married early were 7 people (22.6%). After the chi-square test was carried out, the results showed that there was a significant relationship between the conative aspect and the perception of early marriage with a p value (Sig) (0.004) < (0.05).

Components related to the tendency to act on the object of attitude include the conative aspect. This component shows the intensity of the attitude that shows the size of the tendency of a person's reaction or response to an object. The conative aspect is a reaction or response from the cognitive and affective aspects of respondents when asked about early marriage as many as 15 people (48.4%) have a good conative aspect which means they are not ready to face these conditions and 16 people with a conative aspect are not good (51, 6%) or resigned to the condition.

This study is in line with the results of Desiyanti's research (2014) which states that the role of parents also determines adolescents to undergo education at a young age. Parents also have a big role in delaying the marriage age of their children.

This study is in line with Rafidah (2015) in the results of her research on parents' perceptions of early marriage in Kertak Hanyar District that most parents' perceptions are lacking (70.6%) and there is a significant relationship between parents' perceptions of early marriage.

Based on this, according to the researcher's assumption that the conative aspect of the respondent already has good knowledge related to early marriage and the effect on future survival is in the form of unpreparedness in fostering a household, so that respondents have a response to reject early marriage. Respondents answered conatively well, while the responses of 16 other people on the questionnaire stated that the conative aspect was not good because they were resigned to family conditions that matched them with their own close relatives or because the economy was not enough to meet their living needs.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out and the discussion described previously, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. There is a correlation between cognitive aspects and early marriage at SMA PAB 5 Klumpang Deli Serdang in 2021 with a p value of $0.002 < \alpha = 0.05$.
2. There is a Relationship between Affective Aspects and Early Marriage at SMA PAB 5 Klumpang Deli Serdang in 2021 with a p-value of $0.005 < \alpha = 0.05$
3. There is a relationship between conative aspects and early marriage at SMA PAB 5 Klumpang Deli Serdang in 2021 with a p value of $0.004 < \alpha = 0.05$.

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