

Factors Related to the Incident of Early Marriage Among Adolescent Women in Mandailing Natal District Year 2022

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| Nirma Juli Saputri^{1,*} | Fazidah A. Siregar² | Heru Santosa³ |

^{1,2,3} Departemen Epidemiologi,
Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat,
Universitas Sumatera Utara,
Indonesia

*nirmajulisaputri97@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Early marriages are marriages carried out by women under the age of 20 years. In North Sumatra, the most early marriages are in Mandailing Natal Regency at 22.70 percent, followed by North Labuhan Batu 21.73 percent and Deli Serdang and Langkat 20.27 percent. The participation of school age children who are not in school aged 16-18 years, Mandailing Natal is in fourth place in North Sumatra with a proportion of 27.3 percent, which is in line with the percentage of female reproductive couples aged under 19 years, where Mandailing Natal is 18.95 percent due to the trend of early marriage due to school dropout (DO). The aim of this research is to analyze the factors that influence the incidence of early marriage in Mandailing Natal Regency in 2022. The design of this research is cross sectional with a sample size of 95 people consisting of 44 married early and 51 not married early. Data processing was carried out using univariate and bivariate analysis using the chi square test. Of the five significant variables found that influence the incidence of early marriage, namely level of knowledge ($p=0.024$), attitude ($p=0.030$), belief ($p=0.036$), parenting style ($p=0.001$), role of peers ($p=0.028$). It is hoped that there is a need to provide education to teenagers regarding the impact of early marriage on reproductive health and education to parents to provide an approach to children from an early age and provide an understanding of marriage, the problems that will arise when married and change the habit that states that those married after 20 years are considered spinsters.

KEYWORDS

early marriage; parenting style; mandailing natal regency

INTODUCATION

The practice of early marriage continues to decline in various countries in the world, during the last decade it is estimated that as many as 25 million early marriages could have been prevented through various effective efforts. However, there are still around 650 million women who get married before their 18th birthday. The largest numbers are in South Asian countries followed by Sub-Saharan Africa (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2020).

WHO 2021 said that women who were married for the first time before the age of 18 according to regions in the world was highest in South Asia with a proportion of 47 percent, while in East Asia and the Pacific it was 13 percent, West and Central Africa was nine percent, East and Southern Africa nine percent, Eastern Europe and Central Asia five percent, Middle East and North Africa four percent and other regions three percent (World Health Organization, 2022).

UNFPA data in 2019, 35.4 percent of women married under the age of 18 in Laos, 17 percent in Indonesia and 11 percent in Vietnam and on average in Southeast Asia women gave birth at the age of 15-19 years. In Southeast Asia, 47 births per 1,000, this figure is higher than South Asia with an average of 35 births per 1,000.

Early marriage often occurs in some spaces in Indonesia, both in urban and rural areas. UNICEF in 2018, the prevalence of women aged 20-24 years in rural areas who married before the age of 18 was still higher at 16.87 percent compared to urban areas which was only 7.15 percent.

Law No. 16/2019 concerning marriage stipulates that the minimum marriage age is 19 years, but in reality, it is recorded. According to the Directorate General of Religious Courts, there were 34,000 requests for dispensation and 60 percent of those who applied were children under 18 years old.

The COVID-19 pandemic has worsened the community's economy, becoming a driving factor for early marriage. UNFPA and UNICEF in a report entitled *Adjusting to Covid-19: Rotating to The Widespread* foresee that four million relational unions of young ladies will happen within the next two a long time within the world due to the financial emergency. Then, around 13 million early marriages will happen within the period 2020-2030 within the world.

With the numerous negative impacts that have been recognized, dispensing with the hone of child marriage is included within the target of the Economic Advancement Objectives "TPB" (Maintainable Advancement Goals/SDGs) by 2030. Viewpoints with respect to child marriage are included in target 5.3 of the SDGs, specifically "disposing of all destructive hones, such as marriage child age, early and constrained marriage and female circumcision". Particularly, the TPB includes marker 5.3.1 within the frame of the extent of ladies matured 20-24 a long time who were hitched or living together some time recently the age of 15 a long time and sometime recently the age of 18 a long time. This marker is one of the bases for approach making to secure children from conjugal hones and decrease the rate of populace development.

BPS in 2020 recorded that 3.06 percent of Indonesian youth whose to begin with marriage was less age from 15 a long time ancient came from the foot 40 percent of family use bunches. In the interim, as it were 1.85 percent of the center consumption bunch and 0.91 percent of the best financial bunch (BPS, 2020). Ladies tend to wed early compared to men in Indonesia, BPS famous that 3.22 percent of ladies hitched beneath the age of 15 in 2020, whereas as it were 0.34 percent of men hitched at that age and 27.35 percent of ladies hitched at the age of 16-18 a long time, whereas as it was 6.40 percent of men are hitched in that age category (BPS, 2020).

The number of ladies who wed early is related to the number of underage pregnancies. BPS (Walk 2020) as numerous as 4.77 percent of ladies gave birth at the age of 16-19 a long time. Agreeing to the World Wellbeing Organization (WHO), pregnancy and childbirth in ladies matured 10-19 a long time are at higher danger of encountering eclampsia, puerperal endometritis and systemic diseases than those matured 20-24 a long time and ladies who allow birth some time recently the age of 15 a long time were five times more likely to involvement passed on at the age of 20 a long time and over. In expansion, babies born to ladies under 18 a long time of age have a 50 percent higher chance of mortality and horribleness, rashness, moo birth weight (LBW), and dying amid conveyance.

Pregnancy at less than 20 a long time of age increases the chance of therapeutic complications, both for the mother and the child. Pregnancy at an awfully youthful age is related to maternal mortality and horribleness rates. Young ladies matured 10-14 a long time

are five times more likely to pass on amid pregnancy or childbirth compared to 20-24 year olds, while this danger copies within the 15-19 year age group.

The research show that the variables that influence early marriage status at childbearing age are marital status, first sex, place of residence, partner's education and partner's work status. The economic level in rural areas is lower than urban areas, resulting in people having low levels of education due to lack of funds. The partner's working status which has a significant influence also shows that by marrying off the daughter, the economic burden of supporting the daughter will shift to her husband who works (Hermambang et al, 2021)

Based on the North Sumatra Province BPS (2021), it was found that the highest age at first marriage under 19 years in North Sumatra was Mandailing Natal Regency at 22.70 percent, followed by North Labuhan Batu at 21.73 percent and Deli Serdang and Langkat at 20.27 percent. The participation of school age children who are not in school aged 16-18 years, Mandailing Natal is in fourth place in North Sumatra with a proportion of 27.3 percent, which is in line with the percentage of female reproductive couples aged under 19 years, where Mandailing Natal is 18.95 percent due to the trend of early marriage due to school Drop Out (DO) (BPS SUMUT, 2021).

Tahir's (2020) research results showed that there was a link among trusting, father's and mother's education, parents' income, family role and casual and unrestrained in sexual behavior the incidence of early marriage in Baranti Village, South Sulawesi. Slightly different from the Banjar community, the factors that cause early marriage are economic factors, local village traditions, employment factors, dropping out of school, getting pregnant first, parents' wishes and correlations.

The preliminary survey conducted on 20 respondents quantitatively found that the majority of respondents were 18 years old with a percentage of 45 percent at the first age of marriage with the youngest being 13 years old with a high school education of 55 percent. The average respondent has sufficient knowledge (mean=11.55) with the lowest score being 5 and the highest being 18, the average respondent's attitude is sufficient with a mean of 28.65 and the lowest score being 23 and the highest being 34. Parenting styles that are widely used 12 people (60%) have an authoritarian parenting style. The results of the preliminary survey also found that of the 10 teenagers interviewed, 5 of them eloped for the reason that they were mutually consensual marriages, these teenagers felt that they were not afraid to get married but felt regret because they did not listen to their parents' advice.

According to BPS North Sumatra, Mandailing Natal Regency is ranked first in early marriage. Data shows that in Mandailing Natal Regency, 954 women (24.31%) married under the age of 20 in 2018, in 2019 there were 44 people (1.09%) and in 2020 there were 28 people (0.78%).

Data from the Ministry of Religion of Mandailing Natal Regency shows that in 2020 there were 89 women (9.01%) who married under the age of 20, in 2021 there were 105 people (9.94%) and in 2022 there were 108 people (9.55%). From these data, this research is to find what factors are related to the incidence of early marriage among adolescent girls in Mandailing Natal Regency in 2022.

RESEARCH METHODS

This type of this research is quantitative research with a Cross Sectional Study design. With the population used in this research were teenage girls who were married in 2020-2022 in Mandailing Natal Regency, 7,227 as many as women. The sample size in this study was 95 people. Inclusion criteria: 71. Domiciled in Mandailing Natal Regency Women who are willing to be respondents

Exclusion criteria: 1. Women who do not live permanently in Mandailing Natal Regency. To collect data use primary data was obtained through direct interviews with respondents in Mandailing Natal Regency using a questionnaire that had been prepared and included the variables to be studied. And secondary data was obtained from initial observations, both from agencies related to this research. Secondary data in this research was obtained from BPS, Health Service, Religious Affairs Office, and Mandailing Natal Regency Population and Civil Registration Service. To analyze the methods with using: Univariate and Bivariate Analysis.

This univariate analysis will describe the level of knowledge, attitudes of respondents, parenting patterns, beliefs, the role of peers and early marriage which is presented in the form of a frequency distribution table.

Bivariate analysis was carried out to determine the correlation between the independent variables (respondent knowledge, respondent attitudes, beliefs, parenting patterns and the role of peers) and the dependent variable (early marriage) using the simple logistic regression statistical test. If the bivariate test shows a p value <0.25, then the variable meets the requirements to be included in the multivariate model.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Frequency Distribution of knowledge level, respondent attitudes, parenting patterns, beliefs, role of peers and early marriage among Adolescent Girls in Mandailing Natal Regency in 2022.

Table 1. Univariate Analysis Results

Variable	n=100	Percentage (%)
Knowledge		
Good	40	42,1
Not Good	55	57,9
Attitude		
Agree	46	48,4
Disagree	49	51,6
Believe		
Believe	39	41,1
Disbelieve	56	58,9
Parenting		
Demarcation authoritarian	46	48,4
	49	51,6
Peer		
Positive	44	46,3
Negative	51	53,7
Marriage		
Ealy Marriage	44	46,3
Not Early marriage	51	53,7

In the knowledge variable, 40 respondents (42.1%) were good, while 55 respondents (57.9%) were not good. Based on the attitude variable, it was found that 46 respondents (48.4%) agreed, while in the category that did not disagree there were 49 respondents (51.6%). Based on the trust variable, it was found that 39 respondents believed (41.1%), while in the distrust category there were 56 respondents (58.9%). Based on the parenting pattern variable, there were 46 respondents (48.4%) in the Democratic, while there were 49 respondents in the authoritarian category (51.6%). Based on the peer role variable, there

were 44 respondents (46.3%) in the positive, while 51 respondents (53.7%) were in the negative. Based on the marriage variable, it was found that the early marriage category was 44 respondents (46.3%), while the non-early marriage category was 51 respondents (53.7%).

Bivariate analysis was carried out to see whether or not there was a correlation between knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, parenting patterns and the role of peers on the marital status of respondents in Mandailing Natal Regency which was carried out using bivariate analysis with the simple logistic regression test and presented in table form.

Table 2. Bivariate Analysis Results

Variable	Mariage				Total		p-value	OR (95% CI)
	Not early marriage		Early marriage					
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Knowledge								
Good	16	40,0	24	60,0	40	100	0,024	0,381 (0,165-0,881)
Not Good	35	63,6	20	36,4	55	100		
Attitude								
Agree	30	65,2	16	34,8	46	100	0,03	2,500 (1,091-5,731)
Disagree	21	42,9	28	57,1	49	100		
Believe								
Believe	26	66,7	13	33,3	39	100	0,036	2,480 (1,061-5,797)
Disbelieve	25	44,6	31	55,4	56	100		
Parenting								
Demarcation	33	71,7	13	28,3	46	100	0,001	4,372 (1,840-10,389)
Authoritarian	18	36,7	31	63,3	49	100		
Peer								
Postive	29	65,9	15	34,1	44	100	0,028	2,548 (1,107-5,868)
Negative	22	43,1	29	56,9	51	100		

Test results using simple logistic regression show that all autonomous factors are altogether related to the frequency of early marriage in Mandailing Natal Rule. This is indicated by the p-value of each variable being 0.024, 0.03, 0.036, 0.001 and 0.028, the p-value of which is smaller than 0.05

The Correlation between Knowledge and Early Marriage in Mandailing Natal Regency

The simple logistic regression analysis show that the p-value is 0.024 ($p < 0.05$), so it can be interpreted that there is an influence between knowledge on the incidence of early marriage in Mandailing Natal Regency with an OR of 0.381, meaning that knowledge is a protective factor or not a risk factor. early-age marriage.

This is in line with research from Samsi (2020) in the Lembah Melintang subdistrict, West Pasaman Regency explain that there was a significant correlation between knowledge and the incidence of early marriage among young women. This is different from the incident in Martapura District, which already has good knowledge, so the research results show that there is no correlation between knowledge and the incidence of early marriage (Tamhur, 2020).

The research results of Septianah (2019) stated that knowledge and early marriage found that there was a negative correlation between knowledge and early marriage, namely if the respondent had good knowledge about early marriage, then the respondent did not marry early. Most respondents who married early had poor knowledge about early marriage. This

is because respondents who have good knowledge about early marriage will understand and understand the impact of early marriage which has more negative impacts on women so that respondents with good knowledge will avoid early marriage.

In Indonesia, sexual relations between men and women can be accepted by societal norms if they have gone through marriage. Thus, it can be stated that one of the triggers for young marriages is because of society's thinking which states that rather than having deviations in behavior, it is better for them to marry at a young age and not think too much about the risks of the marriage. The FKM-UI Epidemiology Network Team stated that from various studies the main problems were found in reproductive health, behavior, health services and legal regulations. It all stems from the low level of education of teenagers, lack of understanding and knowledge and the ability of parents to explain to their sons and daughters about reproductive/sex education.

The Correlation between Attitudes and the Incidence of Early Marriage in Mandailing Natal Regency

The results of the simple logistic regression analysis show that the p-value is 0.030 ($p < 0.05$), so it can be interpreted that there is an influence between attitudes and the incidence of early marriage in Mandailing Natal Regency.

There was a significant influence between attitude factors towards early marriage in Air Rami District, Mukomuko Regency with calculated $R = 0.257$ and p value = 0.004. This shows that the better a person's attitude, the less likely a woman is to marry at an early age and vice versa.

Samsi's research (2020) also show that there is a significant correlation between attitudes and the incidence of early marriage in teenagers. In line with research conducted by Pratiwi (2019), the results showed that there is a correlation between attitudes and early marriage in Central Bengkulu Regency because women who have negative attitudes about early marriage do not know the impact that will result if they marry at an early age, as there is still a lack of preparation of each partner to face economic problems, responsibility and physical, psychological and social maturity.

Attitude is a person's reaction or response that is still closed to a stimulus or object. Attitude clearly shows the connotation of appropriate reactions to social stimuli, attitude contains elements of accepting, responding, appreciating and being responsible.

The Correlation between Trust and Early Marriage in Mandailing Natal Regency

The simple logistic regression analysis show that the p-value is 0.036 ($p < 0.05$), so it can be interpreted that there is an influence between trust and the incidence of early marriage in Mandailing Natal Regency. This is in line with the majority of respondents who answered agreeing that if my parents married under the age of 20, then I would also marry under the age of 20, because early marriage is a tradition passed down from generation to generation by 49 people (51.6%) and their belief is that the environment Many of my friends get married at an early age, it is possible that this will influence them to get married early with 56 respondents answering in the affirmative (58.9%).

Pohan's research (2017) shows the results of the Chi Square test with a value of $p = 0.001$ that there is a correlation between culture and early marriage in young women with an OR value of 3.93, which means that young women who believe in culture have four times the risk of early marriage compared to teenagers. the daughter who doesn't believe in culture. Sari, D. M., & Saragih, G. N (2018) also revealed that there is a significant correlation between trust and early marriage so that the higher the trust from cultural influences, the greater the number of women who marry early.

According to the researcher's assumption, the reason for early marriage is because there is a growing belief in society that girls who are not married at the age of 20 will become old maids, thereby bringing shame to the family. Parents who marry their children before the age of 20 assume that the child's future will be better and can reduce the burden on the parents.

This research is in line with Bourdieu's theory (view) that structures form, produce and organize habitual practices that individual behavior cannot be separated from the background of habituation received during their lifetime, to act and respond to something. The background to this refraction is obtained by individuals, among other things, through the family or in a broader form, namely the kinship system.

According to Purba (2018), it was found that there was a significant correlation between habits/beliefs and early marriage in Hamlet I, Baru Village, Pancur Batu sub-district, Deli Serdang Regency. The OR value is 2.841, which shows that respondents who have good habits/beliefs are three times more likely to have an early marriage compared to respondents who have bad habits/beliefs.

According to researchers' assumptions, culture or beliefs greatly influence the incidence of early marriage because culture will influence the size of a family. The norms that apply in society often drive a person's motivation to have more or less children. This can be shown by the concepts that apply in society, for example, many children, lots of fortune, lineage and inheritance attached to a certain gender. Early marriage occurs because the parents are afraid that their child will be said to be a spinster so they are immediately married off.

The Correlation between Parenting Patterns and the Incidence of Early Marriage in Mandailing Natal Regency

The simple logistic regression analysis show that the p value is 0.001 ($p < 0.05$), which means that there is a significant influence between parental parenting patterns on the incidence of early marriage in Mandailing Natal Regency.

Based on research by (Ulfah, M., Yanti, L., Adriani, P., & Soliya, 2020), it was found that permissive parenting has a significant effect on early marriage in teenagers with a T statistic of 4.7540 which is greater than 1.96. Hayu's research (2018) states that parents with an authoritarian style of parenting tend to experience more unwanted pregnancies than those with a democratic style of parenting. This is because children are not given supervision so they feel free to do whatever they want, even if it is not good.

Parenting is the process of caring for children using techniques and methods that focus on affection and sincerity of love from both parents. This is in accordance with research conducted by Hikmah on factors related to early marriage among teenagers in Sidomulyu village, Ceriping sub-district, Kendal district, Central Java, stating that authoritarian parenting styles influence early marriage.

In the Mandailing Natal Regency area, it is considered normal for people to marry their children when they are still underage/teenagers or immature in thinking and acting, because this marriage is considered a legacy of an old tradition that was developed by their ancestors.

For them, the age limit for adulthood is reaching puberty, so many parents marry off their children at a young age because parents clearly think that the important thing is that their children are physically mature, meaning they can differentiate between good correlations and bad correlations.

The freedoms given by their parents make them more free to think and socialize in whatever areas they like and ultimately they are freer to know more about the outside world than the world of education. Some of them determine their own soul mate by "dating" even though this is considered a disgrace by some people and also sometimes becomes the subject

of endless slander. If a man and woman are dating, the family usually immediately celebrates the engagement and marries them and some of the parents complain to the village head for help. her child to be married off.

Economic factors are also the reason why parents marry their children where parents feel burdened with the costs of living for their adult children. This motive clearly states that marrying them is to reduce the burden of living costs and will be borne by their husband and they will definitely be more mature in living their lives. when you are married.

The Correlation between the Role of Peers and the Incidence of Early Marriage in Mandailing Natal Regency

The results of the simple logistic regression analysis show that the p value is 0.028 ($P < 0.05$) which indicates that there is a significant correlation between the role of peers and the incidence of early marriage in Mandailing Natal Regency.

Liesmayani (2022) states that there is a correlation between social relations and early marriage in teenagers. There are still many young marriages that occur due to pregnancy during dating, so they don't enjoy their lives during adolescence because they focus on building a new household so that their interactions with unmarried peers decrease.

This research was also confirmed by Suwarni who stated that there was a correlation between peer sexual behavior and adolescent sexual behavior with a value of $r = 0.448$, which means that the correlation is sufficient, meaning that the riskier peer sexual behavior is, the riskier adolescent sexual behavior will be.

In contrast to research conducted by Pratiwi (2019), the result was $p = 0.378$, meaning there was no influence of peers on a person's decision to marry. It also states that there is no significant influence between peers on early marriage in Air Rami District, Mukomuko Regency.

Adolescent development states that in the process of maturation, family influence has shifted to the role of peers. This is proven by the large direct influence of peers on risky behavior. Adolescents who decide to marry at an early age can be motivated by group influence (peers) in an effort to become part of their group by following the norms adopted by their group.

CONCLUSIONS

There is a correlation between knowledge ($0.024 < 0.05$), attitudes ($0.030 < 0.05$), beliefs ($0.036 < 0.05$), parenting patterns ($0.001 < 0.05$), the role of peers ($0.028 < 0.05$) with incidents of early marriage in Mandailing Natal Regency in 2022

Recommendation

1. The government should educate parents not to give children an authoritarian parenting style, give children the freedom to express their opinions and discuss things.
2. The local government should work together with community health centers and KUAs in the area to provide education so that it is hoped that the community will become more aware of the good age for marriage and can prevent the problems that arise as a result of marrying too early.
3. Respondents should be more active in seeking information regarding the impact of early marriage on reproductive health, both from activities carried out by health workers and electronic media, including television, newspapers and online media.

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