



REASONS FOR EARLY MARRIAGE IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN TEMBILAHAN, RIAU

Haryati Astuti*

Husada Gemilang Tembilahan Midwifery Academy

*Corresponding author : haryatibachtiar1@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Globally, more than 700 million women married at an early age. Early marriage, which is defined as marriage aged 16 years or less, has been estimated to occur in 13% of adolescent girls. Some studies reported that early marriage has adverse effects on reproductive health of adolescent girls. This study aims to explore the factors that cause early marriage in adolescent girls in Tembilahan, Riau. A qualitative study with a phenomenological approach has been used to answer the research question. The data collection used purposive sampling. Ten participants have involved in in-depth interviews. Pre-marital sex, reproductive health, environment, and parents' role contributed to adolescent girls' decision to marry early. Marriage is the right of every human being. However, its decision needs to be considered carefully based on adolescent girls' physical and psychological readiness. A marriage that occurs because of compulsion may harm married life. The government needs to collaborate with various parties to educate the public about the importance of marriage readiness.

Keyword : *Early marriage, pre-marital sex, reproductive health, parenting, environment, adolescent girls*

INTRODUCTION

The word adolescent comes from the Latin *adolescens* which means adolescents who experience physical maturity. Emotional, mentally and social. A person is said to have entered adolescence, namely between the ages of 16-17 years which is a development period and will end at the age of 21 years. A person is called a teenager when his development and growth have led to sexual maturity by establishing his identity as an individual separate from his family, preparing himself for the next developmental task, preparing to determine his future, and ending when he reaches legal maturity (Pieter, 2011).

As mandated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia that the state guarantees the right of citizens to form families and continue their offspring through legal marriage, guarantees children's rights to

survival, growth and development and the right to protection from violence and discrimination and marriage in The age of the child has a negative impact on the development of the child and will cause the basic rights of the child to be not fulfilled, such as the right to protection from violence and discrimination, children's civil rights, health rights, education rights, and children's social rights as in Article 7 (1) Marriage is only permitted if men and women have reached the age of 19 (nineteen) years (Rahman, 2016)

Reproductive health problems that are still faced by many young women include rape, marriage and early pregnancy, causing physiological problems that cause abortion or miscarriage because physiologically the reproductive organs (especially the uterus) are not yet perfect, so this problem is one of the



factors causing marriage. early age. The incidence of abortion in mothers who are under 20 years, the risk of abortion is less than 2%. Other factors of early marriage are the environment, the role of parents, the economy is a socio-economic problem that causes an increase in the poverty rate, adolescents who marry at an early age still find it difficult to meet their food needs, and actually add to the burden on their parents, low source of income. , increasing family members ultimately puts greater economic pressure on the household (Musfiqon, 2012)

Other factors that cause early marriage are customs, education, promiscuity which causes psychological problems for adolescents who marry at an early age. The increasing number of divorce cases at a young age is due to generally young couples whose psychological conditions are not yet mature, so they are still unstable in facing problems that arise in marriage (Rahman, 2016)

Early marriage is a phenomenon that is still attracting attention in the world, this is due to the relatively constant number of cases of early marriage from 2000 to 2010. Globally, currently more than 700 million women in the world marry when they are not yet old enough and every year more than 14 million girls married (UNPF, 2012)

The 2013 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) conducted by the Indonesian Ministry of Health revealed that among women 10-54 years old, 2.6% were married for the first time when they were less than 15 years old. And 23.9% married at the age of 15-19 years. This means that about 26% of underage women are married. In the ASEAN regional context, the number of child marriages in Indonesia is the second highest after Cambodia (Handayani, 2014).

The population of Riau Province in 2019 reached 6.74 million and 21,600 teenagers or 1.18% of them had early marriages, according to the Head of the Civil Population Control Service. Population and Family Planning of Riau Province Early

marriage is very risky for adolescents because the uterus is not ready for childbirth, thus disturbing the health of women and fetuses if pregnant (BKKBN, 2019)

Based on data from the Tembilahan City Office of Religious Affairs in 2019, the number of married couples was 662 couples, of which 0.3% were women aged ≤ 16 years, in 2020 639 couples were married, 0.3% were women aged ≤ 16 year This research is in line with Fauzie Rahman's research on the Cultural Studies of Young Actors of Early Marriage (a qualitative study in South Kalimantan). The method used is qualitative with the perposive method. The results showed that the middle to lower economy because of self-encouragement as a need to be achieved, parents' concerns about adolescence because that period is very vulnerable due to sexual curiosity. So it can be concluded that early marriage is caused by the economy, encouragement from parents and self-desire (Handayani, 2014).

Based on the description above, and supported by data, there are still many early marriages with identifiable problems, namely: the factors that cause early marriage in young girls in Tembilahan, Riau. Qualitative studies with a phenomenological approach have been used to answer research questions. Data collection using purposive sampling. Ten participants were involved in in-depth interviews.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This research is a qualitative descriptive study, namely a research procedure that uses descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words obtained from informants. The research method used is a phenomenological approach to explain or reveal the meaning of the concept or phenomenon of experience of adolescents who marry at an early age. This study aims to analyze the factors that cause early marriage in young girls in Tembilahan, Riau. and the research was carried out door-to-door in



Tembilahan city District. In 2020 this research was carried out from March 8 to April 11 2020.

Data collection tools in this study using primary data. Primary data are basic sources consisting of evidences or main witnesses of the events (phenomena) of the object under study and the symptoms that occur in the field (Wawan, 2010)

Primary data collection in this study will be carried out by researchers within the specified time using a questionnaire sheet to the main informants and supporting informants (key informants). The data collection technique was carried out by in-depth interviews.

In analyzing the data, researchers used content analysis techniques. This content analysis technique was developed on the basis that the study of the process of content communication is the basis of social science studies, including education. Therefore, content analysis always defines three aspects, namely: objectivity, systematic, and conceptualization. The operationalization of this analysis technique is carried out by providing symbols, symbols, criteria, and checks on the data to be analyzed which has been formulated, then the analysis is carried out to provide predictions of the analyzed data (Musfiqon, 2012)

RESULT

After conducting research on "the factors that cause early marriage in young women in Tembilahan, Riau." from March 8 to April 11, 2020, the following results were obtained:

Karakteristik Informan

When the research was carried out on March 8 to April 11 2020. of the 20 samples of the main informants, the researcher only got 5 main informants and 5 supporting informants who match the inclusion criteria of the informant characteristics that the researcher has set, due to several factors, namely, 6 Respondents who no longer live in the Tembilahan area, 4 respondents who were not

willing to be interviewed and 5 respondents who could not be contacted, so of the 20 samples the researcher could only interview 5 main informants. There were 5 key informants, namely the head of the RT who was the representative of the head of the RT which the researcher chose based on the residence of the 5 main informants, namely the head of the RT from the residence of the main informant 2, then the researcher chose one of the close friends of the 5 main informants based on the results of the interview, namely friends close to the main informant 3. Parent representatives were selected from 5 main informants, namely the parents of informant 2 because they were willing to be key informants of this study, so the number of informants was 10 people, including:

- a) 5 young women who married at an early age
- b) 1 puskesmas officer in the Adolescent Care Health Service (PKPR)
- c) Head of the Tembilahan Religious Affairs Office
- d) 1 Community Leader (Head of RT)
- e) 1 parent representative
- f) 1 close friend representative.
- g) 1 Young women who get married at an early age

1. Premarital sex or promiscuity

Based on the results of the interview, it was found that promiscuity is the most influential factor in making adolescents marry at an early age, this can be seen from the frequent play outside the home and even not coming home for days due to the joy of playing with friends and the existence of access to pornographic videos is one of the causes of teenagers who want to marry young because they are interested in doing the same thing, and the occurrence of pregnancy outside of marriage, even though when the researcher asked the question the respondent still seemed closed and shy when asked the question. Judging from the short answer of informant 3 who said



"because there is a problem, it is also uncomfortable for us to be with a prospective husband, we call it first, what is it like, because yesterday we had a factor. so the factor that must be, must be married, because we are already pregnant. parents have agreed from the start because we also have an engagement event if the parents agree"

"because there is a problem, it is also uncomfortable for us to be with a prospective husband, we call it first, what is it like, because yesterday we had a factor. so the factor that must be, must be married, because we are already pregnant. parents have agreed from the start because we also have an engagement event if the parents agree"

"Supported by a supporting informant, namely Informant 1 who said :

"Because he was dating, something unwanted happened, meaning that he was pregnant first".

2 supporting informants who said:

"There are still factors like that, if you don't get pregnant first, marriage will happen."

4 supporting informants said:

"Indeed there was yesterday the incident of pregnancy outside of marriage because of her lack of knowledge about Kespro". 5 who said "she got married because of other factors, namely pregnancy outside of marriage, but she was forced to because her family was ashamed".

Research conducted (Pohan, 2017) Based on the results of the study, it was found that young women who engage in promiscuity have a risk of 3.757 times early marriage compared to young women who do not have promiscuity with a value of $p = 0.001$ and a value (OR) of 3.75.

The emergence of the term promiscuity along with the development of science and technology in human civilization, but not all of them develop leading to progress. However, there are negative impacts resulting from this development, one of which is the culture of promiscuity. Based on research (Pohan, 2017), several young women who marry at an early age as a result of promiscuity that begin with

dating. During courtship, these young women are often alone in a dark and lonely place. In addition, there are some young women who think that kissing is a common thing and is a sign of affection. Even so, it is very unfortunate that there are young women who are pregnant so that to cover up the shame of the family, she must immediately be married.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that negative associations can affect early marriages, such as internet media access, association with friends so that it has a negative impact on young women themselves, this is linked in the theory that the development of science and technological progress is not all. impact on progress but the negative impact of this progress is promiscuity. In line with the research conducted (Pohan, 2017) says that young women who engage in promiscuity 3 times are at risk of getting married early.

2. Reproductive Health

Lack of knowledge on reproductive health so that adolescents abuse it into negative things, adolescents do not know the various negative effects of early marriage, if she is pregnant to give birth, it will cause various complications, even so teenagers still marry at an early age. This can be seen from the answer to the main informant 3 who said:

"From there he invites him, if he doesn't make sense, then the situation is like the word is both willing"

Judging from the answers of informants that they do forbidden things such as having sex outside of marriage based on their wishes, and this shows that adolescents abuse it in a negative direction. In line with what was conveyed by the supporting informant, namely informant 4 who said:

"His lack of knowledge about the health care program, if early marriage is the point of reproductive health health, it means that he cannot maintain his reproductive health."

Research conducted (Amalia, 2015) on Unwanted Pregnancy in Adolescents (qualitative study in Semarang). Qualitative



method. The results showed that as many as four informants had poor knowledge about reproductive health and sexuality.

Reproductive health problems that are still faced by many young women include rape, marriage and early pregnancy. The crime of rape usually has many modes. Young women are prone to being raped by their boyfriends, because they were persuaded by reasons to show proof of love. Apart from that, early marriage and pregnancy, this early marriage especially occurs in several areas, the dominance of parents is usually still strong in determining child marriage, in this case young girls. The reason for early marriage is promiscuity such as pregnancy outside of marriage and economic reasons. Adolescents who marry early, both physically and biologically are not yet mature enough to have children so they are prone to causing child and maternal death during childbirth. Women aged less than 20 years who undergo pregnancy often experience malnutrition and anemia. uneven, between the fetus and the mother is still in the stage of the growth process (Aisyaroh, 2011)

From this explanation, it can be concluded that the lack of knowledge of young women about reproductive health makes adolescents marry at an early age. As a result of this lack of knowledge, some adolescents abuse their reproductive organs so that unwanted things occur such as pregnancy outside of marriage, some other teenagers still choose to get married because they do not know the risk that adolescents marrying at an early age will affect their health at the time. they are pregnant until they give birth. The theory says that the problem of reproductive health that is still being faced is rape, early pregnancy, this is in line with research conducted (Amalia, 2017) that unwanted pregnancies occur because of poor knowledge about reproductive health and sexuality.

3. Environment

Based on the results of the interview, it

can be seen that the environment can affect early marriage in adolescents, this can be seen from the encouragement of the closest person, seeing friends who are married and because the surrounding environment considers early marriage to be commonplace so that teenagers get married at an early age. Judging from the short answer of informant 3 who said

"If the environment here is a lot of young marriages, there are a lot of friends who do it, but here they don't care".

In line with what was conveyed by the informant supporting Informant 2 who said:

"If there are about two or three who get married under the age of that, we as RTs also can't do anything about it, we forbid it, it will be noisy later".

Research conducted (Handayani, 2014) young women with a negative environment are more likely to have an early age marriage 2.1 times compared to young women who have a positive environment (95% CI: POR = 1.01-4.03) a positive environment is advised not to do early marriage (Handayani, 2014)

Adolescents who have a negative environment have a causal relationship with the incidence of early marriage. The adolescent environment that negatively affects the incidence of early marriage 2 times compared to the positive environment. Because it is necessary to increase the ability of parents to communicate with adolescents openly so that children have a sense of trust and are easy to talk to about the problems they face. Thus, teenagers will not choose peers in solving their problems and will avoid promiscuity which leads to early marriage (Handayani, 2014).

From the above explanation, it can be concluded that the environment can affect early marriage due to the presence of encouragement from other people, seeing friends, even because the environment is used to early marriage. The theory states that negative environments are related to cause and effect with early marriage, and is supported by research conducted (Handayani, 2014) which states that negative environments are twice as likely to have an early age marriage.



4. Parenting

Based on the results of research conducted on the role of parents influencing early marriage in young women, due to supervision in the association of adolescents, parents who make the decision to give permission to their children to marry, then the parenting patterns between biological parents and adoptive parents are different, in addition to The parents give full decision to their children to marry young, this can be seen from the explanation of the main informant 1

"Yes, I mean to ask to think about it first, because before marriage there is already a plan to continue schooling, you are still young and the future is still long, if there is no other advice, the problem is that you don't talk too much, neither do you, nor do you".

this is in line with what was said by the supporting informant, namely informant 3 who said:

"Indeed, for under 20 years, according to the law, he is not yet independent according to the rules, why is the regulation not independent because the marriage is free from parental consent over twenty-one years, if he is under 21 years, it means he still has a parental consent letter, which means that the administration asks for her permission, now, officially in the context of government, the term is not yet legally independent, so if someone is married under 21 years old, either male or female, there is a letter N5, she must be signed by the father "

N5 is a consent letter signed by the parent of a boy or girl which aims to approve the marriage of their child.

Research conducted (Koalisi Perempuan, 2019) reveals that the decision to marry at a young age is largely determined by the role of parents. The role of parents is very important in making the decision to marry at a young age where the decision to marry at a young age is a decision related to the background of the relationship that is built

between parent and child and their friendship environment.

The role of parents also determines adolescents to undergo marriage at a young age. Parents also have a big role in delaying the age of marriage for their children. In addition, the middle-to-lower family economy also makes it a driving factor for child marriage. The high rate of young marriage is triggered by the low economic capacity of the community or economic difficulties, the weak economic condition of the community causes parents not to be able to send their children to a higher level, to ease the burden on the family, parents prefer to marry their children to people who are considered capable so that their life burdens reduced (Rahman, 2016)

From this explanation, it can be concluded that the role of parents is very influential on early marriage in young girls, this can be seen from the attitudes of parents in making decisions, parental supervision of their children, from the way parents provide advice to their children, in line with the research conducted. (Handayani, 2014) that early marriage is motivated by the relationship between parents and their children and their friendships, and it is said in the theory that in addition to the economy, parents also have a big role in delaying the age of marriage to children. When asked questions related to the role of the supporting informant 1's parents who were still confused and did not understand the question so that the researcher had to repeat it by replacing the language that was easy to understand.

DISCUSSION

From the results of this study, it is known that the role of parents influences the decision of young women to marry early. Marriage is the right of every human being. However, the decision needs to be carefully considered based on the physical and psychological readiness of young women. Marriages that occur due to coercion or the impact of promiscuity can endanger married



life so it is necessary to work with various parties to educate the public about the importance of marriage readiness because adolescents are the hope of the future so that the results of this study can be input for local governments to create a meaningful and powerful Tembilahan. dignified.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research conducted on March 8 to April 11, 2020 concerning "the factors that cause early marriage in young women in Tembilahan, Riau. So it can be concluded that: The role of parents affects This can be seen from the supervision of the parents of the main informant 1,2,3 of their children's association, the role of parents in making decisions on main informants 4 and 5 to allow their children to marry, and supported by answers from informants. key (informants 1,2,3). The decision of parents is very important in marrying off their children administratively called N5 or parental consent. The environment affects early marriage in young women. Judging from the short answers, the main informant (informants 1,2,3,5) said that the influence of the closest person made them want to get married, and this was reinforced by the statement of the supporting informant (informant 2) who said that in their neighborhood there were 2-3 married teens young. Promiscuity affects early marriage in young women. This can be seen from the answers of the main informants (informants 1,2,3) and supported by statements of supporting informants (informants 1,2,3,4,5) saying that early marriage is caused by promiscuity, and pregnancy outside of marriage and reproductive health affect marriage. young women. Judging from the informants' ignorance of the negative impact

of early marriage in terms of reproductive health, the statement from the main informant 2 who was pregnant outside of marriage, and strengthened by the statement of the supporting informants (1,3,4,5) said that early marriage occurred because of pregnancy outside of marriage because of that The results of this research can be used by the Indragiri Hilir Regency government as input in order to reactivate the Health Marriage Service at the Puskesmas where currently only Tembilahan Kota Puskesmas is running actively.

REFERENCES

- Amalia, Happy Elisa & Azinar Muhammad 2017. Unwanted Pregnancy in Adolescents: Semarang: Jurnal Of Public Health 1 (1). Pp 1-7.
- Aisyaroh, Noveri. 2011. Adolescent Reproductive Health: Indonesian Journal of Health Promotion. Pp 1-8.
- Handayani, Yuli Eka. 2014. Factors Associated with Early Childhood Marriage in Young Girls in Tambusai Utara District, Rokan Hulu Regency: Rokan Hulu: Journal of Maternity and Neonatal, Pasir Pengaraian University 1 (05) .pp.200-206.
- Adolescents: Journal of Public Helath (11) 2.pp 100-109
- Wawan, et al. (2010) Theory and Measurement of Knowledge of
- Desiyanti, Irne W. 2015. Factors Related to Early Marriage of Fertile Couples in Mapanget District: Manado: JIKMU 5 (3) .pp.270-280.
- <http://www.koalisiperempuan.or.id/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Salinan-UU-Nomor-16-Tahun-2019-.pdf>
- https://www.bkkbn.go.id/po-content/uploads/PK_RIAU_2019-



compressed.pdf Downloaded on March
10, 2020

- Johar, Al Fitri. 2018. *Nikah Siri*: Jakarta: AURA Publishing.
- Mansur, Herawati. 2011. *Maternal and Child Psychology for Midwifery*: Salemba Medika, Jakarta.
- Musfiqon, (2012). *Media Development and Learning Resources*. Jakarta: Achievement Pustakarya.
- Pieter, Herri Zan. Lubis, Nanmora Numungga. (2011) *Introduction to Psychology for Midwifery*: Kencana, Jakarta.
- Pohan, Halawani Nazli (2017) *Factors Related to Early Marriage of Young Women: West Sumatra: Journal of Endurancet* (3) October.pp.424-435.
- Rahman, Fauzie (2016) *Cultural Study of Youth Behavior of Early Marriage in Banjarbaru City: South Kalimantan: Journal of Public Helath* (11) 2. pp108-107.
- Rusmini. (2015) *Impact of Early Marriage Among Women in Batu Lappa Village, Batu Lappa District, Pinrang Regency: Makassar: Hasanudin University* .pp. 1-8.