



Influence of Education and Parental Income of Parents on Early Marriage for Young Women the Village Baranti Districts Baranti Regency Sidenreng Rappang

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Abstract

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BACKGROUND: Early marriage is a marriage with a relatively young age under the age of 16 years. The phenomenon of early marriage many occur in Indonesia. Globally, 80% of girls aged 10–16 years have a 5 times greater risk of dying in cases of pregnancy and childbirth than women aged 20–24 years. Early marriage factors are: Coercion from parents, promiscuity, curiosity about the world of sex, socio-cultural factors, economic pressure, level of education, difficulty in getting a job, mass media, and views and beliefs.

AIM: This study aimed to analyze the socio-cultural determinants that influence the incidence of early marriage in Village Baranti, District Baranti, Regency Sidenreng Rappang.

METHODS: The design of this study is a cross-sectional study design with a simple random sampling technique carried in Village Baranti, District Baranti. The population in this study was 165 people and the number of samples 102 people. Data were collected by interview and questionnaire. Data were analyzed using Chi-square analysis.

RESULTS: The results showed that the significant of the incidence of early marriage was fathers education ($p = 0.023$), mothers education ($p = 0.041$), and parental income ($p = 0.036$).

CONCLUSION: It was concluded that there was a relationship between education father, mothers' education, and parents' income, toward the occurrence of early marriage in Village Baranti, District Baranti, Regency Sidenreng Rappang.

Introduction

Early marriage is a marriage carried out by someone who has a relatively young age. Age in question is the age of puberty, which is the age between 10 and 19 years [1]. Ideal marriage is a marriage done by a man with a minimum age of 25 years and a minimum age of a woman of 20 years [2]. The phenomenon of early marriage is common in Indonesia. This has been happening for a long time in several regions scattered in parts of Indonesia, especially in rural and rural areas [3] with a variety of backgrounds such as social, economic, and cultural [4]. Besides, the couple was forced to get married early due to the pregnant woman before marriage [5].

Adolescence is a transition between childhood and adulthood. Adolescence at this stage has not yet reached sexual maturity that is the ability to carry out the process of reproduction [6]. Child marriage is a serious problem faced by developing countries including Indonesia [7]. Reproductive health problems are started with early marriage, that is, at the age of women 10–54 year there

were 2.6% married at the age of <15 years and then 23.9% were married at the age of 15–19 years [8].

UNDESA (2010) Indonesia is the 37th country with the second highest percentage of early marriage in ASEAN after Cambodia. A UNICEF study in Indonesia found that the incidence of marriage for 15-year-olds is around 11%, while at 18 years of age around 35% [9], [10], [11]. There are 158 countries with legal age of marriage at the age of 18 years and over but in Indonesia, the age of early marriage is 16 years and there are even under the age of 16 years [12], [13].

The Government of Indonesia through Law Number 1 of 1974 provides a limit on the age at which a person is permitted to marry. Law Number 1 of 1974 in Article 7 Paragraph (2) states that marriage is only permitted if the man has reached the age of 19 years and the woman has reached the age of 16 years [8], while Article 26 of RI Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection states that parents are required to protect children from early marriage [14].

The results of research conducted by Pohan [15] show that there is a relationship between

knowledge, education, employment, status economic, culture, promiscuity, and media mass with early marriage in young women and there is no relationship between the role of parents with early marriage in young women and the most factor dominant related to early marriage in young women is knowledge.

Based on the above background and the previous studies, the aim of researcher is knowing the effect of education and income of parents in Village Baranti, District Baranti, Regency Sidenreng Rappang, South Sulawesi.

Materials and Methods

This research was conducted in Village Baranti, District Baranti, Regency Sidenreng Rappang. This type of research is quantitative with a cross-sectional study.

The population is all married young women aged 14–20 years. The sample of 102 people chosen by simple random sampling that has met the inclusion criteria is all young women aged 14–20 years who married in 2018–2019 in Village Baranti, District Baranti, Regency Sidenreng Rappang and were willing to participate in this study by signing an informed consent issued by the Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University.

Data collection techniques in this study using primary data obtained directly through observation to respondents using a questionnaire. Other than that, besides that, using interpersonal interview techniques to obtain data that are needed related to marriages conducted by teenagers. Secondary data in this study were data obtained from the office of religious Affairs in Village Baranti, District Baranti, Regency Sidenreng Rappang, namely, the address and number of adolescents aged 14–20 years who were married in 2018–2019 in Village Baranti, District Baranti, Regency Sidenreng Rappang.

Data processing is done using computerization through the SPSS program which includes: Editing (checking form and questionnaire), coding (coding for each variable with the aim of making it easier to identify research variables), data entry (entering data from the questionnaire into the SPSS program), and cleaning (cleaning errors that might occur during the data input process). In this study, there are two stages of analysis univariate analysis and bivariate analysis. Univariate analysis was carried out on each variable from the results of the study which subsequently resulted in the distribution and presentation of each variable studied. In addition, bivariate analysis was carried out to see the relationship between two variables in the form of cross tabulation using the SPSS application with the Chi-square statistical test.

Results

Table 1 shows that the distribution of respondents based on age 14 years was 26.5%, age 15 years was 43.1%, age 16 years was 7.8%, age 17 years was 14.7%, age 18 years by 2.0%, by age 19 years by 1.0% and by age 20 by 4.9%. The group of teenagers who married early age 14–16 years was 79 people and the youth group of ages 17–20 was 23 people, the distribution of respondents based on the level of education the most widely married early is the group of junior high school education level of 74 people (72.5%), while the number of respondents in the high school education group is 28 people (27.5%).

Table 1: Distribution of respondents based on the characteristics of respondents in Village Baranti, District Baranti Regency Sidenreng Rappang

Characteristics respondent	n	%
Age group		
≤14 years	27	26.5
15 years	44	43.1
16 years	8	7.8
17 years	15	14.7
18 years	2	2.0
19 years	1	1.0
>20 years	5	4.9
Education of respondent		
SMP	74	72.5
SMA	28	27.5

Table 2 shows that the early age group 67.7% fathers respondents had low education and high education whereas in the age group of not getting married early 32% fathers' respondent had education low and 55.0% had education high. Based on the results of the analysis of the Chi-square test the p-value (0.023) < α (0.05), H_0 is accepted meaning that there is a relationship between fathers' education and early marriage in Village Baranti, District Baranti Regency Sidenreng Rappang.

Table 2: The relationship between education fathers and early marriage In Village Baranti, District Baranti Regency Sidenreng Rappang

Fathers education	Early marriage				n	%	p-value
	Get marriage early		Not marriage early				
	n	%	n	%			
Low	42	67.7	20	32.3	62	100.0	0.023
High	18	49.0	22	55.0	40	100.0	

Table 3 shows that in the age group of early marriage 66.7% of respondents mothers had low education and 46.2% had high education. Whereas in the unmarried age group 33.3% of respondents' mothers had low education and 53.8% had high education. Based on the results of the analysis of the Chi-square test obtained p value (0.041) < α (0.05) H_0 , it means that there is a relationship between maternal education and early marriage in Village Baranti, District Baranti, Regency Sidenreng Rappang.

Table 3: The relationship between education mothers and early marriage In Village Baranti, District Baranti Regency Sidenreng Rappang

Mothers education	Early marriage				n	%	p-value
	Get marriage early		Not marriage early				
	n	%	n	%			
Low	42	66.7	21	33.3	63	100.0	0,041
High	18	46.2	21	53.8	39	100.0	

Table 4 shows that based on the above table shows that in the age group of early marriage 67.2% was low income and 46.3% was high income, whereas in the unmarried age group 32.8% had low income and 53.7% had high income. Based on the analysis of the Chi-square test the p-value (0.036) 36α (0.05), H_a is accepted meaning that there is a relationship between fathers income and early marriage in Village Baranti, District Baranti, Regency Sidenreng Rappang.

Table 4: The relationship between income parents and early marriage in Village Baranti, District Baranti Regency Sidenreng Rappang

Income parents	Early marriage		Not marriage early		n	%	p-value
	Get marriage early		n	%			
Low	41	67.2	20	32.8	61	100.0	0.036
High	19	46.3	22	53.7	41	100.0	

Discussion

In this research was seen that significantly affecting the occurrence of early marriage was education fathers, education mothers, and income parents who significantly influence the occurrence of early marriage, which are fathers' education, mothers' education, and parents' income.

Education is one thing that is highly required by every government in any country Indonesia meant. Evidenced by the existence of a law governing the procedures for implementing education in Indonesia, namely, starting from elementary school to junior high school age which is included in the 9-year compulsory education system, then school/vocational levels up to tertiary level including diploma, bachelor, master, and doctorate to professor.

According to law No. 20 of 2003 article 3 education aims to educate the life of the nation and develop Indonesian people fully, namely, people who believe and devote to god almighty and virtuous character, have knowledge and skills, have physical and spiritual health, personality a steady, and responsible social and nationality.

The results showed that in the age group of early marriage 67.7% of respondents fathers had low education and 45.0% had high education, whereas in the age group of not getting married early 32% of respondents fathers had low education and 55.0% had high education. And in the age group of early marriage, 66.7% of respondents mothers had low education and 46.2% had high education, whereas in the unmarried age group 33.3% of respondents mothers had low education and 53.8% had high education.

Based on the analysis of Chi-square test results obtained p value (0.023) and (0.041) α α (0.05) H_a accepted means that there is a relationship

between parents education toward early marriage in Village Baranti, District Baranti, Regency Sidenreng Rappang.

The study is in line with research conducted by Dwinanda [16] with the title of the relationship between maternal education and knowledge of respondents with early marriage in Plaosan Sub district, Magetan Regency, East Java 2015. This study was an observational study with a case control design using the Chi-square statistical test with a total sample of 76 cases and 76 controls. Chi-square statistical test results show that there is a relationship between parental education and early marriage ($p = 0000$: odd ratio = 9.821; 95% confidence interval = 4.657–20.714).

Parent income is the entire income received by someone whether coming from direct involvement in the production process or not. Family income in this study is all forms of children need that must be met such as children education costs, allowances, and other needs. The results showed that in the age group of early marriage 67.2% were income low and 46.3% were income high, whereas in the unmarried age group 32.8% had income low and 53.7% had income high. Based on the analysis of the Chi-square test, p-value (0.036) 36α (0.05) H_a is accepted, meaning that there is a relationship between fathers income and early marriage in Village Baranti, District Baranti, Regency Sidenreng Rappang.

This study is in line with research with the title of factors related to early marriage in young women in Tambusai District, Utara Regency Rokan Hulu. This research is a qualitative research. The results showed that parental income affected early marriage. The thing that influences the incidence of early marriage is not from the perspective of teenage work but rather the work of parents. Parents work reflects the socioeconomic status of the adolescent's family. A person's life is supported by the economic capacity of the family a family that is in the poverty line will make the decision that to ease the burden on their parents, the daughter is married to those who are considered capable [15], [16], [17].

Recommendation

It is hoped that the Regional Government of Sidenreng Rappang Regency will be more strict in applying sanctions for violators of the marriage law in accordance with applicable regulations, and parents or families should equip their children with education to a higher level so that they develop critical thinking patterns and rational, especially in preparing for their marriage.

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