

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS RELATED TO THE INCIDENCE OF EARLY MARRIAGE IN BOJONGMANIK DISTRICT, LEBAK REGENCY IN 2023

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Abstract

Background: Getting married at the age of less than 18 years is a reality that must be faced by some teenagers throughout the world, including in Indonesia. It is estimated that more than 60 million women aged 20-24 years. **Purpose of writing:** To find out factors related to the incidence of early marriage in Bojongmanik District, Lebak Regency in 2023. **Research Method:** This study used a descriptive design with a cross sectional study approach, the sample in this study was 61 people, chi square analysis test. **Research Results:** There is a relationship between economic status and the incidence of early marriage with a p-value of $0.003 < 0.05$. There is no relationship between parental education and the incidence of early marriage with a p-value of $0.127 < 0.05$. There is no relationship between family history of early marriage and the incidence of early marriage with a p-value of $0.547 < 0.05$. **Conclusions and Suggestions:** It is hoped that this research can be an input for Bojongmanik District to conduct outreach to the community about the detrimental impact that early marriage can have on health problems. Apart from that, it also provides information on how to prevent early marriage by improving people's economic standard of living.

Keywords: Early Marriage, Economic Status, Parental Education, Family History of Early Marriage

Introduction

Marriage is a contract that permits social relations and limits the rights and obligations and mutual assistance of a man and a woman, both of whom are not muhrim. In Indonesian, marriage comes from the word "nikah" which according to the language means forming a family with the opposite sex (Ali, 2016).

The law regarding marriage in Indonesia is regulated in Law Number 1 of 1974 that marriage is a spiritual and physical bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife with the aim of forming an eternally happy family (household) based on the belief in the Almighty God. Article 7 paragraph (1), marriage is only permitted if the man has reached the age of 19 (nineteen) years and the woman has reached the age of 16 (sixteen) years (Juniasti, 2018).

Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation no. 87 of 2014 article 24 paragraph (1) part a, explains the maturity of marriage age. This maturation is in order to make the Family Planning program a success. Marriage Age Maturation (PUP) according to the BKKBN is an effort to increase the age at first marriage, so that at marriage the minimum age reaches 20 years for women and 25 years for men (Juniasti, 2018).

Getting married at less than 18 years of age is a reality that some teenagers throughout the world, including in Indonesia, have to face. It is estimated that more than 60 million women aged 20-24 years. Nationally, the number of cases of early marriage in Indonesia reached 1359 cases with the average age of marriage being under 19 years of age (Siti Hawa, 2019).

Data from the Central Statistics Agency (2022) shows that 33.76% of young people in Indonesia will have their first marriage age in the range of 19-21 years in 2022. Then, as many as 27.07% of young people in the country will have their first marriage age at 22-24 years. . There are also 19.24% of young people who married for the first time when they were 16-18 years old. Based on BKKBN data, 2022

stated that the rate of early marriage in Banten province is relatively high or 5th out of 10 provinces where early marriage occurs, namely 9.11%.

Early marriage still occurs in Bojongmanik District, Lebak Regency, which increases every year. In 2021, marriages under the age of 20 will be 36.29%, in 2022 it will be 39.20%. Based on KUA Bojongmanik data, the number of young women who are married under the age of 20 in July – September 2023 is 61 people, with details of 16 years old, 11 people, 15 people aged 17 years, 27 people aged 18 years and 8 people aged 19 years. person.

The government's efforts in the RPJMN (2020) target a reduction in the rate of child marriage from 11.2% to 8.74% so that early marriage can be prevented. Early marriage triggers a number of risks including psychological age which is still unstable which will affect the child's caregivers, age and mental maturity can have an impact on children's nutrition and health, early marriage can put young women at health risk due to early pregnancy and the potential for birth cancer or cervical cancer in teenagers under the age of 20 who have sexual relations (Bapenas, 2020).

Research by Ning Arum Tri Novita Sari & Nunik Puspitasari (2022) states the causes of early marriage. The research results prove that the factors causing early marriage are economic factors, out-of-wedlock pregnancy factors, and mass media factors. Early marriage has a negative impact on unfulfilled psychological conditions. The impact on health can increase maternal and infant mortality, prone to complications during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum. From a social perspective, it reduces freedom of expression, limited scope for socializing, and feeling embarrassed to socialize due to being pregnant out of wedlock. The economic impact can be in the form of low economic conditions so that many teenagers cannot live independently, are still troublesome and depend on their parents for their livelihoods.

The positive impact of early marriage is to avoid adultery and lighten the burden on parents. Apart from research conducted by Plan International, in Indonesia the main causes of child marriage are low access to education, economic opportunities, and the quality of reproductive health services and education, especially for girls.

Apart from that, the level of poverty also determines the situation of child marriage (Fauziah, 2017). Based on the description above, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title "Analysis of Factors Associated with the Incident of Early Marriage in Bojongmanik District, Lebak Regency in 2023".

Research Methods

This research uses a quantitative type of research using a descriptive design with a cross sectional study approach. The population of this study were all young couples who were married in The KUA office of Bojongmanik District, Lebak Regency for the period July – September 2023 recorded 61 people. Data analysis used the Chi-square test

Research Result

Table 1. Analysis of Factors Associated with Early Marriage Based on Economic Status, Parental Education and Family History of Early Marriage

Characteristics	f	%
The incidence of early marriage		
Early marriage occurred	38	62.3
There are no early marriages	23	37.3
Economic Status		
Prosperous if \geq UMR	25	41
Not prosperous < UMR	36	59
Parental Education		
Tall	17	37.9
Low	44	72.1
Family history of early marriage		
No family history	40	65.6
There is a family history	21	34.4
Total	61	100

Based on the data in Table 1, the distribution of respondents shows that the majority had early marriage, 38 people (62.3%), the majority had poor economic status, 36 people (59%), the majority had low parental education, 44 people (72.1%), the majority do not have a family with early marriage as many as 40 people (65.6%).

Table 2. The Relationship between Economic Status and the Incidence of Early Marriage In Bojongmanik Lebak District in 2023

Economic Status	Early Marriage Incident						<i>P value</i>
	Happen		Not occur		Total		
	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Prosperous	10	40	15	60	25	100	0.003
Not prosperous	28	77.8	8	22.2	36	100	
Total	38	62.3	23	37.7	61	100	

Based on table 2, of the 25 respondents with prosperous economic status, the majority did not have early marriage, 15 people (60%). Meanwhile, of the 36 respondents with poor economic status, the majority had early marriage, 28 people (77.8%). The results of statistical tests using the chi square test, obtained p-value calculation results of $0.003 < 0.05$, so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between economic status and the incidence of early marriage in Bojongmanik Lebak sub-district in 2023.

Table 3. The Relationship between Parental Education and Early Marriage In Bojongmanik Lebak District in 2023

Parental Education	Early Marriage Incident						<i>P value</i>
	Happen		Not occur		Total		
	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Tall	8	47.1	9	52.9	17	100	0.127
Low	30	68.2	14	31.8	44	100	
Total	38	62.3	23	37.7	61	100	

Based on table 3, of the 9 respondents with high parental education, the majority did not have early marriage, 9 people (52.9%). Meanwhile, of the 44 respondents with low parental education, the majority had early marriage, 30 people (68.2%). The results of statistical tests using the chi square test, obtained p-value calculation results of $0.127 > 0.05$, so it can be concluded that there is no relationship between parental education and the incidence of early marriage in Bojongmanik Lebak sub-district in 2023.

Table 4. Relationship between family history of early marriage and the incidence of early marriage In Bojongmanik Lebak District in 2023

Family History of Early Marriage	Early Marriage Incident						<i>P value</i>
	Happen		Not occur		Total		
	f	%	f	%	f	%	
No family history	26	65	14	35	40	100	0.547
There is a family history	12	57.1	9	42.9	21	100	
Total	38	62.3	23	37.7	61	100	

Based on table 5.4, of the 40 respondents with no family history of early marriage, the majority had an early marriage of 26 people (65%). Meanwhile, of the 21 respondents with a family history of early marriage, the majority had an early marriage of 12 people (57.1%). The results of statistical tests using the chi square test, obtained p-value calculation results of $0.547 > 0.05$, so it can be concluded that there is no relationship between family history of early marriage and the incidence of early marriage in Bojongmanik Lebak sub-district in 2023.

Discussion

1. Early Marriage Incident

The description of the incidence of early marriage among 100 respondents in this study shows that the majority of early marriages occurred at 38 people (62.3%). These results are in line with research by Fauziah (2017) in her research in Paja village, Sajira District, Lebak Banten Regency, that cases of early marriage in 2017 reached 55.17% (16 cases of early marriage out of 29 marriages). Getting married is the desire of every human being. Through marriage, humans can have offspring so that human life will continue. Marriage must be based on belief in the Almighty God in accordance with Marriage Law no. 1 of 1974 because marriage should be done once in a lifetime and should not be taken lightly. True marriage is between a man and a woman who are mature in various aspects. This is of course intended to prevent divorce and achieve prosperity in the household.

Divorce must be prevented between husband and wife at an early age. Because marriage is related to the problem of population density. Therefore, The way to slow down the rate of population density is to prevent early marriage (Mujib, 1999). The low age limit for a woman to marry causes a very fast birth rate compared to a higher age limit.

2. Overview of Economic Status

The description of the economic status of respondents in this study shows that the majority of economic status is not prosperous (< Minimum Wage) as many as 36 people (59%). The results of this research are in line with Wardani (2021), in his research it was found that the majority of respondents had an economic status (income) below the minimum wage, namely 23 respondents (67.6%).

According to Khaerani (2019), low economic conditions make early marriage perpetrators decide to marry. No school fees are the reason for them to drop out of school. Informants in the research said that they got married because they didn't go to school so there was nothing to keep them busy. Several

informants also said that they did not go to school because there were no funds to continue their education. Even though they actually want to stay in school, their parents' economic conditions are very worrying, they cannot afford to send their children to school. So parents are happier if they go to work helping in the fields rather than going to school and rather than living in school conditions no, life is not happy either, finally decided to get married.

3. Overview of Parental Education

The description of the parents' education of respondents in this study shows that the majority of parents' education level is low, 44 people (72.1%). The results of this research are in line with Susanti (2017) in her research on 58 married women in Nagari Singgalang, X Koto District, Tanah Datar Regency, it was found that 52 (89.7%) of the respondents' parents had a low level of education. The low level of education means that some parents do not know that the government has issued a 12 year compulsory education policy. So, there are still many parents who decide not to continue their children's education.

According to Apriliani (2020), low education is of course one of the factors that influences the occurrence of young marriages, because education will influence a person's mindset, both from the surrounding community, the education of parents and their own children. If the surrounding environment has low education, the tendency to marry is higher. If their education is high then of course they will think again about getting married. Reviewing from various perspectives about the factors, what will happen in the future, etc.

4. Overview of Family History of Early Marriage

The description of the family history of early marriage among respondents in this study shows that the majority do not have families with early marriage as many as 40 people (65.6%). This research states that the majority do not have a family history of early marriage, but there is still a family history of early marriage.

Family history of early marriage, looking at cross data, found that the majority did not experience early marriage. According to the researchers' assumption, this could be due to the understanding or experience of parents who experienced early marriage which prevented their children from experiencing the same thing as them.

This is supported by the theory of Nurjannah & Kahija (2018) that experience is also something that cannot be separated from everyday human life. Experience is very valuable for every human being, and experience can also be given to anyone to use and become a guide and human learning.

In research, Nurjannah & Kahija (2018) argued that to find out the experiences of women who married early and ended in divorce. So, to achieve this goal, researchers looked for subjects who met the criteria and collected data one by one with the research subjects. This is done in accordance with the principles of interpretative phenomenology analysis which emphasizes the experiences experienced directly by the subject concerned and respects each uniqueness of these experiences..

Based on previous researchers' theories and opinions regarding the occurrence of early marriage, even though parents have a history of early marriage, bad experiences can prevent early marriage. According to researchers, the role of parents is very important in preventing early marriage.

5. Relationship between economic status and early marriage

The results of bivariate analysis show that there is a significant relationship between economic status and early marriage (p value=0.003). This result is in line with Wardani (2021) in his research showing that from the results of the chi square correlation test, the asymp sig (2-sided) value was $0.020 < 0.05$, which means there is a relationship between economic factors and the occurrence of early marriage in Mojokerto City.

The results of research from Wulandari and Sarwititi Sarwoprasodjo (2014) strengthen that family economic status is proven to have a significant influence on motives for early marriage and shows that every increase in family economic status will reduce the average motive for early marriage. There is still a growing norm in society that girls are a family's economic asset, where girls are expected to elevate their status family economy. One of them is by getting married at an early age.

According to researchers' assumptions based on theory and previous research, early marriage occurs because the family's economic factors are relatively poor. Some people believe that by getting married, it is hoped that economic changes will occur for the better. Apart from that, there are also parents who can no longer afford to pay for their children's schooling because their children are no longer in school and have only finished junior high school, causing parents to think that it is better to get married than to be unemployed, especially for girls.

6. Relationship between parental education and early marriage

The results of bivariate analysis show that there is no significant relationship between parental education and early marriage (p value=0.127). This result is different from Kristina (2018) in her research showing that the level of parental education is related to the occurrence of early marriage in Kasihan District, Bantul Regency, with a value of $p=0.015$. It was also found that the educational characteristics of parents (especially fathers) had a low level of education, namely elementary school. A parent's low level of education is very vulnerable to early marriage in their children. This is due to a lack of knowledge and insight about the impact of early marriage. Parents who have limited education place less importance on education because of their lack of insight.

Based on BKKBN (2020), low parental education can cause teenagers to drop out of school. Parents think that it is better to work which can make money than going to school which is not necessarily successful and only spending money or getting married which will get two benefits, namely the responsibility for their daughter becomes the responsibility of the husband or husband's family and there is additional labor in the family, namely a son-in-law who volunteers to help his wife's family. The lower the family's education level, the more often marriages at a young age are found. The role of educational level is closely related to the family's understanding of family life.

According to researchers' assumptions based on the research results obtained, there is no relationship between parental education and early marriage. This is due to other factors such as the role of parents which is also a strengthening factor in the incidence of early marriage. Based on previous research in Manado, the results showed that the most dominant factor was the role of parents in family communication. Parents who have limited understanding, especially about reproductive health and children's rights, tend to marry off their children.

7. Relationship between family history of early marriage and the incidence of early marriage

The results of bivariate analysis show that there is no significant relationship between family history of early marriage and the incidence of early marriage (p value=0.547). Research is not in line with Kamila (2020) who states that low knowledge causes the environment to support early marriage. Experiences and habits that have been passed down from generation to generation make teenagers tend to want to follow the behavior of early marriage. Teenagers who live in environments where many early marriages occur can be easily influenced by attitudes or tendencies in their environment.

In this study, there was no history of early marriage in the family regarding the incidence of early marriage because it could be caused by bad experiences experienced by parents related to experiencing early marriage. According to Notoatmodjo's theory, knowledge can be found based on one's experience. Therefore, related to this theory, the researcher believes that the absence of influence of family history of marriage could be due to knowledge factors through experience of having had an early marriage.

According to Fidanah, et al (2020), factors in the incidence of early marriage. Research results show that there is a relationship between education, knowledge, premarital sexual behavior, parental education, parental socio-economics, upbringing, religious education and family cultural factors with early marriage (p value < 0.05). However, the dominant occurrence of early marriage is economic factors.

Researchers believe that the role of parents is very influential in the incidence of early marriage. According to T. Hidayat (2019), the presence of parents who have the strength of moral and spiritual integrity, virtue and good attention will be very helpful in raising their children. Based on the theory presented that the role of parents has moral and spiritual power, However, in relation to this research, family history of early marriage has no effect on the incidence of early marriage. This is due to internal factors such as education and economic status. This is proven by research results based on the educational characteristics of the parents, the majority of whom have low education and the economic status of the majority of parents who are not prosperous. Therefore, researchers concluded that a family history of early marriage is a factor in early marriage.

Conclusion

1. The majority of respondents' economic status level is not prosperous, 36 people (59%).
2. The majority of parents' education levels were low, 44 people (72.1%).
3. The majority of family history of early marriage in the category of no family with early marriage was 40 people (65.6%).
4. There is a relationship between economic status and the incidence of early marriage with a p -value of $0.003 < 0.05$.
5. There is no relationship between parental education and the incidence of early marriage with a p -value of $0.127 < 0.05$.
6. There is no relationship between family history of early marriage and the incidence of early marriage with a p -value of $0.547 < 0.05$.

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