

Early Marriage in Bangun Purba Subdistrict, Deli Serdang Regency in 2019

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Abstract: According to BKKBN (National Population and Family Planning Board) in 2012, the number of adolescents (16-24 years old) was 64 million (27.6%). According to the BPS (Central Bureau of Statistics) of Sumatera Utara Province the birth rate of babies from young mothers (15-19 years old) was about 33%. The infant death rate in Sumatera Utara Province was 40/1,000 live births, and 30%-35% of them had been married in young age. The research used phenomenological qualitative method. This strategy was chosen based on the experience of the married couples. The case was concerned with 5 people who got married in young age. The data were analyzed by grouping people and events according to their characteristics which were in accordance with the category and its chronology. The result of the research showed that some factors which caused marriages by minors in Bangun Purba Subdistrict were economic factor, educational factor, pre-marriage pregnancy factor, voluntary, the factor of family/parents, mass medias, and lack of knowledge about reproductive health. Its side-effects were easily jealous and suspicious due to psychological immaturity, family's economic instability (low income), divorce, and the increase in the risk for pregnancy. It is recommended that parents minimize the effect of young-aged marriages, minors and adolescents be give socializing about Law on Marriage through the government, personnel, puskesmas (community health centers), and schools.

Keywords: Adolescents, Married, Economic Factor, Educational Factor

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I. Introduction

Marriage is a symbol of an agreement (contract) between a man and woman based on equal rights and obligations between the two parties. Considering complex responsibilities, it requires the preparation and maturity of age, mental, spiritual, and economic readiness. In it there are consequences that must be faced as a form of a new stage of adult life and the change of single status into husband and wife that demands continuous adjustment throughout the marriage (Irianto, 2015).

The ideal marriage for women is 21-25 years while men are 25-28 years. Because of that age, the female reproductive organ is psychologically well developed and strong and ready to give birth to offspring physically begins to mature. While men at that age have very strong psychological and physical conditions, so they are able to support family life to protect both psychologically, emotionally, economically and socially.

According to the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) as a United Nations population affairs organization, estimates that in 2020 there will be an increase in early marriage and each year will reach 14.2 million. Then in 2030 it is estimated that each year will reach 15.1 million. In 2010, one in three women, or 67 million women aged 20-24 years married before they had their 18th birthday.

About half of those marriages occur in Asia and another 20 percent in sub-Saharan Africa. This practice also occurs in Latin America and the Caribbean, and Eastern Europe. According to 2010 data, for South Asia, Bangladesh has the highest prevalence of early marriage at 66 percent. In the western African country of Niger, 75% of girls aged 20 to 24 get married before they turn 18 (Babatunde, 2012).

In Indonesia, early marriages are around 12-20 percent conducted by new couples. Usually early marriage is carried out by young couples whose age is on average 16-20 years. Nationally, early marriage with couples under the age of 16 is 26.9 percent.

Based on the 2010 Millennium Development Goal (MDG's) achievement report published by Bappenas (National Development Planning Agency), there were 28.10% of adolescents who were married under the age of 18 years. Data from various districts / cities in Indonesia shows that early marriage also occurs in almost every region.

Based on the 2017 Indonesian Population Data Survey (IDHS), women in rural areas generally have sexual relations for the first time earlier than women in urban areas. The median age at first sexual intercourse for women aged 25-49 in rural areas is 20.8 years and in urban areas 22.9 years. Based on the characteristics of marital status of women aged 15-19 years by 9.1 percent with the number of respondents 7,501.

From several studies mentioned that some of the factors causing early marriage are economic factors, namely so that the family's economy is helped after his daughter is handed over to her husband, the parent factor for fear of the existence of a spinster's assessment of her child. In addition, in Indonesia's positive law marriage to adolescents under the age of 20 is illegal (unlawful) so they choose to marry under the hand (Sirri's marriage) (Aditya et al, 2010).

According to the Afghanistan Health Survey, 1 in 50 Afghan women most likely died from pregnancy related causes. The risk of death related to pregnancy is five times higher in rural areas than in cities and metropolitan areas. The maternal mortality rate continues to increase in Afghanistan because of the prevalence of early marriage which causes many health problems for women. In addition to increasing maternal mortality, early marriage also causes a variety of reproductive problems.

Supriatiningsih (2010) states that 20 percent to 50 percent of pregnancies and deliveries under the age of 20 are premature and unwanted pregnancies. This fact is exacerbated by BKKBN findings in 2010 that an estimated 750,000 to 1,000,000 illegal abortions in Indonesia per year. He continued, early marriage can also threaten the rights of a child, including their rights to education, proper health and freedom.

Underage marriages trigger Sirri marriages. This happens because there is legal dualism in society, namely between Islamic law and positive law which is full of procedural and administrative considerations. Underage marriage with Sirri marriage according to Rahmita (2010) has a pretty close relationship.

Data from the proportion of female population aged 25 years and over who have been married according to the age of first marriage in Deli Serdang Regency in 2015 shows the age of first marriage <16 years (3.89 percent), ages 17-24 years (81.30 percent) and >25 years (14.81 percent) (Susenas Data for 2014-2015, BPS of Deli Serdang Regency).

In 2016 the number of adolescent girls who married early in the Bangun Purba Subdistrict was 52 people, in 2017 it increased to 114 people and in 2018 there were 178 married women under the age of 20 years. From the observations of researchers in some cases of early marriage, married young women are forced into marriage parents because they want to improve their economy and escape poverty, get pregnant out of wedlock, and partly because of social status. Based on the monitoring of researchers that early marriage is still largely based on the habits of the local community. Women who have a certain job before marriage tend not to want to live in a marriage with men who are matched by parents. Not a few parents ask their children to stop working and get married.

II. Method

According to Sugiyono (2013), defining qualitative research methods as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people and observable behavior. This approach is also used to describe and answer questions about the research subject and its context. The selection of qualitative methods became the method in this study because to explore and identify early marriage directly based on their subjective experience, this is in accordance with the function and qualitative use of being able to see things in depth, understanding sensitive issues, and issues that are complicated.

The research was carried out in Bangun Purba Subdistrict, Deli Serdang Regency which consisted of 24 villages. The reason for choosing this location is because of early marriage in Bangun Purba Subdistrict found 179 women married < 20 years. The time span of this research starts from April 2018 - July 2019 and the time of this research starts from the initial survey - completed.

Informants in the qualitative method were chosen based on their suitability with the purpose (purposive) until the data collected was considered satisfactory or saturated. Purposive sampling is based on a particular consideration made by the researcher himself, based on the characteristics of the population, for example by conducting a preliminary survey or by studying matters relating to the population. Then the researcher sets the basis for his consideration, a portion of the population becomes the research sample so that the purposive sampling technique is based on the researchers' personal considerations.

According to Sugiyono (2013) data collection techniques in qualitative research can be done by observation, in-depth interviews (indepth interview), and documentation. In the research conducted, researchers used a method of collecting data through interviews.

III. Results

Interview Results of Informants Married at an Early Age

Based on the results of indepth interviews with a mother named Siti Rohmah (informant 2), she is currently 19 years old and now has one child, and married at the age of 17, her husband's age at marriage was 26, the reasons Siti Rohmah's mother married at a young age were:

"The reason I got married at the age of 17 that day, was due to economic factors, just be advised our mother was poor, so I dropped out of high school when there was no parents' money, it was hard to eat especially school, because my parents' jobs were botot, because my last choice school is not getting married so I can ease the burden on my parents, if I don't go to school and just stay at home, it will add to the mind of my parents, so I just need to get married "

The low level of the family economy encourages the child to marry at a relatively young age to ease the burden on his parents. With the child married so that they are no longer the responsibility of their parents (especially for girls), not to mention their husband's husband will work or help the family's economy so the female child is married to someone who is considered capable.

Poverty is a major factor causing early marriage. When poverty gets higher, young women who are considered a burden on the family economy will be married to men older than her and even very far away in age, this is a family survival strategy.

Mencher in Siagian (2012) stated that poverty is a symptom of a decrease in the ability of a person or group of people or a region that affects the life support capacity of a person or group of people, at which point in time they are obviously unable to achieve a decent life. So we can say that one of the factors that influence young marriage is the economic level of the family.

Economic Factors Usually this happens when the girl's family comes from a poor family. His parents also married the girl to a man from an established family. This certainly will have an impact both for the girl and her parents. The girl can get a decent life and the burden on her parents can be reduced. Socio-economic understanding is rarely discussed simultaneously. Social and economic notions are often discussed separately. Social understanding in social science refers to the object, namely society. While the social department shows the activities that are shown to overcome the problems faced by the community in the field of welfare which is the scope of work and social welfare (Suryaningrum, 2017).

Interview Results of Informants Camat Bangun Purba

Based on the results of indepth interviews with Camat Bangun Purba are as follows:

"Early childhood marriages are marriages that are carried out under the age, that is, under 20 years of age whether male or female, that's what I know, if it's wrong please correct it"

Early marriage is a marriage conducted by a teenage boy or girl. Teenagers are ages 10-19 years where adolescence is a transition from childhood to adulthood which is mostly a momentary decision. It's likely to be very bad for them, usually both boys and girls are emotionally immature and often spoiled. They want to immediately get what they want, no matter whether it results in disaster (Steve, 2007).

According to Marriage Law number 1 of 1974, one of the conditions for marriage is if the men have reached the age of 19 years and women have reached the age of 16 years. The Child Protection Act provides for children the age limit is under 18 years of age and in the Child Protection Act number 23 of 2002, parents are required to protect children from early marriage. But in terms of reproductive health, 16 years old for women, means that the concerned is not yet in a healthy reproductive age. Even though the marriage age limit has been determined by law, violations still occur in the community, especially by raising the age in order to meet the minimum age limit (Sarwono, 2016).

According to Dlori (2015:22) stated that early marriage is an underage marriage whose target preparation has not been said to be optimal - physical preparation, mental preparation, as well as material preparation. Because of this, early marriage can be said as a hurried marriage, because everything has not been prepared properly. Meanwhile, according to Adhim (2012:18) states that the community sees young marriage as a marriage that shows maturity or maturity and economically that is still dependent on parents and unable to do work. In accordance with article 6 of the Marriage Law No. 1 of 1974 which states that in order to carry out the marriage of a person who is 21 years old must obtain permission from both parents. So to get married a person must be aged 21 years, if not yet reach the age of 21 years must get permission from parents or guardians.

Interview Results of Informants from Health Workers Puskesmas Bangun Purba

Based on the results of indepth interviews with health workers at Puskesmas Bangun Purba, they are as follows:

"In my opinion, the age of a good married couple above 21 years, because this age in my opinion is already an adult in addressing the problem, meaning that it can take the right decision for him, whether it is

good and not good, age over 21 years have graduated from high school, so education is better, but based on the marriage law where the minimum age for a marriage is 16 years for women and 19 years for men"

In connection with the law according to the law, the minimum age for a marriage is 16 years for women and 19 years for men (Article 7 of Law No. 1/1974 concerning marriage). It is clear that the law considers people over that age to be no longer children so that they can get married, this age limit is intended to prevent marriages too early. However, as long as a person has not reached the age of 21 years, parental permission is still required to marry his child. After being over 21 years of age may marry without parental consent (Article 6 paragraph 2 of Law No. 1/1974). It can be seen here, that although the law does not consider those over the age of 16 years for women and 19 years for men no longer children, it is not yet considered a full adult. So they still need permission to marry them.

In terms of reproductive health, 16 years old for women, means that the person concerned is not yet in a healthy reproductive age. Even though the marriage age limit has been determined by law, violations are still common in the community, especially by raising the age in order to meet the minimum age limit (Sarwono, 2016). There is no definite measure of determining the best age to get married, but to determine the ideal age in marriage, several things can be put forward for consideration.

Research Limitations

1.Data collection using interview guides is subjective so that the correctness of the data is very dependent on the honesty of the respondents. It is very difficult to get truly valid data on every key informant, and supporting informants.

2.At the time of the interview there may be information bias sourced from the informant. This is due to a recall bias from the informant or bias to the informant during the interview. To anticipate this the researcher has made an explanation with the informant, so that there is a common understanding of the questions in the interview guide.

Research Implications

The results of this study have implications for the causes and effects of early marriage. This has implications for the ability of informants in the attitudes and actions of informants who are expected to be able to maintain their reproductive health and not only maintain mental and spiritual health at a young age.

The results of this study not only have implications for informants, but also have implications for people in the environment to change the mindset of the people who still support the early marriage.

Research Chart

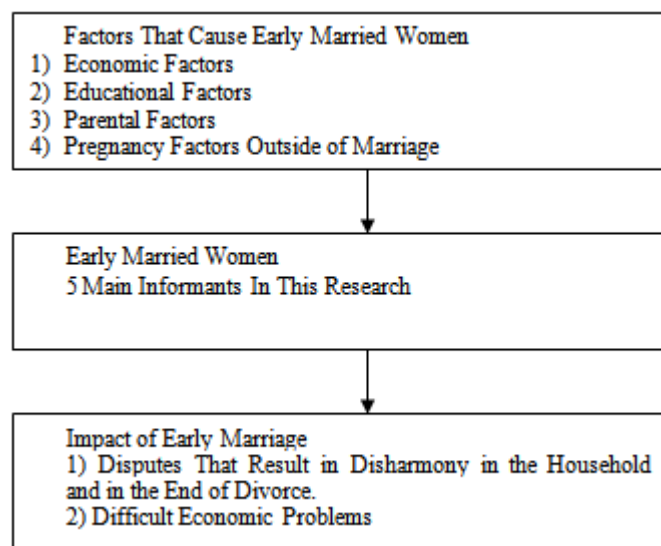


Figure 1 Research Chart

Sumber: Modification of Lawrence Green's Theory, Notoadmodjo, 2003:96

IV. Conclusion and Suggestion

4.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of the above research it can be concluded as follows:

1.The number of early marriages in Bangun Purba Subdistrict of Deli Serdang Regency is caused by several factors, including the following: economic factors, educational factors, parental factors, and pregnancy factors

outside of marriage. Inadequate economic conditions so that parents marry off their children to reduce the burden on their parents, while the low educational factor in the community makes the community less aware of the Marriage Law that has been set, the factor of parents who always think that their children are older so they are matched by both parents, the factor of getting pregnant out of wedlock because of the free association of adolescents and the ease of accessing pornographic videos on the internet.

2. Early marriage in Bangun Purba Subdistrict of Deli Serdang Regency has several impacts including: the impact of early physical marriage and the psychological impact of early marriage. As for the impact of early marriage physically there is a household economy that a person who is married at an early age is not ready to work and finance or financial support for his family and high risk for pregnant women due to pregnancy at a very young age so that it can occur miscarriage and physical disability in mothers who give birth at an early age early. While the impact of early marriage psychologically there is a severe depression that occurs because someone is not ready to face marriage, there are conflicts that lead to divorce due to unstable emotions resulting in prolonged conflict in the household.

4.2 Suggestion

Based on the results of research and conclusions that have been described, then there are some suggestions that need to be considered, namely:

1. For perpetrators of early marriage are expected to face problems that arise in the household due to immature thought patterns, so that more digging information about the effects of early marriage and the solution. It is expected that early marriages to be diligent in checking their reproductive health to health workers.
2. Parents are given an understanding in this matter carried out by the competent authority in this case carried out by the Empowerment Agency for the Protection of Women and KB Children and health workers from Puskesmas (community health centers) about early marriage does not always alleviate the economic burden of their parents. And counseling of parents about the dangers of early marriage to children, calls on parents to control the use of children's social media.
3. The need to provide outreach to adolescents about the Marriage Act and the dangers of early marriage through the government and officials through puskesmas and schools.
4. The results of this study are expected to further increase knowledge and prevention of early marriage to women.
5. Suggestions for further researchers need further research with more homogeneous informant characteristics, derived from social, cultural and occupational strata so that the resulting data is more complete.

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