

JOURNAL OF FACTORS AFFECTING EARLY MARRIAGE IN WAIMAKAHA VILLAGE, KODI BALAGHAR DISTRICT, WEST SUMBA DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Early marriage socially will be the subject of discussion among teenagers and the community. Early marriage can result in teenagers dropping out of school so they lose the opportunity to study as a provision for the future. The life experience of those under 20 years old is usually not stable, if a woman at a young age of marriage becomes mentally unstable, then the fetus she contains will become an unwanted child. 2013). According to the United Nations Development Economic and Social Affairs, Indonesia was the 37th country with the highest number of early marriages in the world in 2007. For the ASEAN level, the rate of early marriage in Indonesia ranks second after Cambodia. group aged 10-14 years who are married, 1% have given birth to live children, 1% are divorced. Meanwhile, the incidence of young marriage in the group of adolescents aged 15-19 years who live in rural areas is 3.53% compared to 2.81% for urban adolescents (Zuraidah, 2016). From the point of view of obstetrical health, pregnancy at a young age poses the risk of complications that may occur to mother and child such as anemia, preeclampsia, eclampsia, abortion, premature labor, perinatal death, bleeding and obstetric surgery are more frequent than pregnancies in the age group of 20 years and over.

Keyword : Early Marriage, Education, pregnancy

BACKGROUND

The World Health Organization (WHO) in 2015. stated that the MMR in the world is 216/100,000 KH, and in several countries including America 52/100,000 KH, Europe 16/100,000 KH while in Southeast Asia the mortality rate is still far different from some other countries, namely 164 /100,000 KH, covering Sri Lanka 30/100,000 KH, Thailand 20/100,000 KH and in Indonesia the MMR reached 126/100,000 KH, this figure is still far from the 2015 MDGs target of 102/100,000 KH. MMR is the main focus to reduce the percentage. lower the percentage. In 2018 in East Nusa Tenggara the maternal mortality rate was 142 cases. Meanwhile, maternal mortality in Southwest Sumba district reached 5 people (NTT Health Office, 2018). The number of infant mortality cases decreased from 33,278 in 2015 to 32,007 in 2016, and in 2017 there were 10,294 cases (Kemenkes RI, 2017). Infant mortality can result from a lack of awareness of maternal health. Many factors influence it, including mothers rarely

checking their pregnancy with health workers, pregnant at a young age, the distance is too narrow, lack of nutritional intake for the mother and baby so that it can affect the incidence of LBW (Puspaningtyas et al, 2014). In 2012, the World Health Organization (WHO) reported the incidence of LBW in the world in the range of 2005-2010 was 15%. In South-East Asia the incidence of LBW reaches 24% and the highest is in India with a percentage of 28%. In Indonesia, according to the results of the Regional Health Research (Rikesdas) in 2013 it was stated that the percentage of LBW was 22.4% in East Nusa Tenggara (Dinkes Prov NTT 2018).

Based on statistical data from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2014, it showed that as many as 16 million births occurred to mothers aged 15-19 years or 11% of all births in the world, the majority (95%) occurring in developing countries. In Latin America and the Caribbean 29% of young women are married when they are 18 years old. The highest prevalence of early marriage cases in the world is in Nigeria (79%), Congo (74%), Afghanistan (54%), and Bangladesh (51%) (Ekawati, 2017). Talking about marriage, humans certainly need not only material and physical preparation, but also mental preparation. Related to this, there is a minimum age limit for a person to get married and this has been regulated in the Marriage Law of 1974 chapter II article 7 paragraph 1. In the article it is explained that marriage is only permitted if the man reaches the age of 19 years and the woman has reached the age of 16 years.

Normal changes in Law No. 1 of 1974 concerning marriage reach the age limit for marriage, the improvement of norms reaches by increasing the minimum age for marriage for women. In this case, the minimum age for marriage for women is the same as the minimum marriage age for men which is 19 (nineteen) years. The said age limit is considered to have matured in mind and body to be able to carry out a marriage in order to realize the purpose of marriage properly without ending in divorce and obtaining healthy and quality offspring. It is also hoped that an increase in the age limit higher than 16 (sixteen) years for women to marry will result in a lower birth rate and reduce the risk of maternal and child mortality. In addition, the rights of children can be fulfilled so that they optimize. Based on the formulation of the problem above, the research objectives in this study are as follows.

1. To find out and conclude the factors that cause early marriage for women in Waimakaha Village, Kodi Balaghar District, Southwest Sumba Regency.
2. To find out and conclude the impact of early marriage on women in Waimakaha Village, Kodi Balaghar District, Southwest Sumba Regency.

RESEARCH FOCUS

Based on the background of the problem above, the things that are the focus of research in this scientific work are the factors that are alleged to be the cause of early marriage in women in Waimakaha village, Kodi Balaghar district, Southwest Sumba regency.

RESEARCH METHOD

Methods This research uses qualitative or naturalistic methods because it is carried out in natural conditions. According to Sugiyono (2013) that qualitative research methods are research methods used to examine the condition of natural objects.

Informal was taken by purposive sampling technique that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria as many as 10 cases. The data collection technique was through in-depth interviews and informal documentation. Qualitative data analysis techniques using data reduction, data presentation, conclusion drawing / verification.

RESEARCH FOCUS FINDINGS

The results that became the focus of this study were when someone was less than 18 years old, basically they were not physically, psychologically or economically mature. This condition allows many to face problems when carrying out marriages, especially the problems that will be faced by women when they have to become a mother at a young age. In medical science, quite a lot of risks that could occur to women from the start of the process of conception, pregnancy, childbirth and the long-term impact of these processes. However, early marriage is a social phenomenon that often occurs, the phenomenon of young marriage is one that is faced by society today. This is mostly done due to the low level of knowledge from both parents and women who carry out marriages at a young age, economic status and social phenomena that occur due to the rampant promiscuity of young couples today.

In accordance with the data owned by the village of Waimakaha itself, there were 10 cases of young marriage (women aged 18 years) that occurred in the last 3 years as follows:

1. In 2018 there were 3 cases
2. In 2019 there were 3 cases
3. In 2020 there were 4 cases

From the data above, the number of young marriages is not decreasing, but there is an increase in cases in 2020 and the most common cause of the above cases is due to the occurrence of pregnancies outside of marriage.

Young people's free association and weak parental supervision of children as well as the lack of education possessed by parents and children are factors in the case of young marriage in Waimakaha village in the last 3 years.

The results based on interviews with research respondents related to the factors that affect early marriage in women aged 18 years and the impact that arises after carrying out early marriage in women aged 18 years are as follows:

Source triangulation is a step to re-check the data obtained from informants by asking the truth of the data or information from one informant to another. The researcher used several additional informants besides the main informant to check the truth of the main informant.

The results of data matching between the information of the informants (women or respondents) with the results of being interviewed by the community shop (cadres). Whereas the statement given by the informant (woman or respondent) can be stated that some informants (women or respondents) stated that the reason they married at an early age is that there are several factors that influence it, consisting of socio-cultural factors, namely young marriage based on indebtedness to In a family, economic factors, namely the economic demands faced by each individual are one of the factors that encourage young marriage, educational factors can influence how a person's mindset and perspective, and pregnancy outside of marriage, the association of girls tends to be free,

plus the weak supervision of the community. the parents. While the statements from the interview results from community leaders (cadres) are the same as statements made by informants (respondents or women). So the information obtained from informants (women or respondents) and those obtained from community shops (cadres) the answer is the same or valid

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research that has been carried out in Waimakaha village, with interview and observation techniques on respondents, totaling 15 women aged 18 years and have been analyzed by researchers, and associated with relevant theories, the following discussion is obtained.

The factors that cause early marriage in the village of Waimakaha are as follows:

a. Education

The low level of education from parents and pressure from parents greatly affect the lives of children, where this will have an impact on children's lives. Lack of knowledge and lack of education related to the risks in women aged 18 years due to marriage at a young age are the reasons why parents do not consider wisely in making decisions to marry off their children. In addition, the lack of knowledge and education of women aged 18 who marry at a young age is an important thing to

note. Married at a young age often experience several obstacles in the household, especially in taking care of the household, because newly married people do not have experience in taking care of the household, taking care of children and taking care of their husbands, so they need help from their parents and family.

Sufficient knowledge and adequate education related to young marriage can reduce the number of cases of young marriage. Even though the level of education is low, getting adequate knowledge and education either through the experience of people who have been married before or through other media can encourage young marriage actors to reconsider the decision to get married. Early marriage should not be done, just to adjust and manage yourself. Sometimes there are still many problems, especially with getting married and having children at a young age; it will add even more problems.

b. Unwed pregnancy

Weak parental supervision in controlling the association of their daughters will affect the association that tends to be free for the girl to fall into promiscuity. In addition, there are still many parents who think that sex education for girls is still considered taboo, this is what then results in children becoming less knowledgeable about sex and having relationships with the opposite sex without clearly knowing the impact that will arise (pregnancy).

In connection with the above, the parents in the end took the decision to marry off their children who were not psychologically and medically ready. However, this is done without considering the consequences that will occur from early marriage and giving birth at a young age is a risk for premature delivery and low birth weight. In addition, parents do not want their daughters to have children without a father or to protect the family's good name.

c. Economic Status

The high and low rate of marriage at a young age is strongly influenced by the low economic capacity of the community in the family in Waimakaha village. So it is not surprising that marriage at a young age usually occurs in economically disadvantaged rural areas. One of the factors that cause young marriages to occur in Waimakaha Village is the economy.

The economic demands faced by each individual are one of the factors that encourage young marriages. When parents see their daughter is deemed worthy enough to be married to someone, especially if the applicant is considered capable enough, then parents will tend to decide to marry off their child without considering the impacts and other risks that will be faced by their daughter. The low economic level of parents encourages them to marry off their children quickly, this is done as a means of reducing the burden on the family and often becomes an economic support in the household and increases family income.

d. Socio-cultural

In addition to the above factors, socio-cultural also has a role in encouraging young marriage. In this case, such as the desire of parents to immediately pet their grandchildren, the assumption of parents who are afraid of their daughters becoming spinsters, matchmaking at a young age chosen by parents, the desire of parents to re-tighten family relationships that are starting to drift apart and marriage at a young age. based on a debt of gratitude to a family.

The situation above is very common in rural areas and it seems normal. As time goes by, parents should change the assumptions as above and are more likely to think about the impact of their daughter's young marriage.

The impact of early marriage on women in Waimakaha Village, Kodi Balaghar District, Southwest Sumba Regency. The impact of early marriage on women in Waimakaha village is as follows:

a. Positive impact

- 1) Can reduce the number of deviations from promiscuity Promiscuity carried out by children aged 18.

both youth and women today is very widespread, this is further exacerbated by the lack of supervision by parents and the lack of education provided by parents regarding the long-term impact of promiscuity. Therefore, parents tend to prefer to marry off their children at a young age so that unwanted things do not happen, such as pregnancy out of wedlock. Parents assume that if their daughter no longer wants to continue her education, and it is deemed appropriate to marry, the parents choose to marry off their daughter. In addition to avoiding ridicule from the surrounding environment, parents also do not want to bear the disgrace of having their daughter pregnant out of wedlock, even though this girl is not psychologically or medically ready and the lack of parental knowledge regarding the risks of a girl having to get pregnant and give birth at a young age However, in order to maintain the good name of the family and on the other hand meet the biological needs of children who are in puberty, marrying girls at a young age is an option for parents in Waimakaha village.

2) Can Reduce Family Burden

The demands of economic needs in meeting the necessities of life are often a problem in Waimakaha village. The people in the village who are dominated by livelihoods as farmers find it difficult to meet the necessities of life. This is exacerbated by the large number of family members in one household, so marrying off girls at a young age is an option for parents. By marrying off children, parents can slightly reduce the burden of household needs, plus by marrying children, the girl's parents will receive a marriage dowry from the man. From this situation, parents feel that there is a positive impact from marrying off girls at a young age.

3) Can strengthen family relationships that are starting to stretch.

Geographically, the village of Waimakaha itself is located in eastern Indonesia, where most of the eastern part of Indonesia still adheres to the tradition of continuing the clan of a large family so that it does not disappear over time. This is supported by the unique culture in the village of Waimakaha which allows children to marry off their daughters to their own cousins. This is what encourages parents to strengthen family ties, so if it is felt that the girl is worthy enough in the areca nut, it will be blessed to get married even though she is still young enough to build a household. In fact, it is not uncommon for parents to match their children, this is done solely so that they can anticipate their daughters getting to know other people or are betel nutted by other people who have high hopes / desires of parents.

b. Negative impact

1. Medical Risk for Women Age 18 Years

Medically, women who marry or experience pregnancy at a young age have the potential to experience a lot of risks. This risk can be in the form of reproductive organs that are not ready to accept pregnancy so that it can cause various complications, early pregnancy and lack of nutrition for themselves, the risk of anemia and increased rates of depression, risk of premature death, increased maternal mortality (MMR). The things above are further exacerbated by the risk of increasing more than 10x when having first sex under the age of 15 years and the younger a woman has her first child, the more susceptible she is to cervical cancer.

2. Psychological Risks for Women Age 18 Years

When women decide to get married at an early age or because of an arranged marriage by their parents, generally they are only physically ready, but not psychologically ready. The absence of experience in marriage, how to serve husbands, getting pregnant and becoming a mother-to-be or even being a mother at a young age while having no experience at all, will certainly feel very difficult and can lead to stress or pressure due to the existing situation. In addition, regret after marrying young will have an impact on the psychology of women with their desire to be able to continue their education again. This can have an impact on a woman's psychology, so that she feels that it is not the same as her other friends, this is where it can trigger feelings of inferiority when meeting or with her friends. In addition, women lose the opportunity to develop themselves, both in terms of education as described above and lose the opportunity to develop themselves in a career.

3. Domestic Violence (KDRT)

Related to this, the problem of domestic violence against women is very common. The trigger of this is the lack of economic terms to meet the needs of life. This is exacerbated by the mental readiness of the husband who is not yet stable enough, so that when the wife / woman who does this early marriage asks or demands her husband to be able to meet the needs, but the husband also finds it difficult to fulfill, the further impact will lead to domestic violence.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research through interviews and observations conducted by researchers, and has gone through an analysis of the data obtained from respondents who were used as research samples, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The factors that cause early marriage in women in Waimakaha Village, Kodi Balaghar District, Southwest Sumba Regency are educational factors, pregnancy factors outside of marriage, economic factors, and socio-cultural factors.
2. The impact of early marriage on women in Waimakaha Village, Kodi Balaghar District, Southwest Sumba Regency consists of positive impacts (can reduce the number of deviations from promiscuity, can reduce family burdens and can strengthen family relationships that are starting to stretch) and negative impacts (risks). medically for women aged 18 years, psychological risks for women aged 18 years and domestic violence).

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