Original Research Article

Socio Cultural Determinants Analysis of the Early Marriage among Adolescent Girls in Baranti Village Baranti Districts Sidenreng Rappang Regency

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Abstract: The phenomenon of early marriage is common in Indonesia. Early marriage is a marriage with a relatively young age under the age of 16 years. This study aims to analyze the socio-cultural determinants that influence the incidence of early marriage in Baranti Village, Baranti District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency. The design of this study was a cross sectional study design with a simple random sampling technique implemented in Kelurahan Baranti, Baranti District. The number of samples are 102 people. Data collection by interview and questionnaire. Data were analyzed using chi-square analysis. The results showed that the significance of the incidence of early marriage was belief (p-value = 0.044), family role (p-value = 0.013), and promiscuity (p-value = 0.021). So, it was concluded that there was a relationship between belief, family role, and promiscuity towards the occurrence of early marriage in Baranti Village, Baranti District. Suggestions to the sidenreng rappang regency government to be stricter in applying sanctions for violators of the marriage law in accordance with applicable regulations.

Keywords: Early Marriage, Belief, Role of Parents, Promiscuity.

INTRODUCTION

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 [1]. With a variety of backgrounds such as social, economic, and cultural [2].

Adolescence is a transition between childhood and adulthood. Teenagers at this stage have not yet reached sexual maturity that is the ability to carry out the process of reproduction [3]. Child marriage is a serious problem faced by developing countries including Indonesia [4].

Ideal marriages are marriages performed by a man with a minimum age of 25 years and a minimum age of a woman 20 years [5]. Globally 80% of girls aged 10-16 years have a five times greater risk of dying in cases of pregnancy and childbirth than women aged 20-24 years. Labor-related complications, such as obstetric fistula, infection, severe bleeding, anemia, eclampsia, and low birth weight babies [6].

United National Development Economic and Social Affairs 2010, Indonesia is the 37th country with the second highest percentage of early marriage in ASEAN after Cambodia. 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.

WHO collaborated with UNICEF in 2008 to improve the health of mothers and newborns in the 25 countries that contributed the highest maternal mortality rate, one of which was Indonesia. Teenagers who are pregnant will increase health risks for themselves and their babies, maternal mortality reaches 70,000 deaths each year, and maternal mortality is highly related to pregnancy and birth by adolescents aged 15-19 years worldwide [7].

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 [13]. While Article 26 of RI Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection states that parents are required to protect children from early marriage [8].

Sidenreng Rappang Regency has 11 Districts, 38 Sub-Districts and 68 Villages. Data obtained at the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) of Baranti Village, Baranti District, Sidenreng Rappang there were 211 married couples and 165 (65%) young women who were married in 2018 to 2019.

The results of research conducted by Pohan [9], showed that there is a relationship between knowledge, education, employment, economic status, culture, promiscuity and mass media 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 dominant factor related to early marriage in young women is knowledge.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design
This research was conducted in Baranti District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency. This type of research is quantitative with a cross sectional study approach to determine the relationship of socio-cultural determinant analysis of the causes of early marriage among young women in Baranti District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency.

Population and Sample
The population is all married young women aged 14-20 years with a total of 165 people. Sampling in this study using Simple Random Sampling technique. Total respondents in this study were 102 people.

Data Collection
Data collection techniques in this study using primary data obtained directly through observation to respondents using a questionnaire. Other than that Besides that, it uses interpersonal interview techniques to get the data needed related to marriages conducted by teenagers. Secondary data in this study were data obtained from the Office of Religious Affairs in Baranti District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency, namely the address and number of adolescents aged 14-20 years who were married in 2018-2019 in Baranti District, Sidenreng Rappang District. In addition, secondary data obtained from information obtained through literature review originating from print and electronic media.

Data Analysis
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 analasis: univariate analysis and bivariate analysis. Univariate analysis was carried out on each variable from the research results 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

Sample Characterisctics

Table-1: Distribution of Respondents by Characteristics of Respondents in Baranti Village Baranti District Sidenreng Rappang Regency

Respondent Characteristics	n	%
Age Group		
≤ 14 years old	27	26,5
15 years old	44	43,1
16 years old	8	7,8
17 years old	15	14,7
18 years old	2	2,0
19 years old	1	1,0
>20 years old	5	4,9
Respondent Education		
Junior School	74	72,5
High School	28	27,5

Table-1 above shows that the distribution of respondents based on age 14 was 26.5%, age 15 years was 43.1%, age 16 was 7.8%, age 17 was 14.7%, age 18 was 2, 0%, age 19 years by 1.0% and age 20 years by 4.9%. The group of teenagers who married early ages 14-16 years were 79 people and the youth group of ages 17-20 were 23 people.

Table-2: Relationship of belief with early marriage in Baranti Village Baranti District Sidenreng Rappang Regency

Belief	Early marriage				n	%	p value
	Get married early		Not married early				
	n	%	n	%			
Frowning	35	68,6	16	31,4	51	100,0	*0,044*
Not Frowning	25	49,0	26	51,0	51	100,0	
Total	60	58,8	42	41,2	102	100,0	

Table-2 shows that the distribution of respondents who got most number of early marriages was the junior high school education group, namely 74 people (72.5%). While the number of respondents in the high school education group is 28 people (27.5%).

Bivariate Analysis
Table-3: Relationship of family roles with early marriage in Baranti Village Baranti District Sidenreng Rappang Regency

Family Role	Early Marriage				n	%	p value
	Get married early		Not married early				
	n	%	n	%			
Have a good role	32	72,7	12	27,3	44	100,0	*0,013*
Have less role	28	48,3	30	51,7	58	100,0	
Total	60	58,8	42	41,2	102	100,0	

Table-3 shows that respondents who married early because of adhering to the belief amounted to 68.6%. And married at an early age by not adopting the belief of 49.0%. While those who were not married early at 31.4% adhered to the belief and 51.0% did not marry early and did not adhere to the belief. Based on the analysis of chi square test results obtained p-value (0.044) α α (0.05) means that Ha is accepted, meaning that there is a relationship between early marriage marriage in Baranti Village, Baranti District.

Quantitative research results show there is a relationship between belief in early marriage in Baranti Village, Baranti District. This proves that belief has a higher proportion causing early marriage. In the age group of early marriage 72.7% of the role of the family was influential and 48.3% had no effect. While in the age group not married early 27.3% the role of parents influential and 51.7% had no effect. Quantitative research results show the results of the analysis of the chi square test obtained p value (0.013) α α (0.05) meaning that there is a relationship between the role of parents towards early marriage in the Village Baranti District Baranti.

Table-4: Relationships of promiscuity with early marriage in Baranti Village Baranti District Sidenreng Rappang Regency

Promiscuity	Early Marriage				n	%	p value
	Get married early		Not married early				
	n	%	n	%			
Undertake	17	81,0	4	27,3	21	100,0	*0,021*
Not undertake	43	53,1	38	46,9	81	100,0	
Total	60	58,8	42	41,2	102	100,0	

Table-4 shows that the age group of early marriage who engaged in promiscuity was 81.0% and did not carry out promiscuity by 53.1%. Whereas in the unmarried age group 19.0% who did promiscuity and those who did not promiscuity 46.9%. Quantitative research results show the results of the analysis of the chi square test obtained p value (0.021) α (0.05) meaning that there is a relationship between promiscuity against early marriage in Baranti Village Baranti District.

DISCUSSION

In this research, it can be seen that there are several aspects that significantly influence the occurrence of early marriage are belief, the role of parents and promiscuity.

Belief is a person's hope and belief in honesty, kindness and so on from others. Belief is an individual's hope for the reliability of others. The foundation of belief includes mutual respect and accepting differences.

The results showed that respondents married early because of adhering to the belief of 68.6%. And married at an early age by not adopting the belief of 49.0%. While those who are not married early 31.4% adheres to belief and 51.0% do not marry early and

do not adhere to belief. Based on the results of the analysis of the chi square test obtained p-value (0.044) α α (0.05) so that Ha is accepted meaning that there is a relationship between belief in early marriage in Baranti Village Baranti District.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Syahrial & Andayani [10] with the title Social and Cultural Factors Affecting Early Marriage Age 15-16 Years in Pelabuhan Village Martubung District in 2014. This research is an analytical quantitative study with chi-test square with a total sample of 50 people. The results showed that there was a relationship between socio-cultural factors and early marriage in Martubung Sub-District, Medan Labuhan District, with a p-value = 0.001.

The family is the smallest unit in society consisting of the head of the family and family members, consisting of father, mother, child, grandmother etc. who live under a roof in a state of interdependence.

Based on the results of research in the early married age group 72.7% the role of the family has an influence on the occurrence of early marriage and 48.3% has no effect. While in the age group not married early 27.3% the role of parents influential and 51.7% had no effect. Based on the analysis of chi square test results obtained p value (0.013) α α (0.05) meaning that there is a relationship between the role of parents in early marriage in Baranti Village, Baranti District.

This study is in line with research conducted by Taufik *et al*., [11] with the title knowledge, the role of parents and adolescent perceptions of the ideal age preference for marriage. This study uses a cross sectional approach with a total sample of 240 aged 15-19 years. Analysis using a chi-square statistical test. The results showed there was a relationship between the role of parents with early marriage p-value = 0.002.

Free association is a form of saving behavior that goes beyond the limits of obligations, demands, rules, conditions and feelings of shame. socio-cultural and religious conditions underlying the occurrence of early marriage get the conclusion that the conditions of the community around the early marriage respondents are different. There are those who think it is natural for promiscuity and finally to get married early, but there are also those who disagree with the early marriage.

Based on the results of the study the age group of early marriage 72.7% influential family roles and 48.3% no effect. While in the age group not married early 27.3% the role of parents influential and 51.7% had no effect. Based on the results of the analysis of the chi square test obtained p-value (0.021) α α (0.05) meaning that there is a relationship between the role of parents in early marriage in Baranti Village, Baranti District.

This study is in line with research conducted by Mestika *et al*., [12] with the title factors relating to early marriage in adolescent girls in Tanjung Rejo District Percut Sei Tuan in 2017. This study was an observational study with cross sectional design with random techniques. sampling. with a sample size of 62 people. The results showed that there was a relationship between promiscuity and early marriage in young women. This is evidenced by the results of the calculation of the correlation test can be seen that the value of p = 0.001, which means less than 0.05, which means that girls who get free have a risk of 3.757 times to get married early than girls who are not married early.

CONCLUSION
Based on the results of the study, belief has a relationship to early marriage in Baranti Village, Baranti District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency. The role of the family has a relationship to early marriage in Baranti Village, Baranti District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency. Free sex has a relationship to early marriage in Baranti Village, Baranti District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency. It is expected that respondents will be more active in seeking information related to the health effects of early marriage from activities carried out by health workers and electronic media both television, newspapers and online media.

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