

Factors Related to Women's Santri's Intention in Deciding Early Marriage in Semarang City

by Priyadi Nugraha Prabamurti

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Factors Related to Women's Santri's Intention in Deciding Early Marriage in Semarang City

Tazkiyyatul Muthmainnah ¹ Yuliani Setyaningsih ², Priyadi Nugraha Prabamurti ³

Health Promotion Master Program in the Faculty of Public Health

Universitas Diponegoro Semarang

Email: tazkya_tm@yahoo.com

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ABSTRACT

Age restriction is done by considering the readiness and importance of the reproductive system, especially for women. Child age marriages are mostly carried out by Indonesian people, namely women aged 16 to 20 years. Until now the high age of child marriage in Indonesia is quite alarming. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the percentage of child marriages in Indonesia increased to 15.66% in 2018, compared to the previous year of 14.18% (Sindonews, April 16, 2019). In the Central Java region, in 2017 the marriage dispensation request data reached 30 thousand requests.

This study aims to analyze the factors associated with the intention of students to marry at the age of children in the As Salafiy Al Asror Islamic Boarding School in Semarang. The method used is quantitative with a cross sectional approach in which the dependent variable and independent variable data are collected together.

Data were collected using a questionnaire against a sample of 77 people from a population of 370 people. Univariate analysis showed 36.4% of respondents still had the intention to marry at the age of the child. The results of the bivariate analysis using cross tabulations give the results that the attitude variables, subjective norms, and behavioral control perceptions each have a relationship with the intention variable. The results of multivariate analysis showed that the attitude variable influenced the formation of intention with a p value of 0.014 and an Odd Ratio (OR) of 8.668, while the subjective norm variable had a significant effect with a p value of 0.04 and an Odd Ratio (OR) of 11.549. The behavioral control perception variable has a p value of 0.047 and an Odd Ratio (OR) value of 6.530.

Various learning activities, socialization, training, and briefing need to be intensified for students to provide an understanding of reproductive health. Understanding health of production helps santri more wisely determine the age of marriage.

Keywords: Santri, Marriage, Behavior Control

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Introduction

Marriage is one of the most basic natural needs of humanity. It is a natural law that there is an attraction between two individuals of different sex to create a life together, both biologically and psychologically. The relationship between the two is then validated through marriage, in a variety of different ways between human civilizations, both by their own will and those around them.

According to Law No. 1 of 1974 in article 1 it is stated that marriage is an inner and outer bond between man and woman as husband and wife with the aim of forming a happy and eternal family or household based on God Almighty (Law Number 1 in 1974, 1974).

Paying attention to the sacredness of a marriage has made it a concern of official institutions, both national and international. Various regulations have been issued, especially regarding the ideal age limit for getting married. The Population and Family Planning Agency states that ideal and healthy marriages are marriages that are conducted with a minimum age that is ready, namely men 25 years of age and women 21 years of age (<https://www.bkkbn.go.id>). Whereas the UN's world body that oversees children's affairs, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) states that child-age marriages are marriages that are officially or illegally conducted before the age of 18 (Arimurti & Nurmala, 2017).

According to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, and taking note of changes to the Act, it is stated that the criteria for children are under 18 years of age, including children who are still in the womb (Government Regulation Substituting the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, nd; Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, nd). Age restriction is done by considering the readiness and importance of the reproductive system, especially for women. Child age marriages are mostly carried out by Indonesian people, namely women aged 16 to 20 years. A survey conducted by Plan International, still found early marriage in children in Indonesia. As many as 38% of girls are married under the age of 18, and 3.7 boys are married underage.

There are a number of causes that encourage child marriage. The strong traditions and way of looking at rural communities are still driving the high rates of early marriage. The impact was enough attention. Based on United Nations Development Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) data, Indonesia is one of the countries with a high incidence of child marriage of 34%. Indonesia ranks 37th of 158 countries in the world regarding child marriage. Even for the Southeast Asia region, Indonesia second ranks after Cambodia (Arimurti & Nurmala, 2017).

Until now the high age of child marriage in Indonesia is quite alarming. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the percentage of child marriages in Indonesia



increased to 15.66% in 2018, compared to the previous year of 14.18% (Sindonews, April 16, 2019). This increase is an indication of low public awareness in preventing the negative effects of child marriage.

In the Central Java region, in 2017 the marriage dispensation request data reached 30 thousand requests. Specifically for the City of Semarang, Semarang City Religious Court data shows that during 2018 there were 91 applications for Marriage Dispensation, with 88 cases that have been decided (Annual Report of the Semarang City PA, 2018).

Early marriage actually has a serious risk. If examined more deeply, the lack of readiness in marriage has an unfavorable effect, both physically and psychologically. The readiness in question includes physical readiness related to reproductive health, as well as psychological readiness related to emotional maturity in establishing household relationships and interacting socially with the surrounding environment as a family member.

The psychological impact caused more dominantly felt by women, namely the readiness to face the changing role of being a wife, even as a foster parent. The most feared impact is the emergence of acts of domestic violence (domestic violence) due to the lack of emotional connection. While the biological impact is closely related to the unpreparedness of the reproductive organs due to the immature development. Neglecting reproductive health factors can increase the maternal mortality rate (MMR) and infant mortality rate (IMR), especially if the reproductive process has started since the age of the child, will certainly increase the risk.

Researchers try to observe various environments that have certain tendencies that allow children to have the intention to marry at the age of the child. One environment that is quite important to note is the *pesantren* education environment. Paying close attention to traditional culture that is firmly maintained, a strong religious curriculum, and the background of the majority of students coming from the middle to lower economic circles.

Research on the intentions of marrying at the age of children is important to be carried out at *pesantren* because of the strong potential of forming the mindset of santri and *pesantren* alumni that getting married is better done as early as possible due to various reasons, especially the reasons concerning religious guidance. *Santri* always prioritizes the consideration of the legal aspects of religious law in making decisions. As long as religious guidance does not forbid, the students do not mind to carry it out.

Traditional boardingschool education in general also does not equip students with general knowledge about the biological aspects of student. In relation to the age of marriage, students lack sex education, especially regarding reproductive health. Islamic boarding school education touches more on the social aspects of a marriage. In some classic books, sex education



in the biological realm is taught limited to related etiquette, procedures for educating children, and so on, which in fact are more concerned with ethical than biological aspects.

Factors that can give rise to the view that marrying a child is better always brings with it the potential for large losses, especially for women. The reproductive process needs to be carefully prepared on the part of women, and among the most important factors is the maturity of age. The intention to decide on marriage is actually very dependent on the woman, as the party who determines whether the marriage can be carried out.

METHOD

This research was carried out at *Pesantren* As Salafiy Gunungpati, Semarang City. The target is for students, especially female students, to become respondents in analyzing the intention to marry at the age of a child.

In accordance with the objectives to be achieved, namely analyzing the factors associated with the intention of students to decide on marriage at the age of children, this study uses an explanatory approach to correlational design, because it explains the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables. Explanation of the relationship is done by testing the hypothesis (Sukardi, 2007).

The approach used in data collection uses a cross sectional design in which data bound variables and independent variables are collected together.

This research uses a quantitative research method, which is a research method based on the positivism thinking ground. Quantitative research is used to examine certain samples in a population. The research technique was taken randomly, and then analyzed with a quantitative / statistical approach with the aim to test the hypothesis (Indriantoro & Supomo, 1999; Nasehudin & Gozali, 2012).

The population of this research is all female students in Assalafy Al Asror Islamic Boarding School. The number of female students in Assalafy Al Asror Islamic Boarding School numbered 370 people who will be the population in this study. The sampling technique in this study was done by random sampling. The sample unit is used the lottery technique without returning. Sampling in research using random sampling because members of the population are considered homogeneous and sampling of members of the population is done randomly without regard to strata that exist in the population (Sugiyono, 2008).

The technique of determining the sample in this study uses sample size with the Lemeshow formula, with an error level of 5%. According to preliminary research, the number of female students at Al Asror Islamic Boarding School is 370 people. Based on the Lemeshow formula calculation, the sample calculation was determined as many as 77 people.



The **research** data collection instrument used a questionnaire, which was arranged systematically with its validity and reliability tested first. The questionnaire compiled in this study contains 26 questions about the variable of intention to marry at the age of the child and the factors that theoretically have a relationship, namely the attitude factor, subjective norm factor, and perception factors of behavioral control.

Determination of the questionnaire score in this study uses a rating scale. According to Sugiyono, the rating scale is more flexible, not limited to measuring attitude but for respondents' perceptions of other phenomena, such as the scale for socioeconomic status, institutions, knowledge, abilities, and activity processes (Sugiyono, 2013).

Data analysis was carried out through 3 stages, namely univariate data analysis, bivariate data analysis, and multivariate data analysis. Univariate analysis is intended to describe the state of research data. Descriptive analysis serves to describe the object under study in the sample data or population as it is, without analyzing hypotheses and making general conclusions. Bivariate analysis using Chi Square analysis techniques. Chi square is one type of non-parametric comparative test conducted on two variables, where the scale of the data for both variables is nominal. (If of 2 variables, there is 1 variable with a nominal scale then a chi square test is performed with reference to the test that must be used at the lowest degree (Sudjana, 2005). In the significance test of the relationship, an alpha value of 5% (0.05) is used. using the SPSS computer program test, then what is sought is the value of p (p-value) as a value of the magnitude of the opportunity for the results of research to determine the decision of a statistical test by comparing the p value with alpha values.

Multivariate analysis using the Multiple Logistic Regression test with interpretation if p value < 0.05 then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, which means there is a relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. If p value > 0.05 then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected which means there is no relationship between variables. In this stage also the most dominant factor can be seen.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Univariate Analysis of Intentional Variables

Researchers measured these variables through 9 questionnaire questions consisting of the indicators above. The answer criteria are strongly disagree (score 1), disagree (score 2), agree (score 3) and strongly agree (score 4). Based on these criteria, it can be seen that a minimum score of 9 and a maximum score of 36. In this range the researchers divided the classification of answers into answers that support and do not support child marriage. Classification "does not support" if the total score is in the range of 9-18, while the classification supports if the total



score is in the range of 19-36. Student responses to the 9 statement items are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Intention Variable Frequency Distribution

| Criteria | amount | |
|-----------|--------|------|
| | n | % |
| No Intent | 49 | 63,6 |
| Intent | 28 | 36,4 |

Table 1. shows that the majority of respondents do not intend to engage in child-age marriage, which is 63.6% compared to the percentage of respondents who intend child-age marriage by 36.4%. Although not reaching the majority, the percentage of support for child-age marriages is quite high.

Univariate Analysis of Attitude Variables

Attitude variable is the subject's decision based on consideration of the advantages / disadvantages that may be obtained from an action. The conclusion of the measurement results shows the following data.

Table 2. Attitude Frequency Distribution

| Criteria | amount | |
|-----------|--------|------|
| | n | % |
| No Intent | 46 | 59,7 |
| Intent | 31 | 40,3 |

Table 2 shows that the majority of respondents did not support child marriage, which was 59.7%. While 40.3% of respondents claimed to support child marriage.

Univariate Analysis of Subjective Variables

This variable is a form of external encouragement from the respondent's environment to take an action. Encouragement of the surrounding environment forms the subject's perception of the impulse of the environment, especially from people who are considered important so that it influences the subject's intentions. There are two main indicators in this variable, namely the perception that is built in the respondent based on the references received, and the presence of trusted people (significant others) who provide encouragement to the respondent, thereby stimulating the respondent to be obedient. The percentage of answers to the subjective norm variable is described in Table 3.

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Subjective Norms Variables



| Criteria | amount | |
|------------------|--------|------|
| | N | % |
| Does not support | 50 | 64,9 |
| Support | 27 | 35,1 |

Table 3 shows that 64.9% of respondents stated that the subjective norms surrounding did not support the marriage at the age of the child. The remaining 35.1% stated that subjective norms were considered to support child marriage.

Univariate Analysis of Perceived Behavior Control Variables

This variable is the subject's perception of the advantages and disadvantages that can be caused in an action. Respondents make a profit and loss calculation and the likelihood of success of the effort. In this case there are two main indicators, namely the consideration of the extent to which a behavior is good, and the consideration of the extent to which the behavior can be implemented. In essence, this variable is the respondent's self control in trying something. Based on measurements produce the following results.

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Behavioral Control Perception Variables

| Criteria | Amount | |
|------------------|--------|------|
| | N | % |
| Does not support | 51 | 66,2 |
| Support | 26 | 33,8 |

Table 4 shows that the majority of respondents at 66.2% stated that perceptions of behavioral control do not support marriage at the age of the child. While 33.8% of respondents said they supported marriage at the age of the child.

Bivariate Analysis

The analysis technique at this stage uses the Chi Square method. To perform a chi square test on research data, a crosstab facility (cross tabulation) can be used with the help of the IBM SPSS Statistics 22 application. The Square Test aims to determine the relationship between variables contained in rows and columns.

Relationship between Attitude Variables and Marriage Intention

At this stage, testing is carried out to see the relationship between attitude variables on the formation of respondents' intentions to marry at the age of the child. Chi square calculation results using the IBM SPSS Statistics 22 application produce the following output.



Table 5 Cross Tabulation of Attitudes and Intention Variables

| Attitude | The Intention of Getting Married at Childhood | | | | Amount | |
|--------------------|--|------|---|------|--------|-----|
| | Not Intent | | Intent | | n | |
| | n | % | n | % | | |
| Does not support | 42 | 85,7 | 4 | 14,3 | 46 | 100 |
| Support | 7 | 14,3 | 23 | 85,7 | 31 | 100 |
| Pearson Chi Square | | | <i>p value</i> : 0,00 (H_0 rejected) | | | |

Table 5 shows that in the effort to prevent marriages at the age of children, respondents who had the intention to marry at the age of children were found in 85.7% of respondents who were supportive, and only 14.3% of respondents who behaved in an unsupportive manner. While respondents who did not have the intention to marry at the age of children were 85.7% of respondents who were not supportive, and only 14.3% of respondents who were supportive.

Interpretation of the above table can be done by comparing the p value with a probability value of 5% (0.05). Based on the calculation of the chi square test above produced that the value of p value = 0.00 which means H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. The conclusion of the above test is that there is a relationship between the attitude variable with the intention to marry at the age of the child.

Relationship between Subjective Norms and Marriage Intentions

At this stage, testing is carried out to see the relationship between the Subjective Norms variable on the formation of respondents' intention to marry at the age of the child. Chi square calculation results using the IBM SPSS Statistics 22 application produce the following output.

Table 6 Cross Tabulation of Subjective Norms and Intention Norms

| Subjective Norms | The Intention of Getting Married at Childhood | | | | Amount | |
|--------------------|--|------|---|------|--------|------|
| | Not Intent | | Intent | | n | |
| | n | % | n | % | | |
| Dose not support | 44 | 89,8 | 6 | 21,4 | 50 | 64,9 |
| Support | 5 | 10,2 | 22 | 78,6 | 27 | 35,1 |
| Pearson Chi Square | | | <i>p value</i> : 0,00 (H_0 rejected) | | | |



Table 6 shows that in the effort to prevent marriages at the age of children, respondents who had the intention to marry at the age of children were found in 78.6% of respondents with subjective norms supporting, and only 21.4% of respondents with subjective norms did not support. While respondents who did not have the intention to marry at the age of children were found in 89.8% of respondents with subjective norms not supporting, and 10.2% of respondents with subjective norms supporting. The conclusion of the above test is that there is a relationship between the Subjective Norms variable and the variable of intention to marry at the age of the child.

Relationship of Behavioral Control Variables Perceived with the Intention of Marriage

At this stage, testing is carried out to see the relationship between attitude variables on the formation of respondents' intentions to marry at the age of the child. Chi square calculation results using the IBM SPSS Statistics 22 application produce the following output.

Table 7. Cross Tabulation of Perception of Behavior and Intention Control Variables

| Behavioral Control Perception | The Intention of Getting Married at Childhood | | | | Amount | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|--------|------|--------|------|
| | Not Intent | | Intent | | | |
| | N | % | n | % | n | |
| Does not support | 45 | 91,8 | 6 | 21,4 | 51 | 66,2 |
| Support | 4 | 8,2 | 22 | 78,6 | 26 | 33,8 |
| Pearson Chi Square | | <i>p value</i> : 0,00 (H_0 rejected) | | | | |

Table 7 shows that in the effort to prevent marriages at the age of children, respondents who have the intention to marry at the age of children are found in 78.6% of respondents with perceived behavioral control support, and only 21.4% of respondents with perceived behavioral control support. While respondents who did not have the intention to marry at the age of children were found in 91.8% of respondents with perceived behavioral control not supporting, and 8.2% of respondents with perceived behavioral control were supportive. The conclusion from the above test is that there is a relationship between the perceived Behavioral Control variable and the intention to marry at the age of the child.

Multivariate Analysis

Multivariate analysis is used to determine the effect of all the independent variables together on the dependent variable. The test technique uses logistic regression test with stepwise



or forward conditional methods, namely by selecting the independent variables one by one to find the best prediction equation.

1. Selection of Important Variables

Important variables that will be used in determining the regression model are selected based on the p value criteria smaller than 0.025 based on the results of bivariate calculations. Based on bivariate calculations, the p value results can be summarized as follows.

Table 8. Recapitulation of the p value of the Bivariate Calculation

| No | Variable | P Value | Information |
|----|--------------------|---------|-------------------|
| 1 | Attitude | 0,00 | Meet the criteria |
| 2 | Subjective Norms | 0,00 | Meet the criteria |
| 3 | Behavioral Control | 0,00 | Meet the criteria |
| | Perception | | |

Table 8 shows that attitude variables, subjective norms, and behavioral control perceptions can be included in the determination of the model using logistic regression calculations because p value <0.025.

2. Determination of Variables for the Model

All variables that have been stated as fulfilling the criteria are then entered into the multivariate model to be analyzed together. Determination of the existence of significant influence is determined based on the criteria value of p value. If p value <0.05, the variable is declared to have a significant effect.

Table 4.19 Multivariate Test

| No | Variable | B | Wald | Value of p | OR | 95%CI |
|----|-------------------------------|--------|--------|------------|--------|----------------|
| 1. | Attitude | 2,160 | 6,097 | ,014 | 8,668 | 1,561 - 48,126 |
| 2. | Subjective norms | 2,447 | 8,154 | ,004 | 11,549 | 2,154 - 61,919 |
| 3. | Behavioral control perception | 1,876 | 3,947 | ,047 | 6,530 | 1,026 - 41,579 |
| | A constant | -9,683 | 24,871 | ,000 | | |



Based on Table 4.19 shows that the independent variables that are proven to be related to the dependent variable ($p < 0.05$), are attitudes, subjective norms, and perceptions of behavioral control. Based on the results of multiple logistic regression analysis, there are 3 significant variables that have a joint influence on the dependent variable. The contribution of the two variables that influence the role of community figures can be seen from the Odd Ratio (OR) value starting from the largest sequence, namely:

The contribution value of attitude variables, subjective norms and perceptions of behavioral control that influence the intention variable can be seen from the Odd Ratio (OR) value, namely:

1) Attitude

Attitude variable has an OR value of 8.668 which means that respondents who have an attitude in favor of child-age marriage are 8.668 times more likely to intend to marry at the age of children than respondents who do not support it.

2) Subjective Norms

The subjective norm variable has an OR value of 11.549 which means that respondents who have subjective norms supporting child-age marriages are 11.549 times more likely to intend to marry at the age of children than respondents who do not support.

3) Perception of Behavioral Control

Variable perception of behavioral control has an OR value of 6.530 which means that respondents who have perceived behavioral control in favor of child-age marriage are 6.530 times more likely to intend to marry at the age of children than respondents who do not support it.

Based on the above calculation, it can be written in the form of a regression equation as follows.

$$Y = a + b.X1 + c.X2$$

$$= - 9,683 + 2,160 (\text{attitude}) + 2,447 (\text{subjective norms}) + 1,876 (\text{perception of behavioral control}).$$

The results of the determinant coefficient test model (summary) obtained the following results.

Table 4.20 Test Summary

| Summary Model | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Step | -2 Log likelihood | Cox & Snell R Square | Nagelkerke R Square |
| | 41,770 ^a | ,536 | ,734 |



Based on the above results it is known that the value of nagelkerke R square is 0.734. These results indicate that the magnitude of the probability of attitudes, subjective norms, and perceptions of behavioral control with intention to marry the age of the child by 73.4%.

From the test results of the multiple logistic regression equation above shows that the coefficient values of subjective norm variables are greater than those of other variables. The subjective norm variable has a coefficient of 2.447 with an OR value of 11.549. These results indicate that the subjective norm variable has a greater relationship with the intention to marry the age of the child compared to other variables.

CONCLUSION

The majority of respondents did not intend to engage in child marriage, which is 63.6% compared to the percentage of respondents who intend to marry child age by 36.4%. Factors in the Planned Behavior theory include attitudes, subjective norms, and behavioral control perceptions that have a meaningful relationship with the intention to marry at the child's age. Attitude variable influences the formation of intention with p value 0.014 and Odd Ratio (OR) of 8.668, while subjective norm variables have a significant effect with higher coefficients with p value 0.04 and Odd Ratio (OR) value of 11.549. Behavioral control perception variable becomes a variable that significantly influences with p value 0.047 and Odd Ratio (OR) value of 6.530.

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