FACTORS RELATED TO EARLY MARRIAGE IN YOUNG WOMEN INCIMALAKA DISTRICT SUMEDANG 2022

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
	Early marriage is a marriage that is carried out because the bride and groom are not old when they want to carry it out. In accordance with Law Number 16 of 2019, amendments to Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning marriage in Article 7 paragraph 1 stated that marriage is only allowed if the man and woman have reached the age of 19 (nineteen) years. The purpose of this study was to analyze factors related to early marriage in young women in Cimalaka District, Sumedang Regency.The method used in this study was quantitative research using a case control design. The results of the study obtained that there is a relationship between knowledge and early marriage (p-value0,000, OR value 0.280 parental income level (p-value 0.000) OR 0.17 cultural parents (p-value0,000) OR 0.07there is the relationship betweenparental income and early marriage, there is a cultural relationship between parents and early marriage. Researchers provide advice for KUA officers to provide information to new couples regarding the impact of early marriage, in addition to that for health officers to be able to inform about the impact of early marriage on health.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Early marriage is a marriage that is carried out because the bride and groom are not old when they want to carry it out. In accordance with Law Number 16 of 2019, amendments to Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning marriage in Article 7 paragraph 1 stated that marriage is only allowed if the man and woman have reached the age of 19 (nineteen) years. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2020, the number of early marriages or child marriages in 2019 was 10.82 percent and in 2020 it decreased although not significantly, namely 10.18 percent. Child marriage occurs more in rural areas than urban areas.In 2020, 15.24 percent of child marriages occurred in rural areas and 6.82 percent in urban areas.

Marriage at an early age is a serious problem because it can have an impact from various aspects suchas the impact on health, the impact on psychology, and the impact on socioeconomics. The impact of this marriage takes place without the mental readiness of the couple which ends in divorce, domestic violence (domestic violence), reproductive health that is not ready so that it can cause pain, continuous sex trauma, miscarriage bleeding and even maternal death during childbirth (Intan Arimurti, 2017).

According to Sezgin, the health impacts that arise include miscarriage (abortus), premature delivery, low baby weight, congenital abnormalities, easy infections, anemia in pregnancy, pregnancy poisoning, child nutritional status, mental health, cardiovascular problems and can cause infant death. According to datafrom the Office of Religious Affairs of Cimalaka District, Sumedang Regency, there were 450 couples who married during January-December 2021. Among these marriages, it is known that 42 young women whoperformed early marriages under 19 years old.

2.   METHOD

The research design used in this study is quantitative research with a case control study design. In case control studies, risk factors were studied using a retrospective approach, in other words the effects (disease or health status) were identified at the present time, then risk factors were identified as existing or occurring in the past (Notoatmodjo, 2012). This research was conducted in Cimalaka District, Sumedang Regency in 2022. This research was conducted from June to July 2022. Free variables or independent variables in this study are Knowledge, Parental Income, Community Culture, and dependent variables that will be studied, namely Early Marriage in Young Women. The population of cases in this study is young women aged 19 years and under who have married in Cimalaka District, Sumedang Regency, a total of 42 cases in January-December 2021. The control population in this study was Young Women who married over the age of 19 years, a total of 408 adolescents from January to December 2021. From the results of the sample calculation,a minimum number of samples of cases were obtained, which must be taken as many as 36 people, with a large comparison of samples between cases: control = 1: 1 where the sample consisted of 36 respondents as a case group and 36 respondents as a control group. So the total sample as a whole is 72 samples.

The sampling technique or sampling method that will be carried out in this study is by using the Simple Random Sampling method The instrument in this research is a questionnaire. Test the validity and reliability in this study using a standardized questionnaire. The sampling technique or sampling method that will be carried out in this study is by using the Simple Random Sampling method The instrument in this research is a questionnaire. Test the validity and reliability in this study using a standardized questionnaire. The data collection techniques carried out in this study are: Primary data obtained through data collection techniques using questionnaires. Secondary data obtained from the Office of Religious Affairs and the Office of Cimalaka Subdistrict, Sumedang Regency. Furthermore, the collected data was analyzed by editing, coding, cleaning and tabulation in processing the data. Overall data were analyzed using the SPSS program including univariate analysis and bivariate analysis. The statistical analysis used the chi-square test.

3.   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Results Knowledge

Knowledge is the result of knowing after a person has sensed a certain object. According to the WHO report the lack of sexual knowledge and family planning causes adolescents to be at risk of pregnancy in adolescence (Delita, 2017). The measurement of respondents' knowledge in this study was categorized with good and low knowledge. The distribution of respondents' knowledge based on good and low knowledge categories can be seen in the table below:

Table 1 Frequency Distribution Based on Respondents' Knowledge Level

Categories Knowledge	Frequency	Percent (%)
Good	33	45,8
Low	39	54,2
Total	72	100%

Based on table 1 it was obtained that most respondents had low knowledge of 39 respondents (54.2%).

The income measurements of respondents' parents in this study were categorized as incomes below the District Minimum Wage and above the District Minimum Wage. West Java Governor Regulation No. 561/Kep.732-Kesra/2021 concerning the Minimum Wage for Regencies in Sumedang Regency in 2021 is IDR 3,241,929. The distribution of respondents' income by category below the District Minimum Wage and above the District Minimum Wage can be seen in the table below:

Table 2 Frequency Distribution Based on Respondent Parents' Income

Categories Knowledge	Frequency	Percent (%)
Below the District Minimum Wage	25	34,7
Above the District Minimum Wage	47	65,3
Total	72	100%

Based on table 2   it is obtained that most of the income of the respondents' parents is above the District Minimum Wage of 47 respondents (65.3). In the local culture, it is believed that if the daughter does not get married immediately, it is considered a common thing in the family because it is considered unsold in their environment etc. Cultural measurements of respondents' parents in this study were categorized as believing and distrustful. The cultural distribution of respondents' parents by categories of trust and distrust can be seenin the table below:

Table 3 Frequency Distribution Based on The Culture of Respondents' Parents

Cultural Categories of Parents	Frequency	Percent (%)
Believe	40	55,6
Don't Believe it	32	44,4
Total	72	100%

Based on table 3 it was obtained that most of the cultural parents of respondents believed in early marriage as many as 40 respondents (55.6%). Early marriage is a marriage that is carried out because the bride and groom are less old when they want to carry it out In accordance with Law Number 16 of 2019, the amendment to Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning marriage in Article 7 paragraph 1 states that marriage is only allowed if the man and woman havereached the age of 19 (nineteen) years. Measurements of early marriage in this study were categorized as early marriage and not early marriage. The distribution of early marriages by categories of early marriage andnon-early marriage can be seen in the table below

Table 4 Frequency Distribution of Early Marriage in Cimalaka District, Sumedang Regencyin 2022

Categories Early Marriage	Frequency	Percent (%)
Early Marriage	36	50,0
Not Getting Early Marriage	36	50.0
Total	72	100%

Based on table 4 it was obtained that respondents who married early 36 respondents (50.0%).

Table 5 Cross-Tabulation of Knowledge with Early Marriage

Knowledge	Case		Control		P-value	OR	95% CI
	N	%	N	%			
Low	32	88,9%	1	2,8%			
Good	4	11,1%	35	97,2%	0,000	28.000	0,029-0,264
Total	36	100,0%	36	100,0%			

Based on table 5, it is known that the percentage of respondents' knowledge is still low in the case group of thirty-two people (88.9%), greater than the control group of only one person (2.8%). Meanwhile, thepercentage of knowledge that was already good in the case group was four people

(11.1%), smaller than the control group of thirty-five people (97.2%). Based on the results of Chi-Square that have been carried out, a correction (continuity correction) with (p-value of 0.000) < 0.05 which means that there is a relationship between respondents' knowledge of early marriage in Cimalaka District, Sumedang Regency with an OR value of 28,000 has a 28 times greater risk of early marriage events in adolescents compared to respondents' good knowledge (95% CI = 0.029-0.264).

Tabel 6 Cross-Tabulation of Parental Income with Early Marriage

Parental Income	Case		Control		P-value	OR	95% CI
	N	%	N	%			
Below the District Minimum Wage	22	61,1%	3	8,3%	0,000	17,286	0,444-0,167
Above the District Minimum Wage	14	38,9%	33	91,7%			
Total	36	100,0%	36	100,0%			

Based on table 6, it is known that the percentage of parental income is still below the District Minimum Wage in the case group of twenty-two people (61.1%), greater than the control group of only three people (27.8%). Meanwhile, the percentage of parents' income that was above the District Minimum Wage inthe case group was 14 people (38.9%), greater than the control group of 33 people (91.7%). Based on the results of Chi-Square that have been carried out, a continuity correction with (p-value of 0.000) < 0.05 which means that there is a relationship between parental income and early marriage in Cimalaka District, Sumedang Regency with an OR value of 17.286 has a risk of 17.28 times greater risk of the incidence of early marriage in adolescents compared to the income of parents who are already above the District Minimum Wage (95% CI = 0.444-0.672).

Tabel 7 Cultural Cross-Tabulation of Parents with Early Marriage

Parents' Cultural	Case		Control		P-value	OR	95% CI
	N	%	N	%			
Can't believe it	8	22,2%	24	66,7%			
Believe	28	77,8%	12	33,3%	0,000	7.000	0,245-0,199
Total	36	100,0%	36	100,0%			

Based on table 7, it is known that the cultural percentage of parents with a degree of distrust in the case group was eight people (22.%), smaller than the control group of twenty-four people (66.7%). Meanwhile, the percentage of parental trust in the case group was twenty-eight people (77.8%), greater than the control group of twelve people (33.3%).

3.2. Discussion

Based on the results of research from seventy-two respondents, it is known that the percentage of respondents' knowledge is still low in the case group of thirty-two people (88.9%), greater than the control group of only one person (2.8%). Meanwhile, the percentage of knowledge that was already good in the case group was four people (11.1%), smaller than the control group of thirty-five people (97.2%). The results of the Chi Square test analysis can be known to be a value (p-value of 0.000) < 0.05 then H1 is accepted H0 is rejected, then the result is that there is a relationship between respondents' knowledge and early marriage in young women in Cimalaka District, Sumedang Regency. With an OR value of 28,000 and CI (95%) = 0.029-0.264 (the factors studied are risk-protective factors), meaning that adolescents who have low knowledge are protective factors at risk of 0.28 times forearly marriage compared to adolescents who have good restraint. This is in accordance with research conducted by Nazli Pohan (2017) which states that there is a relationship between knowledge and early marriage in young women with a value of p = 0.0005 which means it is smaller than ά = 0.05 and an Odd Ratio (OR) value of 6.19 which means that young women withless knowledge have a risk of 6.19 times marrying early than well-informed young women, this is also in line with research conducted by Nurhikmah (2021) there is a meaningful relationship between respondents' knowledge and early marriage. OR value= 6,417, then adolescents with less knowledge are at risk of 6,417 times performing early marriage compared to well-informed adolescents. Based on the results of a study from seventy-two respondents, the percentage of parental income isstill below mse in the case group of twenty-two people (61.1%), greater than the control group of only threepeople (27.8%) while the percentage of parental income that is above District Minimum Wage in the case group is fourteen people (38.9%), greater than the control group of thirty-three people (91.7%). The results of the Chi Square test analysis can be found out the value (p-value 0.000) < 0.05 then H1received H0 rejected, then the result is that there is a relationship between parental

income and early marriagein young women in Cimalaka District, Sumedang Regency. With or value= 17.286 and CI (95%)= 0.4.44- 0.67.257 the factors studied are risk factors), meaning that parents who have incomes below the DistrictMinimum Wage have a risk of 17.2 times the case group of about 4-7 times to have an early marriage compared to parents who have incomes above the District Minimum Wage. According to Erni Riany Research (2020) obtained a calculated R value = 0.311 and a P value = 0.001 so that the parental income factor on early marriage shows that there is a significant and positivepattern, meaning that the lower the parent's income, the more risky the early marriage.

Based on the results of a study from seventy-two respondents, the percentage of parental trust with alevel of distrust in the case group of eight people (22.%), smaller than the control group of twenty-four people (66.7%). Meanwhile, the percentage of parental trust in the case group was twenty-eight people (77.8%), greater than the control group of twelve people (33.3%). The results of the Chi-Square test analysis can be known to be a value (p-value of 0.00) < 0.05 thenH1 is rejected H0 is accepted, then the result is that there is a relationship between parental trust and early marriage in young women in Cimalaka District, Sumedang Regency. With or= 7,000 and CI (95%)= 0.485-3.337 values studied are risk factors), meaning that parents who have believed are at risk seven times aboutperforming an early marriage compared to parents who do not believe. According to Nazli Halawani Research (2017) based on the results of the Chi Square test, it was seen that there is a relationship between parental culture and early marriage in young women with a value ofp = 0.001 which means it is smaller than $\acute{\alpha}$ = 0.05, as well as an Odd Ratio (OR) value of 3.93 which means that parents of young women who believe in culture have a risk of 3.93 times getting married early than parents of young women who do not believe in culture.

4.   CONCLUSION (10 pt)

Based on the results of the research and discussion that has been explained in the previous chapter, the resultscan be concluded as follows:

1. based on the results of the study, it is known that most of the respondents had low knowledge of 39 people (54.2%), while good knowledge was 33 people (45.8%);
2. based on the results of the study, the income of parents below District Minimum Wage was 25 people (34.7%), while the income of parents above District Minimum Wage was 47 people (65.3%);
3. based on the results of research on elementary school education, junior high schools as many as 25 people (34.7%) while high school education, vocational high schools, universities as many as 47 people (65.3%);
4. based on the results of the study, respondents did not believe in early marriage, namely 32 people (44.4%), while respondents believed in early marriage, namely 40 people (55.6%);
5. there is a relationship between respondents' knowledge and early marriage in Cimalaka District, Sumedang Regency. With a value of p-value = (0.000) < α (0.05) OR= 280,000 and CI (95%)= 0.029-0.264;
6. there is a relationship between parental income and early marriage in young women in Cimalaka District, Sumedang Regency, with p-values = (0.000) < α (0.05), OR= 17,000 and CI (95%)= 0.444-0.167;
7. there is a cultural relationship between the culture of early marriage parents in young women in Cimalaka District, Sumedang Regency, with p-values = (0.000) < α (0.05), OR= 7,000 and CI (95%)= 0.245-199.

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