

**Comparison of Knowledge about Early Marriage between Young Men and Women**

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**ABSTRACT**

Early marriage in Indonesia reaches 50 million of the total population of 237.6 million people. Early marriage to both women and men in general, marriage is more common in women than in men before they are 19 years old. The purpose of this research is to know the differences of knowledge between young men and women about early marriage in Junior High School “PGRI 04 Bantur”, using a comparative analytic research design. The population was all students of grade 2 and 3 with 89 students in Junior High School “PGRI 04 Bantur”. The sample were 73 students with 39 male students and 34 female students. The sampling technique was using proportional stratified random sampling. Data were analyzed using Chi square test. The result of this research shows that young men had favorable with early marriage 13 (33.3 %) and unfavorable attitude 26 (66.7%). While young women had a favorable attitude with early marriage of 26 (76.5 %) and unfavorable of 8 (23.5%). The result of hypothesis test was got the p-value of 0.000 (<0.05), so there was difference of knowledge between young men and women about early marriage at Junior High School “PGRI 04 Bantur”. In relation to the results of research indicating high support for early marriage, it is recommended to schools to provide coaching and guidance to students about healthy marriage, provision of information or counseling through Reproductive Health Service and Care for adolescents so that they become more aware and understand about the impact of early marriage.

**Keywords:** Knowledges, Early marriage, Adolescent

**INTRODUCTION**

Teenagers grow and develop biologically, which is also followed by psychological and social development. Adolescents in the mid-stage between the ages of 13-16 years experienced a biological development characterized by maturity of primary and secondary sex organs, where the condition is influenced by the maturity of sexual hormones. The maturation of sexual hormones will lead to a variety of biological changes that are very rapid in adolescence so as to cause sexual urges. These encouragement will make teenagers to try against things that are not yet known. The impact of these experiments adolescents can fall into free sex. So getting married at an early age would be a practical solution because otherwise it would tarnish the good name of each family.<sup>(1)</sup>

Early marriage is an underage marriage whose target preparation has not been said to be maximal, physical preparation, mental preparation as well as material preparation. Married in early age is still found in developing countries including Indonesia. The phenomenon of early marriage in other areas is not much different considering the fact that teenage sexual behavior that pre-marital sex often leads to early marriage. This knowledges can be seen from early marriage to both women and men in general, marriage is more common in women than in men before they are 19 years old. In addition it also found that women are three times more married early compared with men. Many factors can cause more girls to get married early such as cultural and tradition factors, as well as economic, social factors.<sup>(2)</sup>

According to Kumalasari<sup>(1)</sup> there are some effects of early marriage that if women will have an impact on early pregnancy and lack of fulfillment of nutrition for themselves, reproductive devices that are not ready to accept pregnancy so that dapat cause complications both mother and child, the risk of anemia and increased incidence depression, the risk of sexually transmitted diseases, loss of opportunities for self-development, can occur with low birth weight (LBW) is very high because of the need for more nutrients for pregnancy and the needs of the mother's own growth, psychological immature, so tend to be unstable and emotional, and less able to socialize and adapt.

The number of early marriage cases in Indonesia reaches 50 million of the total population of 237.6 million people when viewed from the 2010 population census.<sup>(2)</sup> National Population and Family Planning Agency

(BKKBN) in East Java in January 2013 states of 18,792 marriages there are as many as 16.84 percent or 3,1655 adolescents who make early marriage at the age of under 20 years. While the early marriage in Malang Regency, which is currently still high, reaching 32 percent of about 27 thousand married couples during 2012, so there are 8,640 teenagers who have done early marriage.<sup>(3)</sup>

**METHODS**

The design used in this research was comparative analytics that compared the knowledge of young men and women about early marriage in Junior High School “PGRI 04 Bantul”, Malang, Indonesia. The sampling technique was proportional stratified random sampling. The sample used in this study amounted to 73 responses with the number of female respondents 34 and the number of male respondents 39. Metode data collection used with the questionnaire. In this study the data have been collected using questionnaire. The data that had been collected was categorical data, so referring to Nugroho<sup>(4)</sup>, the data was presented in the form of frequency and percentage, then analyzed by used Chi Square test.

**RESULTS**

**Young Men Knowledge About Early Marriage**

Table 1. Distribution of Knowledge of Young Men about early Marriage at Junior High School “PGRI 04 Bantul”

Knowledge	Total	Percentage
Favorable	13	33.3
Unfavorable	26	66.7
Total	39	100

**Young Women Knowledge About Early Marriage**

Table 2. Distribution of Knowledge of Young Women about early Marriage at Junior High School “PGRI 04 Bantul”

Knowledge	Total	Percentage
Favorable	26	76.5
Unfavorable	8	23.5
Total	34	100

**Difference of Knowledge about Early Marriage between Young Men and Women**

Table 3. Difference of Knowledge about Early Marriage between Young Men and Women at Junior High School “PGRI 04 Bantul”

Adolescent	Knowledge				Total	Percentage
	Favorable		Unfavorable			
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage		
Young Men	13	33.3	26	66.7	39	100
Young Women	26	76.5	8	23.5	34	100
Total	39	53.4	34	46.6	73	100

In the hypothesis test results obtained by the Person Chi Square, p-value was 0.000 (<0.05), so it can be concluded H0 rejected which means there is difference knowledge between young men and daughter about early marriage in PGRI 04 Bantul Junior High School.

### DISCUSSION

In the hypothesis test results, there is difference of knowledge between young men and women about early marriage at Junior High School "PGRI 04 Bantur", Malang. The difference of knowledge between young men and women about early marriage is influenced by several factors such as age, gender, culture, peer groups and personality. One of the factors studied is gender. In the sex factor, the young men are more interested in psychological aspects that are more abstract, more egocentric, objective and more essential. Whereas in adolescent girls have non-aggressive nature, there are nature of tenderness, more active and more result assertive, and more interested in concrete practical life problems.<sup>(5)</sup>

From the above results show that between young men and women have different knowledges and mindsets. So it is true if the sex factor affects a person in determining the actions, decisions and knowledges.

The results of this study indicate that a more supportive attitude toward early marriage is in girls 76.5%. While in young men more on attitude that does not support that is equal to 66.7%. From the results of this research in accordance with the theory that the early marriage in general is more common in women than men. In addition, women are three times more married early compared to men.<sup>(2)</sup>

From the high knowledge of support to early marriage in women because women are more motherhood, many parents assume that girls better soon married rather than become a family disgrace. On the belief factor, mentioning that the widow's status is considered better than the older spinster.

From the above results show that between young men and women have different knowledge and mindset patterns. So it is true if the sex factor affects a person in determining the actions, decisions or knowledges.

### CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research that has been done in Junior High School "PGRI 04 Bantur", Malang, it can be concluded: there is differences of knowledge between young men and women about early marriage in Junior High School "PGRI 04 Bantur", Malang.

It is therefore expected to increase the efforts of providing information or counseling through the care of adolescent health services to be more informed and understand about the impact of early marriage on the health system. And people know and understand about the maturity of marriage age through the Marriage Constitution No.1 Year 1974 because as a parent can provide direction about the age of marriage is good for girls and provides an overview of the dangers of early marriage

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