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THE MARRIAGE AGE MATURITY PROGRAM AND THE AGE OF MARRIAGE PLAN IN TEENAGE GIRL
(The Study at Vocational High School of Sewon 2 Bantul Yogyakarta)

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
	The anemia incidence rate of Yogyakarta City has continued to The Marriage Age Maturity (MAM) Program has been launched since 2006. However, until 2016 marriages at the age of adolescents were still high in Bantul Regency. This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge about early marriage and adolescent attitudes toward MAM programs with a planned age of marriage at Vocational High School of Sewon 2 Bantul Yogyakarta. This study is an analytical study with a cross sectional design, using a sample of 52 people with a purposive side method in tenth class female students. Data was collected using a questionnaire. Data analysis using Chi Square test. The results showed that as many as 59.6% of adolescents had high knowledge about early marriage, 75% of adolescents had a supportive attitude towards maturing the age of marriage. As many as 92.3% of teens planned to get married at the age of> 20 years. There was a significant relationship between the knowledge of adolescents about early marriage ($p = 0.011$, $OR = 0.810$; 95% $CI = 0.658$-0.996) and adolescent attitudes towards maturation of married age with married age ($p = 0,000$, $OR = 0.692$; 95% $CI = 0.482$-0.995). Knowledge of early marriage and adolescent attitudes towards the MAM program is a protective factor for adolescents to plans to marry <20 years of age. It is recommended that adolescents increase their knowledge of early marriage and attitudes that support the MAM program as an effort to plan the age of marriage above the age of 20 years.

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INTRODUCTION

The incidence of early marriage in Indonesia is still very high. Based on data from the Indonesian Demographic Survey (IDHS) in 2007 cases of marriage in adolescence (15-19 years) reached 50 million people, with an average age of marriage 19.1 years, half of couples of childbearing age in Indonesia marry under the age of 20. The Riskesdas's 2010 data shows the prevalence of the first marriage age of 15-19 years as much as 41.9%. The IDHS's 2012 data shows 12.8% of women aged 15-19 years are married. PBS's 2015 data on child marriage for women in Indonesia is 23%. Early marriage affects psychological, health and reproductive adolescents with regard to sex, pregnancy, birth, early childhood care, future maternal and child health, disconnected opportunities for education, vulnerability to violence and neglect and the birth of a less qualified generation.

The government has launched a Marriage Age Maturity (MAM) Program since 2006. MAM is an effort to increase the age of the first marriage so that it reaches the minimum age at marriage, namely the age of 20 years for women and 25 years for men. MAM is not just postponing to a certain age but also strives for the first pregnancy to occur at a fairly mature age. With the existence of MAM, it is expected that adolescents have an understanding and awareness in family planning, considering various aspects related to family life, physical, mental, emotional, educational, social, economic readiness and determining the number and distance of birth, consider various related aspects.[1,2,3,4,5]

Through the MAM program, it is expected to be able to increase the Age of First Marriage (AFM) and ultimately reduce the Total Fertility Rate. The MAM program is implemented through the Preparation of Family Life for Youth (PFLY) program in the activities of the Youth Information and Counseling Center (YICC) in schools and youth centers. Cases of marriage aged <16-18 years in Bantul Regency in 2012 were 24.17%, ranking second in D.I Yogyakarta after Gunungkidul Regency, and in 2016 ranked third, which was 7.3%.[5,6]

Vocational High School of Sewon 2 Bantul is one of the Vocational Schools located in Bantul Regency. Based on data obtained from the school, on average every year there are students who resign because of marriage due to pregnancy outside marriage. This condition shows that in Vocational High School of Sewon 2 Bantul cases of early marriage was founded. This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge about early marriage and adolescent attitudes towards the MAM Program with a marriage age plan at Vocational High School of Sewon 2 Bantul Yogyakarta.

METHOD

This study was an analytical study with a cross sectional design.[7,8,9] The study was conducted at Vocational High School of Sewon 2 Bantul Yogyakarta in February - April 2017. The population in this study was all students of Vocational High School of Sewon 2 Bantul in 2017. Large samples in this study using α of 5% so that the value of Zα = 1.96 with a value of 10% precision, calculated using the formula:

$$n = \frac{Z\alpha^2 \, x \, P \, x \, Q}{d^2}$$

The number of samples was obtained by 52 people, taken using a purposive side method for first-class female students.

There are two independent variables in this study, namely the knowledge of early marriage and adolescents' attitudes towards the MAM program, while the dependent variable is the age of the marriage plan. Knowledge of adolescents about early marriage is categorized into two, namely low knowledge and high knowledge. Youth attitudes towards the MAM program are categorized into two, namely negative attitudes and positive attitudes. The age of marriage plan is categorized into two, namely <20 years and> 20 years. The data in this study were collected using a knowledge questionnaire about early marriage, attitudes towards MAM programs and age of marriage plan. Data collection was conducted in March 2017.

Data analysis in this study using computer aids with the SPSS for windows program consisted of univariate analysis and bivariate analysis. Univariate analysis is done by making a frequency distribution of each variable and characteristics of the respondents. Bivariate analysis was conducted to examine the relationship between two variables, namely each independent variable with the dependent variable. The statistical test used is Chi square test by calculating OR. The confidence level was determined p = 0.05 with 95% CI.[7,8,9]

RESULTS
Characteristics of Adolescents

Table 1. Univariate Analysis of Marriage Age Maturity Program with Married Age Plan at Vocational High School of Sewon 2 Bantul Yogyakarta (N=52)

Caracteristic	n	%
Teenagers Age		
• <17 years old	42	80,8
• >17 years old	10	19,2
Father's Education		
• Basic	36	69,2
• Medium, High	16	30,8
Mother's Education		
• Basic	44	80,8
• Medium, High	8	19,2
Father's Occupation		
• Work	51	98,1
• Was not work	1	1,9
Mother's Occupation		
• Work	36	69,2
• Was not work	16	30,8
Knowledge of Early Marriage		
• Low	21	40,4
• High	31	59,6
Attitude toward the MAM Program		
• Less Suport	13	25,0
• Support	39	75,0
Age of Marriage Plan		
• <20 years old	4	7,7
• >20 years old	48	92,3

All respondents in this study were female. The selection of female students as a sample in this study is because of all the cases of students who resigned from school due to pregnancy and marriage at an early age were female students. The selection of 10th grade students is aimed at assessing students' early knowledge and attitudes towards the the MAM program and marriage age plan as an effort to prevent early marriage cases caused by extramarital pregnancy.

The characteristics of the respondents are presented in Table 1. The results of univariate analysis showed the majority of respondents (80.8%) were <17 years old, the majority of fathers (69.2%) had basic education, the majority of mothers (80.8%) had basic education, the majority of fathers (98.1%) worked, the majority of mothers are 69.2%) with working status. The majority of respondents (59.6%) had high knowledge about early marriage, the majority of respondents (75.0%) had the attitude of supporting the MAM program, and the majority of respondents (92.3%) planned to marry at the age of> 20 years.

Tabel 2. Bivariate Analysis Relationship of Knowledge about Early Age Marriage and Attitudes of Women Teenager to MAM Programs with Age of Married Plan

Variable	Age of Married Plan				OR	95% CI	P
	<20 years Old		>20 years old				
	f	%	f	%			
Knowledge of Early Marriage							
• Low	4	19,0	17	81,0	0,810	0,658-0,996	0,011*
• High	0	0,0	31	100,0			
Attitude towards the MAM Program							
• Less Support	4	30,8	9	69,2	0,692	0,482-0,995	0,000*
• Support	0	0,0	39	100,0			

Table 2 shows that of all respondents who planned to marry at the age of <20 years, there were more respondents with low knowledge (19%) than adolescents with high knowledge about early marriage (0%). Of all respondents who planned to get married at the age of> 20 years, there were more respondents with high knowledge (100%) than teenagers with low knowledge about early marriage (81%). Chi square test results showed a p value of 0.011, OR = 0.810, 95% CI = 0.658-0.996. This result shows that statistically there is a meaningful relationship between the knowledge of early marriage of women teenager and their age plans for marriage. Adolescents who have high knowledge about early marriage will tend to plan to get married at the age of> 20 years, eight times greater than teenagers with low knowledge about early marriage.

Of all respondents who planned to get married at the age of <20 years, there were more respondents who were less supportive of the MAM program (30.8%) than teenagers with attitudes that supported the MAM program (0%). Of all respondents who planned to get married at the age of> 20 years, there were more respondents who supported (100%) than teenagers with attitudes that did not support the MAM program (69.2%). The Chi square test results showed a p value of 0,000, OR = 0,692, 95% CI = 0,482-0,995. These results show that statistically there is a significant relationship between the attitudes of women teenager to the MAM program with age plans for marriage. Adolescents who have a position to support the MAM program will tend to plan to get married at the age of> 20 years, almost seven times greater than adolescents with a lack of support for the MAM program. Thus the knowledge and attitudes of adolescents to the MAM program became a protective factor towards the plan to marry at the age of <20 years.

DISCUSSION

Most teenagers (59.6%) have high knowledge about early marriage. Nevertheless, there are still 40.4% of adolescents who have low knowledge about early marriage. The results of this study are in accordance with Ratnawati and Islami's research which states that 58.34% of respondents have sufficient knowledge about early marriage, the rest (41.66%) have less knowledge about early marriage.[10]

In contrast to the results of Rulistyana's research which wrote that there were 83% of adolescents who had good knowledge, 15.3% of sufficient knowledge and 1.7% of insufficient knowledge about the Maturity Age program at Blitar 3 Vocational High Schools.[3] Knowledge is the result of "knowing" human sensing of a particular object. The sensing process occurs through the five human senses, namely the senses of vision, hearing, smell, taste and skin.[10] Enough number of adolescents who have low knowledge about early marriage shows that the results of adolescents are still low on early marriage, including understanding, reason/ the factors that influence the occurrence of early

marriage, the impact of early marriage on adolescent psychology, health and reproduction, the opportunity to get education, the risk of violence and neglect of children, readiness to become wives, sexual partners and mothers for teenagers who marry at a young age.

The results of this study prove that the knowledge of women teenager about early marriage is related to the age of marriage planning. The high knowledge of adolescents about early marriage is also a protective factor against plans to get married at less than 20 years of age. Adolescents who have high knowledge of early marriage are eight times more protected from the risk of planning to marry at less than 20 years of age. The results of this study are in accordance with the results of the study of Dwinanda et al[11] which states that there is a relationship between the knowledge of respondents and the incidence of early marriage. Respondents who have low knowledge have a risk of conducting early marriage four times greater than respondents who have high knowledge (p value = 0,000, OR = 4, 286, 95% CI = 2,082-8,825).

The results of this study are also in line with Pohan's research which states that there is a relationship between knowledge and early marriage. Knowledge is the most dominant factor associated with early marriage compared to other factors, namely education, employment, economic status, culture, promiscuity and the mass media.[12] Teenage girls with less knowledge have a risk of 6,192 times greater for early marriage than women teenager's well-informed. Based on the results of the Pohan multivariate analysis, the knowledge of female adolescents is the most dominant factor related to early marriage. Teens with less knowledge have the opportunity to get married at an early age of 5,082 times greater than adolescents with good knowledge.

The Maharjan et al study also mentions that knowledge of rules regarding marriage age is an important factor that determines the occurrence of marriage at the right age. A person who does not have enough knowledge about the right age to get married tends to apply a culture that has been adopted before and marry his child at a very young age.[13]

The results of this study are different from the results of Vasanth's research which found no relationship between knowledge and incidence of young marriage.[14]

The results of this study also prove that adolescent girls' attitudes toward the Marriage Age Maturity program are related to the age of marriage planning. The attitude of adolescents who support the Maturity Age program is also a protective factor against plans to get married at less than 20 years of age. Adolescents who have a positive attitude towards the Marriage Age Maturity program has almost seven times greater protection from the risk of planning to marry at less than 20 years of age.

According to Azwar[15] attitudes are divided into three components that support each other, namely the cognitive, affective and conative components. The cognitive component is a representation of what the individual owner of the attitude believes, the cognitive component contains stereotypical beliefs that an individual has about something that can be disguised (opinion), especially when it comes to issues or issues that are controversial. Affective component is a feeling that involves the emotional aspect. This emotional aspect is usually rooted deeply as a component of attitude and is the most enduring aspect to the effects that might be changing one's attitude, the affective component is equated with the feeling that someone has towards something.Conative component is an aspect of tendency to behave in a certain way in accordance with the attitude of someone. The conative component contains tendencies or tendencies to act / react to something in certain ways and is related to the object it faces. It is logical to expect that one's attitude is reflected in the form of behavioral tendencies.

The results of this study are in accordance with Jayanti's research, et al., Which stated that the decision to postpone marriage was taken by thinking about the merits of the decision.[16]The results of this study were also in line with the results of Maharjan et al.

in an effort to prevent the occurrence of early marriage. Parents have a good attitude to marry off their sons and daughters at the age of> 20 years.

The results of this study are different from those of Avni et al. Which describe several factors related to marital age, including basic education, age difference, economic status, differences in social norms of region, partner education, childhood, place of residence, ethnicity, number of siblings.[17]

Another study by Desiyanti also mentions other factors related to early marriage are the role of parents in family communication, parental education and adolescent education. The role of parents in family communication is the most dominant factor in their relationship with early marriage.[18]

Rafidah et al .'s research also mentioned respondents' perceptions of marriage as a major factor in the occurrence of early marriage. Other factors that influence early marriage decision making are low adolescent education, non-working parents, poor parental perceptions and family economic difficulties.[19] Sahli's research also outlines other factors that influence marriage age/ first marriage including education, distance of first education services, employment, family head jobs, married by accident, parents want to pet grandchildren immediately.[20]

Looking at the results of this study which shows that adolescents with low knowledge about early marriage are still quite large, namely 40.4%, and there are still 25% of adolescents with less suppport for the MAM program, efforts are needed to increase knowledge about early marriage and adolescent attitudes towards MAM program. One of the efforts to increase adolescent knowledge about early marriage and attitudes about MAM is through peer group education. Research results of Follona et al. Demonstrate that peer group education can increase knowledge and attitudes about maturing marital age in adolescents. There is an increase in the value of knowledge and attitudes about maturing marital age slightly higher in adolescents in rural areas compared to adolescents in urban areas.[21]

Another effort that can be done to increase the knowledge of adolescents about early marriage in order to prevent the occurrence of early marriage for adolescents is through the services of the Adolescent Reproductive Health Information and Counseling Center (*PIK-KRR*) in schools.[22]

CONCLUSION

Most teenagers have high knowledge about early marriage. Most teenagers have the attitude to support the Marriage Age Maturity program. High knowledge about early marriage and adolescent attitudes in favor of the Marriage Age program is a protective factor for adolescents to plans to marry at the age of <20 years.

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