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ISSN: 0975 -8542 Journal of Global Pharma Technology Available Online at: www.jgpt.co.in RESEARCH ARTICLE Description of Personal Factors, Information and Attitudes of Young Women in Early Marriage Dwi Purwanti*, Heru Santoso Wahito Nugroho, Suparji Health Polytechnic of the Ministry of Health Surabaya Address: Jl. Pucang Jajar Tengah Nomor 56, Surabaya, Jawa Timur, Indonesia. *Corresponding Author: Dwi Purwanti Abstract Introduction: Early marriages are marriages conducted by 18 year olds, who physically, physiologically and psychologically are not yet prepared to take on the responsibilities of marriage; if they are done it can disturb reproductive health. Adolescent problems are a very complex problem ranging from a large number to problems surrounding adolescent reproductive health. Methods: This research is a descriptive quantitative research. The population of this research is all female adolescent of 60 people. The sampling technique was simple random sampling, with a sample size of 30 adolescent female. The variables of this research are personal, information and attitudes. The data collection tool uses a questionnaire, to measure the personal dimension and the dimension of information. Data analysis using descriptive statistics in the form of frequency distribution and central tendency. Presentation of research data in the form of table and textual data. Results: The results of the research on personal factors in adolescent female were 23 (76.7%) women with good personalities, 30 (100%) women with good life values, 23 (76.7%) women with sufficient emotions, and 23 (76.7%) women with good intelligence as much as 21 (70%). Personal factors consisting of dimensions of personality, life values, emotions and intelligence in adolescent female, are 23 (76.7%) women with good personalities, 30 (100%) women with good life values, young women with good emotions.

enough as much as 23 (76.7%) and the group of women with good intelligence as much as 21 (70%).The Attitude toward the Behavioral (Attitude) factor of 28 (93.3%) young women with good beliefs about early marriage and 28 (93.3%) women who have good consequences. Discussion and Conclusion: Three factors in the survey to examine the background of early marriage in ramaja are the personal dimension, the information dimension and the attitude dimension. The description of the results of the three-factor study shows that the numbers need to be taken into account and need to be used as a basis for follow-up in reducing the rate of early marriage among adolescent female.The recommendations offered based on this research are necessary Health care providers should consider a multidimensional approach to supporting and empowering these vulnerable girls. Keywords: Early Marriage, Personal, Information, Attitude. Introduction Adolescent problems are a very complex problem ranging from a large number to problems surrounding adolescent reproductive health. Based on the results of population projections, the number of adolescents in Indonesia in 2016 is estimated to be around 66.3 million [1]. Despite the large number, it is noted that the birth rate in adolescence is still high. In Indonesia the Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR for the 15-19 age group) is 48 per 1000 women, which means that out of 1000 adolescent girls aged 15-19 years, there are 48 births [1, 2]. Other problems that are quite concerning for adolescents are early marriage in adolescents, premarital sexual behavior and drug abuse [3]. According to BPS 2017 data, the percentage of East Java women aged 10 years and over who are married to underage (less than 17 years) according to the Regency in 2016 with the top 10 is Bondowoso (50.20 %), Situbondo (43.79 %), Probolinggo (41.18 %), Sampang (35.37 %), Sumenep (33.87 %), Lumajang (31.45 %), Jember (30.48 %), Pamekasan (29.57 %), Banyuwangi (25.64 %), and Pasuruan (24.26 %). Banyuwangi Regency ranks 9th highest in East Java. According to the Profile of the Women Empowerment and Family Planning Agency (BPPKB) in Banyuwangi Regency, in 2018 the first marriage under the age of 20 out of a total of 10,248 marriages, marriages aged <20 years reached 857 (9.35%) [3, 4]. The Banyuwangi Regency government effort by the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) is to carry out an ideal age marriage campaign adolescent female in Banyuwangi in an interestingly organized generation planning (GenRe) action through various art attractions in Taman Blambangan Banyuwangi. Research Purposes The purpose of this study was to identify the factors that influence early marriage in adolescent female. Methods This type of research is a quantitative descriptive study which aims to describe the factors that cause the high rate of early marriage among adolescent female in Jambe Wangi Village, Sempu District, Banyuwangi Regency. The populations of this study were 60 female adolescents in Jambe Wangi Village, Sempu District, Banyuwangi Regency. The sampling technique was simple random sampling, with a sample size of 30 adolescent female. The variables of this research are personal, information and attitudes. The data collection tool uses a questionnaire, to measure the personal dimension and the dimension of information. Data analysis using descriptive statistics in the form of frequency distribution and central tendency. Presentation of research data in the form of table and textual data. Results Description of Research Location Jambewangi Village is located on the southern slope of Mount Raung, so it has an interesting landscape such as a homogeneous forest in the form of pines, a confluence of tributaries that have branches, a large expanse of rice fields, as well as fields and plantations. The area of Jambewangi Village is 1,422 Ha / m2 divided into six hamlets including Krajan Hamlet, Panjen Hamlet, Parastembok Hamlet, Sumberjo Hamlet, Tlogosari Hamlet, and Sidomulyo Hamlet. is at an altitude of 340-800 masl. Jambewangi Village, Sempu District, Banyuwangi Regency, East Java Province, is a KB Village that was established in May 2016. The determination of the KB village by the Banyuwangi Regent in the village

includes four programs, namely Marriage Age Maturation (PUP), Use of Contraception, Family Resilience, improvement of productive economy This aims to improve family welfare. In addition, through Kampung KB, the community will be educated about the dangers of drugs and HIV / AIDS transmission. If this is done it will provide welfare for the family. Marriage Age Maturity (PUP) is an effort to prevent early marriage. Characteristics of Adolescent Female in Research Subjects Table 1: Frequency distribution of characteristics of Adolescent Female Characteristics frequency percentage Education Junior high school 26 86 .7 High school 4 13.3 Total 30 100 Class 7 8 26.7 8 2 6.7 9 16 53.3 10 3 10 11 1 3.3 Total 30 100 Age Characteristics frequency percentage 13 8 26.7 14 12 40 15 6 20 16 2 6.7 17 2 6.7 Total 30 100 Religion Islam 30 100 Total 30 100 Ethnicity Java 30 100 Total 30 100 Father's Education Primary school 15 50 Junior high school 11 36.7 High school 2 6.7 Bachelor 1 3.3 Postgraduate 1 3.3 Total 30 100 Mother's Education Primary school 14 46.7 Junior high school 13 43.3 High school 2 6.7 Bachelor 1 3.3 Total 30 100 Father's occupation Farmer 20 66.7 Government employees 1 3.3 Private 9 30 Total 30 100 Mother's occupation Does not work 30 100 Total 30 100 The results of the study in Table 1 show that the characteristics of adolescent female, as research subjects based on the level of education, are the highest level of junior high school (SMP) with 26 (86.7%), based on class characteristics, the most in the 9th grade group is 26 (53.3 %) adolescents. 12 (40%) of adolescents are in the 14 year age group. Judging from religion 30 (100%) adolescent female are Muslim and from ethnicity, all female teenagers 30 (100%) are Javanese. Characteristics of the background of the parents of adolescent female (most of the fathers' education is elementary school education (50%) The most maternal education is elementary school (SD) as much as 467%) The description of the type of work of parents of adolescent female as farmers is 667% Description of Adolescent Female Personal Factors in Early Marriage Table 2: Frequency Distribution of Adolescent Female Person al Factors Personal Dimensions frequency percentage Mean SD Personality Less Enough Well 0 7 23 0 23,3 76,7 77.10 9.643 Life Value Less Enough 0 0 0 0 81.17 3.217 Personal Dimensions frequency percentage Mean SD Well 30 100 Emotions Less Enough Well 0 23 7 0 76,7 23,3 63.87 8.807 Intelligence Less Enough Well 0 9 21 0 30 70 72.90 9.618 Table 2.The results of the study on personal factors, were 23 (76.7%) women with good personalities, a group of 30 (100%) women with good life values, 23 (76.7%) women with sufficient emotions and 23 (76.7%) women with good intelligence as much as 21 (70%) Description of Information Factors for Female in Early Marriage Adolescent Table 3: Frequency Distribution of Informa tion Factors for Adolescent Female The Information Dimension frequency percentage Mean SD Experience Less Enough Well 0 27 3 0 90 10 61.70 6.331 Knowledge Less Enough Well 0 14 16 0 46.7 53.3 69.73 9.373 Media Exposure Less Enough Well 6 12 12 20 40 40 Based on table 3, it shows that the information factor about early marriage based on the experience dimension is 27 (90%) young women having good experiences, 16 (53.3%) women with good knowledge, and the dimensions of media exposure are sufficient and both have the same amount, i.e. 20 (40%) Description of Attitude toward the Behavioral (Attitude) Table 4 Frequency Distribution of Attitude toward the Behavioral Factors of Adolescent Female Attitude Factor Dimension frequency percentage Mean SD Confidence Less Enough Well 0 2 28 0 6.7 93.3 77.97 5.404 Consequences Less Enough Well 0 2 28 0 6.7 93.3 77.90 4.985 Based on table 4, the results of the study show that 28 (93.3%) of the factors of attitude toward the behavioral (Attitude) of adolescent female with good beliefs about early marriage and 28 (93.3%) of women who have good consequences Discussion The results of the research based on location describe as a rural area geographically in a mountainous area. The condition of the population is still very homogeneous, that is, the majority of the

population is Javanese. Characteristics of the population are based on education, and the work of the community is still at the middle to lower socioeconomic level, that is, most of the Marorias population work as farmers and agricultural laborers. Characteristics of female adolescents who perform early marriages are selected from the education level of the majority with junior high school education (SMP). This is also evidenced by the physical characteristics of young women, mostly at the age of 15 years. Many studies state that education level and age have an impact or influence on the permanence of marriage at a young age, research shows that adolescent female in Indonesia aged 10-19 years married in 2013 [5].The same research states that the factors that cause early marriage, one of which is knowledge. Lack of knowledge of parents, children and society about the importance of education, the meaning, and the purpose of marriage, which leads to early marriage. Most of them are less aware of the dangers that arise from early marriage. In addition, the beliefs and customs that apply in the family also determine the occurrence of marriage at a young age. It is often found that parents marry their children at a very young age because of the desire to improve the social status of the family, strengthen ties between families or to maintain the family lineage [5, 6]. Another study on the factors affecting early marriage found that female adolescents with poor knowledge were 6,192 times more likely to marry early than their well-informed friends [7].The same study also states that respondents who have low knowledge are at risk of early marriage by 4.286 times than those with good knowledge [8].The income factor is related to the incidence of early marriage, in line with the economic level research which has a significant influence on the decision of parents to marry their children. Respondents who have a low economic level have a probability of not marrying their children early by 0.092 compared to those with a high economic level. Respondents who have a low economic level are 10.97 times more likely to marry off their children than those who have a high economy [9]. Another discussion on young marriage states that cultural and traditional issues as well as socio-economic factors are the main forces determining the age at marriage [10].In another study, for participants' families, early marriage was the norm passed on to participants as the next generation. Moreover, religious beliefs and socio- economic difficulties make family participants prefer their daughters to marry immediately. In poor families, girls also prefer to marry because they escape from socio-economic hardships. Likewise, the study results of Matlabi and colleagues show that marriage for some girls is considered a great way to escape from their family boundaries [10]. Several studies from other countries have also revealed that girls from lower socioeconomic family status are more likely to marry earlier than their peers from higher socioeconomic family status [9, 10]. Also, according to UNICEF, poverty has been recognized as the main motivation behind the practice of early marriage [11].Culture and community stigma are one of the causes of the high rate of early marriage in South Kalimantan Province. Women who were not married by the age of 20 considered spinster. For the people of South Kalimantan there is a stigma of "balu anum rather than bujang tuha" which means that it is better to be a young widow than an old maid [12].Research with the same theme shows that married adolescents tend to have limited knowledge about the health consequences of early marriage, such as pregnancy, sexual health and reproductive function. A study in Banyuwangi District found that only 5% of adolescent girls are aware of the consequences of early marriage for their health [13]. Likewise, another study in 2007 found a significant relationship between the practice of early marriage, knowledge of SRH, and understanding of the health consequences of early marriage [14]. Knowledge is a critical behavioral domain [14]. Lack of knowledge of SRH can lead to negative SRH behavior. A study in Tana Toraja Regency found that a lack of knowledge of SRH among adolescent girls is a major factor related to the practice of early marriage [13, 14]. These findings suggest

that in collaboration with local government, community leaders must be proactive in promoting the Marriage Law to the wider community and should provide ongoing support to families or communities to postpone the age of marriage. Furthermore, they should encourage village youth organizations to provide sustainable SRH education programs. Two studies examined the association between early marriage and economy level. It was found to be a significant correlate, including low income, middle income, the poorest 20 %, 21 %-40 %, 41 %-60 % and 61 %-80 % and the highest 20% (Shaud & Asad, 2018; United Nations, 1989). Access to media information. Only one study examined the association between early marriage and access to media information, and found it to be a significant correlate, including radio and newspaper/magazines. However, there was no association between early marriage and access to media information for the television [15]. Two studies examined the associations between early marriage and ethnicity. One study showed a significant correlate among Santal and Muslim. One study showed a significant correlate with Kinh. However, there was no association between early marriage and any other ethnicities [15, 16].Only one study examined the association between early marriage and self-efficiency, including vicarious experience and emotional arousal. The analytical results obtained that there was a very weak negative correlation between vicarious experiences and the emotional arousals factor with early marriage [16]. Conclusion The results of the study reveal that several factors such as the structure of the characteristics of adolescent female, persona, information and Attitude toward the Behavioral illustrate the occurrence of premature mening in a group of adolescent female. The results of the research are the underlying factors at various levels related to the decision-making process related to marriage among teenage girls. Given that early marriage is a multifactorial issue, multidimensional and intersect oral approaches need to develop and implement effective and comprehensive programs aimed at raising awareness among families and communities about the negative consequences of early marriage. In addition, to understand the issues related to early marriage, more qualitative research is needed to address the perceptions of young people in various cultural contexts [17].

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