

Correlation between parents role and women's marital age in the religious affairs office

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to find out the correlation between the parents role and women's marital age in the Religious Affairs Office of Kasihan district. The study used a cross sectional approach and the type of descriptive correlational study. The subjects of the study were 48 brides who were going to get married at the Religious Affairs Office of Kasihan district which were retrieved using quota sampling method. The study used bivariate chi square analysis. The results of the study revealed that most respondents got married at mature ages namely 21 - 34 years old. There is a correlation between parents role and women's marital age in the Religious Affairs Office of Kasihan district with a significance value of 0,000 ($p < 0,05$) and the value of the correlation coefficient was 0,558. The Religious Affairs Office of Kasihan district should continue to cooperate with Kasihan Health Center to develop the implementation of the bridal class program and reproductive health education for prospective brides.

Keywords: *parents role, the age of women married*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the 2nd highest country in ASEAN after Cambodia and places the 37th rank in the world of birth that occurs in young women (WHO, 2012). Yogyakarta is ranked 5th on early marriage in Indonesia. There were 24,671 married women in Yogyakarta and 17.91% of them were early marriage and 2,47% of them late marriages (KEMENAG DIY, 2016). The highest number of married women is in Bantul regency where there were 6,652 married women in which 17.68% of them were early marriage and 2,48% were late marriages (KEMENAG, Bantul 2016). The highest number of married women in 2016 were in the Religious Affairs Office of Kasihan district where there were 657 married women in which 16.44% of them were early marriage and 8,98% were late marriages (KUA Kasihan, 2016).

The age category of married women according to the research by Muhammad Arshad, et. al. (2014) revealed that the early marital age was <21 years old and the late marital age was >34 years old. The ideal age of a woman bearing is between the ages of 20 to 30 years old (BKKBN, 2011). Factors that influence the age of married women include: education, the role of parents, religion, socio-culture, economy, occupation and mass media. Physiological effects of early and late marriage include: abortion, premature, low birth weight, disability, anemia, pregnancy complications, risk of cervical cancer and breast cancer, physical weakness, morbidity and mortality, difficulty in giving birth, decreased sex drive and difficulty in having children (Rohan, 2013). The



psychological impact of early and late marriage are: infidelity, divorce and frustration (Sari, 2012).

Parents are the main and first role for children's life and education to socialize about a good marriage life and how to choose life partner as expected by parents (Anwar, 2017). Midwives are very significant in helping to control the age of marriage in the community by providing advocacy, promotion, IEC, and counseling in adolescent reproductive health. Development of reproductive health in adolescents by providing knowledge provision (Subakti, 2009). The marital age maturity program is a government effort to increase the age of marriage so that the first pregnancy is at a mature age (BKKBN, 2014).

Based on a preliminary study, there were many women who got married early and late at the Religious Affairs Office of Kasihan district in 2016. There are many negative effects of early and late marriage. Parents as the main and first role holder for the life and education of children in assisting and monitoring decisions related to reproductive health. Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting research on the "Correlation of Parents Role and Women's Marital age in the Religious Affairs Office of Kasihan district, Bantul regency, Yogyakarta".

RESEARCH METHODS

The research used descriptive correlational method that was to determine the level of correlation between two or more variables, without making changes, adding or manipulating existing data (Arikunto, 2013). The time approach used was cross sectional and each research subject was only measured once on the independent variable and the dependent variable at the same time (Sugiyono, 2015). The research subjects were 48 brides who were going to get married at the Religious Affairs Office of Kasihan district in 2018 taken by quota sampling technique using a questionnaire. Data analysis used chi square formula.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Office of Religious Affairs of (KUA) Kasihan district is located on Jl. Madukismo No. 260, Tirtonirmolo, Kasihan, Bantul, DIY. The Religious Affairs Office of Kasihan district has 15 employees and religious counselors. There are six civil servants and nine non-civil servants. The program from KUA Kasihan Subdistrict, the marriage in the Kasihan area, which is third grade for the brides in the metal room shortly after committing marriage. Characteristics of respondents in the study including age, last education, social culture, occupation and monthly income, as follows:

Table 1. Frequency distribution of respondents characteristics at the religious affairs office of Kasihan district

Characteristics of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
<21 years old	12	25
>34 years old	8	16,7
21-34 years old	28	58,3
Last Education		
Junior High School	5	10,4
Senior High School	27	56,3
College	16	33,3

Socio-culture		
Java	46	95,8
Others	2	4,2
Occupation		
No employment	4	8,3
Civil Servant	1	2,1
Entrepreneur	8	16,7
Private Worker	33	68,8
Labor	2	4,2
Income		
< IDR 1,454,154.00	7	14,6
IDR 1,454,154.00 – IDR 2,000,000.00	33	68,8
> IDR2,000,000.00 – IDR 3,000,000.00	5	10,4
> IDR3,000,000.00 – IDR 4,000,000.00	2	4,2
> IDR 4,000,000.00 – IDR 5,000,000.00	1	2,1
Use of Mass Media		
Print Media	3	6,3
Electronic Media	17	35,4
Cyber Media	28	58,3

Source: Primary Data (2018)

Table 1 showed that 25% of respondents were 21-34 years old and 20,8% were <21 years old. Based on the latest education, 56,3% of respondents were Senior High School and 10,4% were Junior High School. Based on the socio-culture, 95,8% of respondents were Javanese and 4,2% were non-Javanese. Based on the employment, 68,8% of respondents worked as private workers and 2,1% were civil servants. Based on the income, 68,8% of respondents earned IDR 1,454,154.00 – IDR 2,000,000.00 and 2,1% of respondents earned > IDR 4,000,000.00 - IDR 5,000,000.00. Based on the use of mass media, 58,3% of respondents used cyber media and 6,3% of respondents used print media.

Table 2. Frequency distribution of parent characteristics of respondents
 At the religious affairs office of Kasihan district

Characteristics of Parents	Frequency	Percentage
Father's Last Education		
Never Completed Education	1	2,1
Elementary School	16	33,3
Junior High School	11	22,9
Senior High School	14	29,2
College	6	12,5
Mother's Last Education		
Never Completed Education	1	2,1
Elementary School	21	43,8
Junior High School	5	10,4
Senior High School	15	31,3
College	6	12,5
Income		
< IDR 1,454,154.00	20	41,7
IDR 1,454,154.00 – IDR 2,000,000.00	15	31,3
> IDR2,000,000.00 – IDR 3,000,000.00	4	8,3
> IDR3,000,000.00 – IDR 4,000,000.00	2	4,2
> IDR 4,000,000.00 – IDR 5,000,000.00	7	14,6
Father's Occupation		
No Employment	1	2,1
Civil Servant	3	6,3

Entrepreneur	10	20,8
Private Worker	6	12,5
Labor	28	58,3
Mother's Occupation		
Housewife	22	45,8
Civil Servant	2	4,2
Entrepreneur	9	18,8
Private Worker	4	8,3
Labor	11	22,9

Source: Primary Data (2018)

Table 2. showed that 33,3% of the father's last education was Elementary School and 2,1% of them never completed education while 43,8% mother's last education was Elementary School and 2,1% of them never completed education. Based on the parents' income, 41,7% earned <IDR 1,454,154.00 and 4,2% earned > IDR 3,000,000.00 - IDR 4,000,000.00. Based on the parent occupations, 58,3% of fathers worked as laborers and 2,1% of them did not work while 45,8% of mothers worked as housewives and 4,2% of them were civil servants.

Education greatly influences someone in determining when she decides to get married. The results of the study showed that most of the respondents' last education was Senior High School namely 56,3%. So, it can be said that most of the respondents have a higher education background. This is one of the causes of respondents in deciding to get married in the ideal age category or marriage at maturity (Sari, 2012).

The adopted social culture affects the age of married women. The results of the study showed that the majority of respondents embraced Javanese culture namely 95,8%. Traditional Javanese parents culture which believes that it is common to marry their children off at an early age is now beginning to decrease. The time changing resulted in the transformation of traditional Javanese cultural thought into more modern one affects the mindset of women to prefer to get married at an ideal age or at maturity age (Sari, 2012).

Based on the results of the study, 41,7% of parents 'income was < IDR 1,454,154.00 and 41,7% of respondents' income was < IDR 1,454,154.00. So, it can be concluded that the majority of the respondent's family economy in Bantul is still under the standardized amount or classified as low economy. Early marriage occurs because families live in the poverty line. Parents marry their daughters off with men who are considered capable because they hope that the burden will be lighter. Late marriages are usually caused by low or below standard wages that are sufficient for the cost of living. Haka this is one of the causes of the existence of women who are married in the category of early marriage and late marriage at The Religious Affairs Office of Kasihan district (Sari, 2012).

Based on the occupation of respondents, 68,8% of them were private workers. Private workers are people who are of sufficient age to get married and they are people who are classified as highly educated and indirectly establish insightful social communication with colleagues, especially about the ideal age for marriage. Women who have a job are free from the problem of finding work to prepare for marriage and future assets (Sari, 2012).

Mass media used by respondents can indirectly affect the age of married women. According to the results of the study, 62,5% of respondents used cyber media. There are

many facilities to access information and communication provided by cyber media. Besides the unwavering conveniences offered, there are still many negative impacts if it is not used wisely, especially those related to women's marital age (Sari, 2012).

Table 3. Analysis of the parental role questionnaire item

Questions	Answer			
	Yes		No	
	F	%	F	%
Roles as educator				
My parents once explained about the development of reproductive organs that I experienced, so I always take good care of them and I am also good at keeping myself from any undesirable things	22	45,8	26	54,2
My parents ask me to participate in religious activities and obey worship	48	100	0	0
My parents encourage me to get the highest education / not get bored to continue learning to prepare for the future	28	58,3	20	41,7
My parents teach that a good age to get married is an age that is neither too young nor too old	17	35,4	31	64,6
Total	115	59,8	77	40,1
Roles as motivator				
My parents always encourage me to prepare myself for a better future and to live my life after marriage later	48	100	0	0
My parents always provide an environment that is good for me which never invites me to places that lead to evil acts	48	100	0	0
My parents advised me to do positive activities to support the future rather than doing bad things (dating, watching porn videos, and etc.)	27	56,3	21	43,8
Total	123	85,4	21	14,6
Roles as supervisor				
My parents call me when it is too late to go home	23	49,7	25	52,1
My parents give me time limits when I am with my friends or my boyfriend when I am outside the house, so I will not go home late at night	27	56,3	21	43,8
My parents always ask me with whom I will go outside the house	48	100	0	0
My parents forbid me to be alone with the opposite sex	25	52,1	23	47,9
Total	123	64,1	69	35,9
Roles as friend				
My parents want to share and respond to every question that I have not understood about future life plans, especially when I have got married	48	100	0	0
My parents give me the opportunity to be open about the love issues I face	25	52,1	23	47,9
My parents and I often discuss and talk about things that happen in my daily life	27	56,3	21	43,8
My parents embrace relationship as friends, so it makes me feel comfortable to pour out my complaints	25	52,1	23	47,9
My parents have free time that we can use to share and my parents give good advice	48	100	0	0
Total	173	72,1	67	27,9
Roles as a counselor				
My parents suggest me to choose a live partner according to religious teachings	48	100	0	0
My parents often provide solutions to problems that I cannot solve myself	48	100	0	0

My parents teach and explain me about household life that I do not understand	23	49,7	25	52,2
My parents told me to get married at mature ages	24	50,2	24	50
Total	143	74,5	49	25,2

Table 3 showed that 85,4% of respondents answered "Yes" to items about the role of parents as motivators. A total of 59.8% of respondents answered "Yes" to items about the role of parents as educators. The role of parents as educators in the item questionnaire questions obtained the lowest percentage namely 59,8%. There were 40,2% of respondents who answered incorrectly about items on parents as educators. This is one of the effect of many parents with low education in which there was 33.3% of fathers with Elementary School as their latest education and 43,8% of mothers with Elementary School as their latest education (Roqib, 2010).

The results of the study showed that 58,3% of respondents' fathers worked as laborers and 45,8% of mothers were housewives. Most of parents worked as laborers and housewives that is one of the causes of the lack of insightful social world relations. This causes parents to become embarrassed and did not understand how to direct and educate their children, especially about the knowledge of reproductive health and the ideal age to get married (Roqib, 2010).

The role of parents as a motivator in the item questionnaire questions obtained the highest percentage of 85,4%. There were 14,6% of respondents who answered incorrectly about the role of parents as drivers. This shows that 85,4% of parents had carried out their role as drivers, especially those related to the women's marital age (BKKBN, 2010).

The role of parents as supervisors on item questionnaire questions is 64,1%. There were 35,9% of respondents who answered incorrectly about the role of parents as supervisors. This shows that 64,1% of parents had carried out their roles as supervisors especially in their daughters in terms of marital age (BKKBN, 2010).

The role of parents as friends in obtaining questionnaire questions is 72,1%. There were 27,9% of respondents who answered incorrectly about the role of parents as friends. This shows that 72,1% of these parents had carried out their role as friends, especially those related to about women's marital age (BKKBN, 2010).

The role of parents as counselors in obtaining questionnaire questions was 72,1%. There were 25,2% of respondents who answered incorrectly on the problem. This shows that 74,5% of parents had carried out their role as counselors especially about women's marital age (BKKBN, 2010).

Univariate analysis was used to describe the characteristics of each variable under study. Followings are the results of univariate analysis:

a. Parents Role

Table 4. Frequency distribution of the role of parents at the religious affairs office of Kasihan district

Parents Role	Frequency	Percentage
Good	27	56,25
Poor	21	43,75
Total	48	100

Source: Primary Data (2018)

Table 4 shows that more parents who play a good role was 56.25% compared to parents who play a less good roles 43.75%.

b. Women's marital age

Table 5. Frequency distribution of woman's marital age at the religious affairs office of Kasihan district

Women's Marital Age	Frequency	Percentage
Early Marriage	12	25
Late Marriage	7	14,6
Marriage at Maturity Ages	29	60,4
Total	48	100

Source: Primary Data (2018)

Table 5 shows that most women getting married in the marriage at maturity category namely 29 people (60,4%) and the least women who get married in the late marriage category namely 7 people (14,6%).

Bivariate analysis was carried out to determine whether or not there was a correlation between independent variables and dependent variables by using chi square statistical analysis.

Table 6. Cross distribution of correlation between parents role and women's marital age at the religious affairs office of Kasihan district

The Age of Women Married Parents Role	Early Marriage		Late Marriage		Marriage at Maturity		Total		P-Value
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	
Poor	11	22,9	5	10,4	5	10,4	21	43,7	0
Good	1	2,1	2	4,2	24	50	27	56,3	
Total	12	25	7	14,6	29	60,4	48	100	

Source: Primary Data (2018)

Table 6 shows that most respondents married in the marriage at maturity category with the role of parents was good. Based on the results of the chi square test found that there is a correlation between the role of parents with women's marital age in The Religious Affairs Office of Kasihan district in which the *p value* was 0,000 (<0,005) and the correlation coefficient was 0,558 so the correlation level was medium.

The results of the study were six respondents in the category of early marriage category and one respondent in late marriage category but the role of parents was good. There were 66,67% of jobless respondents, 66,7% of respondents with low income (<Rp. 1,454,154.00) and 100% of respondents used the cyber media. There were 66,7% of fathers with low education and 66,7% of mothers with low education. In addition, 66,7% of mothers were housewives and 66,7% of parents' income was low.

Many women think that by getting married early, they could ease the economic burden of parents. Late marriage can be caused by low wages. The use of cyber media with many conveniences but is very vulnerable to negative things, really needs wisdom for its users. The excessive exposure to sexual matters in the mass media led to more permissive modern teenagers. These factor causes women to marry in the category of early marriage and late marriage even though the role of parents is good (Sari, 2012).

There are five respondent who get married at maturity marital age while the parent's role is not good. A percentage is found that 80% of fathers have low education and 100% of mothers have low education. This is inversely proportional to the five respondents in which 100% of respondents with a higher education background, 100% of respondents have a job and 80% of respondents have high income. So the high

educational background of their children leads to having a high level of knowledge, so that more or less children have learned about reproductive health, especially the ideal age of marrying a woman even though it is not obtained from her parents (Roqib, 2010).

Higher levels of education of parents make parents more insightful, no longer consider taboo and dare to talk about sex with children. So that it can easily provide direction about the ideal age of marrying women (Roqib, 2010). Women with high education have high knowledge too (Sari, 2012). So that's why there are married women in the category of marriage at maturity while the role of parents is not good.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study is that most parents have a good role for prospective brides to be married at The Religious Affairs Office of Kasihan district in 2018. Most respondents are married at mature age 21-34 years old. There is a correlation between the parents role with women's marital age in The Religious Affairs Office of Kasihan district, which can be seen from the significance value of 0,000 ($p < 0,05$) and the correlation coefficient value of 0,558 in the medium category.

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