

Relationship of Age Marriage with Domestic Events Violence (KDRT) to Women in the Work Area Terminal Health Center

Devi Lia¹, Dini Rahmayani¹, Subahannur Rahman¹

¹*Bachelor of Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Health, University of Sari Mulia, Indonesian*

liad7972@gmail.com

Keywords: age at marriage and domestic violence

ABSTRACT

Early marriage takes place in adolescent development. In the 21st century, the phenomenon of early marriage among women is still common in developing countries. The reason for getting married early is not only to avoid free sex, but also to worry about the mindset of being afraid of not getting a life partner. This incident certainly has an impact on the family's self-esteem, thus forcing the family to marry off the couple even though in reality the couple does not yet have an age that does not meet the legal requirements for marriage. There are several negative impacts of early marriage in Indonesia, including 56 teenage girls experiencing Domestic Violence (KDRT) although not too often. The impact of early marriage is social, psychological and health. Nearly 80% of girls face Domestic Violence (KDRT) such as being beaten, slapped. This study is intended to analyze the correlation between public knowledge and the use of drugs for toothache in the working area of the Asam-Asam Public Health Center. This study uses an analytical survey with a Cross Sectional approach with a total sample of 92 respondents in the Terminal Health Center Work Area, on the Lulut River, RT. 08. From the results of data analysis using the chi-square test, the p value of 0.005 is less than the value of (0.05) so it can be concluded that the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted.

There is a relationship between age at marriage and the incidence of domestic violence (KDRT) in women in the working area of the terminal health center, the value is obtained ($p = 0.005 < 0.05$).

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence can be grouped into early adolescence, namely 12-15 years of age, mid-adolescence of 15-18 years, and late adolescence, namely 18-22 years. Adolescence can also be referred to as a period of change, increasing changes in attitudes and behavior during adolescence parallel to the physical changes experienced by adolescents [1]. The most crucial negative development that needs to be addressed is the problem of early marriage cases. Previous studies said that early marriages occur due to patriarchal culture, low education, domestic violence (KDRT) by parents, parental divorce, pregnancies outside of marriage, poverty or difficult economy and others [2].

Early marriage takes place in adolescent development. In the 21st century, the phenomenon of early marriage for women still occurs in many developing countries. The reason for getting married early is not only to avoid free sex, but also to worry about the mindset of being afraid of not getting a life partner soon [3]. Regulations regarding the minimum limit for carrying out marriages have been regulated in RI Law Number 16 of 2019 which states that marriage is only permitted if a man and a woman reach the age of 19 [4]. The minimum age for marriage for men also applies, namely 19 years. Then, if the marriage is still carried out but the couple who is getting married is not old enough, then the marriage that is carried out is referred to as early marriage.

The age limit in getting married is very important. This is because marriage requires physical and psychological maturity. From a mental perspective, a mother who is less than 21 years pregnant is not ready to see the changes when pregnancy occurs and changes in the role of being a mother or a wife for her child and facing problems in the household such as Domestic Violence. According to There are several negative impacts from early marriage in Indonesia, including that 56 young women experience Domestic Violence (KDRT), although not too often [5]. The impact of early marriage both from social, psychological and

health. Nearly 80% of girls face Domestic Violence (KDRT) such as being beaten, slapped, and threatened[6].

Domestic violence (KDRT) is any act of a person, especially women, which results in physical, sexual, psychological misery or suffering, or neglect of the household including threats to commit acts, coercion, deprivation of rights and against the law within the household sphere . *World Health Organizations* said that 1 in 3 women (30%) women in the world have experienced physical or sexual violence either by their husbands or those who have an intimate relationship with them[7]. The factors behind the occurrence of Domestic Violence (KDRT) are the economy, infidelity, social, culture, and the number of children. Domestic Violence (KDRT) in early marriage couples can trigger all kinds of problems in the family, one of which is divorce. In Sardi's research, he said that early marriages carried out by adolescents are prone to divorce because each of them cannot think in an adult way, so that household settlements are often carried out through acts of violence, both verbal and physical[5].

In Indonesia, most young people consider Domestic Violence (KDRT) normal, 41% of girls aged 15-19 years believe that husbands can justify hitting their wives for various reasons including when the wife gives conflicting arguments. Based on the data previously described that Domestic Violence (KDRT) is caused by early marriage and early marriage is still happening even though the causes are known. But until now there are still early marriages and the following data is obtained. The rate of early marriage varies quite a bit in each country and region. The highest prevalence of early marriage has been reported from South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, 44% and 39%, respectively, of girls [8].

The results of BPS (Central Statistics Agency) and UNICEF, 1 in 9 girls are married in Indonesia, women aged 20-24 who were married before 18 years in 2018 are estimated to reach around 1,220,900 and this figure places Indonesia in the 10 highest countries in this world. According to Social Economic Survey (SUSENAS) data for 2011-2016, the provinces with the highest percentage of early marriage (among married women aged 20-24) when they were 15-17 years old were South Kalimantan (32.03 percent) and the lowest is North Sumatra (12.67 percent) [9].

Basic Health Research Data (RISKESDAS) in 2013 showed that South Kalimantan was ranked 2nd after West Java in cases of early marriage at the youngest age between 10-14 years. Based on BKKBN data, the province of South Kalimantan ranks first in cases of early marriage between 10-14 year olds. Based on a comparison of RISKESDAS data for 2010 in 2014, there was a decrease in early marriage in South Kalimantan which placed a decrease in ranking to number 2 [10].

Based on the background of the problems above, the authors are interested in conducting research with the title "Relationship of Age at Marriage with Incidents of Domestic Violence (KDRT) in Women in the Working Area of the Terminal Health Center"

METHOD

The research method used in this study is the Analytical Observational method with a Cross Sectional design. This research was conducted in the Working Area of the Terminal Health Center. The population used in this study were housewives in Sungai Lutut Village, RT.08, totaling 500 housewives. The sample used in this study were 92 respondents.

Instrument or data collection is an observational measurement needed in a study[11]. Retrieval of instrument data that will be carried out in this study is a questionnaire for data collection.

Data collection techniques in this study included direct observation, and interviews were conducted to obtain answers from respondents verbally. The data collection carried out by the researcher included a willingness to be a respondent sheet, an informed consent sheet which contained an explanation of the research and how to fill in the data. After the respondent is willing and fills in the data that the researcher needs, the researcher will analyze the results of the data obtained from the respondent then the results of the

analysis will be presented in the discussion section.

RESULTS

Respondent Demographic Data

Table 1. Table of Respondent Characteristics Based on Education Level

Level of education	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Primary School	10	11%
Junior High School	35	38%
Senior High School	47	51%
Amount	92	100%

Primary Data, 2022

From the results of the research table in Sungai Lutut Village RT.08 it was found that the educational level of elementary school with a frequency of 10 people was 11%, junior high school with a frequency of 35 people was 38% and high school/vocational school with a frequency of 47 people was 51%.

Table 4.2.2 Table of Characteristics of Respondents by Occupation

Work	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Housewife	56	62%
civil servant	0	0
Private	8	8%
Self-employed	28	30%
Amount	92	100%

Primary Data, 2022

From the results of the research table in Sungai Lutut Village RT.08 based on work with housewives with a frequency of 56 people as much as 62%, PNS with a frequency of 0 with a total of 0%, private sector with a frequency of 8 people as much as 8%, and self-employed people with a frequency of 28 people 30%.

Identification of age at marriage in Sungai Lutut Village rt. 08

Table 4.2.3 Characteristics of Respondents by Age at Marriage

Age at Marriage	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Not Getting Married Early	44	48%
Early	48	52%

Marriage		
Amount	92	100%

Primary Data, 2022

From the results of the research table in Sungai Lulut Village RT.08 it was found that the age at marriage to not marry at an early age with a frequency of 44 people was 52% and married at an early age with a frequency of 48 people was 52%.

Identification of Domestic Violence (KDRT) in Sungai Lulut Village, RT. 08

Table 4.2.1 Description of Domestic Violence Frequency in Sungai Lulut Village RT.08

domestic violence	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Occur	62	67%
Not occur	30	33%
Amount	92	100%

Primary Data, 2022

From the results of the research table in Sungai Lulut Village RT.08 it was found that the incidence of domestic violence among housewives with a frequency of 67% and no domestic violence occurred with a frequency of 33%.

Crosstab the age at marriage with the incidence of domestic violence

Table 4.2.2 Age Description Moment Married With Domestic Violence Incident

Variable		domestic violence		Total N
		Occur	Not occur	
Age at Marriage	Early Marriage	26	22	48
	Not Getting Married Early	36	8	44
Total		62	30	92

Primary Data, 2022

From the results of the table above, it was found that 44 respondents did not marry at an early age, 36 respondents experienced domestic violence and 8 did not occur, and 48 respondents were married at an early age, 22 respondents experienced domestic violence and 26 respondents did not.

Bivariate Analysis

Table 4.2.6 Chi-Square Test

Variable		domestic violence		Total N	P-Value
		Occur	Not occur		
Age at Marriage	Early Marriage	26	22	48	0.005
	Not Getting Married Early	36	8	44	
Total		62	30	92	

Primary Data, 2022

Data analysis was performed using the chi-square test. The results of the bivariate analysis showed that the p value of 0.005 was less than the significant value (0.05) so that it could be concluded that the alternative hypothesis (H_a) was accepted and there was a relationship between age at marriage and incidents of domestic violence (KDRT) in women in the work area of the Terminal Health Center, precisely in Sungai Lulut Village RT.08.

DISCUSSION

In the division of this discussion will describe the results of the research based on the literature review and the results of previous studies. This discussion includes the results of the interpretation and discussion of the research

a. Identifying the age at marriage in the working area of the Terminal Health Center to be precise in Sungai Lulut Village RT.08, East Banjarmasin District, East Banjarmasin City 70236 South Kalimantan

In a marriage, it is necessary to consider the age at marriage, this is due to law enforcement no. 16 of 2019 regarding the revision of the 1974 law relating to marriage, the limit of marriage age between men and women is the same, namely 19 years. According to psychology, this could be a problem, because at the age of 19, the development of a person's ego is still relatively high. So that it can trigger early marriages that end in divorce to domestic violence.

The results of the data analysis carried out in this study show the results for housewives in Sungai Lulut Village RT.08, East Banjarmasin District, East Banjarmasin City 70236 South Kalimantan. With a total of 92 respondents who identified 52% who married at an early age and 48% who did not marry at an early age.

From the results of the study, researchers found that there were still many who married before the age limit for marriage, the average age was under 21 years. From the data obtained for 48 respondents, there were 27 housewives who married at the age of 18 because in the area of the Lulut River, many were constrained by the economy, lack of education, knowledge, personal desires, and reasons because parents want their children to get married quickly due to financial factors. Another reason is because the people of Sungai Lulut are more fixated on the existing culture than following government regulations for the age limit for marriage.

The factors that influence the occurrence of early marriage due to the belief and belief that it is customary to marry children from an early age because to immediately realize the bonds of family relations between the relatives of the bride and groom that they have long wanted together, all so that family ties do not break. However, many in an area view this belief as wrong, for example a person's maturity is judged by marital status, societal factors, the environment and customs and there is an assumption that unmarried girls are considered a family disgrace. The involvement of formal and non-formal institutions that legitimize child marriage as part of the culture of certain communities also perpetuates this phenomenon.

Education is one of the aspects that must be owned in a family, because education is a support and source for earning a living in an effort to meet all needs in the household. Parents who have a low level of education often cause their teenage children to no longer attend school due to the unaffordable cost of education.

The low economic level of the family encourages marriage at a young age to ease the burden on their parents. So that by marrying off children is no longer the responsibility of parents, especially girls.

The results of this analysis are in line with the theoretical review According to (Novia et al., 2022) which reveals that ideally a marriage where a husband and wife marry at an adequate age will be able to achieve satisfaction in their marriage.

b. Identifying domestic violence (KDRT) against women in the working area of the Terminal Health Center, to be precise, in Sungai Lulut Village RT.08, East Banjarmasin District, East Banjarmasin City 70236 South Kalimantan.

Violence is a terminology that is full of the meaning and meaning of "suffering" both studied from a psychological and legal perspective that contains human behavior (a person/group). Violence is an act in the form of attacks and violations such as torture, beatings, rape and other actions that can cause the intended person or victim to suffer so that it can be considered as violence but depends on the situation and values related to cruelty to animals and humans.

The results of the data analysis carried out in this study show the results for housewives in Sungai Lulut Village RT.08, East Banjarmasin District, East Banjarmasin City 70236 South Kalimantan. With a total of 82 respondents who were identified as being at risk of domestic violence, 24% were married at an early age and 28% were not at risk of domestic violence, while those who were not at an early age were not at risk of 39% and were not at risk of 9%.

From the results carried out by the researchers, it was found that domestic violence most often occurred in Sungai Lulut, according to what the respondents said, they often experienced verbal abuse, that is, they did not want to give in when there was a problem and were selfish. Violence against housewives who married at an early age said that they were often underestimated because husbands said that their wives were unable to take care of their children, complained to each other and often argued because they had to live with their in-laws.

From adolescence, this is the phase where emotions experience peak development [12]. At a young age, it is very easy for an individual to experience sensitive, emotional, reactive, temperamental (irritable, sad, moody) traits. So for early marriage will be very vulnerable to domestic violence. When they are teenagers, they are very vulnerable to becoming perpetrators or victims of psychological violence in the form of insulting, demeaning, ridiculing, forbidding association, yelling at and neglecting their wife (partner) which is a form of violence that often occurs.

The results of this analysis are in line with a theory that domestic violence does not only manifest in physical abuse but also in verbal torture, the absence of emotional warmth and the power to control the wife.

c. Analyzing the relationship between age at marriage and the incidence of domestic violence (KDRT) in women in the working area of the terminal health center.

Poverty, low education and wrong culture in society are social problems that contribute to marriage. Conflicts that often occur in the household are often resolved by means of violence which some people consider to be normal (Puspasari & Pawitaningtyas, 2020)

The results of the data analysis carried out in this study show the results for housewives in Sungai Lulut Village RT.08, East Banjarmasin District, East Banjarmasin City 70236 South Kalimantan. With a total of 82 respondents who were identified as being at risk of domestic violence, 24% were married at an early age and 28% were not at risk of domestic violence, while those who were not at an early age were not at risk of 39% and were not at risk of 9%.

From the results carried out by researchers at the Lulut River, there were several complaints from housewives who had early marriages where domestic violence occurred more frequently. The thing that triggers them is the wife who does not work, which becomes a problem in the household relationship. Housewives who did not marry at an early age also said that when there was an argument they would yield to their husbands for fear of physical violence.

From the results obtained by the researchers, many respondents who married at an early age under the age of 21 already had children and some were pregnant with a second child. Due to the lack of education for the local community, it is important for family planning (KB) programs to maintain family economic stability and family mental health. Because of the many economic problems encountered in the Lulut River, it is important for housewives to reduce the occurrence of problems within the family such as domestic violence such as economic violence in neglect of the family or husbands who can escape responsibility to their wives.

The results of this study are supported by the opinion that marriage less than 21 years is a marriage that is carried out without proper or maximum preparation such as physical, mental and material readiness. Thus, early marriage is said to be a marriage that is done in a hurry because everything has not been prepared properly so that it has a negative impact on women such as divorce, risks during childbirth, to domestic violence.

Poverty, low education and wrong culture in society are social problems that contribute to marriage. Conflicts that often occur in the household are often resolved by means of violence which some people consider to be normal [5].

The patriarchal culture that is still strong in society contributes to cases of violence against women. Patriarchal culture places men in a higher position than women. This cultural understanding is then interpreted incorrectly by some people with the understanding that the husband has the right to do anything to his wife (spouse). So what happens, if the wife takes an action that is considered not in accordance with the will or expectations of the husband, the husband has the right to take action that is considered to be able to teach or educate the wife, including by committing violence (physical, psychological, sexual).

REFERENCES

- [1] Maesaroh, M., & Iryadi, R, The Influence of Four Factors on Youth Empowerment in Efforts to Prevent Free Sex in the PKPR Program, (2020).
- [2] Yuhelson, Y., Lina Sinaulan, R., & Rahmat, A, Social Protection for Women Victims of Early Marriage in Gorontalo, Journal of Community Empowerment: Thought Media and Development Da'wah, 4(1), 223–246, <https://doi.org/10.14421/jpm.2020.041-10>, (2020).
- [3] Hamed, AF, & Yousef, FMA, Prevalence, Health and Social Hazards, and Attitude Toward Early

- Marriage in Ever-Married Women, Sohag, Upper Egypt. *Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association*, 92(4), 228–234. <https://doi.org/10.21608/EPX.2018.22044>, (2017).
- [4] Indonesia, Law Concerning Marriage, Law Number 16 of 2019, (2019).
- [5] Puspasari, HW, & Pawitaningtyas, I, Maternal and Child Health Problems in Early Marriage in Several Indonesian Ethnicities; Impact And Prevention. *Health Systems Research Bulletin*, 23(4), 275–283, <https://doi.org/10.22435/hsr.v23i4.3672>, (2020).
- [6] Afriani, R., & Mufdlilah, Analysis of the Impact of Early Marriage on Young Women in Sidoluhur Village, Godean District, Yogyakarta. Aipkema National Working Meeting, 235–243, <https://jurnal.unimus.ac.id/index.php/psn12012010/article/view/2102>, (2016).
- [7] Setiawan, CN, Bhima, SKL, & Dhanardhono, T, Factors Influencing Occurrence, *Diponegoro Medical Journal*, 7(1), 127–139, (2018).
- [8] Groot, R. De, & Kuunyem, MY, Child Marriage and Related Outcomes in Northern Ghana: A Cross-Sectional Study, 0.1–12, (2018).
- [9] Carolin, BT, Lubis, R., Midwifery, S., Health, FI, & Jakarta, UN, Factors Associated with Early Marriage. *Journal of Midwifery*, 7(1), 17–24, (2021).
- [10] Noor, MS, Rahman, F., Yulidasari, F., Santoso, B., Rahayu, A., Rosadi, D., Laily, N., Putri, andini octaviana, Hadianor, Angraini, L., Fatimah, H. , & Ridwan, Agus Muhammad, "Dana Clinic" as an Effort to Prevent Early Marriage, (2018).
- [11] Mukhid, A, Research Methodology with a quantitative approach (S. Wahyuningrum (ed.) ; 1st ed.), CV. Jakad media publishing, <https://jakad.id/>. [Diases: 24//11//2021], (2020).
- [12] Rahayu, AP, & Hamsia, W, The Risk of Domestic Violence (KDRT) in Child Marriage in Marginal Areas of Surabaya, *Pedagogy: Journal of Early Childhood and Early Childhood Education*, 4(2), 89–102, (2018).