

Determinant Factors Influence Child Marriage in Cugenang Sub-District, Cianjur District

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Abstract- Background

Child marriage is a marriage of one or both partners under the age of 18 according to the 2002 Revised Child Protection Act 2014. Indonesian child marriage is ranked seventh in the world and second in Southeast Asia. This happens because Indonesia is contributed by child marriage rates from various provinces, one of which is West Java, which is the absolute highest child marriage in Indonesia with 273,300 child marriages and ranks 14th with 13.36. Cianjur Regency is one of the highest child marriage contributors in West Java at 22%. Factors contributing to child marriages are poverty, geography, lack of access to education, lack of access to comprehensive reproductive health services and information, social and cultural norms including religious interpretations. This study is still needed and is very positive in Indonesia in connection with efforts to prevent child marriage in areas that have different factors.

Method

A cross-sectional study design of the primary conducted by researchers in Cugenang Subdistrict, 11 Villages in 2020. Data collection was conducted over two weeks with 245 respondents, using survey sheets adapted from the International Plan: Asia Child Marriage Initiative — Index of Acceptability Analysis of these factors will produce a dominant factor that drives child marriages in Cugenang District, Cianjur Regency. In this study analyzed by doing a chi square test with 95% confidence interval (CI) and logistic regression analysis.

Result

Based on the results of this study the proportion of child marriages in Cugeanang District Cianjur Regency is 29.39%. Multivariate logistic regression test shows that education is a dominant factor driving child marriages 3,127 times (95% CI: 1,482-6,986) more at risk of child marriages than access to reproductive health information, traditions / culture, religious views.

Conclusion

Education is one of the dominant factors driving child marriages, this can also be a major factor in preventing child marriages. Therefore, the effort to keep children in school is one of the important aspects in preventing child marriages. This not only has implications for preventing child marriage, but by going to school and not marrying children will contribute to increasing the country's HDI. This is certainly not necessarily linear, it needs work with multistakeholders as we know that the problem of child marriage is a complex problem that must involve all sectors in the prevention of child marriage programs in Cugenang District, Cianjur Regency, West Java.

Index Terms- child marriage, determinant factors, education, sexual reproductive health and rights

I. INTRODUCTION

Marriage is an inner bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife with the aim of forming a happy and eternal family (household) based on the Godhead (Marriage Law 1/1974). Child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children who are still in the womb (Child Protection Act 2002 Revised 2014). Child marriages are marriages, both formal and informal, that are conducted by men and women, one or both of whom are under 18 years of age (UNICEF, 2014). Indonesian Marriage Law No. 1/1974 article 7 states that the minimum age for marriage is 16 years old for women and 19 years for men. The law was successfully revised by law Number 16 of 2019, amendment to Article 7, namely the minimum age of marriage for women and men is over 19 years.

The 2013 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) conducted by the Indonesian Ministry of Health revealed that among women 10-14 years old, 2.6% married for the first time at the age of less than 15 years, and 23.9% were married at the age of 15-19 years. Data on the National Socio-economic Survey (Susenas) 2018 shows that 1 in 9 girls in Indonesia aged 20-24 years are married under the age of 18 or the prevalence is equal to 11%. Whereas for boys there is 1 out of 100 boys aged 20-24 years married under the age of 18 years or equal to the prevalence of 1%. Meanwhile, the prevalence of women aged 20-24 years who married before the age of 15 years was 0.56%. Child marriage is not specifically a problem of Indonesia, but a global problem. There are 117 of 198 countries in the world including the United States of America permitting child marriages as seen from the Marriage Law which is owned by countries in the World (Alexandra et al, 2016). The prevalence of child marriage in Indonesia is 11.2% (BPS, 2020). This has pushed Indonesia to become the 2nd highest country in ASEAN for child marriage rates (BKKBN, 2012). Whereas in the World, Indonesia ranks 7th highest absolute number of child brides (girls not brides, 2016).

In Indonesia, the highest prevalence of child marriage occurs in the province of West Sulawesi, 19.43%. However, West Java is the province with the highest absolute number which is estimated to reach 273,300 child marriages. West Java is among the 20 provinces with the highest prevalence of child marriage of 13.26% and is the highest prevalence in Java (BPS and UNICEF, 2020). Cianjur District is the first regency in contributing child marriages in West Java with data on 22 percent of female adolescents who have already married children (BPS and UNICEF, 2016).

Based on DPPKBP3A data Kab. Cianjur in 2015 mentioned child marriage in Cianjur 80.71% of women married at the age of less than 21 years. Cugenang sub-district is the top 10 sub-districts contributing marriages of children under the age of 20 from 32 subdistricts in Cianjur Regency (DPPKBP3A Cianjur Regency, 2015). The data was corroborated with data reported from KUA of Cugenang Subdistrict during 2018 child marriages which recorded 66 cases, 2019 recorded as many as 58 cases, and January 2020 recorded 12 cases (KUA of Cugenang District). District Court of Religion. Cianjur stated that 60% of requests for dispensation were due to reasons for the age of women under the age of the Marriage Law (Nursalikah, 2019).

Based on KPPPA and UNFPA research results in 5 districts the cause of child marriage consists of 4 sides: the child side includes low education, dropping out of school, expensive tuition fees, distance and safety, teaching patterns at school, child age pregnancy, lack of availability of children's creative space, children as economic assets and family and environmental stresses; the family side includes poverty, pressure, trafficking, wrong parenting, shame because a child is pregnant; the cultural and religious side includes the culture of young marriage, matchmaking of children, puberty being a reference for marriage, no sanctions; the State side includes enforcement of marriage law, enforcement of child protection law, and no child marriage sanctions and the unavailability of national and regional action plans (KPPPA and UNFPA, 2018).

Low level of education and knowledge of children can cause a tendency to get married at an early age (Alfiyah, 2010)). This is in line with research conducted by Ma'mun, (2015) which shows that young adolescents with low education have a risk (ods ratio) 2,846 times to get married early than young adolescents with high education. The family economy is thought to be one of the factors that trigger child marriages. The 2016 Susenas data states that girls from low-spending families have five times the chance to experience child marriages compared to those from families with high expenditure levels. However, this factor is not absolute because in reality child marriage takes place at all levels of the Indonesian economy.

There is a tradition of marrying girls at an early age that has been going on since ancient times so as not to become a 'spinster (UI Gender Study and KPPPA, 2016). A study conducted by the Criminal Justice Reform Institute (ICJR) and the Indonesian women's coalition in 2016 in three religious courts showed 97% of child marriage dispensations were granted by judges. One of the considerations given by the judge is that marriage is given to "prevent harm" 92%, because children are dating 98% and have aqil baligh 91%.

The 2016 Rumah KitaB Foundation's findings in its research in 5 districts include changes in living space and socio-ecological environment, the loss of the role of parents due to migration to cities or becoming migrant workers abroad, the logical consequence of the increasingly rigid moral values due to the loss of the power of local leaders in economic resources and village assets, and the weakening of traditional power, legal contestation between state law and religious law (fiqh) (Child Marriage Monograph, 2016).

Likewise, the situation of information and education about reproductive health is still lacking so as to lead to misguided understanding of sexuality and many of which lead to child marriage (Djamilah and Kartikawati 2014).

II. METHOD

This study uses a cross-sectional design, with primary data sources taken from Cugenang District because it has the highest prevalence of child marriages for 10 children in Cianjur (7.5%) in Cianjur Regency. Cugenang District has 11 villages. The population of this study are women and men who have marriages, both registered and unregistered who reside in the District of Cugenang. The sample of the study is 245 respondents consisting of 216 women and 29 men. randomly probability proportional to size from 11 selected villages that meet the inclusion criteria: the high number of child marriages based on KUA data and anecdotal data that is not recorded, Data collection was carried out on July 2-15, 2020 using questionnaires by recruiting village cadre enumerators who were trained in advance, data collected was edited by checking the filled instruments, coding data, then entering data into data processing systems, and cleaning up data by re-checking the completeness and correctness of the data. The dependent variable is child marriage while the independent variables are Education, tradition / culture, religious views and access to reproductive health information. Data on child marriages is obtained by asking the age of the first respondent to have a marriage. This is confirmed by KUA data of Cugenang Subdistrict and data from the Village Head. Other data were obtained by filling in the questionnaire. Data analysis was performed using the STATA program (v.13, StataCorp), all variables were processed by calculation and categorization. To assess the dominant factor in this study is influenced by the odds ratio (OR) and 95% confident interval (CI) using multivariate logistic regression analysis.

III. RESULTS

Tabel 1 Responden Characteristic

Variable	N	%
Sex		
Male	29	11.84
Female	216	88.16
Age of responden		
≥ 18 years old (18 – 49 years old)	243	99.18
< 18 years old	2	0.82
Age of first time pregnant		
≥ 20 years old	127	51.84
< 20 years old	118	48.16
Numbers of birth		
No children	51	20,82
1-2 children	184	75,10
≥ 3 children	10	4,08
Working Status Before Marriage		
Work	142	57,96
Not work	103	42,04
Marriage legal status		
Registered at KUA	166	67,76
Not Registered at KUA	79	32,24

Respondent characteristics (table 5.4) show that 88.16% of respondents were 216 women. While male respondents were only 11.84% or 29 people. Age of respondents at the time of the study 99.18% was the age range of 18 years - 49 years as many as 243 people, for ages under 18 years, only 2 people. The first pregnancy was categorized ≥ 20 years 51.84%, which was 127 people while the category <20 years was 118 people or 48.16%.

The number of children owned by respondents to date is 51 respondents who have no children or equal to 20.82%, 184 respondents have 1-2 children by 75.10%, and respondents who have ≥ 3 children are 10 people by 4.08% . The employment status of respondents prior to marriage 142 people worked or 57.96% and 103 people did not work or 42.04%. The legality of marital status is no less

interesting to show that respondents whose marriages were registered at KUA were 166 people or 67.76% while those not registered at KUA were 79 people or 32.24%.

Table 2 Univariate Analysis of Factors Affecting the Occurrence of Child Marriage in Cugenang Subdistrict, Cianjur District.

Variable	N	%
Child Marriage		
No (≥ 18 years old)	173	70,61
Yes (<18 years old)	72	29,39
Education		
High	67	27,35
Low	178	72,65
Family Economic		
High economic	40	16,33
Low economic	205	83,67
Tradition/culture		
Not Influence by tradition	131	53,47
Influence by tradition	114	46,53
Religious Perspectives		
Good	101	41,22
Not good	144	58,78
Reproductive Health Information Acces		
Good	110	44,90
Not good	135	55,10

The results of table 2 show the total number of respondents who married children (married under the age of 18) as many as 72 people. While respondents who did not have child marriages (having marriages the same as over the age of 18 years) were 173 people. Resulting in the proportion of child marriages in Cugenang District of 29.39%. The last education completed by the high category respondents (high school and college) was 67 people, while the low category education (elementary and junior high school) was 178 people. The proportion of respondents in the high education category was 27.35% and the low category was 72.65%.

The family economy before marriage, which means the economic condition of the parents of the respondents at the time before marriage with a high category economy (above the district minimum wage (UMK)) of 40 people, while the low category economy of 205 people. The proportion of the family economy in the high category is 16.33% and the low category is 83.67%. The results of the analysis of tradition / culture that states are not affected by tradition / culture as many as 131 people and who states are affected by culture of 114 people. The proportion not affected by culture was 53.47% and the proportion affected by culture was 36.53%. Religious views that have been successfully analyzed are those who have a good understanding of 101 people while those who have a bad understanding are 144 people. The proportion of understanding is good at 41.22% and the proportion of understanding is not good 58.78%.

Table 3 Bivariate Analysis of Variable Factors Influencing the Occurrence of Child Marriage in Cugenang Subdistrict, Cianjur Regency

Covariat Variable	Child Marriage Category				PR	95% CI	P-value
	CM		Not CM				
	n	%	n	%			
Education							
Low	63	35,39%	115	64,61%	2,634	1,39-4,994	0,0008
High	9	13,43	58	86,57%			
Family Economic							
low	59	28,78	146	71,22	0,885	0,54-1,45	0,6367

economic high economic	27	67,50	13	32,50			
<hr/>							
Tradition/culture							
Influence by tradition	34	29,82	80	70,18			
Not Influence by tradition					1,028	0,69-1,52	0,8887
<hr/>							
Religious Perspectives							
Not Good	37	25,69	107	74,31			
good	35	34,65	66	65,35	0,741	0,50-1,09	0,1297
<hr/>							
Reproductive Health Information Access							
Not Good	50	29,75	22	70,25	1,851	1,2-2,85	0,0036
Good	85	29,93	88	70,97			

Based on the results of the analysis above table 3, the Relationship of Respondent Education with Child Marriage the respondents obtained PR value of education 2,634 (95% CI 1.39-4,994), meaning that respondents who have low education risk 2,634 times to do child marriage compared to respondents who have higher education. The association was statistically significant as indicated by the p value of 0.0008 (<0.05). Relationship of Family Economy with Child Marriage obtained a family economic PR value of 0.885 (95% CI 0.54-1.45), meaning that respondents who have a low family economic level risk of 0.885 times to do child marriage compared to respondents who have a high family economic level. The association was not statistically significant as indicated by the p value of 0.6367 (> 0.05).

Relationship of Tradition / Culture with Child Marriage obtained a tradition / culture PR score of 1.028 (95% CI 0.69-1.52), meaning that respondents who were affected by tradition / culture risked 1,028 times to conduct child marriage compared to respondents who were not affected by cultural traditions. The association was not statistically significant as indicated by the p value of 0.8887 (> 0.05). The Relationship between Religious Views and Child Marriage is obtained PR value of religious views 0.741 (95% CI 0.50-1.09), meaning that respondents who have a religious view are not good which means approving religious views that support child marriage at 0.741 times the risk of child marriage compared respondents who have a good religious view that does not agree with religious views that support child marriage. The association was not statistically significant as indicated by the p value of 0.1297 (> 0.05). Relationship of Health Information Access to Child Marriage obtained PR value of access to reproductive health information 1,851 (95% CI 1,20-2,85), meaning that respondents who have access to reproductive health information have less risk of 1,851 times to have child marriage compared to respondents who have access to information good reproductive health. The association was statistically significant as indicated by the p value of 0.0036 (<0.05).

Table 4. Full Model of Factors Encouraging Child Marriage

Variable	OR	95% CI		P-value
		Lower	upper	
Reproductive Health Information Access	2,300	1,250	4,232	0,007
Education	3,869	1,699	8,810	0,001
Family Economic	0,512	0,225	1,167	0,112
Tradition/culture	0,796	0,438	1,447	0,456
Religious Perspective	0,633	0,353	1,134	0,125

In table 4. A full model of the results of the bivariate analysis is included in the multivariate logistic regression analysis. To control the effect of confounding variables from the results of the full model, the selection is done by looking at the difference in PR for the main variable by removing the confounding candidate variables one by one.

Table 5. Final Model of the Factors Encouraging Child Marriage

Variable	B	SE	Nilai p	OR	95% CI
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Reproductive Health Information Access	0,755	0,304	0,013	2,128	1,172-3,861
Education	1,168	0,395	0,003	3,127	1,482-6,986

Table 5 above shows the final modeling results from the multivariate test. Based on the results of the logistic regression test, the dominant and significant relationship is reproductive health information access variable and Education variable. Education variable has OR 3,127 (1,428-6,986) which means low education has a risk of 3,127 times to conduct child marriage. Followed by the variable access to reproductive health information has an OR 2.128 (1,172-3,861) which means that respondents who have access to reproductive health information have less risk of 2.128 times to have child marriages compared to respondents who have access to reproductive health information both after controlling the variable Education of respondents before having a marriage.

DISCUSSION

This study found that the proportion of child marriages was 29.39%. The final model of multivariate analysis shows that the dominant factor that drives child marriage is education that has an OR 3.127 (95% CI: 1,482-6,986). The education factor is more dominant in encouraging child marriages compared to other factors in this study, namely access to reproductive health information, family economics, cultural traditions, and religious views. This is in line with research conducted by Ma'mun, (2015) which shows that young adolescents with low education have an OR risk of 2,846 times to get married early than young adolescents with high education. Susenas 2018 data shows that higher levels of educational attainment for those married above 18 years for women, nearly half (45.56 percent) who marry at an adult age complete high school (high school). The average length of schooling for women and men aged 20-24 years who get married after the age of 18 years is higher than those who get married before the age of 18 years.

Child marriage is a complex problem, so it is not only the dominant factor that must be a concern but also other factors, as found in this study. Access to reproductive health information has an OR of 2.128 (95% CI: 1,172-3,861). BPS 2020 data reveals that barriers to adolescents obtain information, especially related to reproductive health from formal institutions, for example in schools, so that they do not know reproductive health information early on. This is supported by Djamilah and Kartikawati 2014 research reveals that adolescents often do not know the consequences of having sex, or the function of contraception.

Another factor in this study is the tradition / culture that encourages child marriages to have an OR of 0.796 (95% CI: 0.438-1.474) even though the value is not statistically significant, this factor is a major driver in regions in Indonesia. This is corroborated by research Benedicta, et al, 2017 states that how many traditions that perpetuate child marriages are still found in Indonesia, such as Merariq in Lombok where women are 'rushed' to men's homes to be married. Religious views are not unlike tradition / culture, in this study having an OR 0.633 (95% CI: 0.535-1.134) statistically insignificant but a significant driving factor towards child marriage, this was confirmed by the results of the Rumah KitaB research (unpublished) 2019 and 2020 in three urban areas shows that child marriage is high due to religious conservatism and in Sumenep shows that socio-religious views are used as reasons for child marriage.

Finally, family economic factors that are often suspected to be a driving factor or called poverty, in this study found OR 0.512 (95% CI: 0.225-1.167) although statistically it is not too significant but the family economy is one of the drivers of child marriages. This is as found in the UNFPA study, 2018 Child marriages often occur against the background of parents who want to improve family economic well-being. For poor households, most girls are seen as an economic burden and marriage is seen as a solution to escape poverty. However, the March 2018 Susenas shows a slight difference in the level of poverty between women aged 20-24 years who are married before the age of 18 years (13.76 percent) and those who are married above the age of 18 years (10.09 percent), which means the economy is correct the family is a driver of child marriage, but not the only one, as well as those found in the study.

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VI. CONCLUSION

The analysis in this study shows that education is one of the dominant factors in encouraging child marriage in Cugenang District, Cianjur Regency, West Java Province, Indonesia. This is in line with the HDI of Cianjur 64.62 which is ranked 21 out of 21 districts / cities in West Java. This means that the HDI of Cianjur Regency is the lowest in West Java Province. One indicator of HDI is the old school expectation rate, where in West Java reached 12.42 years, while in Cianjur in 2018 it only reached 6.93 years.

Factors driving the occurrence of child marriages are very complex in addition to education, tradition / culture, religious views, and family economics and there are still many other factors not examined. In connection with the complexity of the problem, to prevent it, it must involve all cross-sectors related not only the government, but also the involvement of non-formal figures in the community such as traditional and religious leaders, parents and children themselves. For further research it would be better if the variables to be studied were enriched and with different research designs so that it could illustrate richer results. The findings of this study add to global evidence that the dominant driver of child marriage can be prevented by keeping children in school, this will have a positive impact on the country, namely increasing the human development index. From this research it is necessary to encourage policy makers and the application of integrated child marriage prevention programs to schools or other educational institutions so that children can continue their education to a higher level for at least 12 years.

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Ethical Considerations

This study was approved by The Research and Community Engagement Ethical Committee Faculty of Public Health Universitas Indonesia (Ket- 390/UN2.F10.D11/PPM.00.02/2020).

Competing of Interests

The authors declared that no competing interests exist.

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