

The Relationship Between Education Factors, Parents' Occupation And Economic Status On The Incidence Of Early Marriage In Young Women In Sigedong Village, Bumijawa District, Tegal Regency

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Abstract.

Background: Marriage is a physical and spiritual bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife with the aim of forming a prosperous family Purpose of Writing: To find out the relationship between educational factors, parents' occupation and economic status on the incidence of early marriage among young women in Sigedong Village, Bumijawa District, Tega Regency. by researchers in collecting data that is using secondary data. Research Results: There is a relationship between education, occupation, parents' economic status on the incidence of early marriage in young women in Sigedong Village, Bumijawa District, Tegal Regency. Conclusions and Suggestions: It is hoped that the results of this study can be used as a reference for female students about providing health education about early marriage and risks that occur for parents who are too early to marry their children so that they can be applied in community service.

Keywords: Educational Factors, Parents Occupation and Economic Status and Early Marriage Incidence.

I. INTRODUCTION

Marriage is a physical and spiritual bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife with the aim of forming a prosperous family. A prosperous family is defined as the smallest unit in society consisting of a husband or wife and their children. The goal of building a prosperous family is a happy family that is formed based on legal marriage, where the family is able to meet the needs of proper spiritual and material life, is devoted to God Almighty, has a harmonious, harmonious and balanced relationship between members and society and the environment (BKKBN, 2018). Parents with low levels of education tend to marry off their young children. With a low educational background, it is difficult for parents to get decent jobs and provide a good living for their children, especially in terms of access to education. So that parents prefer to marry their children rather than adding to the burden of family life. Meanwhile, on the other hand the parents have other thoughts about education. Parents are reluctant to send their children to secondary school (college) because they think it will burden the family's economy. Even though education plays an important role so that the future of children is more focused and focused on what they aspire to be. (Siti Hawa, 2019) In Batumirah Village, the economic conditions of families differ from one family to another. The livelihoods of the people in Batumirah Village vary, some work as traders, civil servants, unskilled laborers, farmers, construction workers, carpenters, breeders, and others. The general description of the economic conditions of the people in Batumirah Village can be classified based on the economic description of the majority of the people who belong to the category of underprivileged people. This can be seen based on information on the province of Tegal.

In 2020 the GDP per capita value for Tegal Regency is 22,154 (thousand rupiahs) while in 2021 it is 23,210 (thousand rupiahs), there is an increase of 4.7 percent, based on current prices. Meanwhile, the Per Capita GRDP value at constant prices in 2020 is 15,372 (thousand rupiahs) and in 2021 it is 15,792 (thousand rupiahs) an increase of 2.7 percent. This means that the increase in total consumption is smaller than the increase in price, between the valid years compared to the base year. All of this is inseparable from the effects of the Covid pandemic which will still be affected in 2021, although not as big as in 2020, on the economic development of Tegal Regency. Meanwhile, according to the Department of Tan & KP Kab. Tegal UMR in Tegal Regency from 2020 to 2021 is Rp. 1,958,000, - and in 2022 the Tegal district UMR will be Rp. 1,968,000,- Based on initial observations with a declining economy associated with the occurrence of early marriages, it was found that the number of early marriages in Batumirah Village was quite high. In 2020, there were 17 early marriages out of a total of 100 marriages (17%), in 2021 there were 21 early

marriages out of a total of 93 marriages (22.58%) and in 2022 there were 23 early marriages out of a total of 131 marriages. (17.55%) (Tegal District Health Office, 2022). From the description above, the researcher uses the title "The Relationship between Educational Factors, Parents' Occupation and Economic Status on the Incidence of Early Marriage in Young Women in Sigidong Village, Bumijawa District, Tegal Regency"

II. METHODS

This research was conducted to determine the relationship between education, parents' occupation and economic status with the incidence of early marriage in young women. This research was conducted because during the 2019 pandemic there was an increase in early marriages in Sigidong Village, Bumijawa District, Tegal Regency. in November - December 2022. analyzing the results of respondents from all adolescents who experienced early marriage by collecting data in this study using secondary data. Cross sectional research with a quantitative approach using SPSS version 16. Data collection techniques are the methods used by researchers in collecting data, namely using secondary data. Data related to this research was taken based on documentation in Sigidong Village, Bumijawa District, Tegal Regency which included marriage data in 2022, of which 131 were married. There were 23 early marriages and 108 marriages according to the age of marriage. as well as data on the parents of the bride and groom based on education, occupation and economic status.

III. RESEARCH RESULT

A. Univariate Analysis

1. Distribution of Frequency Characteristics of Parents in Marriage in Sigidong Village, Bumijawa District, Tegal Regency

Respondent Characteristics	F	%
Education		
higher education	0	0
Middle education	80	61,1
basic education	51	38,9
Work		
Employee	66	50,4
Trader	37	28,2
Farmer	28	21,4
Economic Status		
Low income	34	26,0
Enough income	66	50,3
High income	28	23,7

Based on the data in Table 1, it can be seen from the frequency distribution of the characteristics of parents in marriage in the Sigidong sub-district, Bumijawa sub-district, Tegal Regency, based on the education of the majority of secondary education, totaling 80 people (61.1%), the occupation of the parents of the majority of employees is 66 people (50.4%) , The economic status of the majority of parents with sufficient income amounted to 66 people (50.3%).

2. Frequency Distribution of Early Marriage Status in Marriage in Sigidong Village, Bumijawa District, Tegal Regency

Marital status	Jumlah	Persentase %
No Early Marriage	108	82,4 %
Early-age marriage	23	17,6 %
Total	131	100 %

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that the majority of marriage status is not early marriage, namely as many as 108 people (82.4%) and early marriage is 23 people (17.6%).

B. Bivariate Analysis

1. The relationship between parental education and the incidence of early marriage in young women in Sigidong Village, Bumijawa District, Tegal Regency.

Education	Marital Status					Asymp.sign (2 – sided)
	No Marriage		Early Marriage		Total	
	f	%	f	%		
Middle education	80	61,1%	0	0,0%	80	0,000
basic education	28	21,4 %	23	17,6%	51	
Total	108	82,4 %	23	17,6 %	131	

In table 3 the results of the analysis using the chy-square test statistic by assessing the relationship of parental ed

adolescents in Sigedong Village, Bumijawa District, Tegal Regency

2. The Relationship between Parents' Occupation and the Incidence of Early Marriage in Young Women in Sigedong Village, Bumijawa District, Tegal Regency

Work	Marital status					Asymp.sign (2 – sided)
	No Early Marriage		Early-age marriage		Total	
	f	%	f	%		
Employee	66	50,4	0	0,0	66	0,000
Trader	37	28,2	0	0,0	37	
Farmer	5	3,8	23	17,6	28	
Total	108	82,4 %	23	17,6 %	131	

In table 5.4 the results of the analysis using the chy-square test statistic by assessing the relationship of parents' work to the incidence of early marriage can be seen that the Asymp.sign value is 0.000, because Asymp.sign is 0.000 < 0.05, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between parents' work and the occurrence of early marriage in female adolescents in Sigedong Village, Bumijawa District, Tegal Regency.

3. The Relationship between Parents' Economic Status and the Incidence of Early Marriage in Young Women in Sigedong Village, Bumijawa District, Tegal Regency

Economic Status	Marital Status					Asymp.sign (2 – sided)
	No Early Marriage		Early-age marriage		Total	
	f	%	f	%		
Low income	34	26,0	0	0,0	34	0,000
Enough income	66	50,4	0	0,0	66	
High income	8	6,1	23	17,6	31	
Total	108	82,4 %	23	17,6 %	131	

The relationship between parents' economic status and the incidence of early marriage can be seen with the Asymp.sign value of 0.000, because Asymp.sign is 0.000 < 0.05, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the economic status of parents and the incidence of early marriage in young women in Sigedong Village, Bumijawa District, Tegal Regency.

DISCUSSION

1. Discussion of the results of research on the relationship between parental education factors and the incidence of early marriage in young women in Sigedong Village, Bumijawa District, Tegal Regency.

In this study, the results of the statistical assessment of the chy-square test by assessing the relationship between parental education and the incidence of early marriage in young women showed an Asymp.sign value of 0.000, namely that there was a relationship between parental education and the incidence of early marriage in young women in the Sigedong Village, District Bumijawa, Tegal Regency. The results of this study are in line with research according to Soraya, 2018 which states that one's education greatly influences one's thinking. As for one of the occurrences of early marriage, which is related to the level of education of children and parents, if parents who have low education in a person's life in responding to life problems such as a lack of economy then making decisions including complex matters or psychological maturity is strongly influenced by a person's education level. In addition, there is also Kurniwati & Sari (2020) who argues that parental education has a role in decisions for their children, because in families with high education, parents automatically have an image and knowledge about the benefits of higher education, so they directly There is a feeling that parents prioritize the education of their children. Based on the theory and previous research, in the opinion of the researcher, parental education

factors influence one's knowledge so that to follow up so that early marriage does not occur, information in terms of health counseling or health promotion is needed regarding the impact of early marriage, therefore there is a need for collaboration between related parties in support health workers with related parties to provide education to parents in health education about early marriage with the aim that there will be changes from parents, especially in the Sigedong Village area, Bumijawa District, Tegal Regency. So that the existence of early marriage will be reduced according to the expectations and goals of the government.

2. Discussion of the results of research on the relationship between parents' work factors and the incidence of early marriage in young women in Sigedong Village, Bumijawa District, Tegal Regency

In this study, the results of the statistical assessment of the chi-square test by assessing the relationship of parents' work to the incidence of early marriage showed an Asymp.sign value of 0.000, namely that there was a relationship between work and the incidence of early marriage in young women in Sigedong Village, Bumijawa District, Tegal Regency. In this study it was also found that the work of parents who experienced early marriage was a farmer, in the opinion of researchers from the income of farmers in Sigedong Village, Bumijawa District, Tegal Regency, where the income of a vegetable farmer per day is an average of Rp. 56,000, - and usually vegetable farmers harvest every 3 months, so the income is IDR 56,000 x 3 months = IDR. 5,040,000, - this income is obtained every 3 months. Calculated based on an annual harvest every 3 months means receiving it 4 times a year so according to researchers the income is still low. But there is also a farmer who has income outside of the income of a farmer so there is additional income from other income to meet family needs. The results of this study are supported by research according to research conducted by Desiyanti, I. W. (2015) which influences the incidence of marriage from a work perspective, not because of the work of the young women, but rather due to the work of the parents of the young women. A person's life is greatly supported by the economic capacity of the family, a family who is on the poverty line will decide that to ease the burden on their parents, daughters are married off to people who are considered capable. Based on theory and research before the work of parents is one of the factors that influence the occurrence of early marriage, the researchers argue that work is associated with early marriage, namely the lack of economy in the family. It is said to be low because it is obtained every 3 months according to the harvest sold by the farmer. So by avoiding the occurrence of early marriage there is a need for the government's role in salaries for farmer work so that the family needs can be met by parents.

3. Discussion of the results of research on the relationship between parents' economic status factors and the incidence of early marriage in young women in Sigedong Village, Bumijawa District, Tegal Regency

In this study, the results of the statistical assessment of the chi-square test by assessing the relationship of parents' economic status to the incidence of early marriage showed an Asymp.sign value of 0.000, namely that there was a relationship between economic status and the incidence of early marriage in young women in Sigedong Village, Bumijawa District, Tegal. The same research that explains the existence of factors of economic status or parental income on the incidence of early marriage, according to Elisabeth Putri Lahitani Tampubolon. (2021) stated that the factors that cause early marriage are self-will because they already feel in love with each other, the encouragement of parents or family, as well as the low education factor caused by mediocre economic conditions. Most of the reasons for underage marriages are based on economic problems. Parents think that if one of their children is released and becomes the responsibility of their husband, the burden on parents will be slightly lifted. However, this actually became a new burden for her husband and their children's married life. As a result, children become neglected and lack love and attention. Because, his parents are busy making a living to meet the needs of the family which continues to increase every day. The reason for early marriage is one of the efforts to prevent marriage at an age that is still said to be early.

As for the opinion of Elisabeth Putri Lahitani Tampubolon. (2021) the consequences of marrying at a young age and giving birth at a young age are the risk of premature delivery and low birth weight. Women who marry at an early age have a longer time at risk of getting pregnant and the birth rate is also higher. Teenage marriage also has an impact on the low quality of the family, both in terms of psychological

unpreparedness in dealing with social and household economic problems, the risk of not being mentally prepared to foster marriage and being responsible parents, marital failure, early pregnancy is at risk of death. mothers because of the unpreparedness of prospective teenage mothers in conceiving and giving birth to their babies. Based on the results of current and previous research which has proven that the incidence of early marriage is one of the drivers, namely permission from parents in this matter. Viewed based on education, employment and economic status, the results show that there is a very significant relationship to the incidence of early marriage. Therefore, in the opinion of researchers, a solution is needed to overcome this, namely by providing guidance and knowledge about early marriage to children who are under 20 years old. This is reinforced by Hadi's theory (2016) which states that parents have an obligation and responsibility to raise, nurture, educate, and protect children. In addition, parents have an obligation to care for, pay attention to, and direct their children. There is also according to Hidayat's opinion, 2019 which states the position of parents as explained above by itself forces them (parents) to try wholeheartedly to be the first father and mother for their children. They also have to protect themselves from committing sins and avoid all forms of evil.

The existence of parents who have the strength of moral and spiritual integrity, kindness and good care will greatly help in raising their children. Based on the economy obtained by the majority of low economic status, the opinion of researchers about economic status is associated with the work of the majority of farmers, so to get more economic status, there is a need for intervention from the government in terms of helping the economy of farmer workers and the need for willingness to empower knowledge about the dangers of early marriage so that knowledge associated with economic status can be resolved by providing information to parents, because the role of parents is very important in determining the incidence of early marriage. In this study there were limitations, namely researchers were unable to collect primary data, therefore, this research was carried out by collecting secondary data that had already been found based on documentation in Sigedong Village, Bumijawa District, Tegal Regency. Therefore, in the appendix the researcher cannot provide documentation with the respondents, so data processing is only taken according to existing data recorded as a report in Sigedong Village, Bumijawa District, Tegal Regency.

IV. CONCLUSION

From the results of research on the relationship between educational factors, parental work, and economic status with the incidence of early marriage in young women in Sigedong Village, Bumijawa District, Tegal Regency, it was found:

1. Judging from the frequency distribution of the characteristics of parents in marriage in the Sigedong sub-district, Bumijawa sub-district, Tegal Regency, based on their education, the majority of senior secondary education is 80 people (61.1%), the occupation of the parents of the majority of employees is 66 people (50.4%), Status The majority of parents with sufficient income are 66 people (50.3%).
2. It can be seen that the majority of marriage status is not early marriage, namely as many as 108 people (82.4%) and early marriage is 23 people (17.6%)
3. There is a relationship between education, work, parents' economic status on the incidence of early marriage in young women in Sigedong Village, Bumijawa District, Tegal Regency

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