



## Study of Marriage Events of Early-Age Women between Mainland and Coastal Islands, South Sulawesi

Palmarudi Mappigau<sup>1\*</sup>, Idayanti Nursyamsi<sup>2</sup>, Jusni Ambo Upe<sup>2</sup> and Akmal Machmud<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Social Economic Department, Animal Science and Technology Faculty, University of Hasanuddin, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Economic-Management Department, Economic and Business Faculty, University of Hasanuddin, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Center Research and Development for Population (PUSDU), BKKBN, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia

**\*Corresponding Author:** Palmarudi Mappigau, Social Economic Department, Animal Science and Technology Faculty, University of Hasanuddin, Indonesia

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### Abstract

The high population growth in Indonesia, including in South Sulawesi has not only caused by the still low level of participation of the population in the family planning programs, but also due to the high population still women who do weddings first at an early age in different geographic areas. Therefore, the objective of this study was to know the pattern of the age of the women who married first on the Mainland as well as in the coastal areas of the Islands in South Sulawesi, and knowing the incidence of marriage age younger than women in parts of the region in both the geographical area. A total of 142 women who had made their first marriages under the age of 20 were randomly selected in the mainland and in the coastal areas of the island. Data was analyzed using descriptive analysis. The results of this study showed that the incidence of marriage age younger than women in the coastal area of the Islands is much lower than on the Mainland. Then, women in the coastal area of these islands has been delaying the age of first marriage of early teen age group to age group middle teens. In both these areas, the marriage of young age in women occur in isolated parts of the region and left behind. The implication of this study is that the policies and strategies to reduce the occurrence of young age of marriage of women on the Mainland and the island's coastal island in South Sulawesi requires integrating various approaches it can done by changing views about the definition of the concept of tradition series (self esteem/shame) that gender bias to pro gender, change the view of the community about the definition of concepts n Deputy baliq to marriage, reduce the gap development of the region, making the region isolated and left behind as the target area of priority in marriage age extension program (PUP).

**Keywords:** First Marriage; Women's Young Age; Mainland; Coastal Islands

### Introduction

The most crucial population problems facing Indonesia today is a large population accompanied the high population growth, population distribution is uneven, the low population quality, and the composition of the population that is most young-old, Indonesia population will continue to increase and in the year 2035 is expected to reach 305 million. If the rate of population growth is not managed to dirunkan, then the estimated population of Indonesia will increase to 343 million in 2035. This means that there will be an additional burden on the population will be borne by the family and the State to meet basic needs, such as providing

jobs, food and Board in order to support the development of young age population of as many as 38 million births that actually not planned [1].

The main causes of the high population growth in Indonesia is the high number of TFR (total birth rate), which not only caused by the still low level of participation of the population in the family planning programs, but also due to the still high population the population of women who perform marriages at a young age. According to the report the Word Population Data Sheet year 2012, Indonesia with a TFR of 2.6 makes Indonesia was still above the average TFR ASEAN countries namely 2.4. Next Haberland., *et al.*

[2] reported that Indonesia with a population of around 33.00 per cent of married women aged under 18 years makes Indonesia ranks the highest in Southeast Asia, first in the number of marriages a young age.

The high population of women who marry at a young age can have implications for gender discrimination and human rights violations [3], and negatively impact the economy of a country [4]. With respect to the various implications and risks arising from the marriage of a young age on the woman, then control of the young age of marriage for women is one of the strategies and policies that a priority of the Government to lowering the rate of population growth in Indonesia [5]. Strategy and Government policy goals addressed directly to control marriage the young age is through the program Pendewasaan the age of Marriage (PUP). One of the constraints in the pelaksanaan program during this PUP is still very little empiric study results regarding the marriage of a young age on various geographic areas that can serve as a reference in order to increase the effectiveness of the program. According to Uthman [6], analysis of the variations of geographical area in the age of marriage is important because the national residency program aimed at reducing and eventually eliminating the gap between the population of the region.

### Research problems

South Sulawesi is a province of Indonesia which has a TFR and the number of marriages of young age are at the first stage. Based on Susenas data for year 2012, the percentage of women who are married under the age of 16 in South Sulawesi was 11.43 per cent higher than the national average i.e. 11, 3 percent. According to the Demographic and Health Survey Indonesia (SDKI), the median age of first marriage for women in South Sulawesi in the year 2014 is 21.1 is higher than the national average (20.4). Residents in South Sulawesi that is geographically consists of women who are residents in the Mainland and in the coastal islands.

The coastal areas of the islands are generally categorized as lagging regions. This condition is caused by the development that has been carried out so far more concentrated in the mainland, resulting in socio-economic disparities between the people who are in the land area and the coastal areas of the islands. Meanwhile, behind the lag, people in the coastal areas of the islands have many unique socio-economic dimensions, traditions and cultures that are different from those in the mainland. Differences in the characteristics of the community in the two geographical regions

associated with young marriage have never been disclosed. Based on this phenomenon, this study will answer the questions, namely how the pattern of the first marriage age of women in the mainland and coastal areas of the islands in South Sulawesi, and how the incidence of young marriage from women in parts of the region in the two regions geography.

### Literature Reviews

In general the various studies defined the young age at marriage of women as a marriage done before women 18 years of age or, in the alternative, before the 20-year-old (Erulkar, 2013). Mueller [7] reviewed the data on the readiness of the physiological and cognitive and international standards recommend that researchers use the early teen age group (ages 10-11 and 12-14 years), Middle adolescence (ages 15-17 years) and adolescents (ages 18-19 year), and concluded that early adolescence is generally too early to begin having sex or getting married, while the end of adolescence may already be mature enough Fadlyana and Larasaty (2009) States that a married woman at a young age have an impact on reproductive health, psychosocial complications and children born: Pregnancy at the age of less than 17 years increases the risk of medical complications, both in the mother as well as in children. Pregnancy at a very young age is apparently correlated with mortality and pain. 10-14 year old girls at risk fivefold died while pregnant or childbirth compared age group 20-24 years, while the risk is doubled in the age group 15-19 years. The Anatomy of the body of the girl child is not ready for the process of containing or giving birth, so that complications can occur in the form of obstructed labour and obstetric fistula. Fistula is damage to the organ of femininity which caused the leakage of urine or stool into the vagina. Women aged less than 20 years very susceptible obstetric fistula. Obstetric fistula can occur also due to sexual intercourse at a young age. Child marriage is closely associated with high fertility, pregnancy with short distances, as well as the occurrence of unwanted pregnancy. His young age when first had sexual intercourse also increases the risk of transmission of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV infection. Many teenagers who married a young age quit school when they tied in the institution of marriage, they often do not understand the fundamentals of reproductive health, including the risk of HIV infection. he marriage of the young age is also a risk factor for the occurrence of cervical carcinoma. Limitation of motion as his wife and lack of support to get health care because of the bumps into her husband's permission, conditions of economic limitations, then the barrier is certainly contributed to the rising

number of morbidity and mortality in the teenagers who get pregnant. At the time of pregnancy, the fetus with nutrition competition occurs they contain, so the weight gain of pregnant women is often difficult to ride, can be accompanied by anemia due to deficiency of nutrients, as well as at risk of giving birth to babies with low birth weight. It brings that about 14% of babies born to mothers aged under 17 years old teenager is premature. The Anatomy of the pelvis are still in growth at risk for occurrence of the old labor thus increasing infant mortality and neonatal death. Depression during pregnancy on the risk of events of miscarriages, low birth weight and other. Depression is also associated with increased blood pressure, thus increasing the risk of adverse fetal or eklamsi mother that carried him. Good antenatal care can actually reduce the occurrence of complications of pregnancy and childbirth. But unfortunately because of the financial constraints, limitations of mobility and holds, then the younger wife is often not getting health care dibutuhkansehingga increases the risk of maternal complications and mortality. Becoming a parent at a young age carries less skills to parenting as it is owned by the adult can place children born at risk of undergoing treatment or neglect, and incorrect. Various studies show that children born from the marriage of a young age are at risk of experiencing developmental delay, learning difficulties, behavioural disorders, and tend to be parents anyway at a young age. Psychosocial complications due to pregnancy and marriage at a young age is supported by a study which suggests that the negative long-term social output of the inevitable, containing mother at a young age will experience prolonged trauma, In addition to also experience a crisis of confidence. 17 are also psychologically are not ready for the responsibility and role as wife, mother, sex partners, making it clear that child marriages caused negative psychological well-being against the outbreak as well as the development of their personality.

From the survey results regarding the negative effects of the marriage of young age in Indonesia can be drawn the conclusion that the marriage of a young age led to girls dropping out of school and being insulated against the girl child, the loss of opportunity to grab education formal impeded women that encourages quality ketidakpasetaraan and terhambatnya process of women's empowerment. On the marriage of the young would be more vulnerable to experiencing unhappiness. This is because married couples are still young, still have a personality that is still unstable. In men who are still adapting to a new status as a husband it will be hard leaving habits or traits such as prior to marriage. While in

women will also have difficulty adapting to a new status as a wife and mother. They will feel difficulty in adapting to run his duties as a wife and mother. After working on his duties as a housewife it came keluhankeluhan felt by women and resulted in eliminating the perceived happiness (Supardi, 2013). A study conducted by Ravanera and Rajulton (2007) shows changes in economic well-being in young marriages. The results of the study show that young marriages in Canada tend to reduce economic welfare. This is influenced by their young age and lack of skills acquired. So that the work they can do is limited and this results in the welfare of their small family. In addition, due to the marriage of young people, there are many divorces.

Trigger factors and inhibitors of young marriage in the perpetrators. This is motivated by the person behind the person himself. At a young age they had been married, even though their age had not passed the age of maturity. Immature age makes them psychologically unstable, so this affects marriage life. There will be frequent conflicts in the household because they are less able to cope with self and adult thinking. The feeling of unhappiness that is felt during a marriage that makes a married couple decide to divorce. Fatimah (2009) who conducted a study on the impact of young marriage, concluded that young marriage has a negative and positive impact. The negative impacts are (a) the impact on the married couple, the frequent occurrence of disputes between husband and wife, which are generally caused by the main things such as disputes involving financial problems that are too extravagant or the husband who does not deliver the income properly to his wife thus causing the household life to be unpleasant and losing harmony and even ending with divorce, (b) The high level of population growth, with the marriage of young age, the population growth will quickly increase, because after marriage the burden of the husband and wife immediately has children, and (c) the impact of their respective parents is because most of those who are married at a young age, still join with parents so that they cannot be independent in solving the problems they face. If a dispute occurs, each parent will intervene in completing, this will reduce the harmony between their families. The positive impact of young marriage is to reduce the burden on parents, prevent adultery, and children will learn how to support their families. According to Rosalinda, *et al.* (2013) women who are married over the age of 20 have a higher level of PWB (Psychological well-being) or the ability to recognize themselves than women who are married under the age of 20. Women who are married over the age of 20 are more capable of being independent

and will also be better able to withstand social pressure to continue thinking and acting in certain ways. Married women over 20 years can be responsible for themselves or others. Women who are married above the age of 20 are also more able to control negatives into something positive; because they have been able to control the environment well, besides that they can also effectively take advantage of the opportunities that exist. Women who are married over the age of 20 will lead more focused lives because they have clear goals in their lives. According to Rosalinda, *et al.* (2013) women who are married over the age of 20 have a higher level of PWB (Psychological well-being) or the ability to recognize themselves than women who are married under the age of 20. Women who are married over the age of 20 are more capable of being independent and will also be better able to withstand social pressure to continue thinking and acting in certain ways. Married women over 20 years can be responsible for themselves or others. Women who are married above the age of 20 are also more able to control negatives into something positive; because they have been able to control the environment well, besides that they can also effectively take advantage of the opportunities that exist. Women who are married over the age of 20 will lead more focused lives because they have clear goals in their lives.

According to Kamban and Muhammad (2011), the factors that encourage a person to get married at a young age are (1) Economic factors, parents marry their children because of a lack of family economic conditions, so as to ease the burden on parents, they are younger than those who considered capable. (2) The willingness factor itself, young couples feel they have loved one another and the influence of the media, so that they are affected to do a young marriage; (3) Educational factors. The low level of education and the lack of knowledge of parents, children, and the community about the importance of education, the meaning and purpose of marriage, have led to the occurrence of young marriage; (4) Family factors, concerns parents of children who already have a boyfriend who is very close, make parents want to immediately marry their children even though they are still under age. This is something that has been passed down for generations, and a family will not feel calm before the girl is married. According to Romauli and Vindari (2009), the factors that influence the occurrence of young marriages are (1) The level of education, the lower the level of education, the more it encourages the speed of marriage at a young age; (2) Attitudes and relationships with parents, young marriage can take place because of adherence or opposition from adolescents to their parents; (3) As a way out of various difficulties,

such as economic difficulties; (4) Views and beliefs, many in the regions found wrong views and beliefs. For example, a person's maturity is from the status of marriage, the status of a widow is better than a spinster; and (5) Factors of society, the environment and customs of the presumption if an unmarried girl is considered a family disgrace. Empirical findings on the causes of married women at a young age in various developing countries have been widely reported by researchers. Singh and Samara (1996) examined three socioeconomic factors that were very relevant to the age of women at first marriages in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, North Africa, Middle East and Southeast Asia. The results showed that increasing age for first marriage was by improving status women. However, increasing the age of marriage will result in improvements only if women spend more time on activities that are likely to improve their situation, for example, completing secondary or high education and creating work experience. Binzel, *et al.* (2008) examined the factors that cause young marriage in Egypt. The results of his research show that the level of education achieved, education and employment status of parents, and sex ratio in the area of residence are the cause of the occurrence of young marriages. Matlab, *et al.* (2013) examined the factors that led to the occurrence of young marriage in women in Iran. The results show that important factors are cultural reasons, traditions driven by poverty and low awareness of parents about the risks of young marriage, and the lack of authority/power of girls to make decisions about themselves.

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examined the factors associated with young marriage in women in Nepal. The results of the study show that low education (husband and wife) and economic status (poverty) are important variables in explaining young marriage. Kumchulesi, *et al.* [9] examined the influence of social, economic and demographic factors that influenced women's age at the first marriage in Malawi. The results of the study show that age, education, ethnicity and area are the main determinants of the age of first marriage. For the Indonesian context, Lestari (2007) identifies the drivers of young marriage by using factor analysis. The results of the study show that there are five factors that drive young marriages are (1) the readiness factor which consists of four variables, namely the encouragement of parents, encouragement of friends, the existence of proposal or already proposed, and having finished school; (2) economic factors consisting of two variables, namely matchmaking and helping the family economy; (3) pair factors consisting of three variables, namely the encouragement of potential partners, fear of losing a partner, and the survival of the prospective spouse; (4) social factors which consist of two variables, namely the number of films which tell the marriage of young age and the number of married friends; and (5) traditional factors consisting of two variables, namely fear of being an old maid or old jaka and parents want to immediately cradle grand children

## Methodology

Data collection research was carried out in South Sulawesi, which consisted mainly of two geographical regions namely the land area and the coastal areas of the islands. From the mainland and coastal areas of these islands, Soppeng District was chosen which represented the land area (did not have coastal areas of the islands) and Selayar District was chosen to represent the island's cruise area. The choice of the two districts was also based on consideration of the indication of differences in the incidence of young marriage in women as indicated by the value of ASFR for the age group of 15-18 years, namely Selayar Regency by 31 and Soppeng District by 37. Data collected consisted of primary data and data secondary. Primary data from this study, collected through a survey using a combination of direct observation and interviews. Interviews were conducted structurally using the help of questionnaires as the main data source, which contained a list of questions made in the form of open questions, namely respondents were asked for their responses freely, and closed questions where respondents were allowed to choose one of several answers provided on the analysis unit from this study was women who

had made the first marriage for the past one year period without limiting the age of women so that opportunities for marriage under the age of 20 years and over 20 years were known to women in the study are. Furthermore, the selection of the last 1 year period is to avoid the unavailability of data in Religious Affairs office (RAO). In addition, if there is a time period of more than 1 year, it is feared that there will be a change of address from women who will be used as analysis units making it difficult to track their whereabouts. in this study 142 women were taken with the consideration that the number had exceeded the minimum sample size in the study ( $n = 30$ ). Of the 142 sample women, the sampling technique used a randomized method based on the sampling frame obtained from the local RAO data about women who had first registered marriages during the past year (2014) and their residence locations. The descriptive analysis in this study was used to map patterns the age of women who have made the first marriage in two regional typologies namely in the land area and in the coastal region of the island. Descriptive analysis provides information about a set of data and gets ideas for the purposes of further analysis, if needed this analysis includes the preparation of concentration measures, spread sizes, tables, diagrams, and graphs.

In order to assess the age pattern of first marriage for women in both regional typologies, the age of the first marriage is grouped into four age groups, namely early adolescents (ages 10-14), middle adolescents (ages 15-17), late teens -19 years), and adulthood (aged 20 years or more). Aged less than 19 years old is not enough to get married and take care of children, while the age of 20 years or older is an age that is old enough to marry and take care of children. Children less than 19 years old are not enough to marry and care for children, while age 20 years or more is an age that is old enough to get married and take care of children. This age grouping is also important in the context of knowing women's opportunities to delay the age of marriage, if marriage is postponed then there is a possibility that women marry above the age of 20 years. Therefore, for the purpose of descriptive analysis of the pattern of the first marriage age, it was chosen purposively in that age group.

## Result and Discussion

To answer the problems of this study, as many as 150 women who had held their first marriage in 2014 in Soppeng District and as many as 100 women in Selayar Islands District were randomly selected as respondents. Soppeng District in South Sulawesi was chosen to represent the land area with the consideration that this

district was all land area, while Selayar Islands District in South Sulawesi was chosen to represent the coastal areas of the islands with the consideration that this district had coastal areas and islands. The main data was collected through observation and interviews with questionnaires and in-depth interviews. The data collected was then analyzed by descriptive statistics.

The results of the descriptive analysis of the pattern of the first marriage age of respondents in the mainland and in the coastal areas of the islands are presented in Figures 1 and 2. In this analysis, the pattern of the first marriage age of respondents was grouped into four age groups, namely: early adolescent age group (age 10-14 years), middle adolescent age (age 15-17 years), late adolescence (age 18-20 years), and adulthood (age > 20 years) (Mueller, 2008).

Figure 1 shows that the percentage of women who got their first marriage at the age below 20 years in the mainland was 69.38 percent or 104 cases. Of the 104 first marriage cases under the age of 20, 11.00 percent were married in the early adolescent age group (10-14 years), 33.00 percent were married in the middle age group (aged 15-17 years), and as much as 35.00 percent of those who marry in the final teen age group (aged 18-20 years). This means that the age of first marriage for women in the mainland occurs in all age groups, but there is a tendency for marriage in the early adolescents to begin to diminish and shift to middle adolescents and late adolescents.

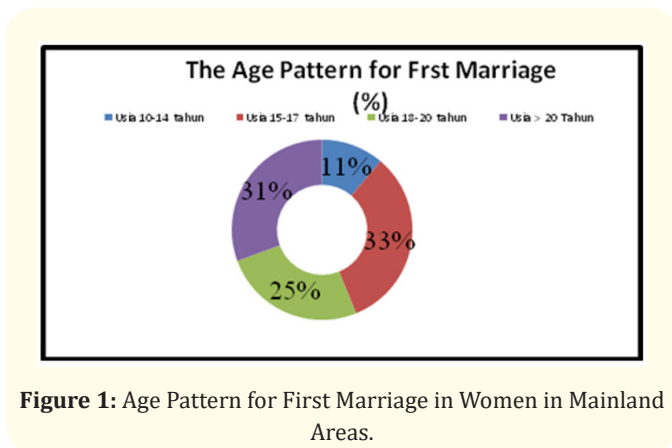


Figure 1: Age Pattern for First Marriage in Women in Mainland Areas.

Figure 2 shows that the percentage of women who got their first marriage at the age of under 20 in the coastal areas of the islands was 38.00 percent or as many as 38 cases. Of the 38 first marriage cases under the age of 20 years, there were no first marriages

found in the early teen age group (ages 10-14 years). While the first married in the middle age group of adolescents (aged 15-17 years) amounted to 22.00 percent, and the final adolescent age group (aged 18-20 years) was 16.00 percent. This means that women in the coastal areas of the islands have succeeded in delaying their first marriages from early adolescents to middle adolescents and late adolescents.

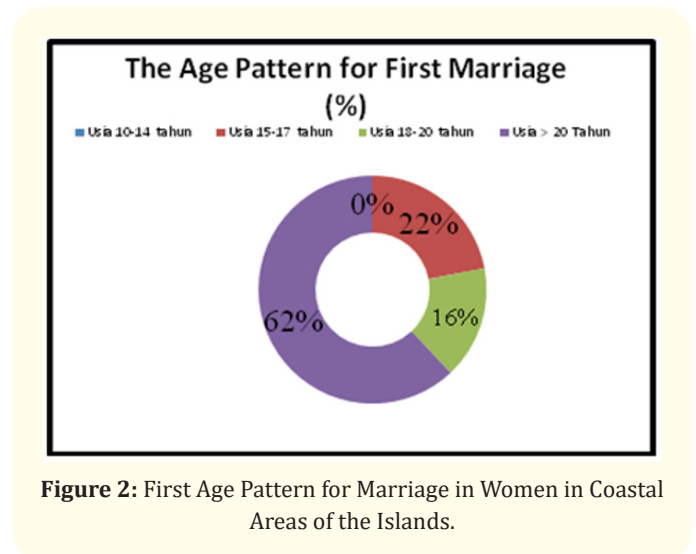


Figure 2: First Age Pattern for Marriage in Women in Coastal Areas of the Islands.

The data on the first marriage age pattern above shows that besides the lower incidence of young marriage, women in the coastal areas of the islands also have a longer/longer marriage than in the mainland. This indicates that compared to people in the mainland, people in the coastal areas of the islands are more obedient to Law No. 1 of 1974 Article 7 that the minimum age for a marriage is 16 years for women. In addition, it also indicates a difference between the communities in the coastal areas of the islands and the people in the land area about the meaning of the role of women in their families and communities. Communities in the land area are characterized by the characteristics of an agrarian society that adheres to a patriarchal culture where men are more dominant than women, both in the family and in society. The patriarchal culture of the land community is manifested in the siri tradition (self-esteem/shame) in women. In the siri tradition, women are positioned as people who maintain the honor and dignity of the family. The context of maintaining honor and dignity in question is that women are seen as individuals who are prone to despicable actions. In addition, in the siri tradition, women assume the role and function of taking care of the household while the roles and functions of men

are breadwinners so that women do not need to go to high school or find work but must be married soon after returning because they fear violating norms and customs applies like pregnancy outside marriage that will cause disgrace to the family. This finding is consistent with previous studies by Kumchulesi., *et al.* [9], Sah., *et al.* [8], Kyari and Ayodele [10] who report that areas where the population follows a culture characterized by a patriarchal family system are the trigger for young marriage, especially among women. Unlike the land area, people in coastal areas and islands are characterized by the characteristics of the maritime community. Communities in the coastal areas of the islands have long been famous as traders and seafarers, who have explored the archipelago and abroad. The contact of the coastal communities of the islands towards these various ethnic groups has implications for changes in the views of the community about the family, which has led to the direction of equal rights between boys and girls in the family. In the coastal communities of the islands, women have the same role and function as men, that is, in addition to taking care of the household, they also make a living and boys and girls have the same position in education and employment. Likewise with the siri tradition, the concept of siri in the coastal communities of the island has undergone a change in meaning. The concept of siri is no longer interpreted in the context that unmarried women must be guarded or immediately married so as not to commit despicable acts/cause disgrace to the family, but they interpret the concept of siri if women do not have education or employment. This finding is in line with Sewang's [11] opinion that there are differences in cultural systems between ethnic groups in South Sulawesi which are characterized by geographical location. In tribes that inhabit the mainland, the livelihoods of the general population in the agricultural sector, women who play a role in household regulations while the husband as head of the household who is responsible for his family has a specific task, namely earning a living to support his family. On the other hand, for tribes in coastal and island areas, which are generally fishermen, between women and men there is no dichotomy of roles and functions, women do not only take care of the household, but they are active in managing their livelihoods.

Thus, the cultural role of the coastal communities of these islands in the marriage of young age to women is different from the culture of the people in other regions in Indonesia as reported by Sriudyani [12] who examined young marriage for women in three provinces, namely in South Kalimantan Province, Nusa Province West Nusa Tenggara and Banten Province, and concluded that the cultural factors adopted by each region were almost the

same in determining marriage for their children, wanting to get married soon because shame was said to be a spinster, better to be a young widow than to be a spinster, a normal married age. There is also a religious factor adopted by the local community, a child is required to obey parents, if parents want their children to get married soon even though their age is still young, according to the wishes of their parents and the important thing is their child has first menstruation.

The results of the descriptive analysis of the incidence of young age marriage of women in parts of the territory within the land area and in the coastal areas of the islands are presented respectively in the following Figures 3 and 4.

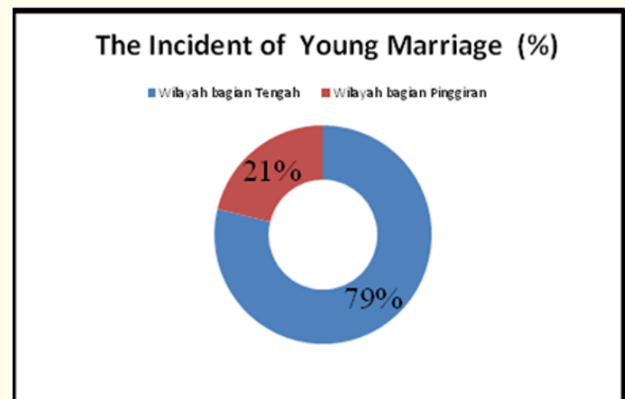


Figure 3: Percentage of Young Age Marriage Events Between Parts of the Territory in the Mainland.

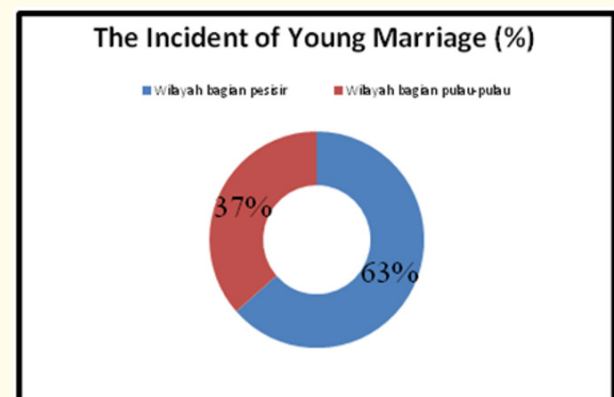


Figure 4: Percentage of Youth Marriage Events Between Parts of Regions in the Coastal Areas of the Islands.

Figure 3 shows that out of 104 cases of first marriages from women under the age of 20 in the mainland, 79.00 percent or 82 cases occurred in the central region, which is an isolated area or not directly adjacent to other districts.

Figure 4 shows that out of 104 cases of first marriages from women under the age of 20 in the mainland, 79.00 percent or 82 cases occurred in the central region, which is an isolated area or not directly adjacent to other districts.

Data on the incidence of young age marriage between parts of the region above illustrates that the incidence of young marriage in women is not only different between the land area and the coastal areas of the islands. Differences also occur between parts of the territory within the land area and the coastal areas of the islands themselves, where parts of the isolated and disadvantaged regions make the largest contribution to the occurrence of young marriage from women. According to Herper, *et al.* [13] that the impact of socio-economic development influences the pattern of marriage age in women, women living in areas with low socio-economic development generally marry at a young age. Hoq [14] found in Bangladesh that the area where women live determines the marriage of young people to women, women who live in isolated areas are married first at a younger age than those who live in open areas. The difference in the incidence of young marriage in women between mainland and coastal areas was reported by Imawati and Kismanto [15] that the percentage of young married women in land areas was greater than the percentage of young married people in coastal areas. The percentage of young married people in the mainland is 86 percent and coastal areas are 14 percent [16-18].

### Conclusion and Implications

This study found that the incidence of young marriage from women in the coastal areas of the islands was much lower than in the mainland (38 cases vs 104 cases). In the two topographic regions, 104 cases of first marriages from women under the age of 20 in the mainland area, amounting to 79.00 percent or as many as 82 cases occurred in the central region, which was isolated or not directly adjacent to other regencies. Meanwhile, as many as 38 cases of first marriages from women under the age of 20 in the coastal areas of the islands, amounting to 63.00 percent or as many as 24 cases occurred in parts of the islands, which are isolated and lagging regions which illustrate the events young marriage to women is not only different between the land area and the coastal areas of the

islands. Differences also occur between parts of the region within the land area and the coastal areas of the islands themselves, where parts of the isolated and disadvantaged regions make the biggest contribution to the incidence of young marriage from women.

Integration of various strategies and policies is needed to reduce the occurrence of young marriages from women in the mainland and coastal islands of the islands in South Sulawesi. Based on the findings of this study, various strategies and policies that are seen as priorities are as follows:

- First, changes in people's views about the meaning of the concept of siri in the mainland are gender biased to the meaning of the concept of siri in communities in the coastal areas of islands that are pro-gender. This can be done in the mainland area by improving the quality of women's human resources through increasing understanding and awareness of young women and their parents about the importance of women having higher education, providing scholarships and school equipment to young women from poor families to stay in school and continue their education, increase the ability of adolescent girls to negotiate their rights and protect themselves from young marriage, the involvement of young women in community organization activities, and the provision of knowledge and skills needed by young women to enter the labor market and opportunities for entrepreneurship. For coastal areas of the islands where the community has a law on marriage (the minimum age for a marriage is 16 years for women), then what can be done is the active involvement of religious leaders and KUA officials in providing understanding to the community about the importance of the concept of akil (physiological and physical maturity) in a marriage.
- Second, reducing the development gap between regions within the mainland and coastal areas of the islands. This can be done by providing basic infrastructure in isolated and disadvantaged areas, including physical infrastructure (roads, electricity, water), higher education and health, credit, job training centers and entrepreneurship, etc. which affect the development of activities socio-economic.
- Third, increasing access of young women in areas isolated from other areas and remote areas within the land and coastal areas of the islands towards population development. This can be done by making adolescent girls in isolated areas from other regions and remote areas as a priority area target in the extension program of marriage age (PUP).



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