D'Nursing and Health Journal **(DNHJ)**
E-ISSN: 2774-3810, P-ISSN: 2774-3802
Vol: 3 No: 2, September 2022
Page: 12-21

Relationship of Marriage Age with Pregnancy Acceptance Readiness in Pregnant Mothers in the Work Area of Sumberjambe Public Health Center, Jember Regency

Wilujeng Dwiningtyas[1], Awatiful Azza[2*], Diyan Indriyani[3]
[1]Nursing Student of Faculty of Health Sciences Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember, Jember, Indonesia
[2,3]Maternity Departement Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember, Jember, Indonesia
**Corresponding author:awatiful.azza@unmuhjember.ac.id*

ABSTRACT
Introduction: Marriage can be interpreted as a married couple of men and women so commonly referred to as husband and wife. A person is said to be legally married in terms of the age of the two spouses. Law number 16 of 2019 concerning the minimum age limit for marriage for both men and women is the same as the minimum age limit for men, namely 19 years. Couples who are married <19 years are said to be early marriage
Method: This study uses quantitative research with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study were primigravida mothers with a total sample of 92 respondents. Using a simple random sampling technique. The collected data were analyzed by chi-square test.
Results: in this study, the results of the analysis of the chi-square test with the results of p-value .000 (<0.005) said that there was a relationship between the age of marriage and the readiness of pregnant women.
Conclusion: The age of marriage is closely related to the mother's readiness for pregnancy physically, psychologically, financially, and culturally. Married young teenage girls are still a phenomenon now, there needs to be a role from health workers in providing education in the form of information.

***Keywords**: Age of marriage; Rreadiness; Pregnancy.*

Introduction

Marriage can be interpreted as someone who has bound physically and mentally between a man and a woman as a married couple (husband and wife) carried out legally, both in the eyes of the law and the customs/beliefs of each individual. (Desiyanti, 2015). Marriage according to Law No. 16 of 2019 the minimum age for marriage for both men and women is 19 years. Meanwhile, according to UNICEF (2014, (Desiyanti, 2015)Early marriage is a marriage that is carried out at a relatively young age with an age range of 10-19 years in adolescents to form a new family.

Several studies have shown that marriage under the age of 18 in various countries such as America is 90%, East Asia is 62%, and the Pacific is 53%.(Arthur & Earle, 2018), while in Indonesia itself related to early marriage, the proportion of married before the age of 18 years in 2020 in Indonesia is 10.35%, East Java with the age of women marrying before the age of 18 years in 2020 is 10.67%. In Jember Regency While in Jember Regency in 2020, there were 600 out of around 21,000 marriages that involved girls under 19 years old. In addition, 400 of them involved boys under 19. In Sumberjambe, the history of early marriage in 2020 is 19.8% of children aged <19 years old, marriage age 19-21 years is 14.4%, marriage age is 21-30 is 10.16%, marriage age is 30 years and over ie 9.5%(Central Bureau of Statistics, 2021).

Marriage and pregnancy in adolescents contain several risks, including the following: first, with a long reproductive age range, pregnancy and childbirth for women under 20 years of age have a much higher risk of death compared to those aged 20 years and over. Marriage and teenage pregnancy prevent women from pursuing higher education. Fourth, because they are not yet fully mature and psychologically mature, the possibility of divorce in young marriages will be very high(Muntamah, Latifiani, and Arifin 2019). The age of marriage with its relation to pregnancy readiness for the mother needs an adjustment from this physical point of view to a body shape where sometimes pregnant women tend to be sensitive to changes in body shape during pregnancy. While the mother's psychological self can be in the form of the mother's experience, anxiety and emotional disorders, and family and husband support. Therefore, it is necessary to be prepared related to pregnancy with the support of the surrounding environment in the hope that the pregnancy will run by healthy conditions both during early pregnancy, childbirth, and the birth of a baby. (Sunarti, 2012).

In essence, after marriage, a person needs to be prepared to live life. Likewise, related to the hope of the couple to have children as the successor to the descendants of the small family that was built after the marriage. Because this is influenced by decision-making in carrying out marriages in terms of the marriage age they choose for various reasons. Seeing this, readiness itself can be interpreted as a whole condition that makes it ready to respond or answer in a certain way to a situation(Slameto 2010). While pregnancy can be interpreted as a husband and wife relationship with the process of releasing an ovum for a woman with the transfer of spermatozoa to an egg cell which can lead to a seed, a normal pregnancy is around 40 weeks or commonly referred to as 9 months 10 days (Armini & Yunitasari, 2016).

In the results of interviews with midwives at the Sumberjambe Health Center, it was found that there were still many histories of early marriage with various problem factors, from an economic and cultural perspective that still existed in various villages. Not only that, there are still many pregnant women with a history of early marriage and pregnancy, especially novice mothers who still need to be prepared both physically and psychologically. In the problems that have been described, it is necessary to do research with the title "The Relationship of Marriage Age with Readiness to Accept Pregnancy in Pregnant Women in the Work Area of Sumberjambe Health Center, Jember Regency.

Method

The research design in this research uses observational analytics with an approach cross sections namely the collection of data from the object of research measured at the same time between variables. This research was conducted in the work area of the Sumberjambe Health Center, Jember Regency. The time of research was carried out by the researchers from May to July 2022. In May, the researchers conducted a preliminary study to get an initial picture of the research location. Data collection was carried out by researchers from June 24 – July 11, 2022.

The number of samples in this study amounted to 92 members who were taken randomly probability sampling by using a simple random sampling approach, namely how to take samples if the object under study is large.

Data collection was carried out by researchers with the method of distributing observation sheets by looking at the age of marriage through the marriage certificate, while for pregnancy

readiness using a questionnaire as many as 20 questionnaires. Instruments for pregnancy readiness include several things including physical readiness, psychological readiness, financial readiness, and cultural readiness. This research has gone through an ethical test with letter number 107/KEP/FIKES/VI/2022.

Data analysis in research is an important part of data collection. This study uses univariate analysis, the results obtained with frequency distribution in the general data category, while the bivariate data analysis used in this study is the Chi-Square Test.

Results

Table 1: Frequency distribution by age, last education, mother's occupation (husband), religion, ethnicity, income, pregnancy information, current gestational age of pregnant women in the work area of Puskesmas Sumberjambe, Jember Regency (n=92)

Characteristics	N	%
Age		
a. 15 – 20 years	32	34.8%
b. 21 – 25 years old	45	48.9%
c. 26 – 30 years	13	14.1%
d. 31 – 40 years	2	12.1%
last education		
a. Elementary School	9	9.8%
b. Junior high school	30	32.6%
c. Senior high school	53	57.6%
d. College	-	-
Work		
a. Housewife	72	78.3%
b. Trader	20	21.7%
c. Laborer	-	-
d. Employee	-	-
Religion		
a. Islam	92	100%
b. Christian	-	-
c. Protestant	-	-
d. Hindus	-	-
e. Buddha	-	-
Ethnic group		
a. Java	55	59.8%
b. Madura	37	40.2%
Income		
a.<Rp. 1,500,000	56	60.9%
b. IDR 1,500,000 – IDR	36	39.1%

2,500,000		
c.IDR < IDR 2,500,000	-	-
Pregnancy information		
a. Parent	21	22.8%
b. Health	42	45.7%
workers/midwives	17	18.5%
c. Social media	9	9.8%
d. Electronic media	3	3.3%
e. Print media		
Gestational age	40	43.5%
a. 1st trimester	37	40.3%
b. 2nd trimester	15	16.3%
c. 3rd trimester		

Table 1. This shows that the distribution of data regarding the characteristics of respondents in this study differs between categories that have been determined. The age category of pregnant women shows the results of 92 respondents where most of the ages are in the range of 21-25. In the last education category, most of the mothers are in their last high school education. In the occupational category, the majority of the work is housewives as many as 72 people. In the category of respondents based on the mother's religion, all of them are Muslim. In the category of respondents based on ethnicity, most of the mothers have Javanese ethnicity. In the category of husband's monthly income, the largest choice for income is Rp. <1,500,000. in the category of respondents related to pregnancy information obtained by pregnant women, most of them received information from health workers.

Table 2. Distribution of respondents based on the age of marriage of mothers in the work area of the Sumberjambe Health Center, Jember Regency n = 92 pregnant women

Age at marriage	**Frequency (person)**	**Percentage (%)**
Age 19 years old	54	58.7%
Age 19 years old	38	41.3%
Total	92	100%

Table 2 shows that of the 92 respondents, most of the respondents married at the age of <19 years, higher than the age of married mothers >19 year.

Table 3. Distribution of respondents based on readiness for pregnancy in pregnant women in the work area of the Sumberjambe Health Center, Jember Regency n = 92 pregnant women

Pregnancy readiness	**Frequency (person)**	**Percentage (%)**
Less than optimal readiness	50	54.3%
Optimal readiness	42	45.7%
Total	92	100%

Table 3 shows that of the 92 respondents, most of the respondentsthat the readiness of the mother in accepting pregnancy is the highest with the first order being less than optimal readiness, while the second order is optimal readiness.

Table 4. Cross tabulation the relationship between marriage age and readiness for pregnancy in pregnant women in the work area of the Sumberjambe Health Center, Jember Regency n = 92 pregnant women

Age of marriage	Pregnancy readiness				Chi – Square Uji test	
	Less than optimal readiness		Optimal readiness		df	Asim Sig. (2-sided)
	N	%	n	%	1	.000
Married age 19 years old	49	29.3%	5	24.7%		
Married age 19 years old	1	20.7%	37	17.3%		

In table 4 the test results on chi-square with a 2 x 2 table of Asym Sig Values. (2-sized) continuity correction is .000 where the value is smaller than 0.05 (<0.05), it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the age of marriage and the readiness to accept pregnancy in pregnant women.

Discussion

The age of marriage is a benchmark in building a household by being said to have married legally and legally. The age of marriage according to the government is to have a minimum limit of 19 years, less than that age is called early marriage (Heryanti, 2021). Early marriage is a natural thing that happens in various countries, not in Indonesia, but in foreign countries, it can also happen. In essence, after marriage someone expects offspring. But the need to have readiness in making decisions, readiness itself can be interpreted as the whole condition that makes it ready to respond or answer in a certain way to a situation (Slamet, 2010).

At the age of marriage, it is closely related to the readiness of pregnancy for the mother, which requires adjustments in terms of physical, psychological, financial, and cultural aspects. From a physical point of view, this refers more to changes in body shape, while psychologically it emphasizes the mental condition/readiness of the individual in dealing with pregnancy by preparing everything during the pregnancy process so that it runs smoothly until the time of delivery. from the economy, while this culture is a form that is needed in every step because it has become a habit of individuals with diverse cultures, each pregnant woman will be different between individuals (Sunarti, 2012).

In the results of the study on 92 pregnant women respondents in the work area of the Sumberjambe Public Health Center, Jember Regency with the category of married age less than 19 years and married age more than 19 years with readiness shown in both the less than optimal and optimal readiness categories can be seen from the results of the use of the chi-square with the resulting Asym Sig value. (2-sized) Continuity Correction is .000 where the value is smaller than 0.05 (<0.05), it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the age of marriage and the readiness to accept pregnancy in pregnant women. While the research conducted by Komariah & Nugroho (2020) using the chi-square test, the results obtained a p-value: 0.003 <: 0.05, so Ho is rejected, that is, there is a relationship between age and readiness for pregnancy.

Meita (2016) said that, if psychologically the mother-to-be has rejected her pregnancy, this can cause physical complications when the mother is pregnant or during childbirth. Underage pregnancy is also very likely to cause babies to be born with low body weight and not infrequently babies are also born immediately die of prematurity (not old enough).

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study and the description of the discussion of this study, it is found that the more the age of marriage is less than the minimum age of marriage, which is 19 years, the less readiness for pregnancy is also less than optimal. So it can be concluded in this study that the age of marriage will affect a person's readiness in preparing for pregnancy. Future researchers can be expected to be a reference source in making research based on the theme that will be taken by further researchers, related to maternal gestational age, differences are made

between primigravida and multigravida. So that there is more variation between the age of marriage and pregnancy that occurs in pregnant women.

References

Aniroh, R. fatma. (2019). *Tingkat Kecemasan Ibu Primigravida dalam Menghadapi Persalinan Ditinjau dari Usia Ibu dan Sosial Ekonomi*.Jurnal Ilmu Keperawatan Maternitas, *2*(2), 1. https://doi.org/10.32584/jikm.v2i2.374

Armini, N. K. A., & Yunitasari. (2016). B*uku Ajar Keperawatan Maternitas 2*. In Fakultas Keperawatam Universitas Airlangga (Vol. 1). http://eprints.ners.unair.ac.id/1173/

Arthur, M., & Earle. (2018). *Child Marriage Laws around the World: Minimum Marriage Age, Legal Exceptions, and Gender Disparities*. Journal of Women, Politics and Policy, *39*(1), 51–74. https://doi.org/10.1080/1554477X.2017.1375786

Astuty, S. Y. (2011). *Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Terjadinya Perkawinan Usia Muda di kalangan Remaja di Desa Tembung*. Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling, *53*(9), 1–10. https://www.neliti.com/id/publications/222008/faktor-faktor-penyebab-terjadinya-perkawinan-usia-muda-dikalangan-remaja-di-desa

Badan Pusat Statistik. (2021). *Kecamatan Sumberjambe Dalam Angka Tahun 2021*. 1–153. https://jemberkab.bps.go.id/

Bogale, B., Astatkie, A., & Wakgari, N. (2019). *Effect of Pregnant Mothers' Forum Participation on Birth Preparedness and Complication Readiness among Pregnant Women in Dale District, Southern Ethiopia: A Comparative Cross-Sectional Study.Journal of Pregnancy*, *2019*. https://doi.org/10.1155/2019/1429038

Brunton, R., Simpson, N., & Dryer, R. (2020). *Pregnancy-related anxiety, perceived parental self-efficacy and the influence of parity and age.* International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, *17*(18), 1–17. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17186709

Darmawan, A. A. Kompiang Ngurah. 2018. "Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Perilaku Kunjungan Masyarakat Terhadap Pemanfaatan Pelayanan Posyandu Di Desa Pemecutan Kelod Kecamatan Denpasar Barat." *Jurnal Dunia Kesehatan* 5(2):30.

Desiyanti, I. W. (2015). *Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan Terhadap Pernikahan Dini Pada Pasangan Usia Subur di Kecamatan Mapanget Kota Manado* Factors Associated With Early Mariage In Couples Of Childbearing Age At Kecamatan Mapanget Manado City. Jikmu, *5*(2), 270–280. https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/jikmu/article/view/7443/6987

Elvina, L., ZA, R. N., & Rosdiana, E. (2018). *Faktor Yang Berhubungan dengan Kesiapan Psikologis Ibu Hamil Trimester III dalam Menghadapi Persalinan.* Journal of Healthcare

Technology and Medicine, 4(2), 176. https://doi.org/10.33143/jhtm.v4i2.207

Girsang & Salsalina, R. (2019). *"Hubungan Usia Pernikahan Dengan Tingkat Kecemasan Ibu Nifas Primipara dalam Merawat Bayi Usia 0-12 Bulan di Puskesmas Ciomas Kabupaten Bogot Tahun 2018."11*(December 2018), 166-182 ISSN : 2301-4113. https://jurnalwijaya.com/index.php/jurnal/article/view/pv1n1n127

Hadi & Sunarko, S. (2017). *Persepsi Remaja Tentang Pernikahan Dini Di Desa Banyukuning Kecamatan.*Edu Geography, *5*(3), 118–123. https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/edugeo/article/view/19059

Heryanti, R. (2021). *Implementasi Perubahan Kebijakan Batas Usia Perkawinan.* Jurnal Ius Constituendum, *6*(1), 120. https://doi.org/10.26623/jic.v6i1.3190

Islam, M. A., & Rahman, A. (2020). *Age at first marriage and fertility in developing countries: A meta analytical view of 15 Demographic and Health Surveys*. Clinical Epidemiology and Global Health, *8*(3), 775–779. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cegh.2020.01.018

Juli, and Herizasyam. 2016. "Kesiapan Ibu Menghadapi Kehamilan Dan Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhinya." *Jurnal Ilmu Dan Teknologi Kesehatan* 3(2):147–59.

Komariah, S., & Nugroho, H. (2020). *Hubungan Pengetahuan, Usia Dan Paritas Dengan Kejadian Komplikasi Kehamilan Pada Ibu Hamil Trimester Iii Di Rumah Sakit Ibu Dan Anak Aisyiyah Samarinda*. Kesmas Uwigama*:* Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat, *5*(2), 83. https://doi.org/10.24903/kujkm.v5i2.835

Marphatia, A. A., Ambale, G. S., & Reid, A. M. (2017). *Women's Marriage Age Matters for Public Health: A Review of the Broader Health and Social Implications in South Asia.*Frontiers in Public Health, *5*(October), 1–23. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2017.00269

Muntamah, Ana Latifatul, Dian Latifiani, and Ridwan Arifin. 2019. "Pernikahan Dini Di Indonesia: Faktor Dan Peran Pemerintah (Perspektif Penegakan Dan Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Anak)." *Widya Yuridika* 2(1): 1. http://publishing-widyagama.ac.id/ejournal-v2/index.php/yuridika/article/view/823.

Nurhajati, L., & Damayanti, W. (2012). *Komunikasi Keluarga dalam Pengambilan Keputusan Perkawinan di Usia Remaja.*Jurnal Al-Azhar Indonesia Seri Pranata Sosia*l*, *1*(4), 236–248. https://eprints.uai.ac.id/11/1/73-338-1-PB.pdf

Nursalam, S. (2013). Metodologi penelitian ilmu keperawatan pendekatan praktis. *Jakarta: Salemba Medika*.

Paripurna, Amira. 2018. "Studi Kasus Perilaku Berobat Ibu Hamil Dan Bersalin Di Kabupaten Jember." 2(1):87–107.

Sari, R. D. P. A. Y. P. (2015). *Buku Ajar Perdarahan Pada Kehamilan Trimester 1*. 1-40 Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Lampung. repository.lppm.unila.ac.id/10413/1/dr Ratna DPS... · PDF file

Satriyandari, Y., & Utami, F. S. (2018). *Buku Ajar Kesehatan Reproduksi Nikah Dini??? Mau Atau Malu??* (Y. Creative (ed.); Cetakan I,). Universitas 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta. http://digilib.unisayogya.ac.id/4762/1/BUKU ISBN YEKTI REVISI 1 set %281%29.pdf

Slameto. (2015). Belajar Dan Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhinya. Jakarta: RinekaCipta.

Sumarto, Sumarto. 2019. "Budaya, Pemahaman Dan Penerapannya." *Jurnal Literasiologi* 1(2):16.

Sugiyono (2015). Metode Penelitian Kombinasi (Mix Methods). Bandung: Alfabeta.

Sunarti. (2012). *Asuhan Kehamilan Perawatan Kehamilan*. *Penerbit Mitra Wacana Medika*, 114. https://id1lib.org/book/12240937/53ba55?dsource=recommend

Syukaisih, S. 2017. "Perilaku Pernikahan Dini Pada Remaja Di Kecamatan Marpoyan Damai Kota Pekanbaru." *... Penelitian Kesehatan Suara Forikes (Journal ...* 3:156–60.

Widatiningsih, S dan Dewi, C.H.T (2017). Praktik Terbaik Asuhan Kehamilan. Yogyakarta: Trans Medika.

Yasin, Sumarni, N. (2019). *Hubungan Usia Ibu dan Usia Kehamilan dengan Kecemasan Ibu Hamil dalam Menghadapi Persalinan Di Polindes Masaran Kecamatan Bluto*. Prosiding 1st Seminar Nasional "Arah Kebijakan Dan Optimalisasi Tenaga Kesehatan Menghadapi Revolusi Industri *4.0,"* 162168. http://oipas.sentraki.umpo.ac.id/index.php/SNFIK2019/article/viewFile/375/375