

Husbands' Support for Family with Early Marriage

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Abstract

Indonesia is one of the countries with a high prevalence of early marriage at 34%. The various effects of early marriage are domestic violence and psychosocial impact. Emotional problems such as anger, sadness, guilt, fear, confusion, despair, irritability, and anxiety. The number of early marriages that cause the wives lacks of good support from their husband can lead to disharmony in the family and increase the divorce rate. This study aims to obtain information on the description of the husbands 'support for families with under 18-year-old mother in Sleman Yogyakarta. The design of this study is quantitative descriptive research, which is conducted by observing, assessing and analyzing the description of husband's support for families with under 18-year-old mother. Data collection method is primary data using questionnaires. The sampling technique uses total sampling and data analysis is done by univariate analysis. The young mothers who are married <18 years and have children of 24 respondents. Husbands' support for families with under 18-year-old mother in both categories are only 7 respondents (29.2%) and mild categories as many as 17 respondents (70.8%). Emotional support in the good category is 15 respondents (62.5%), instrumental support in the good category is 17 respondents (70.8%), informational support in the poor category is 12 respondents (50.0%), and appreciation in less category is 13 respondents (54,2%)

Keywords: Husband's support, early marriage, under 18-year-old mother.

PRELIMINARY

Based on United Nations Development Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) data, it is mentioned that Indonesia is one of the countries with relatively high early marriages, which is 34%. Indonesia ranks 37th out of 158 countries in the world regarding early marriage at the Association of South East Asia Nations (ASEAN) (IDHS, 2017). In addition to physical problems, teenage pregnancy also has psychosocial effects. Emotional problems such as anger, sadness, guilt, fear, confusion, despair, irritability, and anxiety. Social impacts such as stigma and discrimination, feeling discriminated and treated unfairly by family members, friends or the community. Financial difficulties to care for themselves and their babies, families as well as abortion (Harrykisson, 2007).

Early marriage can be categorized as less harmonious family because marriage occurred by economic factors, loves, and married by accident (MBA) (Joseph, 2017). Other research also says that early marriage does have low level of harmony because the implementation of family functions doesn't work properly such as carrying out participation and support for the family (Setyawati, 2017). It can be concluded from this study that couples who marry young have an impact of unharmonious family, one of which due to the support factor between the couple and family.

Many adolescents in Indonesia claim to have the ability to cope with pregnancy, low coping skills are the main cause for their emotional problems. Low coping starts from poor support from their husbands or partners. Some types of support are very important for teenage mothers, such as physical and financial support from partners and parents. So, teenager will have pregnancy that have a good quality of life (Harrykisson, 2007). The absence of a partner with a partner's role is one of the obstacles in providing

support. Teenagers feel the support of the baby's father and other parties is very necessary. Spouse support such as economics, and psychological can make welfare increase. So, if spouse or the biological father can live together gives more benefit for mothers and their babies, so it can omit the highly risky marriage. (MCAnarney,2007).

The government has launched a prevention program for early marriage through promotion, prevention and curative care. Promotive Efforts are counseling by health workers who are closest to the community, namely midwives, and preventive efforts by providing counseling to the community, namely adolescent girls, adolescent boys and parents. According to Kertamuda (2009) this counseling emphasizes changes in the system of the family. The problems solving faced by married couples at an early age, such as in managing roles and responsibilities. Curative Efforts by providing motivation, support, and mediation to carry out new roles in the family either the roles of young fathers or husbands or the roles of wives and young mothers. The positive and significant role of husband support in each dimension of women's psychological well-being. Which includes all aspects of husband support (Putriyani, 2018),Tusya'ni (2007).Putriyani (2018) states the higher the support of the husband, the higher the level of psychological well-being of women.

In the Special Region of Yogyakarta, there are many early marriage rates, consisting of five districts, each of which has a high enough number of 328 cases for early marriage. Yogyakarta City 42 cases or 12.80%, Sleman Regency 91 cases or 27.74%, Bantul Regency 73 cases or 22, 25%, Wonosari Regency 76 cases or 23.17%, Kulonprogo Regency 46 cases or 14.02%. Sleman Regency is a district that has the highest number of marriages, 91 cases of couples or 27.74% in 2018 from January to November (Yogyakarta High Court, 2019). Sleman Regency has 17 sub-districts, the three highest sub-districts in Sleman Gamping District 14 cases or 16, 27%, Pakem District 11 cases or 12, 79%, and Cangkringan District 10 cases or 11, 62% in 2018 (Religious affair of Sleman, 2019). Based on the data, the data from the background above interestthe researchers to see how the husbands' support for families with under 18-year-old mother in Sleman, Yogyakarta.

RESEARCH METHODS

The design of this research is quantitative descriptive researchconducted by observing, assessing and analyzing the description of husbands' support for families with under 18-year-old mother. Data collection method is primary data using questionnaires. The sampling technique used total sampling and data analysis is done by univariate analysis. Young mothers who are married <18 years and have children of 24 respondents.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Characteristics of Respondents

Table 4.1 Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics

No	Characteristics	Frequency	%
1	Married age		
	14 years	2	8.3
	15 years	2	8.3
	16 years	8	33.3
	17 years	12	50.0
2	Current age		
	≤ 19 years old	6	25.0
	≥ 20 years old	18	75.0
3	Educational stage		

	Elementary school	3	12.5
	Middle School	7	29.2
	SMA / SMK	14	58.3
4	Profession		
	Not Working (IRT)	12	50.0
	entrepreneur	7	29.2
	Trader	3	12.5
	Farmers	2	8.3
5	Income		
	Does not work	12	50.0
	<1,000,000	2	8.3
	≥1,000,000 - 2,000,000	10	41.7
	total	24	100.0

Source: Primary Data, 2019

Based on the characteristics of the respondents' age at this time the most is at age of ≥ 20 years old as many as 18 respondents (75.0%), while for the age of the husbands at this moment mostly at the age of ≥ 20 years old as many as 13 respondents (54, 2%) the more age of someone, there will be changes in physical and psychological aspects (mental). At that age formed maturity. If the age increase, more information and experience will be gained. Age is individual age calculated from birth to birthday. The more age, the level of maturity and strength of a person will be more mature in thinking, working and processing emotions (Mubarak, 2012).

Based on the most recent education characteristics of respondents, the highest level of education is SMA / SMK, as many as 14 respondents (58.3%), and for the most recent education to husbands, the highest level of education is SMA / SMK as many as 10 people (41.7%) and SMP as many as 10 respondents (41.7%). The higher the level of education, the easier to receive information, sufficient health information for mothers and husbands who marry early strongly influence the behavior of couples to get health services. This can indirectly reduce the number of maternal and infant deaths. The lower the mother and husband's education, the fewer health information so that it will be difficult to make decisions effectively (Amirudin, 2014).

Table 4.2 Frequency Distribution of Husbandry Characteristics of Respondents

No	Characteristics	Frequency	%
1	Married age		
	≤ 19 years old	1	4.2
	≥ 20 years old	23	95.8
2	Current age		
	≤ 19 years old	11	45.8
	≥ 20 years old	13	54.2
3	Educational stage		
	Elementary school	4	16.7
	Middle School	10	41.7
	SMA / SMK	10	41.7
4	Profession		
	Labor	11	45.8
	entrepreneur	7	29.2
	Trader	3	12.5
	Farmers	3	12.5
5	Income		
	> 1,000,000	3	12.5

1,000,000-2,000,000	14	58.3
≥2,000,000	7	29.2
total	24	100.0

Source: Primary Data, 2019

Based on the work characteristics the most are respondents who do not work as many as 12 respondents (50.0%), and work characteristics of husbands the most are husbands who work as laborers as many as 11 respondents (45.8%). Young mothers or mothers who marry early who work with high and solid activities prefer to prioritize their careers compared to their own health so that when a young mother is pregnant, she doesn't focus on the process of pregnancy, and in caring for children after giving birth to their children. Unemployed mothers on the other hand have free time to be able to regulate and get optimal health services so that they can go through the process of pregnancy properly, and care for their children well (Salmah, 2017).

Husbands who do not work cannot support their family life or financial needs of the family, so family health is not guaranteed because the husband does not have income. But if the husband has more time to work until neglecting his participation in the family or forgetting the role of husband and father will make his wife and children lack attention. Working for husband is mandatory because he has to provide for his family need, prosperity, welfare and family health depend on the income owned by the husband (Salmah, 2017).

2. Husbands' support for family with early marriage

The frequency distribution of parenting tendencies which includes aspects of authoritarian, permissive, and democratic parenting. Based on research results obtained from respondents' answers in filling out the questionnaire tendency for parenting parents can be illustrated in the following table.

Table 4.3 Illustration of Husbands' support

Rating Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good support	7	29.2
Enough Support	17	70.8
Lack of Support	0	0
total	24	100.0

Based on the results of research on families with under 18-year-old mother at Sleman Yogyakarta obtained that from the husbands' support the most was less support by 17 respondents (70.8%) and only 7 respondents (29.2%) had good support). The results of this study are in accordance with research conducted by Harrykhison (2007) and Yusuf (2017) which states that adolescent mothers do not get full or good support from their husbands and families, thus causing families to be out of harmony. In accordance with the theory of Kaheksi, et al (2014), husbands' support is a form of support - attitudes that are attentive and understanding which are shown in the form of positive cooperation. The husbands' support in the form of emotional support, informational support, instrumental support and appreciation support.

Frequency Distribution of Emotional, Informational, Instrumental Support and husbands' appreciation for families with under 18-year-old mother

NO	Rating Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Emotional Support		
	Good support	15	62.5
	Enough Support	2	8.3
	Lack of Support	7	29.2
2	Informational Support		
	Good support	9	37.5
	Enough Support	3	12.5
	Lack of Support	12	50.0
3	Instrumental Support		
	Good support	17	70.8
	Enough Support	0	0
	Lack of Support	7	29.2
4	Appreciation Support		
	Good support	8	33.3
	Enough Support	3	12.5
	Lack of Support	13	54.2
	Total	24	100.0

The results showed that the indicators of emotional support obtained showed that from the emotional support of husbands for families with under 18-year-old mother the most is in the good category as many as 15 respondents (62.5%), and those in the category of less support only 2 respondents (8.3%). Emotional support in this study is good support, this is due to the attention given by the husband to the mother such as showing affection, listening to complaints related to disorders during pregnancy, childbirth and caring for children or carrying out duties as mother and wife, and notifying other family members to continue to provide support to mothers so that mothers feel happy and feel cared for (Sumardi, 2016). Emotional support is very necessary and beneficial for mothers. support given by the husband causes inner peace and feelings of pleasure in mother through the phases of pregnancy, and her duty as a wife so that mothers easily adjust to the situation. Psychological comfort is what indirectly causes positive movements so that good husbands' support makes mothers motivated in carrying out their duties and maintaining maternal health during pregnancy, and maintaining the health of the baby after giving birth (Melati, 2012).

The results showed that the indicators of Informational support that from the husbands' informational support for families with under 18-year-old mother the most are in less category as many as 12 respondents (50.0%), and those in the good category are only 9 respondents (12, 5%). This means that the husbands' support is lacking because the husband has not been able to provide information, direction, advice, advice assembled with support to young mothers so that this can cause stress to the mother. The results of this study are in accordance with Diani's research (2013) Information support is the lowest (25.0%) because some husbands work so they cannot take the time to share information or provide advice / advice related to their pregnancy, and their children. One of benefit of informational support is being able to decrease stress because the information can give special stimulation on people.

The results of the study showed that the instrumental indicators found that from the instrumental support of husbands for families with under 18-year-old mother the most are good category of support as

many as 17 respondents (70.8%), and only 7 respondents in the category of sufficient respondents (29.2 %). This means that the husbands' support is good because he has been able to meet the needs of mothers and children such as delivering to doctors or health centers, and financial support for both mothers and children. This research is in accordance with the research of Salmah (2017). Instrumental support is the provision of physical support such as services, financial and material assistance in the form of real assistance, a condition where objects and services will help solve practical problems. This support is a source of practical and concrete help.

The indicator results of the study showed that the highest number of support from husbands to families with under 18-year-old mother was lack of support in 13 respondents (54.2%), and only 8 respondents (33.3%) in good support. Most of the mothers received support in the category of lack of appreciation. The results of this study are not in accordance with, Susanti's research (2016) because 73.9% of mothers received good appreciation from their husbands. However, Mularisih research (2018) that as many as 70.1% of mothers get less appreciation from their husbands. Like an assessment can be an appreciation for the achievement of family conditions based on real circumstances. Assistance can be in the form of positive assessments and negative assessments whose influence is very meaningful for a woman. The implementation of assessment support of husbands is reminding mothers to stay motivated in facing pregnancy, child birth, and doing their role as wives, giving appreciation or praise when the mothers successfully overcome their complains (Yusuf, 2017).

Husbands' support is good if the score on the questionnaire > 76-100%, it is sufficient if the score \leq 76-56%, it is less support if the score on the questionnaire > 56%. The support referred to includes the phases of pregnancy, childbirth and caring for children, such as loving, listening to complaints experienced by the mother, meeting the nutritional needs of the mother and child, accepting physical changes experienced by the mother, accompanying the mother, giving more attention in sickness and health. Because if the lack of support given by the husband to the mother can increase the stress of the mother in passing through the phases experienced by the mother, such as during pregnancy if the mother experiences stressors due to the lack of husband support it will affect the physiological and psychological development of the baby in her womb (Fatimah, 2010). This support is very important coping for mothers when experiencing difficulty in her role and serving preventive strategy to reduce stress and harmony in family that increase the divorce rate (Yusuf, 2017).

CONCLUSION

Marriage with under 18-year-old mother gets a pretty good support from her husband.

SUGGEST

It is expected that husbands who have wives with age \leq 18 years to give good support for their wives because this support is very important coping for the mother when experiencing hard times in her role and serves preventive strategies to reduce stress and increase harmony in the family thereby reducing divorce rates.

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