

ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL FEMALE STUDENTS' EMPOWERMENT IN PREVENTING SEXUAL VULNERABILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH IN ADOLESCENCES WHO COMMITTED EARLY MARRIAGE

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Islamic Boarding School Female Students' Empowerment In Preventing Sexualvulnerability And Reproductive Health In Adolescences Who Committed Early Marriage

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Islamic boarding school female students' empowerment in helping the government to prevent the negative impacts of early marriage is an alternative attempt at reaching Madurese ethnic's comprehension in Jember, who honored religious leaders as role model living in society. **Method:** Empowerment is intended in this research is to provide health education through peer group by Islamic boarding school female students'. This study used cross sectional approach with pre experiment One group pre test- post test designs was performed on women who committed early marriage (<19 years old) in the northern region Jember district. There were 100 samples from cluster sampling technique. Data were collected through structured questionnaire which aimed to prove the influence of healthy reproduction learning through peer group committed by Islamic boarding school female students to increase knowledge about the prevention of sexual vulnerability and reproductive health of women who did early marriage. The data were analyzed using univariate for demographic data and Spearman Rho for bivariate on the value of significance was $P < 0.05$, to observe women's knowledge who committed early marriage before and after the treatments. **Results:** Results of research on age of marriage was found that 56% of respondents were 16-18 years old, 42% were 13-15 years old and 10-12 years old were as much as 2%. Spearman Rho analysis results showed that the calculated p value 0.000 so there was a learning effect on healthy reproduction through peer group in increasing knowledge about prevention in sexual vulnerability and reproductive health in women who committed early marriage, with a correlation of 0.460, which meant the value of correlation level was moderate. **Conclusion:** Islamic boarding school female students' empowerment through health education is very effective in preventing the negative impacts of early marriage, so that this effort needs to be done not only by Islamic boarding school female students but also respective figures in society. It not only aims to prevent the negative impacts of early marriage, but most importantly in the long term can also prevent early marriage in Jember district.

Keywords: empowerment ,prevention, health, early marriage

INTRODUCTION

Early marriage or child marriage is not taboo in some developing countries. Data on early marriage in many countries shows high enough numbers that in 2002; as many as 52 million women are married at 18 years old. Early marriage most commonly occurs in South Asia, where 48% of women are married before 18 years old. In most cases, 42% occurs in Africa and 29% in Latin America and the Caribbean (Nawal, 2006). In many countries, legal age for marriage is 18 years old, but some governments enforce the law loosely. Some data on women who are married before 18 years old are Nigeria 77%, Chad 71%, Mali 63%, Cameroon 61%, and Mozambique 57%. In Ethiopia, 50% of women are married before 15 years old, and in Mali 39%. Some wedding even be present at birth, in such a case, the girl will be sent to the house of her husband at the age of 7 years old (Nawal, 2006).

old in Indonesia are about 46.7 percent. Marriage in the age group between 10-14 years old was nearly 5 percent. According to the research data of Gender and Sexuality Studies Center, University of Indonesia in 2015, Indonesia Indonesia is ranked the second in highest rate of early

marriage in Southeast Asian region. There are about 2 million of 7.3 % of Indonesian women whose age less than 15 years old are married and dropped out of school. This number is predicted to increase to 3 million people in 2030.

women who marry at young age, less than 15 years old, will lose their childhood (UNICEF, 2005). The impact of early marriage is high reproductive disease numbers that often affect women. Nowadays, the number of people infected with HIV/AIDS reaches 39.4 million; from this data shows that women tend to have bigger chance infected by HIV/AIDS that is about 17.6 million people. Existing data in Indonesia shows the number of HIV/AIDS is 14 thousand per day, and 6.000 cases are experienced by women (Hutapea, R, 2003). Other data from Jemberdistrict health office, East Java sets red status against the spread of HIV/AIDS. This status on early marriage is also commonly found in HIV/AIDS each year and majority of sufferers are women (Azza, A. 2009).

In relation to sexual and reproductive health, marriage at a young age is an issue that has a negative impact on sexual and reproductive health, because the

younger the age of marriage, the longer reproductive time span. Some of the problems that can occur when a woman marriage at young age is she can be dropped out of school, she will be in the weakest position in the family, pregnancy and childbirth are at high risk to maternal and infant mortality, she is at risk of domestic violence and burden with household chores. Not to mention, if she comes from a poor family, she has to earn a living. In other words, early marriage often places women in vulnerable situation.

marriages less than 20 years old are as much as 50.69 % or 8.625 people. Average marriage age of 26-30 years are 18.76 % or 3,192 people, then the age of marriage of 30 years old are as much as 4.06 %, or 690 people.

view about Islamic clerics are positioned someone who have a lot of wisdom in Islamic disciplines; who has warn'and zuhud, pious men, and alsouswahhasanah. With the title, Islamic clericscan be direction of most people because they are considered as ideal human beings who have high degree in the presence of God. The existence of Islamic boarding school in Jember certainly can be one alternative to help local governmentto cope with

problems that occur in societydue to early marriage. Islamic boarding school students as the part of Islamic boarding school can be the spearhead in providing education to society in preventing the negative effect results of early marriage both physically and psychologically. Islamic boarding school female students' empowerment can be more effective to reach Madurese comprehension since theyput high respect to religious figures, it will certainly have an impact on increasing society positive behavior as one of the religious health in East Java due to early marriage. The purpose of this study is to prove ifIslamic boarding school female students' empowerment through peer health education group is able to prevent sexualvulnerability and reproductive health in women Jember going early marriage the largest populat

METHOD

a. Research design

The purpose of this study is to empower Islamic boarding school female students in improving reproductive health in adolescents who committed early marriage. The writer also wants to prove whether healthy reproductive learning through peer group done byIslamic boarding school female students can prevent adolescence who committed sexual

vulnerability and productive health. Therefore, this study uses cross sectional approach with pre experiment. One group pretest-posttest designs are carried out on women who committed early marriage (< 19 years old) in the south region of Jember district. Adolescents who committed early marriages will be assessed about their knowledge in reproductive health before being given treatment and will be re-evaluated after given treatment.

b. Research Location and Time Research

This research is conducted in the north region of Jember. There are 3 villages involved in this research namely Gunung Sepikul village, Wirowongso village, and Ajung village, Jember, East Java. This research is conducted in February-December 2015.

c. Population and Sample

The study involved young women who committed early marriage whose age are less than 19 years old, with total sample about 100 people.

d. Data collection technique

The data collected in this study are primary data and secondary data. The primary data obtains directly to women who committed early marriage through pre and post

treatments questionnaire. Before being treated, the writer gives a questionnaire about prevention of sexual vulnerability and reproductive health, further they are given treatment through peer group education for two times by Islamic boarding school female students. And after the treatment, the writer measure the respondents understanding. Secondary data are obtained from community leaders, managers of Islamic boarding school through Focus Group Discussion (FGD), in addition, the writer also need sources from relevant policy and program related to adolescent reproductive health.

e. Data processing technique

The data are collected through structured questionnaire which aims to prove the influence of peer group education given by Islamic boarding school female students in increasing knowledge in prevention of sexual vulnerability and reproductive health of women who committed early marriage. The data are analyzed using univariate to demographic data and bivariate using Spearman Rho on the value of significance $P < 0.05$, to observe at the knowledge of women who committed of early marriage before and after the treatment.

RESULTS

Total respondents involved in this study were 100 women who committed early marriage in north region of Jember with age range of 12-18 years old, who have elementary up to secondary educational background. The results of research on marriage age was found that some of the respondents were married at the

age of 13-15 years old (56 %), while those who married at the age of 16-18 years old was 42%, and only 2% were married at the age of 12-13 years old. From educational data showed that most respondents who did not completed their secondary education was 67%, basic education was as much as 20% and higher education was 13%.

Table1. Correlation analysis using Spearman Rho

			Knowledge before treatment.	Knowledge after treatment.
Spearman Rho	Knowledge before treatment.	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.460**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	100	100
	Knowledge after treatment.	Correlation Coefficient	.460**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	100	100

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

From this analysis was found that there was an effect of health education done by Islamic boarding school female students through peer group in improving the knowledge of women who committed early marriage. The results of

the analysis using the Spearman Rho obtained significance value 0,000 where the value < than 0.05. On the other hand, the level of correlation was 0.460 that meant Moderate correlation

DISCUSSION

Discussing about limitation of children/adolescents age, according to the Child Protection Law No. 23 in 2012 is if they are not yet eighteen years old. Thus, anyone who married less than this limitation age can be categorized as early marriage. Early marriage impacted on various aspects of life. From the legal aspects, it was a violation of Law No. 1 of 1974 on Marriage and Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection. Early marriage was a failure of children's rights protection. They deserved to live, grow and develop optimally in accordance with the dignity of humanity. Children also needed to be protected from violence and discrimination. Besides, early marriage also impacted negatively on the biological reproductive function of women. The reproductive organs of children were still in the process towards maturity, so they were not ready to intercourse, especially when it came to pregnancy and childbirth. If they were imposed it caused trauma, broad tear and harmful infection of reproductive organ and their children's lives. Pregnancy at age less than 17 years old increased the risk of medical complications to both mother and child, so it increased the rate of maternal mortality and morbidity. Women aged 10-14 years old were five times more risky to die during

pregnancy and or childbirth compared to the age group of 20-24 years old, while the risk was doubled in the age group of 15-19 years old.

The results of this study found that 56% of them were married at the age of 13-15 years old. Marriage at the very young age was very risky for women; they were too young to do intercourse, it also increasing the risk of sexually transmitted diseases, HIV infection and cervical cancer. Babies from adolescent mother have higher risk to born premature and low birth weight. Pelvic anatomy was still in growth led prolonged childbirth thus increasing infant mortality rate and neonatal. Children born out of early marriage were also at risk of developmental delay, learning difficulties, behavioral disorder and also tended to be parents in young age. Psychosocial impact due to marriage and pregnancy in young age was prolonged trauma and crisis of confidence in children. Adolescents were psychologically not ready to act as responsible and wife, sexual partner, and mother. Early marriage caused negative impacts on the psychological well-being and their personality development.

The government must be seriously committed to enforce law related to early marriage so it

would reduce the negative impacts that would be suffered by women. In addition, the government should disseminate law more vigorously about early marriage as well as penalty- if there was any violence and explaining the risks - the worst risk that could happen as a result of early marriage to society, effort to prevent early marriage was considered to be maximum when community members actively participated in the prevention of early marriages around them. The synergy between the government and the society was one solution to mitigate the negative impacts that would occur in women who committed early marriage. One approach that can be done to prevent the negative impacts of early marriage was involving society's leaders, Islamic scholars and Islamic boarding school students. The results of this study indicated that there was influence of Islamic boarding school female students' health education conducted through peer group in improving the knowledge of women who committed early marriage. The results of the analysis using Spearman Rho obtained significance value 0,000 where the value <0.05 , so it can be concluded that there was an influence of health education through peer group education done by Islamic boarding school female students in preventing

sexual vulnerability and reproductive health. Islamic boarding school female students' empowerment was more effective to reach Madura's comprehension to respect religious figures. Madura culture put high respect to the role of Islamic scholars and Islamic clerics and community leaders as role models in everyday life. Islamic boarding school students as the extension of Islamic clerics have significance for Madura to listen to their opinions.

The existence of Islamic clerics in society can be role model figures and source of inspirations, especially in the religious field. Education using peer group can be very effective because it used peer approach in providing education on target. In accordance with its development, adolescence was the beginning of maturity, so that the role of peer group became more dominant, although sometimes in their adolescence development they against the norms prevailing in society.

CONCLUSIONS

Islamic boarding school female students' empowerment through peer group education is very effective in preventing the negative impact of early marriage, so that this effort needs to be done not only by Islamic boarding school female students but also society figure. It not only aims to

prevent the negative impact of early marriage, but most importantly in long term, it also can prevent early marriage in Jember district.

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