

The Correlation of Information and Counseling Sources for Students With Maturing Marriage Age (MMA), Indonesia

Sofyan Syahnur, Ridha Ilham and Edi Munawar

Economics and Business Faculty, University of Syiah Kuala Darussalam, Banda Aceh and The Chief of Center of Public Policy and Economic Development Analysis, University of Syiah Kuala/CEPPEDA Unsyiah, Indonesia (Sofyan) and National Family Planning and Population Board of Aceh (BKKBN of Aceh), Indonesia (Ridha and Edi)

Corresponding author: kabari_sofyan@yahoo.com

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to investigate the correlation of information and counseling sources for students in understanding MMA. Respondents in this study consist of university students who live at the north-east coast and at the south-west coast of Aceh. Respondents are 510 students at the university. The age of respondents is varied from 17-24 years old. The data are analyzed by using qualitative analysis which is presented in cross tabulation. In addition, the contingency correlation Chi-square is employed to examine the variables relationship. The results show that the higher correlations of information and counseling sources for students in understanding MMA are their family, in particular parents, and then their teachers. The contributions of parents and teachers are very important in understanding MMA in spite of the fact that they did not directly mention the term MMA in their daily family life. Homilies of the parents and teachers can effectively provide awareness for students in understanding MMA so that they will not get married in a young age.

Keywords: Maturing Marriage Age (MMA), Information and Counseling Sources, Correlation, University Students, GenRe Programs

1. Introduction

1.1 Population problem and planned generation

Marriage in early adolescence is one of the population problems and also has the bad impacts generated by birth of teenage years so that we have to give the special attention on it. In 2014, nationally, the birth rate in adolescents' age 15-19 years old is 48 births by teenage years from 1000 teenagers. In 2015 declined to 46 births by teenage years from 1000 teenagers. In the expected year, in 2019, the government targets to birth in adolescents' age 15-19 years old descend to 36 births by teenage years from 1000 in Indonesia. The figures are relatively high to be remembered considering the negative impacts which are appeared by giving birth of teenagers.

Decreasing in the teenagers' birth rate, these cannot be separated from the incessant programs of GenRe (Planned Generation), especially maturing marriage age programs (MMA) which is conducted by BKKBN (National Planning Family and Population Board of Aceh-Indonesia), in order to give the awareness to young generation never get married at extremely young age because it has more negative effects than positive ones. Besides, the role of the parents and teachers in giving understanding about the importance of delayed marriage to the age with a quite well prepared which is also important. MMA is one of the GenRe programs in increasing age on first marriage so as to achieve the minimum age at getting marriage¹.

MMA is aimed to give understanding and awareness to teenagers in planning a superior family that they could think about various aspects relating to family lives; the readiness in physical, mental, emotional, educational, social, and economic teenagers and also determine the number and distance of birth. In addition, MMA is not just to delay young marriage age, but also to postpone the first pregnancy until the mature age. It is very crucial in considering the medical and non medical risks arising higher if marriage and pregnancy done under the mature age. Medical risk is in part: condition of the uterus and the undeveloped optimal pelvic so as to lead to risk in pain and death when delivery of the baby, a miscarriage, a baby born prematurely, low weight of the baby birth, cervical cancer, and many others. Non medical risk that might arise including the inharmonious family, bickering amongst, occurring illegal affairs, occurring family violence, susceptible to divorce, and so forth.

Take into consideration in adolescents about maturing the age of marriage; it is not only the responsibility of a country through BKKBN, but our joining responsibilities in order that teenagers could be optimized as an expected young generation of a country. Students as an erudite generation and a bearer of change are required to be able to give the superior example for other teenagers of a less lucky in enjoying a higher education, or other students at the university who have no awareness of the importance of maturing marriage age.

A lot of the efforts and programs made by BKKBN in providing understanding of the need for maturing the age of marriage such as establishing the Center of Information and Counseling (PIK) for teenagers in the senior high school (PIK teenagers) and student in at the

¹ According to the provision which is regulated in The Law No. 1/1974 relating to the minimum limit of marriage age is 16 years old for female and 19 years old for man. This is not relevant anymore. Hence, the Law No. 35/2014 about the protection of children stated that the minimum age of 21 years old for getting married and programs of BKKBN with respect to MMA determine a higher minimum limit of marriage age at least 20 years old for women and 25 years old for men.

university (PIK students). In connection with these formations of PIK teenagers and students it is expected that PIK teenagers/students are able to speak and discuss with fellow-students in terms of the importance of the awareness of maturing the age of marriage. In addition to the existing of PIK teenagers/students, BKKBN uses the mass media and electronic media in conveying a message in line with the importance of delaying the age of marriage. Many advertising slogans contain the sentence like "preventing marriage in early adolescence" which is often found beside a highway in the cities as well as advertising on the radio which has been done intensively to reach many teenaged listeners at the remote villages.

Moreover, parents in a family and teachers at the school as well as lecturers at the university provide counseling as well to students either directly or indirectly in relation to the importance of delaying the age of marriage until they quite well prepare with emphasizing the purpose of finishing school until scholar and getting a permanent job. A lot of advices met are like "finishing school first, do not make an extremely courtship, all are beautiful in appropriate time, do not involve in fornication". All of these represent the mostly advices in which aim to control the length of marriage age until quite well prepared. These information and counseling sources are not directly mentioned to teenagers and students as MMA, but all of these varied advices are MMA. Hence, this study aims to investigate how is the correlation between the information and counseling sources for students and their understanding on MMA. In addition, this study attempts to provide some important recommendations to BKKBN concerning the major information and counseling sources on MMA which give the biggest contribution to students at the university in understanding MMA.

2. Literature Review

2.1. The Restrictive marriage age

The son/girl was someone who has not been 18 years old yet, including children who are still in the womb (Law No. 35/2014). The son/girl's life cannot be separated from sustainability of human life and of a nation and state. His/her capability to be responsible for sustainability of a nation or country, every child needs to attain the best opportunities as possible to grow up and develop the best possible, physically, mentally, and socially. Consequently, it needs to be done by some protective efforts to realize the children's prosperous with guaranteeing on the fulfillment of their rights without the discriminatory treatment to them.

Because of the importance of children protection, the state (BKKBN) attempts to protect the children's rights to grow up and be optimized whether physically, mentally, and socially by giving awareness to the children and teenagers not to marry and have a child in teen-aged at less than 18 years old. The Law No. 1 in 1974 allows the girls aged 16 years old and the son aged 19 years old to get married. The age 16 years old, the women can be classified small children (teenagers) and 19 years old for son is still relatively teenager. Although the law allows marrying based on the maturity of teenagers, but these age levels are not enough to afford and to be responsible for being a family due to their thoughts and attitude in this age have not the readiness physically and mentally yet.

Based on the rule of Religious Minister of the Republic of Indonesia No.11/2007 relating to the marriage records, a couple has to require the age 21 years old or more who will married. A 19-years old for men and 16-year old for women couple must obtain a written license from parents/trustee or written permission from the religious court if both parties have no. While, a

married couple is not 19 years old for men and 16 years old for women must have a written dispensation from court for getting married.

In fact, the Law No. 35/2014 regarding the protection of children and programs of BKKBN about MMA in contrast with the Law No. 1/1974 about the marriage records. The Law No. 11/2007 firmly states that a couple who has not the age 21 years old must obtain a written permission from parents/trustee. Implicitly, the Law No. 11/2007 suggests that a marriage couple must fulfill the minimum age of 21 years old. Then, the Law No. 35/2014 also states that the age of 18 years old is still classified as children. They have a right to live, grow up, develop, and participate in accordance with the dignity of humanity, and to get a protection from violence and discrimination (Law No. 23/2002: 4). In addition, MMA programs (BKKBN) states strictly that the marriage age is at least 20 years old for women and 25 years old for men. In this age, a couple is expected to be grown-up age in constructing a superior family.

A restriction on the length of marriage age is very important to avoid the plundering on kids' privileges because they are forced to get married in a very young age in connection with the economic difficulties like many cases are found in villages in Indonesia or compelled to get married in a young age because of the false social intercourse. Determination of the limit of first marriage age is very important because a marriage will wish the readiness of a couple physically, mentally, and psychologically. In principle, the explanation of The Law no. 1/1974 states that the candidate of a couple must have been established their body and soul to undertake ongoing marriage which can realize a superior marriage without ending in divorce and getting a good and healthy offspring. So it must be prevented in marriage between a couple candidates in a young age.

2.2. Maturing Marriage Age (MMA)

The maturity of age to get married is one of family planning programs aimed at handling a number of populations. MMA is an effort to improve first marriage age so that at least at marriage age is 20 years old for women and 25 years old for men. The age limits are considered to be ready in health and emotional development which face the reality of family life. MMA is not only programmed to delay certain marriage age, but also to ensure the first pregnancy in sufficient age. If someone failed to the maturity of marital age, a couple is advisable to delay the first birth. Therefore, the purpose of MMA is to give an understanding and awareness to teenagers about the importance of delaying marriage age and first pregnancy until enough age from the medical and psychological sides. The implications of MMA programs are to improve the marriage age that will reduce the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and to reduce high birth in adolescent age around 15-19 years old. Reducing these two indicators is a national target of Medium-term Development Plan of BKKBN from the years 2015-2019. As one of the GenRe programs launched by BKKBN, this program will be focused on the teenagers. Hopefully, they could plan a household with a superior family as well as consider the aspects pertaining to the superior family life, such as reproductive health, economic and financial condition, psychology and social aspects of teenagers. These aspects are very important to be considered by teenagers because the unconcern of teenagers to those aspects could cause a great risk in the existing household's quality (Hurlock, 1993; Gufron, 2014).

The failure to delay the age of marriage means that the early marriage will create many negative impacts in the future for teenagers in terms of adolescent reproductive health, psychological teenager, and social lives of teenager (Glasier et al, (2006); Ahmed et al, (2013).

Moreover, Prakash et al. (2011) investigated the influence of marriage in young age on reproductive health of adolescent in India. Their study used 109,041 households sample, 124,385 women aged 15-49 years old, and 74,369 men with age 15-54 years old. Their results show marriage in young age caused a bad reproductive health of women in India. A married woman in a young age will be more often delivery of her baby, an unplanned pregnancy, and abortion. Finally, a negative impact on nutritional status of them is high. The children born from the mothers's bad reproductive healths have lower opportunity to survive and have higher probability of anthropometric failure such as less weight of baby born. Therefore, it needs the programs which focus on giving understanding, counseling, information, knowledge, and communication to teenagers in avoiding the early marriage age.

Early marriage age is not mature enough age physiologically and emotionally which influence the psychology of the married couple especially the girls (Ahmed et al., 2013). After marriage, the girls who have been a wife must consider her husband's needs, house, son and daughter, family, and surroundings (loads of responsibilities, decision making, and serious commitments) although they have no adequate knowledge to become a wife and no sufficient information related to sexuality and caring the children. Consequently, they lived under the pressure to stress and finally affected psychology of teenaged couple (Ahmed et al., 2013). Grumpy, screams, depression, family violence, fights, and other family irritations are household characteristics under pressure to stress that led to divorce teenaged couple.

In terms of a marriage in young age, women are the most suffered (Ahmed et al. 2013) from all sides, i.e. the reproductive health, psychology, and social sides. From the social side, women who married in a young age because their parents forced them or because of the pressures of customary cause women in deprived of their rights to grow up and develop like worthy children and teenager (UNICEF, 2001). A marriage in a young age affects education and knowledge of teenagers. Teenagers will be difficult to pursue their education and difficult to have understanding and knowledge outside of formal knowledge at the school (Nguyen et al., 2014; Shahidul and Karim, 2015).

2.3. University students

A Dictionary of Indonesia Language (KBBI) defines students as one who was studying in college. According to the government regulation No.30/1990 about higher education, student is students enrolled and learn at certain universities. Based on both definition can be concluded that a university student is an individual has been drawing the science at a university or an institution or higher school at the same level with college. Hence, in each of university students should be attached a high intellectual level, intelligence in thought, planning in action, and critical attitude.

A student, on the average, aged 17- 23 years old. This age range can be classified as early adolescence and early adulthood. As teenagers, a student always desires to be the centre of interest and to be self-effacing. Teenagers tend to start acting idealist, elevated ideals, excited, and enormous energy. In addition, teenagers tend to start steadyng their identity. As individuals of early adulthood, students are in the adulthood period, namely approaching the mature age and trying to leave the youth period and giving the impression that they are approaching an adult. At the moment, teenagers start to face with realities and challenges to adjust their dreams or delusion by the fact (Willis, 2008).

Students can be reliable, however, to contribute in maturing marriage age. Students should avoid getting married at a young age because they prefer to focus on the education first.

When students are able to delay the age of early marriage and give priority to the education, the students can be an example, a model and a source of information for their peers in college and outside of colleges as around such their homes. Students, the intellectual students, have to involve in participating and socializing the MMA programs because they have convenient ways approach the other teenagers/students. Socialization of MMA programs start from small environment to broader environment, such as the environment of family, school, college, and then community.

2.4. Sources of information for students on MMA

Introducing MMA to students can not be separated from sources information of students in recognizing MMA, namely: 1). A family consisting of both parents, grandfather/grandmother, brother/sister, aunt/uncle, and other close relatives; 2). Teachers in schools and a lecturer at the university; 3). An early friend married; 4). The other friends; 5). Advertising or other information in the mass media, electronic media, television, radio, advertisements on banners/billboards on the street side or BKKBN office; 6). Colloquy or counseling by PIK student who formed by BKKBN; as well as 7). Colloquy or counseling by other parties, such as: health agency, Wilayatul Hisbah (WH), Non-Government Organization, etc. All parties mentioned above called as sources of information for students in recognizing MMA because of building, directing, advising, and reminding to students not to get married in an early age. Which party has the greatest role in providing information on MMA to students that will be focused in this study.

The involvement of parents in education of their students influences experience and improve understanding of students in their academic and social life (Garrison, 2013; Soleymani, et al, 2015). The students will be careful in making decision pertaining to their lives. Relationship and good communication between students and the parent and teachers will improve their students' career in education (Cullaty, (2011), Muttaqin, (2012)). The involvement of older people (parents/teacher) in eduction would increase their accomplishment in school (Covey, 2008). Warm interaction between parents and children as well as between teachers and students would increase the quality of education and grow good inherent character of child (Muttaqin, 2012). Communication and advice from parents enable to change bad behavior of students (Covey, 2008). In addition, teachers/lecturers also play an important role in education of students and form a bright mindset of students (Hamdan, 2004).

Teachers are substitute figure of parents for students at school and contributed greatly in forming a pattern of thought of students (Covey, 2008). Furthermore, Covey (1997; 2008) explained that through the instruction of teachers, students will learn about proactive attitude, respective attitude and affection. Teachers told how to build empathy (empathing in students by listening to each other by heart); to share insight, emotion, and confidence; to affirm the other people through trust, assessment, confirmation, appreciation and spirit; to pray sincerely for the others from the most in heart; and to sacrifice for others.

Based on the previous explanations, this study represents that parents and teachers/lecturers will become an appropriate source of information to students in understanding the mature age to get married. Hence, good education of students is supported by good education of parents which enable to avoid students from early marriages (Enighe, 2015). Besides, the role of parents and teachers/lecturers, the view and opinion of students can be changed through the frequent seminars or discussions on a particular issue (Padgett et al., 2013). The use of social

media can also change the academic performance of students and affect students in making a decision pertaining to their academic and social life (Al-Rahmi and Othman, 2012).

3. Research Method

The study was conducted in three different locations. First, Takengon represents the central region of Aceh or the mountain areas such as the districts of Bener Meriah, Gayo Lues, and the district of Southeastern of Aceh. Second, Lhokseumawe represents a region of the northern and east coast of Aceh consisting of the districts of Bireuen, North Aceh, East Aceh, Aceh Tamiang, and the administrative city (Langsa City). Third, Meulaboh represents a region of the south-west coast of Aceh which consists of Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Nagan Raya, Aceh Barat Daya, Aceh Selatan, Subulussalam, and Singkil.

The population in study was a whole student in Aceh. The sample collection technique in this study was a cluster and purposive random sampling. Sample was grouped based on regions in line with the location of research. Samples were the university students in those areas randomly selected. Students selected randomly in the sample were respondents in this study consisting of (1), University students of the economics faculty of Gadjah Putih, Takengon; (2), Students in the high school in Teaching and Educational Knowledge of Muhammadiyah, Middle Aceh; (3), Students in the high school of the health science (STIKES) of Muhammadyah, Lhokseumawe; (4), Students of the economics faculty, University of Malikul Saleh, Lhokseumawe; (5), Students of the economics faculty, the technique faculty, the agricultural faculty, and public health of University of Teuku Umar, Meulaboh. (6). Founders, administrators, and members of PIK Student at the economics faculty of Universitas of Gadjah Putih, Takengon; in the high school in Teaching and Educational Knowledge of Muhammadiyah, Middle Aceh; in the high school of the health science (STIKES) of Muhammadyah, Lhokseumawe; at the economics faculty and public health of University of Teuku Umar, Meulaboh.

Cross sectional and observational data were collected by using questionnaires designed to students and to founders, administrators, and members of PIK student in every university appointed. The questionnaires were built to get information on the sources of information for students in recognizing MMA. Data resulting from the questionnaires are analyzed by using cross tabulation analysis. This analysis is a procedure to observe the relationship qualitatively among variables and directly obtain the size of the association among the variables measured. Cross tabulation is a method of the data category analysis that uses data in nominal, ordinal, interval, and the combination of them. Cross tabulation procedure is used to calculate many cases which have combination of the different values of two variables. Moreover, to calculate the statistic values of the relationship among variables can be examined from the contingency correlation Chi-square.

4. Results and discussion

The total number of respondent of students interviewed are 510 persons consisting of 180 persons (35.29%) representing Meulaboh, 185 persons (36.28%) representing Lhokseumawe, and 145 persons (28.43 %) representing Takengon. In addition, the total numbers of respondents of PIK students are 39 persons consisting of 28 persons (71.80%) of Lhokseumawe, 11 persons (28.20%) of Takengon, and no respondents of PIK students from Meulaboh because it was just established. The profile of students can be classified into three categories that is (1) Age category

shows that age of students vary starting from age of 17 years old to 24 years old. It is divided into three groups. The age of 17-20 years old which is grouped into age categories less than 20 years old; the age of 20 years old grouped into age categories 20 years old; and the age of more than 20 years old is grouped into age categories more than 20 years old. The determination of the age of 20 years old is based on the BKKBN programs related to MMA which explained that the ideal minimum age for a woman to marry is 20 years old and the man is 25 years old. Table 1 shows the profile of students based on each category (age, sex, and marital status) and regions represented as follows:

Tabel 1. The Students' Profile According to Age, Sex, and Status Categories and Regions in Aceh Province, Indonesia

Students' Profile	The central region of Aceh (Takengon)		The northern and east coast region of Aceh (Lhokseumawe)		The south-west coast region of Aceh (Meulaboh)		Total
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	
Less than 20 years old	45	31	39	21	114	63	198
20 years old	56	39	90	49	32	18	178
More than 20years old	44	30	56	30	34	19	134
Total	145	100	185	100	180	100	510
Male	70	48	81	44	95	53	246
Female	75	52	104	56	85	47	264
Total	145	100	185	100	180	100	510
Married	0		0		0		0
Single	145	100	185	100	180	100	510
Widow	0		0		0		0
Total	145	100	185	100	180	100	510

Source: Research result, 2015

To obtain the information sources related to the meaning and the extent of students' understanding on MMA, this study classifies the question of questionnaires into three points, that is why they have to delay marriage, why they have to postpone a first pregnancy, and a third question concerning the extent of understanding of students on MMA consisting of 5 statements, true or false. Table 2 represents the condition of the understanding degree of students on MMA. Principally, all students interviewed understand about MMA programs. They understand why they have to postpone a marriage and the first pregnancy while 4.9 % (25 students) and 0.2 % (1 student) from 510 students interviewed are less understand and not understand with the statement, respectively, that the age is one of the important factors in determining the harmonious family. According to them, many people who get married in a young age are also getting a harmonious family. The ways of thinking of these students indicate that they do not understand on MMA programs deeply. Indeed, the MMA programs highly consider the major psychological and psychological health issues in adolescent girls (Ahmed, 2013).

Tabel 2. The Extent of Understanding of Students on MMA According to Districts in Aceh Province, Indonesia

Districts	The meaning of “ why they must postpone early marriage until enough age to get married”	The meaning of “why they have to postpone first pregnancy until enough age for childbearing ”	The extent of students’ understanding on why they must postpone a marriage and first pregnancy until enough age					
			Understanding		Less understanding		Not understanding	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Meulaboh	180	35.29	180	35.29	160	88.88	19	10.56
Lhokseumawe	185	36.28	185	36.28	184	99.45	1	0.55
Takengon	145	28.43	145	28.43	140	96.55	5	3.45
Total	510	100	510	100	484	94.90	25	4.9
							1	0.2

Source: Research result, 2015

Because of 94.9 % students understand about MMA and only 5.1% students quite understand, this study tries to find the information sources for students in recognizing MMA by focusing on the questions related to students’ acquaintance on MMA. In fact, most of them know MMA, but they do not recognize yet that it is MMA. The information sources can be classified into eight sources (see Table 3a). The results of this study denote that most students (193 persons or 38%) never heard MMA and the others (156 persons or 31%) heard MMA from their family especially parents. Then, 63 students (12%) know MMA from teachers at schools and from a lecturer at the college and 75 students (14.5%) heard MMA from the seminars/counselings by PIK teenagers (junior and senior high school) and PIK students. The others, 10 persons (2%), 2 persons (0.4%), and 11 persons (2.1%) recognized MMA from the mass media, his/her friends, and other parties, especially the ministry of health, respectively. Table 3a describes the relationship among the information sources on MMA, the districts, and the seven sources of information on MMA.

Tabel 3a. The Information Sources for Students in Recognizing on MMA According to Districts and Seven Sources of Information on MMA, Aceh Province, Indonesia

Information Sources	Takengon		Lhokseumawe		Meulaboh		Total	%
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%		

	1				al			
Heard MMA from teacher/lecturer at school/ university	18	12	36	19	9	5	63	12
Heard MMA from family	57	39	64	35	35	19	156	31
Heard MMA from friends	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0,4
Heard MMA from mass media /internet	2	1	3	2	5	3	10	2
Heard MMA from seminar/counseling of BKKBN/PIK students	29	20	29	16	17	9	75	14, 5
Heard MMA from seminar/counseling of the other parties	0	0	4	2	7	4	11	2,1
Never Heard MMA	39	27	49	26	105	58	193	38
Total	145	100	185	100	180	10 0	510	10 0
Pearson Chi-Square				Value: 74.732			Significance: 0.000	

Source: Research result, 2015

Table 3a underlines that the value of Chi-square 74.732 with the significance level 0.000 shows that there is a highly association between the origin district of students and the information sources for students in recognizing MMA. Furthermore, Table 4b and Table 4c denote the relationship between the information sources for students in recognizing MMA and age as well as gender, respectively.

Table 3b explains us that the value of Chi-square 21.580 with a value of significance level 0.043 shows that the variable age deals to the information sources for students in understanding MMA. This means that students who are less than 20 years old knew MMA from the teachers at the school or lecturers at the college by 4.31%, the family 9.22%, friends 0.39%, from the mass media/internet 0.78%, the seminar was conducted by BKKBN (PIK teenagers/students) 7.84%, and the counseling by other parties 1.18%, respectively. Furthermore, Table 3b also describes that a student aged 20 years old and more than 20 years old in knowing MMA with different information sources.

Tabel 3b. The Information Sources for Students in Recognizing on MMA According to Age and Seven Sources of Information on MMA, Aceh Province, Indonesia

Information Sources	Less than 20 years old		Age 20 years old		More than 20 years old		Total	%
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%		
Heard MMA from teacher/ lecturer at school/ university	22	4.31	21	4.12	20	3.92	63	12.35
Heard MMA from family	47	9.22	62	12.16	47	9.22	156	30.59

Heard MMA from friends	2	0.39	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.39
Heard MMA from mass media /internet	4	0.78	5	0.98	1	0.20	10	1.96
Heard MMA from seminar/ counseling of BKKBN/PIK students	40	7.84	23	4.51	12	2.35	75	14.71
Heard MMA from seminar/ counseling of the other parties	6	1.18	1	0.20	4	0.78	11	2.16
Never Heard MMA	77	15.10	66	12.94	50	9.80	193	37.84
Total	198	38.82	178	34.90	134	26.27	510	100
Pearson Chi-Square	Value: 21.580				Significance: 0.043			

Source: Research result, 2015

In addition, Table 3c demonstrates the relationship between the information sources for students in understanding MMA and the classifications of students based on gender. It indicates that the relationship is not significant by the value of Chi-square 5.549 with a significance value 0.476. These results highlight that the knowledge level of students in recognizing on MMA in line with gender classifications is no matters. This means that the gender of students does not determine how they know MMA or women and men get to know MMA from the same information sources.

Tabel 3.c The Information Sources for Students in Recognizing on MMA According to Gender and Seven Sources of Information on MMA, Aceh Province, Indonesia

	Male		Female		Total	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Heard MMA from teacher/ lecturer at school/ university	26	5.10	37	7.25	63	12.35
Heard MMA from family	76	14.90	80	15.69	156	30.59
Heard MMA from friends	2	0.39	0	0.00	2	0.39
Heard MMA from mass media /internet	7	1.37	3	0.59	10	1.96
Heard MMA from seminar/ counseling of BKKBN/PIK students	35	6.86	40	7.84	75	14.71
Heard MMA from seminar/ counseling of the other parties	6	1.18	5	0.98	11	2.16
Never Heard MMA	94	18.43	99	19.41	193	37.84
Total	246	48.24	264	51.76	510	100.00
Pearson Chi-Square	Value: 5.549				Significance: 0.476	

Source: Research result, 2015

Based on the previous explanations can be concluded that the classification of regions, ages, and gender of students in recognizing on MMA highly depend on the contribution of their family (parents). It is indicated by the majority of students who understand MMA from their family especially their parents amount of 156 persons of 510 persons and most of the others know MMA from PIK teenagers when they were in the junior high school and senior high school as well as from PIK students by 75 persons of 510 persons, (see Table 4a and b), and from teachers in school about 63 persons of 510 persons. Other sources of information are from, namely; friends, the mass media/the internet/advertising, colloquy or counseling of other parties, but they do not give a significant contribution on students concerning recognizing on MMA.

In term of the students' experiences in receiving counseling on MMA when they were in junior high school, senior high school, and in university, students had received counseling on MMA from their teachers/lecturers, family, friends, the mass media/internet, PIK teenagers and PIK students, and the other parties. There two points can be examined from Table 4a and b that is; first, the correlation between the students' experience of counseling on MMA and the education level is indicated by the value of Chi-square. The values of Chi-square in junior high school, senior high school, and colleges suggest that the experience of students in getting information of MMA is correlated to the level of their education. Second, the numbers of students have experiences in obtaining MMA counseling with the classification of education level and main sources of counseling. The students in Meulaboh had gotten a counseling of MMA from their teachers at school when they were at junior high school 7.2 %, in senior high school 10%, and in college 1.1%. As a whole, students who received the counseling about MMA from their teachers at former junior and senior high schools on average 17.6%. Furthermore, the students obtained the counseling about MMA from their lecturers at the college in Meulaboh amount of 1.1%, in Lhokseumawe 12.4%, and in Takengon 5.5%. These results indicate students who received counseling with respect to MMA in junior and senior high school were higher than in college. Tabel 5a and Tabel 5b show these highly relationship as follows:

Tabel 4a A Number of Students' Experience in Obtaining MMA Counseling According to the Education Level at The Districts and Main Sources of Counseling, Aceh Province, Indonesia

Sources of Obtaining MMA Counseling	Meulaboh			Lhokseumawe			Takengon		
	JHS	SHS	U	JHS	SHS	U	JHS	SHS	U
1= teachers at school/lecturers at the university	13	18	2	7	27	23	3	22	8
2= family: father/mother, grand fa/grand mo, brother/sister, uncle /aunt, etc	7	14	32	2	28	47	15	30	55
3= early married friends	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4= friends	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5= mass media/TV/internet/ advertisement/billboard	0	2	6	0	0	5	0	0	2
6= seminar/counseling of	3	12	8	0	19	14	0	12	20

BKKBN/PIK teenagers/PIK students									
7= seminar/counseling of other parties (health department, NGO, etc)	0	5	2	0	0	6	0	4	5
8= never obtain counseling	157	128	129	176	111	90	127	77	55
Total	180	180	180	185	185	185	145	145	145
Chi – Square of JHS	Value: 26.573; Significance: 0.000								
Chi – Square of SHS	Value: 28.219; Significance: 0.005								
Chi – Square of University	Value: 63.271; Significance: 0.000								

Source: Research result, 2015

Notes: JHS, SHS, and U refer to Junior High School, Senior High School, and University, respectively.

Tabel 4b The Percentages of Students' Experience in Obtaining MMA Counseling According to the Education Level at The Districts and Main Sources of Counseling, Aceh Province, Indonesia

Sources of Obtaining MMA Counseling	Meulaboh			Lhokseumawe			Takengon		
	JHS	SHS	U	JHS	SHS	U	JHS	SHS	U
1= teachers at school/lecturers at the university	7.2	10	1.1	3.8	14.6	12.4	2.1	15.2	5.5
2= family: father/mother, grand fa/grand mo, brother/sister, uncle/aunt, etc	3.9	7.8	17.9	1.1	15.1	25.4	10.3	20.7	37.9
3= early married friends	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4= friends	0	0.6	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
5= mass media/TV/internet/advertisement/billboard/	0	1.1	3.3	0	0	2.7	0	0	1.4
6= seminar/counseling of BKKBN/PIK teenagers/PIK student	1.7	6.7	4.4	0	10.3	7.6	0	8.3	13.8
7= seminar/counseling of other parties (health department, NGO, etc)	0	2.8	1.1	0	0	3.2	0	2.7	3.5
8= never obtain counseling	87.2	71	71.6	95.1	60	48.7	87.6	53.1	37.9
Total	180	180	180	185	185	185	145	145	145

Source: Research result, 2015

Notes: JHS, SHS, and U refer to Junior High School, Senior High School, and University, respectively.

According to Table 4a and b, the students received counseling relating to MMA from family in Meulaboh amount of 29.6%, in Lhokseumawe 41.6%, and in Takengon 68.9%. This indicates that the family starts to give MMA information intensively when their teenagers were at senior high school and colleges. At junior high schools, many students did not obtain an eligible counseling of MMA from their family, maybe their parents felt as an unnecessary need yet. In addition, the other sources of counseling on MMA to students which were conducted by the other parties not really effective whether they were in Meulaboh, in Lhokseumawe, and in Takengon compared to the counseling from their teachers/lecturers and family. Finally, the students never obtained counseling on MMA when they were in junior high school on the average 89.9%. The highest number was in Lhokseumawe 95.1%. Next, the students who never got counseling on MMA in senior high school on the average were 61.4% and the highest number was in Meulaboh 71%. Then, the students who never got counseling on MMA when they were in college on the average were 52.7%, namely the highest in Meulaboh 71.6%, and in Lhokseumawe amounted 48.7% and the lowest in Takengon 37.9%. The important thing from this condition can be concluded that a higher level of education of students will influence the extent of receiving information on MMA. In the other word, the MMA information source at the university is not really contributed to them. Maybe, they already recognized directly or indirectly on MMA with the mature knowledge and insight, especially the impact of MMA on themselves.

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

There are some important points that can be summarized from this study: (1) all respondents are unmarried with the varied reason. However, most of them want to focus on finishing their study, or getting an appropriate job first, or pursuing further education level. This result indicates that the probability of a young marriage age at the college level is low; (2) almost all students understand why they have to postpone a marriage and the first pregnancy until the mature age although 38% of those have never heard and understood relating to maturing marriage age. The basic reason, they do not want to get married in a young age and basic reasoning in MMA and well understanding related to medical, psychological, and social risks. These entire can not be separated from sources of information on MMA, particularly parents, teachers/lecturers, the counseling was conducted by BKKBN through PIK teenagers and in particular PIK students.

Some recommendations can be concerned with respect to the correlation of information and counseling sources for students in understanding MMA. First, the role of parents and teachers plays very important in introducing MMA to the students because most of the teenagers' time is spent at home and at school. Hence, parents' and teachers' knowledge should be improved by the important information of GenRe programs in general and in particular information on MMA and reproductive health for teenagers. BKKBN should be more proactive in providing GenRe programs campaign especially for parents and teachers and in adding theses issues as an additional teaching subject at school/collage, especially MMA and reproductive health. Second, the promotion programs from BKKBN through advertising in the mass media/advertisements on billboards were less effective. It is possible to replace with a short and easy song to remember by teenagers at junior and senior high schools and students at university. Third, MMA programs have succeeded at university compared with at junior and senior high. This is good news for delaying early marriage age and controlling in population growth. But,

these programs need to be disseminated until in remote villages and reach the teenagers who dropped out from school in order to pressing a young marriage age. BKKBN needs to perform MMA campaigns and reproductive health programs with targeting on the teenagers who dropped out from school and other susceptible teenagers to a young marriage age. Hence, it is important to identify the susceptible areas to a young marriage age in Aceh provinces.

Acknowledgement: We would like to dedicate with sincere thanks to the National Family Planning and Population Board of Aceh (BKKBN of Aceh), Indonesia in supporting the funding for completing this research.

References

- Ahmed, Sadaf., S. Khan, M. Alia, S. Noushad. 2013. "Psychological Impact Evaluation of Early Marriages." *International Journal of Endorsing Health Science Research*, Vol. 1 Issue 2.
- Al-Rahmi, W. M. and M.S. Othman. 2012. "The Impact of Social Media use on Academic Performance among university students: A Pilot Study." *Journal of Information Systems Research and Innovation*. [<http://seminar.utmspace.edu.my/jisri/>]
- BKKBN. 2012. *Pedoman Pengelolaan Pusat Informasi dan Konseling Remaja dan Mahasiswa* (PIK Remaja/Mahasiswa).
- Bozick, R., and A. Estacion. 2014. "Do Student Loans Delay Marriage? Debt Repayment and Family Formation in Young Adulthood." *Demographic Research*, Vol. 30. Article 69: 1865 – 1891.
- Covey, S. R. 1997. "*The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People, Restoring the Character Ethic*. London: Simon and Schuster Inc.
- Covey, S. R. 2008. *The Leader in Me: How Schools and Parents Around the World Are Inspiring Greatness, One Child At a Time*. FranklinCovey Publishing. Amazon.com
- Cullaty, B. (2011). "The role of parental involvement in the autonomy development of traditional-age college students." *Journal of College Student Development*, 52, 425-439.
- Enighe, J. T. 2015. "*Education of Children and Parents Can Help to End Child Marriage*." [<http://www.aworldatschool.org/global-youth-Ambassadors/entry/Education>. Downloaded on 20 February 2016]
- Garison, D. M. 2013. *A Phenomenological Study of Parental Involvement and the Undergraduate College Student Experience*. Dissertation from Drexel University.
- Glasier, A., Gürmezoglu, A. M., Schmid, G. P., Moreno, C. G., & Van Look, P. F. 2006. "Sexual and reproductive health: a matter of life and death." *The Lancet*, 368(9547), 1595-1607.
- Gufron, R. 2014. "*Pendewasaan Usia Perkawinan dan Hak-Hak Reproduksi bagi Remaja Indonesia*." [<http://www.slideshare.net/rajabulgufron/alenkaadesprabu/pendewasaan-usia-perkawinan>]
- Hamdan, Y. 2004. "Penerapan Konsep "7 Habits of Highly Effective People" dalam Profesi Dosen." *Mediator*, Vol.4 No.1.
- Hurlock, E.B. 1993. *Psikologi Perkembangan: Suatu Pendekatan Sepanjang Rentang Kehidupan*. Jakarta: Erlangga, 1993.
- Muttaqin, Z. 2012. "Pengaruh Karakter Guru terhadap Masa Depan Siswa." *Tabloid Lintas Pena, Menuju Pendidikan yang Baik*. Downloaded on 20 February 2016.

-
- Nguyen, M. C., and Q. Wodon. 2014." *Impact of Child Marriage on Literacy and Education Attainment in Africa.*" Working Paper of the Global Partnership for Education, World Bank and Unicef.
- Padgett, R. D., J. R. Keup, E. T. Pascarella. 2013. "The impact of first-year seminars on college students' life-long learning orientations." *Journal of Student Affairs Research and Practice*, 50(2), 133–151.
- Peraturan Pemerintah RI Nomor 30 tahun 1990 mengenai *Pendidikan Tinggi*.
- Peraturan Pemerintah RI Nomor 57 Tahun 1998 tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 30 Tahun 1990 tentang *Pendidikan Tinggi*.
- Peraturan Menteri Agama (PMA) Republik Indonesia No. 11 Tahun 2007 tentang *Pencatatan Nikah*
- Prakash, R., A. Singh, P. K. Pathak, S. Parasuraman. 2011. "Early Marriage, Poor Reproductive Health Status of Mother and Child Well-Being in India. J Fam Plann Reported Health Care (JFPRHC)." [<http://jfprhc.bmjjournals.com/> on November 21, 2015, Published by group.bmjjournals.com]
- Shahidul, S. M. and A. H. M. Z. Karim. 2015. "Factors Contributing to School Dropout Among The Girls: A Review of Literature." *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences*. Vol. 3, No. 2.
- Smock, P. Manning, W., and Porter, M. (2005). "Everything's there except money": How money shapes decisions to marry among cohabitators." *Journal of Marriage and Family* 67(3): 680–696. [[doi:10.1111/j.1741-3737.2005.00162.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1741-3737.2005.00162.x)]
- Soleymani, S., H. A. Rahman, R. Lekhraj, N. A. M. Zulkefli, N. Matinnia. 2015. "A Cross-Sectional Study to Explore Postgraduate Students' Understanding of and Beliefs about Sexual and Reproductive Health in a Public University, Malaysia." *Reproductive Health* 12: 77.
- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 tahun 1974 tentang *Perkawinan*
- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 tentang *Perlindungan Anak*.
- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 tentang *Perlindungan Anak*.
- UNICEF. 2001. *Early Marriage, Child Spouse*.
- WHO. 2002. *Adolescent Friendly Health Services: An Agenda for Change*. United Kingdom: Oxford.
- Willis, S. 2008. *Remaja dan Masalahnya: Mengupas Berbagai Bentuk Kenakalan Remaja (Narkoba, Free Sex dan Pemecahannya)*. Bandung: Penerbit Alfabet.