

**LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
UNIVERSITAS ALMA ATA YOGYAKARTA
KARYA ILMIAH: JURNAL NASIONAL**

Nomor Urut Karya Ilmiah : 3
 Judul Karya Ilmiah : The Impact of Early Marriage on Women of Reasonable Age in The Special Region of Yogyakarta

Penulis : Isti Chana Zuliyati, S.ST., M.Keb
 Identitas Karya Ilmiah : a. ISSN : p-ISSN: 2354-7642, e-ISSN: 2503-1856
 b. Volume/Nomor : Vol.10 / No.1
 c. Edisi (Bulan, Tahun) : May 2022
 d. Nama Jurnal : Jurnal Ners dan Kebidanan Indonesia
 e. Nomor Halaman : 89-101
 f. URL Artikel Jurnal : <https://ejournal.almaata.ac.id/index.php/JNKLI/article/view/2237/pdf10>

Kategori Karya Ilmiah : **Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Berbahasa Inggris (atau PBB) Terindeks pada DOAJ, CABI, ICI, atau SINTA 3 & 4**

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Yogyakarta, 19 October 2023

Reviewer 1



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Jabatan Fungsional: Lektor

Bidang Ilmu: Kebidanan

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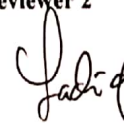
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The impact of early marriage on women of reproductive age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta 89 The impact of early marriage on women of reproductive age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Ratih Devi Alfiana 1*, Linda Yulyani 2, Claudia Banowati Subarto1, Sundari Mulyaningsih1, Isti Chana Zuliyati 1 1 Departement of Midwifery, Alma Ata University Yogyakarta Jalan Brawijaya 99 Tamantirto Kasihan Bantul Yogyakarta 2 Department of Midwifery, Bengkulu University Jalan WR. Supratman, Kandang Limun, Kec. Muara Bangka Hulu, Sumatera, Bengkulu *Corresponding author: ratihdevi@almaata.ac.id ABSTRAK Latar Belakang: pelanggaran anak. dini terjadi Indonesia dinamika yang kompleks. geografis, dan tingkat dan praktik pernikahan anak bervariasi di seluruh Indonesia.

Berdasarkan Laporan Pemenuhan Hak Anak di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta tahun 2017, jumlah perkawinan anak di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta adalah 294, menurun dari tahun 2016 yang sebanyak 346 (penurunan 15,3%). Pernikahan dini memiliki risiko besar untuk mengalami berbagai hal buruk. Tujuan: untuk mengetahui apa saja dampak pernikahan di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Metode: Demografi Indonesia yang rkan BKKBN. dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh wanita usia subur yang datanya tercatat pada data pasangan pada SDKI (rekor Peneliti ini penelitian dengan analisis data dengan menggunakan a Cremer's V dan Contingency Coefficient.

Hasil: (0,025), riwayat perkawinan (0,033). Selain itu, tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pernikahan responden dengan pilihan kontrasepsi, dalam pengambilan keputusan, pengetahuan kesehatan reproduksi dan pengetahuan KDRT. Kesimpulan: Pendidikan kesehatan reproduksi dan seksualitas perlu dilaksanakan secara strategis dan sistematis secara nasional dan berkelanjutan dengan melibatkan berbagai lintas sektor, mulai dari pendidikan sekolah, tokoh masyarakat, tokoh agama dan tenaga kesehatan.

dan yang dapat remaja dalam membuat keputusan yang bijaksana mengenai pernikahan dini.

KATA KUNCI: pernikahan dini; usia reproduksi sehat; kesehatan reproduksi; sdki; dampak
ABSTRACT Background: Early marriage is a form of violence and violation of children's rights. Early marriage occurs Indonesia a complex Geographically, Region Yogyakarta 2017, number child in Special of Yogyakarta was 294, a decrease from 2016 which was 346 (a decrease of 15.3%). Early marriage has a big risk of experiencing various bad things. ISSN 2354-7642 (Print), ISSN 2503-1856 (Online) JNKI (Jurnal Ners dan Kebidanan Indonesia) (Indonesian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery) Tersedia online pada: <http://ejournal.almaata.ac.id/index.php/JNKI> JNKI (Jurnal Ners dan Kebidanan Indonesia) (Indonesian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery) 90 Ratih D. Alfiana, Linda Yulyani, Claudia B. Subarto, Sundari Mulyaningsih, Isti C. Zuliyati. JNKI, Vol.

10, Issue 1, 2022, 89-101 **KEYWORDS** : early marriage; youth; reproductive health; idhs; impact Article Info : Article submitted on March 29, 2021 Article revised on April 23, 2022 Article received on May 20, 2022 DOI:

[http://dx.doi.org/10.21927/jnki.2022.10\(1\).89-101](http://dx.doi.org/10.21927/jnki.2022.10(1).89-101) **INTRODUCTION** today, it is estimated that the number of cases of early marriage reaches 650 million, this figure is taken from the number of teenage girls who have women who have been married at the age of children or teenagers. This figure has decreased from report by in which was as many as 700 million marriages to women before the age of 18.

During the last decade there women (aged 20-24 years) who marry early from 25% in to (1 5) South is still the largest contributor to the number of early and followe by Africa 115 (18%), well the and the third place (12%) (UNICEF, 2018). According to the report, in 2015 was 23%, which means that 1 in 5 ever married women aged 20-24 marriage before the age of 18 (3). various research by al. shows early is related social that believed the social Social cultural in incidence of early marriage are often associated Objectives: reproductive age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Methods: Demographic Survey (IDHS) issued by the BKKBN. The population in this study were in the 2017 cross-sectional Contingency Results: dependent variables in this study which was indicated by p value < 0.05. Some of these with employment, choice of contraceptive method, role in decision knowledge reproductive and of violence.

Conclusion s: sectors, from education, leaders, religious workers. Appropriate and comprehensive teaching and education wise decisions regarding early marriage. The impact of early marriage on women of reproductive age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta 91 w reliochis. Rlions on use a justification for early

marriage (6). As stated by Nasrullah et al. (2014), that parents will be willing to off children the of if there is a suitable and good proposal, they try to justify their point of view with the connotation that Islam also encourages their daughters after reaching puberty (7).

Fulfillment it known the of marriages DIY relatively same every year, only experiencing a slight decrease. was a from which 346 (15.3% decrease). Most cases of early marriage were found in Bantul Regency with 69 cases and Gunung Kidul Regency in second place with 65 risk experiencing bad related to health, as well as depriving them of their specifically, it is explained that child marriage can have impact the of death cases pregnancy childbirth much five times. More than women aged 20-24 years, and deaths by are the cause death girls 15-19 years (3). known the (Sustainable decreasing too slowly over time (2).

So it is very irtanna the ict of ey mage on women of reproductive age, in order to provide basis for designing programs related to maturing the age of marriage. only permitted if a man and a woman have reached the age of 19 years, while from a health perspective, healthy begins the age of 20. This has become a culture in society early age <20 years is at risk for premature birth this paper aims to determine the impact of early marriage women childbearing in Special Region of Yogyakarta.

MATERIALS AND METHODS th dednribempct oay maae in women of reproductive age was carried out at the same time. The place of research is at Alma Ata using from 2017 2021. The in study all with followcriteria: Criteria; reproductive Woman, aged 15-49 years; b) Living in DIY area. Exclusion Criteria; Respondents with incomplete data. In this study, the influence of early marriage about reproductive health, and knowledge about domestic violence.

In this study, the data analysis will use the SPSS application, while the analysis is carried out using the Coefficient Contingency 92 Ratih D. Alfiana, Linda Yulyani, Claudia B. Subarto, Sundari Mulyaningsih, Isti C. Zuliyati. JNKI, Vol. 10, Issue 1, 2022, 89-101 analysis this was out doing data missing that affect the results of the study. In this study the missing data found were then dropped out. The data set used in this study is the Couples Record data set, because we want to see how the impact of early marriage the of of Yogyakarta (with area code 34 in the IDHS data). obtained for analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION RESULTS Characteristics of Research Respondents respondents reproductivage the respondents who married early. From the results of the univariate analysis, it is also known that the of (>75%) lower respondents who only completed primary school study is known there still of respondents who have low

knowledge about reproductive Meanwin of role decisioin family, are still of who not at all in every decision made. Education Level of Women of Reproductive Age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. shows that the majority of respondents who did not marry early were able (31.7%), greater than respondents who married early had education Based on the results of statistical tests with Cramer's V analysis, the p value = 0.002, which means less than so was that was relationship between respondents who married early and education.

Table 1. Frequency distribution by characteristics of reproductive woman in Special Region of Yogyakarta

Characteristic	Frequency	n=114	Percentage
Level of Education			
1= High	27		23,7%
2= Middle	69		60,5%
3= Low	18		15,8%
Occupation			
1= Works	86		75,4%
2= Doesn't work	24		24,6%
Welfare index			
1= High	69		60,5%
2= Middle	24		21,1%
3= Low	21		18,4%
Contraceptive Method Used			
1= Modern Contraception	70		61,4%
2= Natural/traditional contraception	27		23,7%
3= Didn't use contraception	17		14,9%
Marriage History			
1= One time married	11		96,5%
2= twice married	4		3,5%
Role in Decision Making			
1= by the respondent	0		0%
2= Respondent w husband/other	11		96,5%
3= Only husband else	4		3,5%
Knowledge of Reproductive Health			
1= Good	92		80,7%
2= Enough	10		8,8%
3= Lack	12		10,5%
Knowledge about domestic violence			
1= Good knowledge	93		81,6%
2= Enough	10		8,8%
3= Lack of knowledge	11		9,6%
Early-age marriage			
1= No	82		71,9%
2= Yes	32		28,1%

Table 2.

Cross-tabulation of early marriage with reproductive woman's education level in Special Region of Yogyakarta

Early-age marriage	Level of education	Total	P value
No	High	26	0,002
	Middle	47	
Yes	High	9	0,002
	Middle	32	
	Low	100	

The impact of early marriage on women of reproductive age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta

Early-age marriage	Occupation	Total	P Value
No	Works	61	0,677
	Doesn't work	25	
Yes	Works	78	0,677
	Doesn't work	17	
	Total	100	

32 100 shows that the majority of respondents in this study are women of is no relationship between respondents who marry early and work. The Impact of Early Marriage on the Family Welfare Index of Women of Reproductive Age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Table 4. Cross-tabulation of early marriage with family welfare index for reproductive woman in Special Region of Yogyakarta

Early-age marriage	Knowledge about domestic violence	Total	P value
No	Good	56	0,025
	Enough	14	
Yes	Good	12	0,025
	Enough	14	
	Lack	82	

Table 4 shows that in reproductive with a history of early marriage, more than 50% in lower welfare early The of analysis with Cramer's V obtained p value = 0.025 which means that there is a relationship between early marriage and family welfare index. The Impact of Early

Marriage on the Choice Yogyakarta shows that respondents who do not marry early and use traditional contraceptives (25.6%) and do not use contraception (15.8%). From these results, it can be seen that respondents who do not marry early the V technique, p between respondents who married early and currently used contraception.

Marriage History of Women of Reproductive Age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

Table 5. Cross tabulation of early marriage with selection of reproductive woman contraception methods in Special Region of Yogyakarta

Contraceptive Method Used	Total	P value
Modern Contraception	48	58,5
Traditional Contraception	21	25,6
Didn't use contraception	13	15,9
Total	82	

Ratih D. Alfiana, Linda Yulyani, Claudia B. Subarto, Sundari Mulyaningsih, Isti C. Zuliyati. JNKI, Vol.

10, Issue 1, 2022, 89-101 history marriage than greater respondents who did not marry early. Based on the results statistical using Contingency Coefficient technique, value 0.033, which that is relationship early marriage and a history of the number of marriage. The Decision-making Role of Women of Reproductive Age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Table 7. Cross-tabulation of early marriage with the role of reproductive woman's decision-making in the Special Region of Yogyakarta

Role in Decision Making	Total	P value
Respondent with husband/ other husband/ someone else	78	95,1
Only husband/ someone else	4	4,9
Total	82	

100 0.203 Ye 32 100 0 0 32 100 Table 7 Shows that the majority of respondents in study are of age play a role in the majority of decision-making in the family.

However, 4% of respondents who absolutely role making for themselves or their families, and this is actually found in women who do not marry early. Based on the statistical test using the Contingency Coefficient analysis the value 0.203, means 0.05, it be that is no relationship between the variables of early marriage and decision making. The Impact of Early Marriage on Knowledge Woman in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Table 8. Cross-tabulation of early marriage with knowledge of reproductive woman reproductive health in the Special Region of Yogyakarta

Knowledge about domestic violence	Total	P value
Good	67	81,7
Enough	11	13,3
Lack	4	4,9
Total	82	

9 11,0 6 7,3 82 100 0,105 Ye 25 78,1 1 3,1 6 18,8 32 100 Based on it is known that the knowledge about reproductive health (18.8%), is twice as large as respondents who do not marry can have an impact on respondents' knowledge results the V test does early marriage and respondents' knowledge of reproductive health (p = 0.105). The Impact of Early Marriage on Knowledge Woman in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Table 9.

Cross-tabulation of early marriage with knowledge of reproductive woman domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta

	Early-age marriage	Domestic Violence	Total
P value	0,795	0,795	0,795
Good	68	78,1	146,1
Enough	82,9	39,4	122,3
Lack	7	12,5	19,5
n %	82,9	39,4	122,3
n %	7	12,5	19,5
n %	82	100	182

In Table it is known that the majority of respondents already have good knowledge about of respondents who have less knowledge about violence greater when early. The statistical test with Cramer's V analysis technique obtained p value = 0.795 which means there is no relationship between respondents who marry early and knowl violence. Table 6.

Cross tabulation of early marriage with history of reproductive woman marriage in the Special Region of Yogyakarta

	Early-age marriage	Marriage History	Total
P value	0,033	0,033	0,033
One time married	81	98,8	179,8
Twice married	1	1,2	2,2
n %	82	100	182
n %	1	1,2	2,2
n %	81	99,0	180

The impact of early marriage on women of reproductive age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta 95

DISCUSSION Respondent Characteristics Analysis From the results of the univariate analysis in this study, it is known that from 114 respondents there a5% of respondents who d early e. figure sufficient show that incidence early is quite a lot going on. The results of this study are also Fulfillment Report in 2018, that the incidence of early e DIY is relatively th sa ery yer.

Eve thuhay maae is known to be harmful to physical health, it is also at risk of hampering psychological, emotional and social development (9). From the results of this study it is also known that the majority of respondents have a high of (60.5%), respondents who have a low level of welfare also reach 18.4% of respondents. addition, majority women, however, when viewed from the level of education, only 23.7% of respondents have a hgr eutinevelrdngbah (2016) teenag opportunity taste education. This also have an impact on the work they have (10). job, low and in People with lower socioeconomic status tend to depend on their husbands for economic problems (11).

In this study, the majority of respondents there were still respondents who did not use by respondents who are newly married or still want to have children, but respondents who use reach 23.7%. Meanwhile, it is known that natural contraceptive methods have a higher failure rate. the respondents who had a history of marriage more than once. This shows that although early marriage closely a (12). This can happen because of many other factors such childrfamily, However, terms of decision making, none of the respondents has full to decisions themselves and their families, even though the majority husbands continue to dominate public decision- making because husbands have the task of being a family leader who is responsible for the family's livelihood. So that all matters relating to the use of fixed income are decided by the husband (13).

the of method women of e women play role decision making have a tendency to use modern contraception (14). This study shows that there are still respondents who have a low level of knowledge p t on d t s w h e s s k n o w e d g a b o u t v i o l e n c e . A l t h o u g h m a j o r i t y h a v e g o o d k n o w l e d g e a b o u t r e p r o d u c t i v e h e a l t h u n d e r e s t i m a t e d . s h o w t h a t m a n y c a s e s o f d o m e s t i c v i o l e n c e o c c u r a g e o f a d u l t m a r r i a g e . T h i s m a y a l s o b e r e l a t e d R å s s j ö K i w a n u k a o n e t h e w h y c a n n o t c h o i c e s d u e t h e 9 6 R a t i h D . A l f i a n a , L i n d a Y u l y a n i , C l a u d i a B . S u b a r t o , S u n d a r i M u l y a n i n g s i h , I s t i C . Z u l i y a t i . J N K I , V o l . 1 0 , I s s u e 1 , 2 0 2 2 , 8 9 - 1 0 1 l a c k o f a d e q u a t e i n f o r m a t i o f a c t o r s k n o w l e d g e l a c k i n f o r m a t i o n O n e t h e m t h a t m a r r i a g e r e p r o d u c t i v e h e a l t h a n d c o n t r a c e p t i o n (4) .

The **impact of early marriage on** the education **Special Region of Yogyakarta** Women marry a age not only their or but also often isolated, separated from their friends to limited for and (15). They lose the opportunity to taste higher education (10). the States, of who early **are more likely to drop out** of school and not be able to continue on to higher education. Meanwhile, women who marry young in the Middle East and Southeast Asia are even more likely to not get the opportunity for education (11). One study al fount among meho completed primary education, early marriage was associated with a 27% decrease in the likelihood of completing education a of this low education was also associated with the outcome of pregnancy and childbirth.

which hinder movement education and employment opportunities. Adolescents who marry at the age of <18 years are 50% more likely less to from So is surprising that **early marriage has a** percentage of 31% likely to live in poverty when old age (17). The of marriage the of Region of Yogyakarta **Based on the results of the analysis of the** relationship between early marriage and work, **the results showed that there was** no number of samples, namely 114 respondents. In addition, Province the Region Yogyakarta is province a **low incidence of early marriage when compared** practice early from to still Fulfillment Report.

Girls who choose to marry and leave school will have a low bargaining position when entering the world of work, so they tend to have difficulty in getting a job, earn low wages and live in poverty makes them less accessible in the public sphere. welfare of of **age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta** there a relatiobetween one the that early is the thought that marriage can reduce the burden including Indonesia (10) poverty, even very likely to become poorer. This continuing finding and women in various vulnerable positions (10).

There is a significant relationship between early marriag category, women very **The impact of early marriage on women of reproductive age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta** 97 on their husbands and families, women lose their teenage years and play

time with their friends backgrounds will only be able to help the family the house, so there is no need to pay for other people who help with housework (18). For women who marry young, whether they out wedlock, have same in dealing economic They a tendency drop of so tend because have ty getting job get low wages so they are not able to contribute much the economy this make the cycle of poverty around them stagnate (16). tend to depen problems (11). Marriage is expected to increase the standard of living, but on the contrary it makes experienced by children who marry young, may also be felt again by their class children.

The of marron choice of method in of Yogyakarta Based on table 4.5, it is known that most of the respondents use modern contraception. Among respondents who did not marry early, it is known that percentage not contraception (15.9%), higher respondents did not use family planning in the group who did early marriage. Based on the results of statistical tests using Cramer's analysis the value = 0.600, which means more than 0.05, so it concluded there no between respondents who married early and currently used contraception. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Susi Dwi Maret T (2017) recevepom thimiis toaciaten family planning and install modern contraceptives.

there is no significant relatio marriage and participation in family planning (19). that all respondents, both early and not married, planning and install modern contraceptives. This is in line with research conducted by Rofi Anggi Pratiwi that method contraception modern contraceptive methods by 85% (20). Culture is the whole way of life of the people and not only about some of the ways of life that are higher more From the of study, can concluded the in individuals and up h mar in oermatin ottids, without realizing that culture has instilled a guiding line for individual attitudes towards various problems.

Culture colors the attitudes of members of the community because culture also gives a style of experience / individuals who become members of It be that the results, local culture does not have much influence on the decision to get pregnant immediately or the decision to participate in family planning. The strong and culture Yogyakarta the of early marriage only (21), The impact of early marriage on the marriage history women reproductive in Special Region of Yogyakarta The of study that majority of respondents have a history of being mae oce6.5).

Hwvee prcetae of marital history was more than one time greater 98 Ratih D. Alfiana, Linda Yulyani, Claudia B. Subarto, Sundari Mulyaningsih, Isti C. Zuliyati. JNKI, Vol. 10, Issue 1, 2022, 89-101 the Coeficient technique, relationship between respondents who married early with a history of the number of marriages. Marriage without having the

readiness and regarding marriage building a household has many risks so that there are some who maintain marriage and there are also those who fail in their marriage which in turn leads to single marriages. Age readiness and preparation for marriage before family members, while maintaining family resilience requires a process within a family. Such as mutual openness between partners, having a lot of time, sharing, do all the activities together (22).

The objective of the study that the requirements to be able to build family resilience in Indonesia is high because there are still many young marriages that occur in Indonesia (12). The results of this study also show that despite having early marriage, the majority of respondents can manage the household, only a few once. In 2021, other aspects of early marriage are the emergence of a sense of responsibility, and the feeling of easing the burden on parents can be a reason for maintaining the integrity of the household (23).

The impact of early marriage on the role of women of reproductive age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The objective of the study that the majority of respondents are involved in making decisions with their husbands/others 96.5% while respondents who are not involved in making decisions, only family are husbands/others by 3.5%. This shows that early marriage has a significant relationship with the Contingency Coefficient which means there is no significant relationship between early marriage and the role of women of reproductive age in DIY in decision making.

District Yogyakarta that women in the area play a role in household decision making in the domestic sphere. In fact, more roles in household decision-making in the public sphere. Thus, women who are indigenous culture which still places women in the domestic sphere. Meanwhile, there are still many women who from the area play a role in household decision making in the domestic sphere (24). Supported by Kusmayadi's research (2017) making in the field of meeting basic needs such as food, clothing and housing needs; (2) decision-making in the field of education; (3) economic and health needs (25).

The impact of early marriage on women of reproductive age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The objective of the study that is known that the impact of early marriage on women of reproductive age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. 99 have knowledge of reproductive health (18.8%), is twice as many as those who do not have knowledge of reproductive health. The results of this study are in line with the research of (2020), shows that most young women who marry at an early age have good criteria with 36 respondents (94.7%) and sufficient criteria with 2 respondents. (5.3%).

Although it is known that one of the reasons why women cannot make choices is due to the lack of adequate information on health (26). Several articles reveal that there are factors such as education

as triggers for early marriage. One of them revealed that early marriage is associated health and contraception (4). This may continue after have impact women's knowledge of early marriage about reproductive health (4). The of marron Yogyakarta Early marriage in women is closely related to viole The of research show many cases of domestic violence (KDRT) occur at the age of early marriage compared to the age of adult marriage (27).

there is no relationship between early marriage and the respondent's level of knowledge about domestic However, percentage respondents who have a low level of knowledge about domestic violence is greater in the group of respondents who marry early than those who do not. that tests show there is significarelationship. could due to samplesize, the scoring used are 5 about domestic whose is in the 2017 couples dataset. addition, there many that a to of them is education, information exposure etc. Couples who marry at an early age do problems that the couple faces before committing or undergoing marriage (9).

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION The results of the bivariate analysis showed several dependent variables in this study which these variables are education ($p=0.002$), Welfare Index (0.025), marital history (0.033). In addition, there no relationship the respdent's ey marriage work, choice of contraceptive role decision knowledge about domestic violence. education to carried strategically by involving various cross-sectors, starting from school community religious comprehensive teaching and education can help youth making decisions early marriage. 100 Ratih D. Alfiana, Linda Yuliani, Claudia B.

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