



Qualitative Study of External Factors Affecting Adolescent Pregnancy in Indramayu District Indramayu District

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ABSTRACT

The research aims to analyze external factors that can affect teenage pregnancy in Indramayu District, Indramayu Regency. The research method used is qualitative research using in-depth interviews. The sample used was teenage pregnant women aged 11-19 who met the inclusion criteria and did not meet the exclusion criteria, as many as eight pregnant women. Sampling technique with purposive sampling. The time of research was November 2019-January 2020. The results of this study are external factors that influence teenage pregnancy in Indramayu District, Indramayu Regency, including social and cultural factors (stigma, arranged marriages), economic factors, and environmental factors (family control and premarital sex behaviour). External factors influencing teenage pregnancy in Indramayu District, Indramayu Regency is Socio-Cultural, Economic, and Environmental Factors.

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1. Introduction

Adolescence is a period of rapid growth and development both physically, psychologically and intellectually. Teenagers usually have a high curiosity and tend to dare to take risks in what they do without considering them first. If the decisions dealing with conflict are wrong, they will fall into risky behaviour. They may suffer short-term and long-term consequences in various physical and psychosocial health problems. According to the Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN), there is an increase in the number of teenage pregnancies in Indonesia, according to the latest survey from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) through the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (SDKI), in 2012 the number of teenage pregnancies in the age group 15- 19 years accounts for 48 out of 1,000 pregnancies.

This figure proves that early marriage and premarital sex among adolescents are getting higher. If you look at the average the average age of first marriage for Indonesian women is 19 years old. From a health perspective, the gestational age under the age of 20 is dangerous for both the mother and the baby. Women who become pregnant at a young age are at high risk of experiencing bleeding when they are in labour and are prone to giving birth to babies with low body weight.

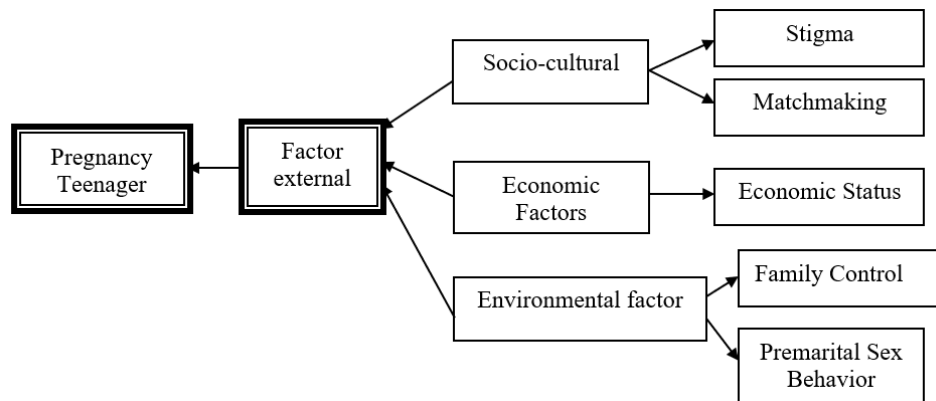
The proportion of women aged 10–19 who have ever been pregnant is 58.8%, and 25.2% are currently pregnant in Indonesia, according to the 2018 Riskesdas. Therefore, teenage pregnancy places Indonesia in the second highest ranking of child marriages in ASEAN. Teenage pregnancy is synonymous with child marriage. Finding data on teenage pregnancy is quite difficult, but we can look at Riskesdas because there is information on pregnancy visits based on age. Teenage pregnancies in the West Java region, namely in

2019, as many as 21,499 teenagers aged 16–19 years were married, 56.92% had been pregnant, and 26.87% were pregnant.

Cases of maternal deaths based on family health reports from the Indramayu District Health Office in 2018 were 61, while cases of infant mortality in Indramayu District were 242. There were as many data points on teenage pregnancies that occurred at the Margadadi Health Center and Plumbon Health Center during 2019. At the Margadadi Health Center in January–May 2019, there were 15 cases, at the Plumbon Health Center, there were 21 cases, and in 2018, there were 69 cases at the Plumbon Health Center. The novelty of this study is that it uses qualitative research; this research is informational data for new research conducted in Indramayu District, Indramayu Regency. So based on this description, the researcher wants to conduct research with the aim of analyzing external factors that can affect teenage pregnancy in Indramayu District, Indramayu Regency.

2. Method

This research method is called qualitative research. Data collection techniques using in-depth interviews The sample used was of teenage pregnant women aged 11–19 years who met the inclusion criteria but did not meet the exclusion criteria. There were as many as 8 pregnant women. Sampling technique with purposive sampling Research time is November 2019–January 2020. Qualitative analysis by listening to recordings, performing transcription, reduction, coding, categorization, and data interpretation. The theoretical proportion of external factors influencing teenage pregnancy in Indramayu District, Indramayu Regency.



3. Analysis And Results

Economic Factors

The economic level relates to the ability of parents to send their children to school and provide adequate means for educating their children. As a result of the economic burden experienced, parents have the desire to marry off their daughters. The hope is that with this marriage, the responsibility for their daughters will no longer be in the hands of the family but in the hands of the husband or the husband's family.

"Instead of being unemployed, there's no one to make a living; it's better to just get married"; RS.02.

"There are no fees for continuing school; contract first, wait for KTP, so just register"; RS. 02.

"Instead of being miserable yourself, it's better for someone to provide for you"; RS.04.

"There is no cost to continue school"; RS. 04.

"My mother is sick; she doesn't live with my father; she says if you want to pay for it, you have to stay with your father. You are old enough to get a marriage book"; RS. 06.

"Stop school, work, and get married"; RS. 08.

Socio-Cultural Factors

Tradition or culture is normal behaviour, habits, values and use of resources in a common society; tradition or culture always changes slowly or rapidly according to human civilization. Socio-culture also influences teenage pregnancy. Marriage occurs at a young age, followed by pregnancy. This is due to the culture that is still attached to the assumption of freeing parents from responsibilities, so they will hand over their duties to their husbands by marrying off their children; marriage at a young age is a natural thing in the customs of parts of Indonesia if their daughter has not yet found a mate, parents will feel ashamed if his daughter is not married.

"Kyai's marriage, the age of marriage is 17 years, the age of marriage is increased"; RS. 02.

"Many young marriages in my area"; RS.03.

"In the village, marriages have not been sold yet, so the village talk is that it is better to marry young"; RS. 08.

"Young marriage is common" RS.08.

Environmental factor

The part that is more important than just the age at marriage is the age at which you first had sex outside of marriage or premarital sexual behaviour, which is one of the important factors determining the rate of teenage pregnancy. Free lifestyle and sexual behaviour accelerate the increase in the incidence of pregnancy in adolescents. This is caused by the rapid growth and development of adolescents and the menarche period, which is stimulated by the many information media that display sex life, so the incidence of sexual harassment and premarital sex behaviour increases. Information is very important in one lesson. The sophistication of today's communication and information systems makes it easy for teenagers to access all the information they need, including sexual information. When teenagers' curiosity about all things related to sexuality increases, the source of information that is easy for them to reach is their peers.

Common knowledge about reproductive health and parental control can make adolescents engage in risky sexual behaviour. These two things are the main things, even though many things can put teenagers at risk. The social environment is one of the factors that can drive adolescent behaviour, but on the other hand, the social environment can change behaviour. Adolescent sexual behaviour impacts health problems, including unwanted pregnancies, infectious diseases, maternal and infant mortality, and abortion. Premarital sexual behaviour is adolescent sexual behaviour that is carried out without marriage ties. Premarital sexual behaviour is often done when teenagers are dating. This behaviour is the result of biological development that encourages sexual desire.

"Drunk and boyfriend do not realize, have had sex three times", "every time you want to have sex, get drunk first at a friend's boarding house"; RS.01.

"Junior high school dating, unplanned pregnancy" RS.03.

"Having a husband and wife relationship without realizing it, do not remember, did it twice at the girlfriend's boarding house"; RS.05.

"Having had sexual intercourse twice at the boyfriend's boarding house, without knowing when to have intercourse because of drunkenness"; RS.07.

Social controls have positive and negative impacts on adolescents, and parents or family play an important role in making a decision. Research by Imtiyaz et al. One of the factors associated with teenage pregnancy is the role of parents. This unfavourable social behaviour is caused by parents' lack of social control towards their teenage children. The better the social control of children, the better their social behaviour will be, and vice versa. It is hoped that parents and society will provide good social control to their adolescents to reduce or prevent current youth from bad social behaviour. Family control is also a factor in adolescent sexual behaviour.

"Often see porn magazines"RS.05.

"Do not feel at home, go out with girlfriends, neighbours who talk by the way because of tattoos etc."RS.04.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion above, it can be concluded that if the decisions taken by adolescents in dealing with conflict are not appropriate, they will enter into risky behaviour and have to endure in the short and long term various physical and psychosocial health problems. External factors that affect teenage pregnancy in Indramayu District, Indramayu Regency include social and cultural factors (stigma, matchmaking), economic factors, and environmental factors (family control and premarital sex behaviour).

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