

DOES RESILIENCE AND EMOTIONAL MATURITY RELATED FOR DELAYING EARLY MARRIAGE IN INDONESIAN CHINESE TEENAGERS ?

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Abstrak

Perkawinan usia dini telah menjadi fenomena sosial masyarakat Indonesia, karena perkawinan usia dini menjadi salah satu faktor penyebab perceraian di kalangan keluarga muda, sebab mereka belum memiliki kepribadian yang stabil dalam hidupnya. Kepribadian stabil terkait erat dengan resiliensi dan kematangan emosi. Karena itu, penelitian ini hendak mengkaji rumusan masalah apakah resiliensi dan kematangan emosi berperan penting untuk penundaan perkawinan pada remaja Tionghoa Indonesia. Pengambilan data dengan menggunakan kuesioner resiliensi, kematangan emosi dan penundaan perkawinan. Jumlah subjek adalah 130 orang berusia 17 – 23 tahun (M = 19,8). Teknik analisis data dengan korelasi kenda tau dan regresi non linear logaritmik. Ditemukan bahwa ada peran penting resiliensi dan kematangan emosi untuk penundaan perkawinan pada remaja Tionghoa Indonesia.

Kata-kata kunci: resiliensi, kematangan emosi, penundaan perkawinan usia dini, remaja, Tionghoa

Abstract

Early marriage has become a social phenomenon in Indonesian society, because early marriage is one of the factors causing divorce among young families, because they do not have a stable personality. Stable personality correlate with resilience and emotion maturity. Therefore, this research took the acquisition of a problem statement on whether resilience and maturity were important to delay in early marriage in Indonesian Chinese adolescents. Retrieving data using a resilience questionnaire, emotion maturity and delay in early marriage. The number of subjects was 130 people (17 - 23 years, M = 19.8). The data analysis technique is by correlation of Kendal Tau and logarithmic non linear regression. Related to the important role of resilience and emotion maturity to delay on early marriage in Indonesian Chinese adolescents.

Keywords: *resilience, emotion maturity, delay on early age marriage, Indonesian Chinese Adolescence.*

Preliminary

Early marriage has become a social phenomenon in Indonesian society (Juneman & Rahardjo, 2013). Both print and electronic media have

reported on young couples, even they are still classified as children or adolescents who are married as happened in Palembang (South

Sumatra), Banjarmasin (South Kalimantan), Mamuju (West Sulawesi), Makassar (South Sulawesi) (Media Indonesia, 2018, Kompas, 2018). Marriage at a young age is one of the factors causing divorce in Indonesia, because they do not have resilience (Greitens, 2015, Mashego & Taruvirga, 2014, Mayordomo, 2016) and emotional maturity (Landau, 1998) when they face various problems that arise in domestic life. Physiologically, they have been able to carry out reproductive functions (Rice, 1999; Steinberg, 2011; Shaffer & Kipp, 2014), but they have not been able to handle conflict problems that arise in domestic life (Olson, DeFrain & Skogrand, 2008) . As a result, they easily gave up and took the decision to divorce (Ben-Zur, 2012).

Law No.1 of 1974 on marriage does allow a woman to marry at the age of 16, and a man to marry at the age of 19, but in fact many of those who marry young experience failure to maintain their marriage (Risch, Jodl & Eccles, 2004). They prefer to divorce, rather than maintaining the integrity of their marriage, even though they already have children from the result of their marriage. This is because young couples do not have resilience, that is, they are unable to deal with pressure, conflict or household problems during marriage (Baron at al, 2014; Mashego &

Tavuvinga, 2014). Likewise, they do not have emotional maturity (Rawat & Singh, 2017), as a result they also do not have the ability to understand and control emotions when they face their domestic conflicts (Pant & Singh, 2015).

Divorce is not the best solution for young couples as husband and wife who are married when they face conflicts in the household (Hahlweg at al, 2000), but they often choose to divorce (Risch, Jodl & Eccles, 2004). In fact, divorce has a negative impact on married couples and children who have been born while they are married in family life (Amato, 2000, Nakonezny, Rodgers & Reddick, 2004). If they were young in a hurry to get married (Adelabu, 2017), but they failed in carrying out their domestic life, then they really don't have resilience (Baron at al, 1996, Seal, 2015) or emotional maturity in their lives (Dean & Bruton, 1989; Walgito, 2007, Pant & Singh, 2015, Bahera & Rangaiah, 2017). From these various problems, Chinese teenagers began to think about arranging their personal lives first, before they entered domestic life. They strive to prepare themselves by increasing self-competence through education in order to prepare for their future careers (Goswami, 2012). Thus, Chinese adolescents prefer to pay attention to their own lives and try to delay early marriage (Keramat, 2016).

So they prefer not to marry at an early age. For young women, they are not married at the age of 16, while for boys they are not married at 19.

Moving on from the problems mentioned above, the problem formulations in this study are (a) does resilience play a role in delaying early marriage among Chinese Indonesian adolescents?(b) whether emotional maturity plays a role in delaying marriage in Chinese Indonesian adolescents, (c)whether resilience and emotional maturity play a role in delaying early childhood marriage in Chinese Indonesian adolescents ?

Method

The criteria for the research subjects were Chinese adolescents, boys, girls, aged 17-23 years (M = 19.8). The number of subjects was 130 people, 50 men (38%) and 80 women (52%), single or single. His last education was

SMA or SMK, and now he is still listed as an active student in higher education. Collecting data using purposive sampling technique, namely data collection techniques in accordance with the characteristics of a particular subject.

The data collection technique used a questionnaire, namely resilience, emotional maturity and delay of early childhood marriage. The resilience scale was developed by Wagnild and Young (1993) short version (14 items). Emotional maturity (14 items) was developed by researchers based on the theoretical concepts of Walgito (2007). In addition, the delay of early childhood marriage (4 items) was also made by researchers based on the concept of the delay of gratification theory from Mischel & Ebbsen (1970). The three measuring instruments have met the validity and reliability test (Table 1).

Table 1 Validity and Reliability of Measuring Instruments

No	Instruments	Items	Validity	Reliability (chronbach alpha)
1	Resilience	14	.299 - .716	.832
2	Emotion maturity	12	.258 - .706	.841
3	Delaying of early marriage	4	.575 - .836	.933

Test assumptions

Before the data is analyzed, an assumption test is carried out. Through the normality test, it is known that the

emotional maturity data are classified as normally distributed, but the data on resilience and delay of early childhood

marriage are classified as abnormal (See table 2).

Table 2. Result of normality test

No	Instruments	Asimp sign	Keterangan
1	Resilience	.000	P < .05 No normal
2	Emotion maturity	.200	P > .05 Normal
3	Delaying of early marriage	.000	P < .05 No normal

Meanwhile, both data on resilience - delay in early childhood marriage and emotional maturity - delay in early childhood marriage are classified as linear (Table 3). Thus, the data does not meet the assumption test, so the data is

tested using a non-parametric test approach (Ghozali, 2007; Nisfianoor, 2014). The data analysis technique used Kendall Tau correlation test and logarithmic non-linear regression.

Table 3. Test the assumption of linearity

No	Between variables	Deviation from linearity	Significance	Information
1	Resilience - Delaying of early marriage	.653	P > .05	Linear
2	Emotional maturity - Delaying of early marriage	.839	P > .05	Linear

Result

Through the Kendall Tau correlation test, it is known that (1) there is a significant positive relationship between resilience and emotional maturity ($r = .425^{**}$, $p = .000$, $p < .01$), (2) there is a significant positive relationship between

resilience and delay. Early marriage ($r = .225^{**}$, $p = .000$, $p < .01$), and (3) there is a significant positive relationship between emotional maturity and delay in early childhood marriage ($r = .248^{**}$, $p = .000$, $p < .01$) (Table).

Table 4. Result of Kendal Tau Correlation Test

No	Variabel	1	2	3
1	Resiliensi	-		
2	Kematangan Emosi	.425**	-	
3	Penundaan Perkawinan	.225**	.248**	-

Note: sign: P < .01

Logarithmic non-linear regression test results

The results of the non-linear logarithmic regression test stated that

(1) resilience contributed to the delay of early marriage by 8.6% ($r^2 = .086$, $t = 3484$, $p = .001$, $p < .01$), this means that there is still a other factors that influence

the delay of early marriage by 91.4%, and (2) emotional maturity contributed to the delay of early marriage by 11.7% ($r^2 = .117$, $t = 3560$, $p = .001$, $p < .01$), this means that there are other factors that influence the delay of early marriage by 88.3%. (see figure 1). In addition, it is known that resilience and emotional

maturity play a significant role in delaying early childhood marriage by 12.7% ($r^2 = .127$, $F = 6887$, $p = .002$, $p < .01$), meaning that there are other factors. 87.3% which has an effect on the delay in early marriage among Chinese Indonesian youth (Figure 1).

Table 5. Logarithmic non-linear regression test results

No	Variabel	R ²			t		
		1	2	3	1	2	3
1	Resilience	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Emotion maturity	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Postponement of marriage early age	.086	.117	-	3484	3560	-

Significance : $p < .01$

Furthermore, the results of the logarithmic non-linear regression test can be realized through the image below (Figure 1).

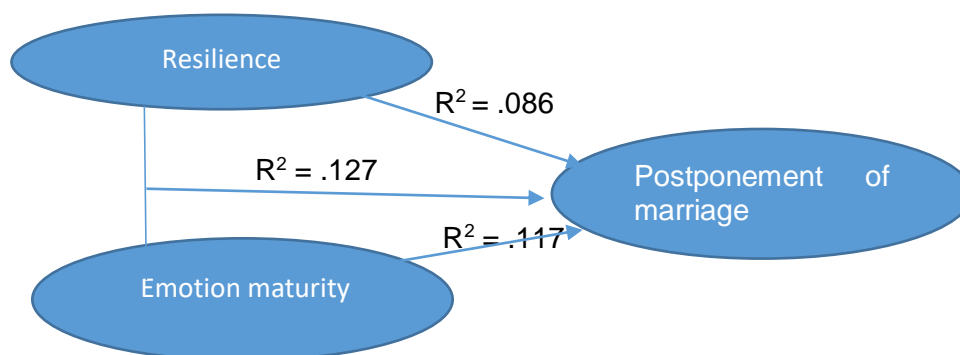


Figure 1. The role of resilience and emotional maturity in Postponement of marriage early age

Discussion

The results showed that resilience has an important role in delaying early marriage among Chinese Indonesian

adolescents. Postponing marriage at an early age means that Chinese teenagers do not marry during adolescence. Delaying marriage is a rational choice for

them. To be able to postpone marriage during adolescence, they must develop resilience (Greiten, 2015). Chinese adolescents realize that resilience is a personal characteristic that makes a person able to survive various problems that arise in his life (Melina, Grashinta & Vinaya, 2012, Fossion at al, 2014, Greitens, 2015). A teenager does have to be determined to be able to develop a tough attitude in the face of any difficulty. A person should not give up, give up or stop halfway, when he is faced with various problems. These various problems must be faced, resolved and resolved by each individual as well as possible. Teens must be optimistic, confident and responsible for their personal life. Therefore, adolescents must be responsible for solving problems in their life. They must be optimistic and believe that every problem has a solution (Greitens, 2015). Thus, Chinese teenagers who have good resilience, of course they will be able to delay not marrying at an early age.

Postponing early marriage is done by Chinese teenagers, because they do not want to be bothered with household matters, because marriage has consequences for the birth of children (Coltrain & Collins, 2001, Olson, Defrain & Skogrand, 2008). As adolescents, they are not ready to enter marriage, so

they prefer to think and prepare for the future (Rice, 1999, Steinberg, 2011, Goswami, 2012). They further improve their academic competence through learning activities in order to achieve their dreams of earning a bachelor's degree. Moreover, parents are still able to pay for their education, so they take advantage of the best opportunities provided by their parents. Parents also support them to focus on their achievements for their future (Goswami, 2012, Keramat, 2016). Thus, they do not want to marry at a young age. In order for them to survive and not marry at a young age, they must develop resilience (Baron at al, 1996, Greitens. 2015), so that they can successfully face every problem during their adolescence (Greitens, 2015).

This study also found that emotional maturity plays an important role for Tonghoa adolescents to delay early marriage. Emotional maturity is a personal characteristic characterized by the ability to understand the emotional conditions of oneself and others (Walgito, 2007, Singh, Pant & Valentina, 2014; Rawat & Singh, 2017) so that a person is able to adjust to the social environment of society (Delhage at al, 2012). Emotionally mature people are people who also have aspects of self-acceptance, self-confidence, and are responsible for their personal life

(Walgito, 2007). He can accept the whole existence of oneself, both its own strengths and weaknesses. Likewise, he is also able to accept other people as they are, both their advantages and disadvantages. Emotionally mature people are also characterized by self-confidence. He feels confident that he is able to face various problems in his life. He also feels confident in his own abilities, so he feels optimistic about achieving his future life well. Likewise, an emotionally mature person will be objective, rational and responsible for his every word and deed (Walgito, 2007, Mayordomo, et al, 2016). Rational and objective thinking must always be done by emotionally mature people, so that they are able to face every problem in life. With these various characteristics, a Chinese teenager prefers to delay the age of his marriage. They prefer to think and prepare themselves for their future life.

Emotional maturity must always be developed by Chinese teenagers, so that they are able to understand and manage their emotional conditions, so that they are able to adjust to the social environment (Magai, Distel & Liker, 1995, Pant & Singh, 2015). When they have emotional maturity, they do not rush to get married at a young age, but they prefer to do positive things that are beneficial to their lives while they are still

young (Goswami, 2012, Keramat, 2016). Getting married at a young age is not a rational choice if they want to realize their dreams for a better future (Goswami, 2012).

When adolescents are already married at a young age, they will face risks that they inevitably have to face (Amato, 2000). They will drop out of school, because they have to work to earn money to support their family's economic needs. If they work, they will also get low wages, because they have low education, do not have adequate skills, as a result they become poor families (Secombe, 2000). Poverty will lead to husband-wife conflict (Halhweg et al, 2000), because the family's economic needs are not fulfilled properly, as a result it causes the divorce of husband-wife couples (Amato, 2000). Moreover, if they have children, they are required to become parents who have to nurture, educate and guide the children to grow and develop into adults (Bern, 2010). Of course, as adolescents they are not ready to become parents who have to take care of children, because they are still in a transition period from children to adults (Rice, 1999, Steinberg, 2011). This provides a dilemma for adolescents who have already married at a young age. That is why emotional maturity will give teenagers an advantage to be able to

make the right decisions (Pant & Singh, 2017), by not getting married at a young age, or delaying early marriage.

In this study it was also found that both resilience and emotional maturity simultaneously play a significant role in delaying early childhood marriage among Chinese adolescents. Adolescents must be tough, strong and resilient to face any problems (Greitens, 2015), including being able to delay early marriage. Postponing marriage is the right decision for Chinese youth. They prefer to make preparations for the future of their life. They have been able to show personal resilience when they face difficulties, problems or problems in their lives. They also have emotional maturity characterized by the ability to understand and manage emotions, think rationally and objectively, accept themselves and others, and they are also responsible for their lives (Walgito, 2007). With this emotional maturity, they will certainly be able to postpone early marriage or they will not marry at an early age (Goswami, 2012)

Both resilience and emotional maturity are part of a mature personality (Singh, Pant & Valentina, 2014, Pant & Singh, 2015, Rawat & Singh, 2017), so that someone will be able to understand and control oneself in an effort to adapt to the environment. social community (Delhaye at al, 2012). Chinese

adolescents realize emotional maturity and resilience as a unit that can help them to achieve happiness in their lives (Behera & Rangaiah, 2017). Therefore, they try not to marry at a young age, or they delay marriage at an early age, because they are more focused on taking education for a better future (Goswami, 2012) Because early marriage will only torment their lives, because they have to leave. education (drop out of school), working to provide for family needs, giving birth, caring for and raising children and various other household matters (Olson, Defrain & Skogrand, 2008, Steinberg, 2011). Thus, Chinese Indonesian teenagers choose not to marry at a young age or delay early marriage (Keramat, 2016).

Conclusion

It was concluded that both separately and collectively emotional resilience and maturity played a significant role in delaying early childhood marriage among Chinese Indonesian adolescents. So thus, Chinese Indonesian teenagers who postpone early marriage are influenced by their emotional resilience and resilience.

It is recommended that other researchers be able to follow up on the results of this research by expanding the coverage of subjects from various other

ethnic groups in Indonesia such as South Sumatra, South Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, West Sulawesi and other ethnic groups. Research can also be conducted using a qualitative approach that emphasizes interviewing and observation techniques to reveal why adolescents marry at an early age and also why adolescents delay early marriage.

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