

# Analysis Of Pregnancy Out-Of-Marriage Factors In Rokan Hilir Riau Regency Indonesia

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**Abstract:** The current phenomenon that occurs that free association that has become a part of our society's life that is supposed to live within the norms, customs, habits and values of religion, but lately there are many pregnant out of wedlock which for Indonesians is a disgrace and smudge the surname of the family, but what happens now is common place, because it is considered ordinary then the number of days is increasing. Some factors that encourage a person to perform an out-of-wedlock pregnancy act theoretically there are parental factors, religious educational factors, environmental factors, social factors, media factors and sex education factors that are poorly understood. Based on the results of the study obtained that the pattern of free foster care factor 51%, democratic foster care pattern factor by 19%, religious education factor is less than 51%, environmental factor by 36%, free association factor 33%, media factor 28%, factor does not understand education sek 64%. This means that all factors contribute to the cause of pregnancy outside of marriage even though the portions vary.

**Index Terms:** Analysis, Factor, Pregnant, Outdoor, Married, Rohil, Indonesia

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of free association between men and women, is a tabuh thing in our country both reviewed in terms of culture, customs and religion related to the rules (norms) whose nature and implementation are no longer followed. From the free association will obviously result in a negative thing that is pregnancy outside marriage, so that marriage should be sacred and become a goal in building a happy life. Therefore, the problems that arise in society related to marriage due to being pregnant outside of marriage is no longer something taboo. This is because the number of pregnant teenagers is increasing and has disrespected the prevailing norms in society including religious teachings, legal norms, customary norms and norms of decency. Meanwhile, in law No. 1 of 1974 on marriage, it is stated that a legal marriage is a marriage performed according to their respective religions. The institution of marriage for Muslims is a sacred institution that legalizes sexual intercourse between a man and a woman. A man's sexual relationship with a woman outside of a legal marriage is inclusive of adultery even though it is performed on the basis of a like-for-like nature. (Abduh Malik, 2013) Women who are pregnant out of wedlock are considered to bring disgrace to their families and usually have to be married immediately to cover up the disgrace by their family. According to some Islamic Law, the law of marriage while pregnant is considered legal and women who commit adultery whether pregnant or not, can marry a man who commits adultery or another man who does not commit adultery. Adultery is an out-of-wedlock sex and women who are not bound by a relationship or sex committed by a man who is bound by a marriage to a woman who is not his wife and vice versa. (Mardani, 2013) So many phenomena that cause a person to have a sek relationship outside of a legal marriage, but do not yet know the factors that cause what drives them to have an out-of-wedlock or pregnant relationship

outside of the marriage. Theoretically there are several factors that encourage a person to have an out-of-wedlock relationship that causes pregnancy such as parental factors, parental education, parental foster style, consisting of authoritarian foster care patterns, free foster care patterns, democratic parenting patterns and then one's religious factors also influence such matters and not the important factor that is the factor of one's association, because the friend will influence a person will do good or not who the peer is, courtship, environment and media factors that children are currently free to easily access images or videos that are not as watchable, the last factor is sex education.

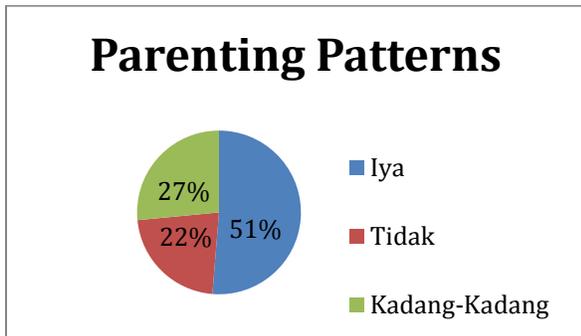
## 2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is a quantitative approach with a descriptive research method that serves to look at the contributing factors to the out-of Wedlock pregnancy, study was conducted in Rokan Hilir district, Research time from March to September 2020, the population in this study is all who have been pregnant outside the marriage whose number is not recorded, the sample in this study was taken with quota purposive sampling area technique. While the technique of data collection by way of observation and interview but because it is so difficult to meet respondents with acceptable reasons so that researchers end up using closed polls with the aim of respondents can fill in the data according to the conditions. Furthermore, data analysis techniques use quantitative descriptive.

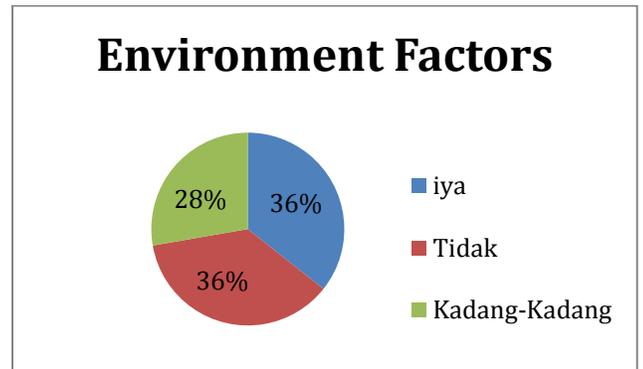
## 3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research on the factors that cause pregnancy outside of marriage as follows

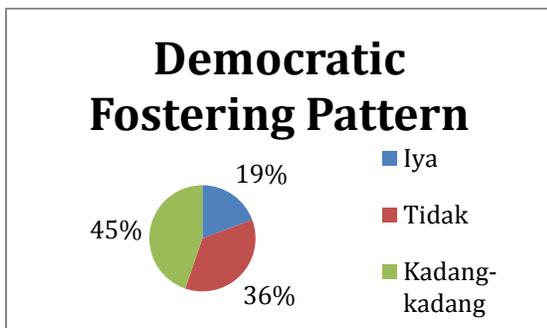
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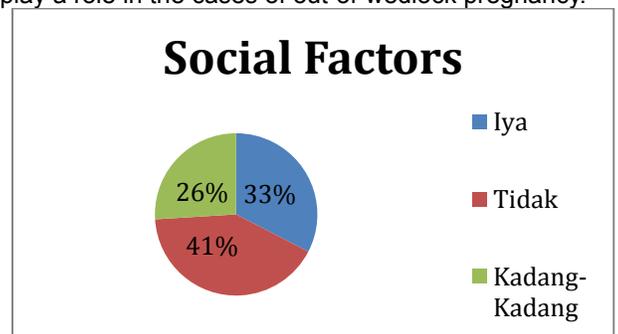
Based on the above picture can be concluded parents give freedom to their children with a magnitude of 51% answering yes but 27% of parents sometimes give sometimes to their children and it turns out that 22% who are pregnant out of wedlock actually parents do not give freedom. Based on the results of interview, it can be concluded that the pattern of free foster care affects the pregnant out-of-wedlock.



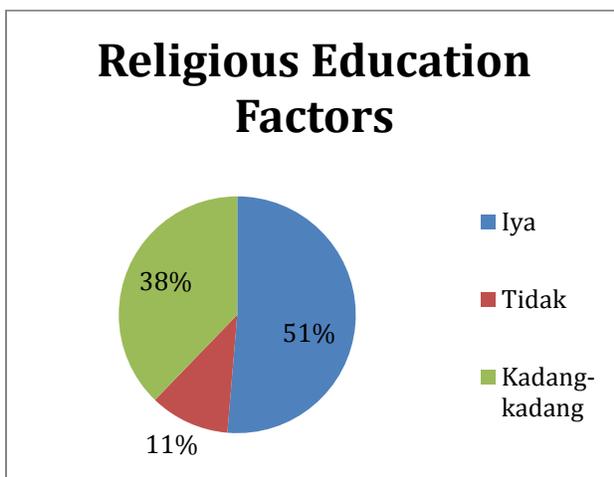
Based on the results of the study can be concluded that environmental factors account for 36% that make the union of pregnancy out of wedlock. Based on the results of the interview, it can be concluded that on the average they are pregnant out of wedlock acknowledging that environmental factors play a role in the cases of out-of-wedlock pregnancy.



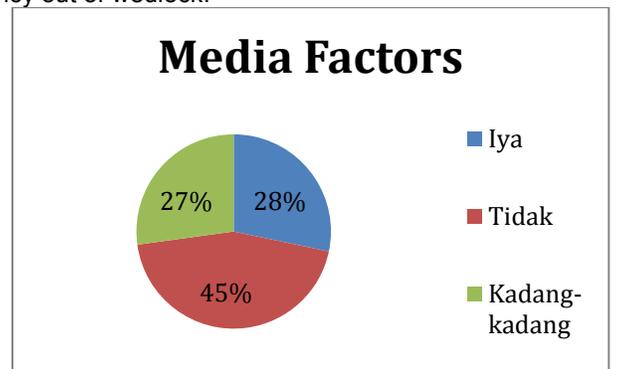
The democratic pattern factor based on the results of the study can be seen that those who answered sometimes by 45%, while those who answered did not amount to 36% and who answered yes by 19%. Based on the results of the interview can be concluded that some pregnant out of wedlock do not give time to discuss and decide something to the child.



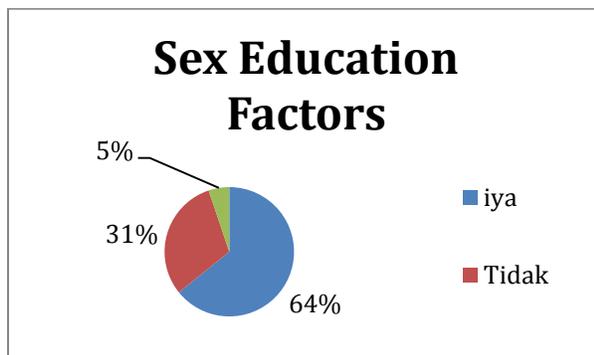
Based on the results of the study that the factors that cause pregnancy is out of wedlock by 33% but there are still other factors of 77%. Based on the results of the interview, it can be concluded that most of them get along do not see the impact of the association that ultimately makes the cause of pregnancy out of wedlock.



Religious education factors based on the results of the study can be concluded that those who answered yes 51% and answered sometimes 38% and who answered did not amount to 11%. Based on the interview, it can be concluded that the parents have given religious education to their children.



Based on the results of research that media factors cause out-of-wedlock pregnancy by 28%. Based on the results of the interview, it can be concluded that most of the media factor has a role because they think everything is accessible with the media that is available today.



Based on the above data can be concluded that they didn't know about sex education by 64%, it makes them being pregnant out of wedlock. In general it can be concluded from the whole results of interviews that was conducted said that not many people know about sex education, because it is tabuh in Indonesian societies.

#### 4 CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research that has been done on the factor of pregnancy outside of marriage can be concluded that almost all factors contribute to the cause of pregnancy outside of marriage but there are some other things such as, parents give freedom to their child, do not give the opportunity to discuss, as well as the factors of association that often go out the night, plus the media and also sex education that is not gotten from parents or family, so that what is gotten and done leads to having pregnant out of marriage.

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