



ADOLESCENT'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE RISK OF EARLY MARRIAGE RELATED TO ATTITUDE OF PREVENTING EARLY MARRIAGE IN KECAMATAN PARE KABUPATEN KEDIRI

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Abstract

Background : *Early marriage is a marriage that occur at the age of 18 years old. In 2020, early marriage was 19.26%. The population of women aged 10 years old and over who have ever been married carried out their first marriage at the age of less than 17 years old. The purpose of this study is how the relationship between adolescent's knowledge about the risk of early marriage and the attitude of efforts to prevent early marriage.* **Method:** *The research design method used cross sectional and the measuring instrument was a questionnaire. The independent variable was the knowledge of adolescents about the risk of early marriage while the dependent variable in this study was the attitude of efforts to prevent early marriage. The subjects were teenagers in Pare District, Kediri Regency, East Java Province who had a girlfriend or had been in a relationship. The research sample was 300 respondents and the sampling technique was snowball. Data analysis using Spearman correlation test.* **Result :** *The results showed that $r = 0.237$, $sig (p) = 0.000$, which means that there is a relationship between adolescent knowledge about the risk of early marriage and the attitude of efforts to prevent early marriage.* **Conclusion :** *There was a relationship between adolescent's knowledge about the risk of early marriage and attitudes towards preventing early marriage.*

Keywords: Knowledge, Early Marriage, Attitude, Adolescent

INTRODUCTION

Early marriage is a marriage that occur at the age of 18 years old (Limbong and Deliviana, 2020). Children who are forced to marry or due to certain conditions must marry under the age of 18 years will have a greater vulnerability in terms of access to education, quality of health, potential to experience violence, and live in poverty (UNICEF, 2018).

Indonesia have ranks 37th in the world for cases of early marriage, and second in ASEAN (Isabella, Indrayani and Widowati, 2021). Cases of early marriage during the pandemic occurred in many regions in Indonesia. Based on data adapted from [databoks.katadata](http://databoks.katadata.co.id) based on sources from UNICEF during the pandemic, early marriage in Indonesia has increased. From January to June 2020 as many as 34,000 applications for early marriage dispensation or marriages under the age of 19 were submitted, 97% of which were granted (Puparisa, 2020: databoks.katadata.co.id).



Early Marriage in East Java Province as many as 19.26% of the female population in aged 10 years old and over who have ever been married, carried out their first marriage at the age of less than 17 years. Age at First Marriage at 17-18 years old was in the amount of 21.45% (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2020).

The requests for dispensation to marry at an early age in Kabupaten Kediri increased rapidly during the COVID-19 pandemic. As of the end of October, the Kediri Religious Court had received 507 applications (Arif S, 2020). Pare District is a sub-district in Kediri Regency, which consists of 10 villages where there are universities and English language training centers called "English Villages". Thus, it is very possible for interaction between teenagers in this region from various cultures and different backgrounds.

There are other factors that influence the attitude of early marriage. Teenagers know and take a positive attitude but are influenced by other factors so that early marriage occurs. According to (UNICEF 2018) factors that are closely related to the practice of child marriage, such as economic, cultural, health, educational, social protection, and employment factors.

Factors that influence underage marriages in Kediri Regency include Economic Conditions, Knowledge, Social Conditions, Parental Education, Role of Parents, Religion and Mass Media (Zain 2017). This statement is supported by the results of Rosyidah and Listya's 2019 research that low education, poverty, culture, social encouragement, and a lack of knowledge of the impacts that will be caused by early marriage.

According to (Yanti, Hamidah, and Wiwita 2018) in his research it shows that the dominant factors of early marriage are pregnancy out of wedlock, environmental factors, parental factors, educational factors, economic factors, individual factors, social media factors. The negative impact is that psychological maturity has not been reached, from a social perspective, marriage reduces the freedom of self-development, reduces the opportunity to continue education to a higher level, from a health perspective, marriage at a young age increases the risk of pregnancy, high divorce rates, and a lower standard of living. low as a result of the inability of adolescents to meet economic needs while the positive impact is avoiding adultery, reducing the burden on parents.

Other research explains that the causes of marriage events in Ilir Talo District, Seluma Regency, Bengkulu Province, namely pregnancy out of wedlock, premarital sex, self-will, economy, peers and the culture of harmony that develops in the region, the impact caused by anemia, narrow pelvis, LBW, hypertension, and other impacts caused by domestic violence



(KDRT). Based on the research, it can be concluded that the incidence of early marriage has an impact on women's reproductive health (Sari, Umami, and Darmawansyah 2020).

Early marriages that occur in Indonesia are caused by economic, socio-cultural and educational factors. Most of the cases that occur are due to relatively small income and expenditure figures, a family environment that allows it because it has become a tradition and also because there is no view of higher education (Soleman and Elindawati 2019).

Determinants of teenage marriage problems (PUSPAYANTI 2019): 1) Humans (man); feeling fit and meeting a mate, preventing promiscuity, pregnancy before marriage, no money to continue schooling, desire to help the family's economy, obedience to families who don't want to reject applications, obedience to parents who don't want to be the subject of gossip by neighbors, erroneous understanding that sexual relations before marriage is normal 2) Budget (money); limited funds 3) Materials (materials); no media 4) Method (method); counseling cannot be maximized, there is no counseling poly at the public health service, the Genre program has not run optimally 5) Environment; the perception and understanding of parents is still lacking, the role of peers is still lacking, the perception of community leaders does not have the right to intervene, the marriage law still provides space for teenage marriages to occur

Efforts that can be implemented to prevent early marriage include health promotion using the mass media. This is in line with research (Isabella, Indrayani, and Widowati 2021) that there is a relationship between health promotion, mass media and self-motivation on early marriage behavior. Also supported by research (Nanlohy, Asrina, and Kurnaisih 2021) there is an effect of knowledge before and after being given an intervention with video media, There is an influence on attitudes before and after being given an intervention with video media, There is an influence on knowledge before and after being given leaflet media interventions, as well as advantages from the leaflet media is a clear picture and can be seen together, interesting and easy to understand. There is an influence of attitudes before and after being given an intervention with leaflet media. From this argument, the researcher aimed to examine how the relationship between adolescent's knowledge about the risk of early marriage and the attitude of efforts to prevent early marriage in Pare, Kediri, East Java Indonesia

METHODS

This research was a quantitative research, the research design used in this study was cross sectional. The research design was a study using primary data obtained from questionnaire data distributed to adolescents in 2020 regarding the knowledge questionnaire which based on Arikunto (2010) there are 3 levels of knowledge: Good, Adequate, Poor. The

attitude questionnaire based on Sugiyono (2014) uses the Guttman scale which is used to get firm answers from respondents (Negative – Positive). The independent research variable was the knowledge of adolescents about the risks of early marriage. The dependent variable in this study was the attitude of efforts to prevent early marriage. The subjects in this study were adolescents in the Pare District area who had boyfriends/had dated both men and women (both). Inclusion criteria: teenagers who already have girlfriends and teenagers who were met in the Pare District area. Exclusion criteria: teenagers who withdrew as respondents and teenagers who have girlfriends but are not willing to become respondents. A sample of 300 respondents was obtained using the snowball sampling technique, 110 male adolescents and 190 female adolescents. Data collection was carried out on July 20 - September 14 2020. Data analysis used the Spearman correlation test. Ethic statement obtained from Universitas Kadiri , Kediri.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

Table 1. Frequency distribution of respondents by age group, gender, education, knowledge and attitudes of adolescents in Pare, Kediri in 2020

| Variable | F | (%) |
|----------------------|-----|------|
| Age | | |
| Early teens | 40 | 13.3 |
| Middle teens | 144 | 48.0 |
| Late teens | 116 | 38.7 |
| Gender | | |
| Woman | 190 | 63.3 |
| Man | 110 | 36.7 |
| Education | | |
| SD/MI | 22 | 7.3 |
| SMP/MTS | 102 | 34.0 |
| SMA/SMK/MA | 165 | 55.0 |
| PT | 11 | 3.7 |
| Knowledge | | |
| Less | 3 | 1.0 |
| Enough | 200 | 66.7 |
| Good | 97 | 32.3 |
| Teen attitude | | |
| Negative | 135 | 45.0 |
| Neutral | 13 | 4.3 |
| positive | 152 | 50.7 |

Source: primary data

Based on table 1. Most of the teenagers are in their middle teens (48.3%). Most of the female gender (63.3%). The majority of adolescents have the last education of SMA/SMK/MA (55%). Most of them have sufficient knowledge (66.7%) and have a positive attitude (50.7%).

Table 2. The Relationship of Adolescent Knowledge About the Risks of Early Marriage with Adolescent Sexual Attitudes and Behaviors in the Pare District, Kediri Regency

| No | Variable Adolescent knowledge about the risk of early marriage | Teen attitude | | | p Value |
|----|--|---------------|---------|----------|-------------------|
| | | Negative | Neutral | Positive | |
| 1. | Less | 2 | 1 | 0 | r= 0.237 0.000 |
| 2. | Enough | 103 | 11 | 86 | |
| 3. | Good | 30 | 1 | 66 | |

Source: primary data

Based on table 2. The results of the Spearman correlation between Knowledge and attitude obtained results $r = 0.237$, $\text{sig}(p) = 0.000$ the level of the relationship is low and the positive relationship is the better the knowledge, the more positive the attitude of adolescents.

DISCUSSION

Adolescent's knowledge about early marriage

The results of this study indicated that the most of adolescent's knowledge in the sufficient category was 66.7%. Sufficient knowledge in this study was caused by the education of most of the respondents was high school, namely 55.0%. Schools in Pare have provided information to their students about the risks of early marriage and have received sex education for teenagers. This is in accordance with the results of research (Agustin, Susanti and Gumilar, 2021) which explained that access to information is an issue that affects adolescents' knowledge about the risk of early marriage so that adolescents with low education and those living in rural areas can have knowledge that is not much different from adolescents with higher education and those living in urban areas.

The results of this study are also supported by research (Isnaini and Sari, 2019) where the knowledge of young women about the impact of early marriage on reproductive health is in the good category of 53.8%. It is influenced by information obtained through interviews with several young women, good knowledge is obtained from counseling provided by teachers as the school, related to healthy and productive adolescence, counseling conducted on the theme of reproductive health, and sex education for young women in Bandar Lampung Cultural High School

Adolescent's knowledge about the risks of early marriage is very important to prevent early marriage, this is in line with the results of research (Nanlohy, Asrina and Kurnaisih, 2021) that It was found that the level of knowledge was the most dominant factor causing early marriage. This is different from research (Oktavia *et al.*, 2018) where the level of knowledge of adolescents aged 13-19 years in Puduk Payung Village is classified as moderately knowledgeable with a percentage of 78%, influenced by the low level of youth education and lack of understanding of adolescents.

Efforts that can be taken to expand information and knowledge of youth is to work together across sectors and across programs. For example in research (Agustin, Susanti and Gumilar, 2021) explained that Efforts can increase partnerships with schools for the population alert school program are important so that it is hoped that the BKKBN programs will be more effective and efficient because they are carried out simultaneously. In addition, facilitating reading corners in strategic places that contain and provide literacy as well as information on technology-based population can be an alternative solution that can be taken. Another activity that can be taken is to revive activities at the Youth Posyandu which are integrated with the Puskesmas and the local Health Office.

Based on the results of research (Septianah, Solehati and Widianti, 2020) which discusses early marriage in women in Tanjungsari District, Sumedang, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge, level of education, sources of information, and parenting patterns with early marriage in women in Tanjungsari District, Sumedang. According to researchers (Putri, Tazkiyah and Amelia, 2019) efforts to increase knowledge is with Self-awareness. Self-awareness is a major aspect in the psychological dimension of the individual and it is very necessary for adolescents to understand the impacts that will occur if they choose to marry at a young age.

Adolescent attitudes towards early marriage

The results of this study indicated that the attitude of adolescents towards the prevention of early marriage is mostly positive (50.7%). The positive attitude of adolescents was based on knowledge about the risk of early marriage in the sufficient category, and the information obtained was information about maturation of the age of marriage, adolescents received this information through mass media, received counseling and factors from peers.

It is supported by research (Jayanti, 2021) which explained that the attitude of informants regarding the age of early marriage is not a threat or does not raise awareness of informants after marriage. It is influenced by the experience of informants who marry earlier.



The influence of the family is very important, the family is a group of individuals who have the norms, values, attitudes and habits that are most appropriate to the individual so that it directly makes individuals recognize the value of their lives more quickly. Therefore, the experience of someone who married early can affect his peers.

The negative attitude in this study is possible because of the lack of knowledge of the risk of early marriage, which forms a negative attitude. It is supported by research (Nanlohy, Asrina, and Kurnaisih 2021) where attitudes towards early marriage among adolescents who have negative attitudes about early marriage do not know about the impact if conducting early marriages such as the lack of preparation of each partner in dealing with economic problems, responsibilities, physical, psychological and social maturity.

Attitudes are also influenced by how the extension workers provide information according to (Verawati et al. 2020) there was an influence between the effectiveness of interpersonal communication on the knowledge and attitudes of adolescents in efforts to prevent early marriage in the Youth Family Development (BKR) group of Mamuju Regency. Simultaneously, five indicators of interpersonal communication, namely openness, empathy, supportive attitude, positive feeling and equality, together have a positive and significant influence on the knowledge and attitudes of adolescents in preventing early marriage .

The relationship between adolescent knowledge about the risk of early marriage and attitudes towards efforts to prevent early marriage

The results of this study indicated that the results of the Spearman correlation, namely $r = 0.237$, $\text{sig} (p) = 0.000$ which means that there is a relationship between adolescent knowledge about the risk of early marriage and attitudes towards early marriage prevention efforts, the level of the relationship is low and the positive relationship is the better the knowledge the more positive the attitude of adolescents. The results of this study are in accordance with the results of the study (Samsi 2020) which showed that there is a relationship between knowledge and the incidence of early marriage ($0.000 < 0.05$), there is a relationship between attitudes and the incidence of early marriage ($0.000 < 0.05$), and there is a cultural relationship with the incidence of marriage. early ($0.000 < 0.05$) (Samsi 2020) .

Based on research results (Agustin, Susanti and Gumilar, 2021) that age, gender, education, and knowledge are significantly related to adolescent attitudes about early marriage, however, place of residence does not have a relationship with adolescent attitudes about early marriage in adolescents in Banten province in 2019. So it can be summarized that what affects adolescent attitudes not only knowledge but there are other influences.

The results of this study indicated the relation between adolescents' knowledge about the risk of early marriage and adolescent attitudes in preventing it is categorized as low relationship strength because there are many factors that cause early marriage. There are other factors that influence the attitude of early marriage. Teenagers know and take a positive attitude but are influenced by other factors so that early marriage occurs. According to (UNICEF, 2018) factors that are closely related to the practice of child marriage, such as economic factors, culture, health, education, social protection, and employment.

The factors that influence underage marriage in Kediri include Economic Conditions, Knowledge, Social Conditions, Parental Education, Parents' Roles, Religion and Mass Media (Zain, 2017). Other factors explained by the researcher (Rosyidah and Listya 2019) are low education, poverty, culture, social encouragement, and lack of knowledge of the impact that will be caused by early marriage.

According to (Yanti, Hamidah, and Wiwita 2018) in their research, it showed that the dominant factors in early marriage were pregnancy out of wedlock, environmental factors, parental factors, educational factors, economic factors, individual factors, and social media factors. The negative impact is that psychological maturity has not been achieved, from a social point of view, with marriage reducing the freedom of self-development, reducing the opportunity to continue education to a higher level, in terms of health, marriage at a young age increases the risk of pregnancy, high divorce rates, and a lower standard of living. low due to the inability of adolescents to meet economic needs while the positive impact is avoiding adultery, reducing the burden on parents.

Another study explained that the causes of marriage in subdistrict Ilir Talo, district Seluma, Bengkulu Province, namely pregnancy out of wedlock, premarital sex, self-will, economy, peers and the culture that developed in the region, the impact caused by anemia, narrow pelvis, LBW, hypertension, and other impacts caused by the occurrence of domestic violence (KDRT). Based on the research, it can be concluded that the incidence of early marriage has an impact on women's reproductive health (Sari, Umami, and Darmawansyah 2020) .

Early marriage that occurs in Indonesia is caused by economic, socio-cultural and educational factors. Most cases that occur are due to the relatively small income and expenditure figures, the family environment that allows it because it has become a tradition and also because there is no view on higher education (Soleman and Elindawati 2019) .

Determinants of adolescent marriage problems (PUSPAYANTI 2019) : 1) Humans (man); feeling suitable and having met a mate, preventing promiscuity, pregnancy before marriage, no fees for continuing school, the desire to help the family economy, being obedient to families



who do not want to refuse applications, being obedient to parents who do not want to be the subject of gossip from neighbors, there are wrong understanding that sexual intercourse before marriage is normal 2) Budget (money); limited funds 3) Materials (materials); no media 4) Method (method); counseling cannot be maximized, there is no counseling poly at the Puskesmas, the Genre program has not run optimally 5) Environment (environment); the perception and understanding of parents is still lacking, the role of peers is still lacking, the perception of community leaders does not have the right to intervene, the marriage law still provides space for teenage marriages to occur

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Socioeconomic status and education level are related to early marriage. Poor young women with low levels of education in rural areas should be the focus of the program to reduce the coverage of early marriage in Indonesia (Wulandari and Laksono, 2020)

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The results showed that there was a relationship between adolescent's knowledge about the risk of early marriage and attitudes towards preventing early marriage, the level of the relationship was low and there was a positive relationship, the better the knowledge, the more positive the attitude of adolescents. Suggestions for the need for further research on the factors that cause early marriage in adolescents. a positive environment, an active and interesting source of information on adolescent health education so as to increase youth knowledge about the effects of early marriage.

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