

The Relationship Of Adolescent Women's Knowledge About Maturing The Age Of Marriage On The Risk Of Early Marriage At SMPN 5 Panyabungan Kota Mandailing Natal Regency

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ABSTRACT

Adolescence is a transition period from childhood to adulthood, during which rapid growth occurs, including reproductive function, which influences developmental changes, both physical, mental and social roles. Early Marriage is the behavior of a person, whether male or female, when they have not yet reached true maturity (i.e. over 20 years for women and 25 years for men). The researcher's aim: to determine the relationship between young women's knowledge about maturing marriage age and the risk of early marriage at SMP Negeri 5 Panyabungan. Research method: namely a correlational method, sample size of 55 people. The instrument used was a questionnaire. The results of the analysis prove that the majority of teenagers with poor knowledge are 27 people (49%), while the minority are teenagers with good knowledge as many as 6 people (10.9%). The research results show that there is a relationship between knowledge based on age (p value = 0.021), and knowledge based on information sources (p value = 0.014). Young Women Regarding the Age of Marriage and the Risks of Early Marriage at SMP Negeri 5 Panyabungan, Mandailing Natal Regency. In conclusion, the results of the analysis prove that the majority of teenagers have poor knowledge, 27 people (49%), while the minority are teenagers with good knowledge, 6 people (10.9%).

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1. INTRODUCTION

Early Marriage is marrying at the age of less than 20 years. The large number of marriages at a young age, namely under 20 years of age, is one of the problems related to the reproductive system in adolescents which really requires attention and the risks of early marriage (Maharatu 2020). According to WHO, early marriage (early marriage) is a marriage carried out by a couple or one of the partners is still categorized as a child or teenager under the age of 19 years. According to (UNICEF) states that early marriage is a marriage carried out officially or unofficially. performed before the age of 18 years.

Marriage at an age below the reproductive age, namely 20 years for women and less than 25 years for men. Indonesia is ranked 10th in the world and second in ASEAN for the incidence of early marriage. In the world, Indonesia is among the 10 countries with the highest incidence of early marriage and is number two in ASEAN. In Indonesia, 8.19% of young women are married aged 7-15 years. The highest number of women who married for the first time at an early age occurred in South Kalimantan, reaching 12.52% in 2020. However, this figure shows a decrease compared to the previous year of 13.18% (eka yuli handayani 2020).

Based on National Socioeconomic data (Susenas) in 2018, there are more than one million women whose first marriage occurred at the age of less than 18 years (1.2 million people). Meanwhile, there were 61.3 thousand women who entered into their first marriage before they were 15 years old. The highest percentage of women on the island of Sumatra who are married under the age of 18 is in Bengkulu Province, namely (14.33%) while the lowest is in the Riau Islands Province (4.68%) (BPS, 2020).

Indonesia is the country with the 2nd highest rate of early marriage in ASEAN after Cambodia. Nearly 10% of girls become mothers by the age of 16 in poor and developing countries, with the highest

The Relationship Of Adolescent Women's Knowledge About Maturing The Age Of Marriage On The Risk Of Early Marriage At SMPN 5 Panyabungan Kota Mandailing Natal Regency. Ester Selfia Napitupulu et.al

rate being one of them in Southeast Asia. Based on Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS) in 2010, in general the average age of first marriage is 20 years, but based on the age group of first marriage it shows that there are marriages at a young age, namely 10-14 years and 41.9% occur at that age. 15-19 years old. (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020)

According to the BKKBN, early marriage is a marriage carried out at a teenage age (under 18 years for women and under 25 years for men). Based on BPS data for North Sumatra Province based on rural and urban areas. Percentage of women 15-18 years old. Early marriage in rural areas aged 15 years was 3.81% and 16-18 years 23.69%. Furthermore, early marriage in urban areas is 15 years 2.22% and 16-18 years 16.55%. According to data from the Religious Affairs Office of Angkola Muaratais District, the number of married teenagers under the age of 21 was 40 (61.2%), on average they married after graduating from junior high school and before graduating from high school (Lisna Khairani Nasution 2020).

The number of early marriages in Sipapaga village, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2021, was 132 young women in Sipapaga village who had unregistered marriages or what is known in the community as underhanded marriages. Most of those who get married look at their education, some are still in middle school and high school (Dalimunthe 2020).

According to Panyabungan religious court data, at least 10 underage couples apply for marriage dispensation every month. This number has increased compared to the period before the Covid-19 pandemic, factors involving promiscuity and pregnancy outside of marriage as well as economic factors are the causes. Couples who apply for marriage dispensation are on average under 19 years old or 14-16 years old who should still be sitting in school. middle and high school. Factors in early marriage include promiscuity resulting in pregnancy out of wedlock and economic factors (Panyabungan Religious Court 2020).

From initial survey data conducted by researchers on January 18 2021 which was carried out by asking for data about young women who were aware of the risks of early marriage at SMP Negeri 5 Panyabungan. It was found that there were 10 young female students at SMP Negeri 5 Panyabungan, and the results showed that 3 female students knew the risks of early marriage and 7 female students who did not know the risks of early marriage. From the description above, researchers are interested in conducting research on "The relationship between young women's knowledge about maturing marriage age and the risk of early marriage at SMP Negeri 5 Panyabungan, Mandailing Natal Regency, 2021."

2. METHOD

This research is a quantitative research with a correlational method regarding the relationship between young women's knowledge about maturing marriage age and the risk of early marriage. This research was conducted at SMP Negeri 5 Panyabungan, Mandailing Natal Regency. This research was conducted from October 2020 to January 2021. The population in this study were all class VII female students at SMP Negeri 5 Panyabungan, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency. In this research, total sampling was taken. that is, the entire population was sampled as 55 people.

3. RESULTS

Univariate Analysis

Frequency Distribution of the Relationship between Young Women's Knowledge about the Age of Marriage and the Risk of Early Marriage at SMP Negeri 5 Panyabungan, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Regency, Christmas 2021

No	Knowledge level	F	(%)
1	Good	6	10.9
2	Enough	22	40
3	Not enough	27	49
Total		55	100

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the majority have less knowledge as many as 27 people (49%) and a minority with good knowledge as many as 6 people (10.9%) and the remainder with sufficient knowledge as many as 22 people (40%).

The Relationship Of Adolescent Women's Knowledge About Maturing The Age Of Marriage On The Risk Of Early Marriage At SMPN 5 Panyabungan Kota Mandailing Natal Regency. Ester Selfia Napitupulu et.al

Frequency Distribution of the Relationship between Young Women's Knowledge about the Age of Marriage and the Risk of Early Marriage at SMP Negeri 5 Panyabungan, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency, 2021.

No	Age	F	%
1	13 years old	12	21.8
2	14 years	24	43.6
3	15 years	19	34.5
	Total	55	100

Based on table 4.4 above, it can be seen that based on the majority age of 14 years there are 24 young women (43.6%) and 12 people from 13 years of age as minorities (21.8%), and the remaining 15 years old are 19 people (34.5%).

Frequency Distribution Based on Characteristics of Respondents' Information Sources at SMP Negeri 5 Panyabungan, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Regency, Natal 2021

No	Resources	F	(%)
1	Mass media	34	61.8
2	Print Media	9	16.3
3	Health workers	12	21.8
	Total	55	100

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the majority of young women based on information sources from mass media are 34 people (61.8%) and the minority sources of information based on print media are 9 people (16.3%), and the remaining sources of information are from health workers as many as 12 people (21.8%).

Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis was used to determine whether there was a relationship between young women's knowledge about maturing marriage age and the risk of early marriage at SMP Negeri 5 Panyabungan, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2021 with the chi square statistical test $\alpha=0.05$.

Results of the analysis of the relationship between age and young women's knowledge about maturing marriage age and the risk of early marriage at SMP Negeri 5 Panyabungan, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Regency, Christmas 2021

No	Age	Knowledge			P			
		Good	Enough	Not enough				
		F	%	F	%	F	%	
1	13 years old	0	0	2	3.6	10	18.1	<i>value 0.021</i>
2	14 years	1	1.8	7	12.7	10	18.1	
3	15 years	5	9	13	24	7	12.7	
	Total	6	10.8	22	40.3	27	48.9	

The results of the analysis of the relationship between age and knowledge showed that 13 (24%) of 55 teenage girls aged 15 years had good knowledge, then 1 person aged 14 years had good knowledge (1.8%). The results of the chi-square statistical test mean that there is a relationship between age and young women's knowledge about maturing marriage age and the risk of early marriage ($p=$ value 0.021).

Results of the analysis of the relationship between information sources and young women's knowledge about maturing marriage age and the risk of early marriage at SMP Negeri 5 Panyabungan, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Regency, Christmas 2021

No	Resources	Knowledge			P-			
		Good	Enough	Not enough				
		F	%	F	%	F	%	
1	Mass media	2	3.6	14	25.4	18	32.7	<i>0.014</i>
2	Print media	0	0	2	3.6	7	13	
3	PowerHealth	4	7.2	6	10.9	2	3.6	
	Total	6	10.8	22	39.9	27	49.3	

The results of the analysis of the relationship between sources of information and knowledge showed that 55 young women obtained information from mass media with less knowledge as many as 18 people (32.7%), followed by obtaining information from print media with sufficient knowledge as many as 2 people (3.6%). The results of the chi-square statistical test mean that there is a relationship between the source of information and the knowledge of young women about maturing marriage age and the risk of early marriage ($P = \text{value } 0.014$).

Discussion

The relationship between young women's knowledge about maturing marriage age and the risk of early marriage at SMP Negeri 5 Panyabungan in 2021. Based on knowledge

The results of the analysis showed that the majority of respondents had poor knowledge, 27 people (49%), and the minority had good knowledge, 6 people (10.9%), and the remaining had sufficient knowledge, 22 people (40%).

The relationship between young women's knowledge about maturing marriage age and the risk of early marriage at SMP Negeri 5 Panyabungan in 2021. Based on age

The results of the analysis showed that the majority of respondents were 14 years old, 24 people (43.6%), and the minority 13 years old were 12 people (21.8%), and the remaining 15 years old were 19 people (34.5%).

The relationship between young women's knowledge about maturing marriage age and the risk of early marriage at SMP Negeri 5 Panyabungan in 2021. Based on information sources

The results of the analysis showed that the majority of respondents based on mass media information sources were 34 people (61.8%), and the minority sourced information based on print media as many as 9 people (16.3%), and the remaining information sources were from health workers as many as 12 people (21 people). 8%).

The relationship between age and young women's knowledge about maturing marriage age and the risk of early marriage at SMP Negeri 5 Panyabungan in 2021.

The results of the analysis of the relationship between age and adolescent knowledge showed that 13 (24%) of 55 teenage girls aged 15 years had good knowledge, then 1 person aged 14 years had good knowledge (1.8%). The results of the chi-square statistical test mean that there is a relationship between age and young women's knowledge about maturing marriage age and the risk of early marriage ($p = \text{value } 0.021$).

Relationship between sources of information and young women's knowledge about maturing marriage age and the risk of early marriage at SMP Negeri 5 Panyabungan in 2021.

The results of the analysis of the relationship between sources of information and knowledge showed that 55 young women obtained information from mass media with less knowledge as many as 18 people (32.7%), then 2 people obtained information from printed media with sufficient knowledge (3.6%). The results of the chi-square statistical test mean that there is a relationship between the source of information and the knowledge of young women about maturing marriage age and the risk of early marriage ($P = \text{value } 0.014$). Sources of information are anything that can be used by someone to find out about new things, and have the characteristics of being able to see, read and learn. In the author's assumption, the source of information obtained by young women is from mass media such as the internet, television, and others.

According to research (Agi Yulia Ria Dini, 2020) found that early marriage is a marriage carried out by one partner who is under 17 years of age. The phenomenon of early marriage in the Ciayumajakuning area contributes 44.67% to the percentage of women who have married under the age of 18 in West Java. Knowledge of young women regarding the maturity of marriage age with the highest frequency is in the sufficient category (50%) and the level of risk of early marriage among young women is highest in the sufficient category (40.6%). The results of bivariate analysis illustrate that there is a significant relationship ($p \text{ value} < \alpha$). According to research (Madinah & Nugraheni, 2017), it was found that cases of early marriage were caused by teenagers' lack of knowledge about the maturation age of marriage. Among teenagers at SMP NU 06 Kedungsuren, Kendal Regency, those who had good knowledge before receiving health education about PUP were only (11.3%), and those with poor knowledge (88.5%). According to research (Nabavi, 2019), it was found that couples who are not

The Relationship Of Adolescent Women's Knowledge About Maturing The Age Of Marriage On The Risk Of Early Marriage At SMPN 5 Panyabungan Kota Mandailing Natal Regency. Ester Selfia Napitupulu et.al

mentally ready for marriage will experience psychological impacts, health impacts and socio-economic impacts. The psychological impacts range from feelings of regret, stress, pressure and being burdened by missing out on school. The health impact on the mother and baby because the reproductive organs are still developing means that the mother is not ready to get pregnant so that she is susceptible to miscarriage and premature babies. The social impact is feelings of shame, fear and inferiority by neighbors in her home environment due to being pregnant out of wedlock which causes her to be reluctant to socialize with local residents.

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4. CONCLUSION

The results of bivariate analysis illustrate that there is a significant relationship (p value $< \alpha$). According to research (Madinah & Nugraheni, 2017), it was found that cases of early marriage were caused by teenagers' lack of knowledge about the maturation age of marriage. Among teenagers at SMP NU 06 Kedungsuren, Kendal Regency, those who had good knowledge before receiving health education about PUP were only (11.3%), and those with poor knowledge (88.5%). The psychological impacts range from feelings of regret, stress, pressure and being burdened by missing out on school. The health impact on the mother and baby because the reproductive organs are still developing means that the mother is not ready to get pregnant so that she is susceptible to miscarriage and premature babies. The social impact is feelings of shame, fear and inferiority by neighbors in her home environment due to being pregnant out of wedlock which causes her to be reluctant to socialize with local residents. SMP Negeri 5 Panyabungan, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency, should increase the knowledge and insight of researchers regarding the relationship between young women's knowledge about maturing marriage age and the risk of early marriage so that later it can be understood and applied. For female students, it's better increasing information and increasing knowledge of young women about maturing marriage age and the risks of early marriage. Researchers are expected to increase their knowledge and serve as study material or additional information for future researchers, relating to the relationship between young women's knowledge about maturing marriage age and the risk of early marriage.

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The Relationship Of Adolescent Women's Knowledge About Maturing The Age Of Marriage On The Risk Of Early Marriage At SMPN 5 Panyabungan Kota Mandailing Natal Regency. Ester Selfia Napitupulu et.al

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