

The Relationship Between Knowledge Level And The Risk Of Early Marriage In Adolescents In The Working Area Of The Puskesmas Muara Bangkahulu In 2023

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Abstract: Based on data from BPS Bengkulu Province in 2023, it is said that the proportion of women aged 20-24 years who are married or living together before the age of 18 according to Bengkulu province in 2021 is 11.93%, in 2022 it is 8.8%, and in 2023 it is 7.01%. This type of research uses descriptive analytical research design with a cross sectional approach. The method that will be carried out by researchers is quantitative. The relationship between these variables is determined based on statistical tests using the Cross Sectional method, namely the relationship between the independent variable (independent) whether there is a relationship between the level of reproductive health knowledge and the dependent variable (dependent) relationship with the risk of early marriage in adolescents. The results of this study showed that as many as 6 people (75.0%), respondents had insufficient knowledge and were at risk of early marriage, while respondents who had sufficient knowledge 9 people (90.0%) were at risk of early marriage, respondents who had good knowledge as many as 3 people (13.6%) had a risk of early marriage. The statistical test results obtained $p=0.000$ which can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and the risk of entering into early marriage. This research was conducted to increase knowledge in adolescents about reproductive health and the risk of early marriage by providing facilities and means of counselling for students to provide information about the impact of early marriage and the importance of reproductive health in women.

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1. Introduction

The impact of adolescent premarital sexual behaviour is teenage pregnancy, abortion, sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS. In fact, 40% of all HIV infection cases occur in young people aged 15-24 years. Based on SIHA data (2018), the number of HIV-infected adolescents was 9,981[1].

Another impact is teenage pregnancy, which results in high rates of child marriage. Based on the results of the 2018 Population, Family Planning and Family Development Programme Performance and Accountability Survey (SKAP KKBPK) data, the Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) aged 15-19 years in Indonesia in 2018 was 30 (30/1000 births) and, for ASFR aged 15-19 years in West Sumatra, it was 29 (29/1000 births).(BKKBN 2019).

The number of early marriages occurs in many countries and continues to increase from year to year. Various efforts have been made to protect the law against children. In 2015, there were about 142 million girls who had entered into early marriage. The number continues to increase especially in several countries such as Africa, Southwest Asia, Southeast Asia, Ethiopia, India, etc[2]. Developing countries are countries where many early marriages occur and make the population continue to increase.

It is recorded that Indonesia is the country with the highest young marriage in the world ranked seventh, and the second highest in ASEAN (Association of East Asian Nations) after Cambodia [3]

Early marriage in Indonesia is mostly carried out by adolescents aged 15-19 years with low education, as for adolescents with the last education of elementary school, which is 35.4%, as for the free surrounding environment factors make these adolescents easily influenced by promiscuity. The percentage of adolescents who did not graduate with the last education of junior high school was 44.7%, for adolescents with the last education of high school was 12.3%, and those who did not go to school / did not graduate from elementary school was 7.6%[4].

Based on data from BPS Bengkulu Province in 2023, it is said that the proportion of women aged 20-24 years who are married or living together before the age of 18 according to Bengkulu province in 2021 is 11.93%, in 2022 it is 8.8%, and in 2023 it is 7.01 % [5].

Based on the above background, the researcher wants to conduct research on the relationship between the level of knowledge and the risk of early marriage in adolescents in the Muara Bangkahulu Health Centre Working Area in 2023 [6].

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge level and the risk of early marriage in adolescents in the Muara Bangkahulu Health Centre Working Area in 2023 [7].

2. Materials and Methods

This type of research uses descriptive analytical research design with a cross sectional approach [8]. The method that will be carried out by researchers is quantitative. The relationship between these variables is determined based on statistical tests using the Cross Sectional method, namely the relationship between the independent variable (independent) whether there is a relationship between the level of reproductive health knowledge and the dependent variable (dependent) relationship with the risk of early marriage in adolescents [9]. The design is a study by making observations at the same time (one unit of time) [10]

This research was conducted in the Muara Bangkahulu Health Centre Working Area in 2023 For the time of this research has been conducted in March 2023 [11]. The sample in this study were students in the Muara Bangkahulu Health Centre Working Area in 2023. To determine the number of samples in this study, it can use the theory put forward by Slovin in [12] The number of samples in this study were 40 respondents.

3. Results

Bivariate Analysis

Table 1 With The Risk Of Early Marriage In Adolescents In The Working Area Of Muara Bangkahulu Health Centre In 2023

Knowledge	Frekuensi	Presentase
Good	22	55
Fair	10	25
Less	8	20
Total	40	100

Based on the table above regarding the frequency distribution of the level of knowledge of Respondents with the Risk of Early Marriage in Adolescents, it was found that the respondents had good knowledge as many as 22 people (55%), respondents who

had sufficient knowledge were 10 people (25.0%), respondents who had less knowledge were 8 people (20%)[13].

Table 2 Frequency Distribution Of Early Marriage Risks In Adolescents In The Muara Bangkahulu Health Centre Working Area In 2023

Age	Frekuensi	Presentase
Not at risk	22	55,0
At Risk	18	45,0
Total	40	100

Based on table 5.4 regarding the frequency distribution of the risk of early marriage in adolescents, it was found that 22 respondents (55.0%) were not at risk of early marriage and 18 respondents (45.0%) were at risk of early marriage[14].

Bivariate Analysis

Table 3 Relationship Between Knowledge Level And Risk Of Early Marriage In Adolescents In The Muara Bangkahulu Health Centre Working Area In 2023

Knowledge Level	Risk of Early Marriage				Total		P-Value
	No Risk		Risk		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Good	19	86,4	3	13,6	22	100	0,000
Fair	1	10,0	9	90,0	20	100	
Less	2	25,0	6	75,0	8	100	
Total	22	55,0	18	45,0	40	100	

Based on the relationship between the level of knowledge and the risk of early marriage in adolescents, it was found that as many as 3 people (13.6%), respondents had good knowledge and were at risk of early marriage, while respondents who had sufficient knowledge 9 people (90.0%) were at risk of early marriage, respondents who had less knowledge as many as 6 people (75.0%) had a risk of early marriage. The statistical test results obtained $p=0.000$ which can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and the risk of early marriage[15].

4. Discussion

With The Risk Of Early Marriage In Adolescents In The Working Area Of The Muara Bangkahulu Health Centre In 2023

This research is in line with research conducted by (Waroh, 2020) with the title 'The Relationship between Adolescent Knowledge of Reproductive Health and Early Marriage in Panggung Village, Sampang District, Sampang. The results of the analysis obtained that the level of knowledge 'Less' owned by adolescents due to the lack of socialisation conducted on adolescents regarding knowledge about reproductive health[16].

According to the researcher's analysis, adolescents do not get more information about reproductive health, even parents and the surrounding environment do not provide knowledge about reproductive health so as to make adolescents lack knowledge[17].

In fact, reproductive health in adolescents is a healthy condition concerning the reproductive system, functions and processes owned by adolescents, there are other factors that will affect reproductive health if they marry at an early age such as the risk of young pregnancy in adolescent girls, the risk of death in infants and mothers. Such information adolescents should get through information from school teachers, because at school adolescents learn biology lessons although not all students get information because

of different majors, but not only knowledge obtained at school students can also find out such information from the internet. With the lack of knowledge of adolescents, it is expected that there will be an increase in knowledge that will ultimately improve the quality of the nation's next generation and can take care of themselves regarding adolescent reproductive health[18].

Frequency Distribution Of Early Marriage Risks In Adolescents In The Muara Bangkahulu Health Centre Working Area In 2023

This shows that adolescents are at risk of early marriage. This research is in line with research (Sang Ayu Intan Indra Dewi, Desak Nyoman Widyathini, 2021) with the title 'knowledge and attitudes of Sekaa Taruna Teruni (STT) adolescents about early marriage in Kerta Village, Gianyar Bali. The results of the analysis obtained that there are still many teenagers who do not know the risks of marriage after an early age and it is believed that the factors that cause adolescents do not know are seen from their age, because older people know more about the risks of early marriage. As well as if a person gets older, the more mature his way of thinking and the more experiences he has gained during his life.

According to the researcher's analysis, the factors driving marriage at a young age include environmental factors, lack of knowledge, age factors, lack of economy, family factors, self-will factors and local custom factors. From some of these factors, teenagers enter into early marriage because they still do not understand the risks of marriage[19].

For example, domestic violence, early divorce and many other impacts that will occur. It is hoped that by increasing knowledge about reproductive health and the risks of early marriage, it can reduce the occurrence of early marriage in adolescents.

Relationship Between Level Of Knowledge And Risk Of Early Marriage In Adolescents In The Working Area Of Muara Bangkahulu Health Centre In 2023

This is in accordance with research conducted by Aditya Risky Dwinanda (2015), which states that there is a relationship between respondents' knowledge and early marriage[25], namely respondents who have low knowledge have a risk of committing early marriage by 4 times compared to respondents who have high knowledge. This is also in line with research conducted by Khomsatun (2012) which states that there is a significant relationship between the knowledge of early married adolescent girls about pregnancy and anxiety about facing pregnancy in Pulosari District, Pemalang Regency[26].

In line with research conducted by (Oktavia et al., 2018) which states that adolescents who know more about early marriage are older adolescents because the increasing age is said to be the more experience they have[23]. Many adolescents aged 15-16 years still do not know about reproductive health with the risk of early marriage due to their young age factor, and not much experience in life. In line with research (Waroh, 2020) which says that gender is very influential in doing early marriage because women are considered ready for marriage than men[20][24].

This research is also reinforced by research conducted by Sumardi Rahardjo (2013) which states that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and early marriage (p-value = 0.001) and an OR value of 3.71. Thus it can be concluded that respondents who are less knowledgeable have a risk of marrying at an age 3.71 times greater than respondents who are well informed[21].

Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain in shaping a person's actions. In the theory of behaviour, a person's health-related actions are influenced by three factors, namely: predisposing factors, enabling factors and reinforcing factors[22]. The results of this study prove that a person's knowledge is very influential on the occurrence of early marriage. According to Notoadmojo (2010), knowledge is the result of knowing and occurs after a person senses an object. Knowledge can also be obtained from learning experiences from formal and non-formal education, thus it can be concluded that a person's actions will basically be influenced by knowledge[27]. In this case, the respondent's knowledge

will influence the respondent to decide to marry at an early age. The higher the level of knowledge of the respondent, the better the respondent will decide to get married.

5. Conclusion

1. The characteristics of respondents based on age and gender were mostly female with 23 students aged 15-16 years (57.5%) and 17 students aged 17-18 years (42.5%).
2. The results obtained in the Working Area of Puskesmas Muara Bangkahulu Knowledge Level About Reproductive Health is 'Less' due to environmental factors in the Working Area of Puskesmas Muara Bangkahulu is not good, because the fastest association to be imitated by adolescents is the environment.
3. The risk of early marriage in the Muara Bangkahulu Health Centre Working Area in 2023 has a risk of early marriage. Judging from the lack of knowledge about reproductive health and the impact of early marriage.
4. Based on the results of the Chi Square statistical test output, it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected, H_a is accepted, thus it can be interpreted that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of reproductive health and the risk of early marriage in adolescents in the Muara Bangkahulu Health Centre Working Area in 2023.

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