

Impact of Early Marriage on Adolescent Reproductive Health

Fitria Lestari^{a)}, Imas Nurjanah, Ani Marlina, Badzlina Azzahra, Rini Nuraeni

Akademi Kebidanan Prima Husada Bogor, Bogor, Indonesia

^{a)}Corresponding Author: syahfitri1215@gmail.com

Abstrak

Early Marriage Is A Case That Still Occurs In Indonesia. Marriage is an inner and outer bond between men and women who want to continue their descendants and have a family. The number of Class XII MA Darul Ihsan students who married at school age during the 2021/2022 academic year totaled 2 people, in 2020/2021 there were 0 cases, and in 2019/2020 there were 5 people. To Develop Knowledge About the Impact of Early Marriage on Adolescent Reproductive Health at MA Darul Ihsan. Pre-experimental research was carried out on Darul Ihsan MA students with 47 respondents taking a sample, in order to obtain research results using T-test analysis on pretest and post-test with P Value <0.001. Results of Statistic Test Calculations obtained using computerization, so that in Obtained a T-value of 8.609 and P = 0.001 (P<0.001), which means that there is an effect of education on the impact of early marriage on adolescent reproductive health. This Education on the Impact of Early Marriage on Reproductive Health can have an influence on MA Darul Islam students who can be said to still have cases of early marriage, so they can develop the knowledge of students and students of Ma Darul Ihsan and apply that knowledge in their environment.

Article Info

Article History:

Received 1 June 2022

Revised 10 June 2022

Accepted 25 June 2022

Available online 30 July 2022

Keywords:

Impact,

Early Marriage,

Reproductive Health,

Adolescents

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a period that begins as children and then grows up, indicated by growth and stability from a physiological and psychosocial perspective, so it is necessary to be trained in problem risk management and increasing self-potential (Rosuliana et al., 2020). Adolescence is a period of change from the age of 10 to 19 years seen from the occurrence of physical, emotional and psychological changes. Adolescence can be said to be a period of maturation of the human reproductive organs, in other words, puberty (Ahmad, 2020).

According to (Sekarayu & Nurwati, 2021), this stage of adolescence is very important because at this time teenagers will look for their identity, need friends who can become close friends, face confusing situations because they have not been able to show their maturity, and have a high sense of curiosity. Early marriage is a marriage or bond that occurs between couples who are still classified as young before reaching the age of 19 years (Isnaini & Sari, 2019; Yuspa & Tukiman, 2017).

Early marriage can be interpreted as a bond between men as husbands and women as wives at a relatively young age or in puberty. Law No. 1 of 1974 Article 7 paragraph 1 explains that marriage can be legalized if the man has reached the age of 19 and the woman has reached the age of 16 years. Then there is a proposal to amend Article 7 of 1974 paragraph 1 that marriage can and is carried out if the male and female parties are at least 19 years old. If the marriage is carried out by the bride and groom under 21 years of age, it is required to obtain the consent of both parents. Based on an agreement from the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN), which has collaborated with the MOU, it is explained that the age of first marriage can be approved if the man has reached the age of 25 and the woman has reached the age of 20 (Sekarayu & Nurwati, 2021).

Based on the United Nations Development Economic and Social Affairs, Indonesia is in 37th place in the world and 2nd in ASEAN after Cambodia as a country that still has a fairly high number of cases of young marriage. From the data from the 2015 Indonesian gender and sexuality review center, it was stated that in the Southeast Asia region, Indonesia was in 2nd place with a high percentage of early marriage, which was around 2 million out of 7.3 million Indonesian women before turning 15 years old (Yumarni & suhartini, 2019).

Based on data taken by the IDHS in 2012 and 2017, the percentage of marriages among women was previously around 17% of children married before the age of 18 years and the latest data showed a change to 63.7% of girls married at the age of 20 years (SDKI, 2020). The National Working Meeting of Bappenas in 2010 revealed that the average age at first marriage for young women in West Java province was 17.8 years. This situation is especially true in rural areas. The province with the highest cases of early marriage is West Java Province (Ayu et al., 2013).

Based on BPS data in 2015, 31.72% of women were married at the age of 16-18 years and 7.96% of women were married at the age of 25-30 years (Riwanti et al., 2020). Based on the results of a survey conducted by BPS in collaboration with UNICEF, the main data sources, namely the 2008-2012 National Economic Survey and the 2010 Population Census, explained that the habit of marriage at a young age has more than doubled in the past 30 years. Data on early marriage in Indonesia shows that women are married at the age of 20-24 years, and there are 25% of women married under the age of 18 years (Yumarni & Suhartini, 2019).

West Java is ranked 6th out of 34 provinces with a high percentage of early marriage, one of which is Bogor City with a high percentage of early marriage age. Bogor Regency has the highest population in the province of West Java, which is 6,088,233.00 people and is one of the areas where marriages in the province of West Java occur the most at 11,331 marriages in 40 sub-districts in Bogor Regency during January-May 2020. The percentage is much less than last year during the same period, which was 16,090 marriages (Syam, 2021).

In the city of Bogor, the percentage of early marriage and early pregnancy has increased quite astonishingly. In 2013 a total of 1,626 couples married at an early age and a year ago, 20% of the 8,130 couples aged 19-20 years. Head of the Section (Kasi) for Islamic Guidance (Bimas Islam) of the Ministry of Religion of Bogor City, Sufyan Suri, said that early marriage occurs because of pregnancy outside marriage and also the lack of education level, even marriages are usually carried out in rural areas or villages and some parents of the couple do not know the wedding (Yumarni & Suhartini, 2019).

MA Darul Ihsan is a school that was built in 2011 under the auspices of the Darul Ihsan Al-Fatah Foundation, Bogor. In every year 12th grade there are some who do early marriage. This community

service aims to increase the knowledge and understanding of students regarding the impact of early marriage on adolescent reproductive health so that students are able to realize it in their environment.

METHOD

This research was conducted to the students of MA Darul Ihsan with the method of public education, namely by organizing counseling in order to develop the understanding of students of MA Darul Ihsan. This study used a pre-experimental design with a pretest (adolescent knowledge value before being given education) post test (adolescent knowledge value after being given education). This research was conducted in one day on March 4, 2022, with an initial sample of 10 people for interviews. And 47 respondents with total sampling technique, also gave a questionnaire with 10 questions in the form of pretest and posttest regarding knowledge of reproductive health on early marriage.

Then the data was tested, namely the mean dependent difference test (faired test) in order to get the results before and after health education. First, testing the data using univariate so that the distribution of frequency and percentage is obtained, then testing bivariate using the paired t-test with the conditions that must be met, namely normality using the Wilcoxon test, obtaining a significance of 0.001 ($p < 0.001$) in order to determine the effect of early marriage education on reproductive health. adolescents on the knowledge of MA Darul Ihsan students (Puspita Et Al., 2021).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Frequency distribution of respondents based on the knowledge of the pretest results, can be seen from the table 1.

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge of Pretest Results

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less	33	70,2
Good	14	29,8
Total	47	100,0

Based on Table 1. Of the total 47 respondents who participated in the pretest, generally 33 respondents (70.2%) had less knowledge.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge of Posttest Results

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less	4	8,5
Good	43	91,5
Total	47	100,0

Based on Table 2. Of the total 47 respondents who participated in the post test, most of the respondents who had good knowledge were 43 people (91.5%).

Table 3. Pretest and Post Test Scores

Knowledge	Mean	Standard Deviation
Knowledge Pretest	1.30	0.462
Knowledge Posttest	1.91	0.282

Based on Table 3. Based on the paired test sample analysis test obtained, it can be seen that the average score from the pre-test is 1.30 to 1.91 with an increase of 0.61.

Table 4. Results of T-Test Analysis of Students' Knowledge Regarding the Impact of Early Marriage on Adolescent Reproductive Health

Paired Samples Test				
	Paired Differences			p-(value)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error mean	
Pretest-posttest	-0.617	0,491	8,609	0.001

Based on Table 4. The results of the statistical test calculation results for the T value of 8.609 and $p = 0.001$ (<0.01), meaning that there is an influence of education on the impact of early marriage on adolescent reproductive health on students' knowledge.

This study agrees with research conducted by (Isnaini & Sari, 2019) entitled "Knowledge of Young Women About the Impact of Early Marriage on Reproductive Health at SMA Budaya Bandar Lampung". 50 respondents (53.8%) knew about the impact of early marriage on reproductive health, and 43 respondents (46.2%) did not know about the impact of early marriage on reproductive health.

This theory is in line with that proposed by (I Made Sudarma Adiputra et al., 2021), Good research can increase insight, truth, and new theories. Research will produce quality knowledge because it has passed a scientific and tested series. Health research has the aim of tackling or dealing with health problems and maintaining, maintaining, or improving public health.

Based on the information submitted by the principal/students, so far there has never been any education related to the impact of early marriage on adolescent reproductive health, considering that every year at the school there are several students and students who do early marriage, one of the contributing factors is the economy in the community.

The understanding of students and students can increase due to the education through presentations or the provision of materials, the presentation of learning videos as well as discussions and questions and answers regarding the impact of early marriage on the reproductive health of adolescents. This is proven to occur because education is carried out before the post test is carried out.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

According to the theory from within (Megawati et al., 2016), that after experiencing encouragement and then arguing against what he already knows, the next stage is expected to be able to implement or practice what he knows and responds to.

The method of presenting information to students is carried out according to conditions, using a presentation method that is suitable for teenagers so that it can stimulate students' knowledge,

besides that the author uses an interactive lecture method in order to increase student activity. The presentation provided gives an overview of the stages in this method and interacts so that it fulfills indications of learning activity such as enthusiasm in participating in the learning process, not shy to ask questions, not afraid to answer questions, and confident to convey the knowledge that students get in the classroom. in front of the class. With this, the method used is a good solution for the problem of student activity and can meet learning objectives (Rikawati, 2019).

In the results obtained there is an increase in points of 0.61 in the average score of the pretest and posttest results, which means that there is an effect after the presentation and question and answer session. Then the final results were obtained as evidenced by the test results using a paired t test, which was 8.609 with a p value < 0.01 as evidenced by a realistic difference between the pretest and post test.

The results of this study agree with research (Megawati et al., 2016) which shows that there is a significant difference between before and after being presented with early marriage health education with a Z value of 0.61 ($p = 0.001$). The average value at the pretest = 1.30 and the average at the post test = 1.91 and the results of the statistical test calculations obtained a t-value of 8.609 and $p = 0.001$ ($p < 0.001$), indicating the effect of health education on the impact of early marriage on adolescent reproductive health.

So we can conclude that providing knowledge about the impact of early marriage on reproductive health to MA Darul Ihsan students is the right thing to reduce the number of Early Marriages in the school. It can be proven from the results that before the education was carried out there were 33 students and students who had less knowledge and after the education was carried out there was an increase, namely 43 students and students with good knowledge.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author would like to thank the Prima Husada Academy Midwifery Foundation Bogor for providing funding support to carry out this service. Thank you also for the support and guidance from the Midwifery Academy Lecturers Prima Husada Bogor, especially to Nur Azizah, and Solihat. Not forgetting the principal of MA Darul Ihsan along with the teacher council who have assisted in the implementation of this service activity which is willing to be used as a research place and to students who are the target of this activity enthusiastically in participating in this service activity.

REFERENCES

- Ahmad, M. (2020). *Kesehatan Reproduksi* (1st ed.). Media Sains Indonesia.
- Ayu, L., Krisnadewi, M., Hermita, M., Si, M., Romdhona, N., Kes, S. H. M., & Gunadarma, U. (2013). *CIMANGGU I KECAMATAN CIBUNGBULANG KABUPATEN BOGOR 2013*.
- I Made Sudarma Adiputra, Trisnadewi, N. W., Oktaviani, N. P. W., Munthe, S. A., Hulu, V. T., Budiastutik, I., Faridi, A., Ramdany, R., Fitriani, R. J., Tania, P. O. A., Rahmiati, B. F., Lusiana, S. A., Sianturi, E., & Suryana, S. (2021). *Metodelogi Penelitian Kesehatan*. Yayasan Kita Menulis.
- Isnaini, N., & Sari, R. (2019). Pengetahuan Remaja Putri Tentang Dampak Pernikahan Dini Pada Kesehatan Reproduksi Di Sma Budaya Bandar Lampung. *Jurnal Kebidanan Malahayati*, 5(1), 77–80. <https://doi.org/10.33024/jkm.v5i1.1338>
- Megawati, M., Tajmiati, A., Rismawati, S., & Mardiani, D. E. (2016). Pendidikan Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja Di Sekolah Menengah Pertama. *Media Informasi*, 12(2), 55–59.

<https://doi.org/10.37160/bmi.v12i2.50>

- Puspita, M. E., Gumelar, A. R., Sari, L. F., Mamlukah, M., Suparman, R., & Susianto, S. (2021). Pendidikan Kesehatan Reproduksi: Bahaya Pernikahan Dini. *Jurnal Pemberdayaan Dan Pendidikan Kesehatan (JPPK)*, 1(01), 40–46. <https://doi.org/10.34305/jppk.v1i01.398>
- Rikawati, K. (2019). *Upaya meningkatkan keaktifan belajar siswa dengan penggunaan metode ceramah interaktif*. 35(00000028103), 2018.
- Riwanti, P., Izazih, F., & Amaliyah. (2020). Journal of Pharmaceutical Care Anwar Medika. *Pengaruh Perbedaan Konsentrasi Etanol Dan Kadar Flavonoid Total Ekstrak Etanol 50, 70, Dan 96 % Saragassum Polycystum Dari Madura*, 2(2), 35–48.
- Rosuliana, novi enis, Adawiyah, R., & Fihtriana, D. (2020). *Paket edukasi pada remaja terhadap kecenderungan menikah dini* (1st ed.). Uwais Inspirasi Indonesia.
- SDKI. (2020). *Laporan Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia, 2017*. Badan Pusat Statistik.
- Sekarayu, S. Y., & Nurwati, N. (2021). Dampak Pernikahan Usia Dini Terhadap Kesehatan Reproduksi. *Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat (JPPM)*, 2(1), 37. <https://doi.org/10.24198/jppm.v2i1.33436>
- Syam, S. T. (2021). *Gambaran Pengetahuan dan Sikap Remaja Terhadap Pernikahan dini di SMAN 1 Rancabungur Kabupaten Bogor 2021*. 25, 2020.
- Yumarni, A., & Suhartini, E. (2019). Perkawinan Bawah Umur dan Potensi Perceraian (Studi Kewenangan KUA Wilayah Kota Bogor). *Jurnal Hukum Ius Quia Iustum*, 26(1), 193–211. <https://doi.org/10.20885/iustum.vol26.iss1.art10>