

Analysis Of Early Marriage In Adolescents In Terms Of Education And Level Of Knowledge About Free Sex In Bahomante Village

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ABSTRACT

Marriage at an early age is still common in developing countries, one of which is Indonesia. Most people are not aware of the dangers of pregnancy or giving birth to mothers who are less than 20 years old. In Morowali district, the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) of Central Sulawesi Province stated that the number of early child marriages in the region is still very high. From the overall data, there is 58% dominance of early marriage, in fact, this number in the last two years has moved up rapidly. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between early marriage in adolescents in terms of education and level of knowledge about free sex in Bahomante Village, Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency. The research design used in this study is correlational analytic with a cross-sectional time approach. The population in this study were all young men and women aged 11-19 years in Bahomante Village, Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency in 2022. The sampling method in this study used a simple random sampling technique. Collecting data using a questionnaire. It is known that from 36 (100%) respondents the level of adolescent education is mostly high school and PT 28 (77.8%), most have good knowledge 28 (77.8%) and most are not married at an early age 28 (77, 8%). The analysis test using Chi Square shows that the significance level is $0.000 \leq 0.05$ so that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. Thus, there is a relationship between education and level of knowledge about free sex with early marriage in Bahomante Village, Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency. It is concluded that lack of education and knowledge is a factor in the occurrence of marriage at an early age. Most of the teenagers in Bahomante Village, Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency did not get married at an early age.

Keywords: Early Marriage, Education, Knowledge

BACKGROUND

Early marriage in adolescents is one of the problems of adolescent reproductive health and has more negative implications for the survival of adolescents, namely the risk of maternal and infant mortality, increased vulnerability to HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases, low birth weight (LBW), premature birth, suffering from growth disorders or disabilities, low education, so they cannot have sufficient access to social support (Andrian and Kuntoro, 2017).

In Morowali district, the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) of Central Sulawesi Province stated that the number of early child marriages in their area is still very high. From the data as a whole, there is a 58% dominance of early marriage, in fact, this number has been increasing rapidly in the last two years (BKKBN, 2021).

Based on the results of a preliminary study conducted by researchers in Bahomante Village on 1 - 7 February 2022 of 11 adolescents who married at an early age using interview techniques, the results obtained were that 1 person married because of promiscuity, 1 person married because of the role of parents where young women parents urged them to get married, 1 person married because economic factors eased the burden on their parents, 2 people married because of culture, 3 people married because they lacked knowledge about the impact of getting married at a young age, 2 people got married after graduating from junior high school, and 1 other person married early because after graduating from school the young women did not.

The factors that cause early marriage are: coercion from parents, promiscuity, curiosity about the world of sex, economic factors, environmental factors, socio-culture and low education (Maryanti & Septikasari, 2019). In addition, early marriage is also a cause or impact on cervical cancer, 90% of viral cancers are caused by various causes including, getting married at an early age, having sexual relations with multiple partners, and women smoking (BKKBN, 2019).

The impact of marriage at a young age is more evident for young women than for young men. The real impact of early marriage is the occurrence of abortion or miscarriage because physiologically the reproductive organs (especially the uterus) are not perfect. The increase in divorce cases among young couples is due to the fact that generally young couples are psychologically immature, so they are still unstable in dealing with problems that arise in marriage. In terms of socio-economic problems, early marriage is usually followed by economic unpreparedness (Romauli & Vindari, 2017).

To prevent early marriages from occurring, the Vice Regent (Wabup) of Morowali, Dr. H. Najamudin, S.Ag., S.Pd., M.Pd, accompanied by the Head of the Office for Village Community Empowerment, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (DPMDP3A) of Morowali Regency, Alamsyah, S.STP.M.Ec.Dev opened the Socialization activity Prevention of Child Marriage and Facilitation of Family Strengthening in Preventing Violence Against Women in Morowali District in 2021, Wednesday (24/03/21).

Based on the background above, the researcher is interested in conducting research entitled "Analysis of early marriage in adolescents in terms of education and level of knowledge about free sex in Bahomante Village, Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency".

METHOD

The research design used in this study is correlational analytic with a cross sectional time approach. The population in this study were all young men and women aged 11-19 years April - May in Bahomante Village, Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency in 2022. The sampling method in this study used the simple random sampling technique. Data collection uses primary data, namely by questionnaire. The questionnaire is used on the variables of knowledge, education and early marriage. Data processing uses SPSS statistical techniques through the process of editing, coding, scoring and tabulating. The data obtained were analyzed using univariate and bivariate techniques.

RESULT

A. Early marriage among adolescents in Bahomante Village, Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency

Table 4.4 Frequency distribution of respondents based on early marriage in adolescents in Bahomante Village, Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency

No	Early Marriage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	8	22,2
2	No	28	77,8
	Total	36	100.0

Based on Table 4.4 above, it is known that most of the respondents did not experience early marriage, namely 28 respondents (77.8%).

B. Youth education in Bahomante Village, Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency

Youth education in Bahomante Village, Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency

No	Education	Frequency	Prosentase (%)
1	Low (SD dan SMP)	8	22,2
2	High (SMA dan PT)	28	77,8
	Total	36	100.0

Based on Table 4.5 above, it is known that the majority of respondents with higher education, namely SMA and PT, are 28 (77.8%).

C. Level of knowledge about free sex in Bahomante Village, Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency

Table 4.6 Frequency distribution of respondents based on adolescent knowledge about free sex in Bahomante Village, Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency

No	Knowledge	Frequency	Prosentase (%)
1	bad	8	22,2
2	enough	28	77,8
	Total	36	100.0

Based on Table 4.6 above, it is known that most of the respondents have good knowledge, namely 28 (77.8%).

DISCUSSION

A. Youth education in Bahomante Village, Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency

According to Sumitro 2017 that "Education is a process in which potentials, abilities, human capacities that are easily influenced by habits, perfected with good habits, with tools (media) arranged in such a way, and used by humans to help others or himself in achieving the goals that have been set.

The notion of education is a process by which a nation prepares its young generation to carry out life and fulfill life's goals effectively and efficiently. Education is more than just teaching, because in reality education is a process in which a nation or country fosters or develops self-awareness among individuals, with this awareness, a nation or country can pass on cultural wealth or ideas to the next generation, so that it becomes an inspiration for them in every aspect of life.

According to researchers, with high education (SMA and PT) can prevent or minimize the occurrence of early marriage. The occurrence of early marriage is also due to factors of knowledge, social culture, the surrounding environment. The better one's knowledge, the better in preventing early marriage. With poor socio-cultural support, early marriage can occur, as well as the environment. The environment is very influential on a person's behavior or habits. With the increasing incidence of marriage at an early age somewhere, it is very likely that others can also marry at an early age. But with high education, parental and family support, it is very likely that others can also marry at an early age. However, the large number of marriages at an early age can be prevented

B. The level of knowledge about free sex in Bahomante Village, Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency

Based on Table 4.6 it is known that most of the respondents have good knowledge, namely 28 (77.8%).

Knowledge is a result of curiosity through sensory processes, especially in the eyes and ears for certain objects. Knowledge is an important domain in the formation of open behavior or open behavior (Donsu, 2017).

Knowledge or knowledge is the result of human sensing or the result of knowing someone about an object through the five senses they have. The five human senses for sensing objects, namely sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. At the time of sensing to produce knowledge is influenced by the intensity of attention and perception of the object. A person's knowledge is mostly obtained through the sense of hearing and the sense of sight (No-toatmodjo, 2018).

According to the researcher, respondents who are quite knowledgeable about free sex can prevent early marriage from occurring. One of the causes of early marriage is knowledge. with good knowledge it will encourage a person's behavior to always behave positively, for example avoiding promiscuity which can later lead to pregnancies outside of marriage and have an impact on early marriage. by marrying at a young age.

C. Early marriage among adolescents in Bahomante Village, Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency

Based on Table 4.4, it is known that most of the respondents did not experience early marriage, namely 28 respondents (77.8%).

Whereas early marriage according to the BKKBN (2019) is a marriage that takes place at an age below the reproductive age, namely less than 20 years for women and less than 25 years for men. Marriage at an early age is vulnerable to reproductive health problems such as increasing morbidity and mortality during labor and postpartum, giving birth to premature babies and low birth weight babies and easily experiencing stress.

Early marriage is a marriage carried out by a boy or girl in their teens. Adolescence is the age of 10-19 years where adolescence is a transition from childhood to adulthood which are mostly momentary decisions. The odds would be very bad for them, usually both boys and girls are emotionally immature and often spoiled. They want to get what they want immediately, no matter if it results in disaster (Steve, 2017).

According to the researchers, early marriage in this study occurred due to poor knowledge. The lack of information will make someone young to act without any other thought program. Apart from that, because of the low education factor, most of the respondents who married at an early age had elementary and junior high school education. Socio-cultural factors can also influence the occurrence of marriage at an early age.

D. The Relationship between Education and Early Marriage for Teenagers in Bahomante Village, Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency

Based on Table 4.7, it is known that most of the respondents are highly educated (high school and high school) and early marriage does not occur, namely 77.8%.

The results of the analysis found that women who graduated from high school had a 0.396 times the risk compared to women who graduated from junior high school and below to experience early marriage. Meanwhile, women who graduated from tertiary institutions had a 0.091 times the risk compared to women who graduated from junior high schools and below to experience early marriage. This information indicates that the higher a woman's educational level, the less likely she is to experience early marriage.

On the other hand, two other variables were also found as risk factors, namely welfare status and working status. These findings provide clear target information for the government to reduce the incidence of early marriage in Indonesia. It is recommended for the government to set targets that focus on those who have low levels of education and are poor for policies to reduce the incidence of early marriages in Indonesia (Ratna Dwi, 2014).

The results of data analysis showed that the significance level was $0.000 < \alpha = 0.005$ so that H_0 was rejected and H_1 was accepted, thus there is a relationship between education and early marriage in adolescents in Bahomante Village, Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency.

According to researchers, low education greatly influences the incidence of marriage at an early age. Higher education is followed by a positive environment, social culture that does not support it so that early marriage can be minimized.

E. The relationship between knowledge about free sex and early marriage in adolescents in Bahomante Village, Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency

Based on Table 4.6 above, it is known that most of the respondents have good knowledge, namely 28 (77.8%).

According to the results of Khilmiyah's research (2014) states that the factors that cause adolescents to marry early are sexual behavior and unplanned pregnancies, the urge to get married, the economy, and low parental education, lack of knowledge of adolescents. Most teenagers see early marriage as a form of responsibility for the actions that have been done, not as a desired goal, a small number of teenagers see marriage as a normal thing because they have found their soul mate. Parents view early marriage as a compulsion due to an accident and are accepted as a natural process.

The results of data analysis showed that the significance level was $0.000 < \alpha = 0.005$ so that H_0 was rejected and H_1 was accepted. Thus, there is a relationship between knowledge about free sex and early marriage in adolescents in Bahomante Village, Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency.

According to the researchers, almost all of the respondents who had good knowledge had an average high school education and PT. the higher the level of education, the more mature the way of thinking and doing action. With good knowledge about free sex, it can prevent pregnancies outside of marriage. Respondents who have good knowledge about free sex and its effects, a small number do not support social culture. With sufficient knowledge, families can be given an explanation about the dangers of early marriage.

CONCLUSION

1. Of the 36 respondents, it is known that most of them are highly educated, namely SMA and PT as many as 28 (77.8%).
2. Of the 36 respondents, it is known that most of the knowledge is quite good, namely 28 (77.8%).
3. Of the 36 respondents, most of the early marriages did not occur, namely 28 respondents (77.8%).
4. The results of the data analysis show that the significance level is $0.000 < \alpha = 0.005$ so that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, thus there is a relationship between education

and early marriage in adolescents in Bahomante Village, Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency.

5. The results of the data analysis show that the significance level is $0.000 < \alpha = 0.005$ so that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, thus there is a relationship between adolescent knowledge about free sex and early marriage among adolescents in Bahomante Village, Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency.

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