

An Overview Of Adolescent Knowledge Levels About Early Marriage In Class Xii Teenagers At Smk Pencawan Bunga St. Ncole Raya Medan Tuntungan 2021

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INFO ARTICLE

ABSTRACT

Keywords :

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Early marriage or young marriage itself is a marriage carried out by a partner or one of their partners is still categorized as a teenager under the age of 19 year. The type of research used is descriptive with the Accidental Sampling method. The purpose of this study is to determine the level of knowledge of adolescents about early marriage, to find out the sources of information that affect adolescents' knowledge of early marriage, to determine ethnicity that affects adolescents' knowledge of early marriage. The samples in this study are 30 students of class 12 SMK Pencawan, by distributing questionnaires.

The results obtains based on the level of knowledge of adolescents about early marriage in class XII adolescents at SMK Pencawan shows that the level of knowledge of adolescents about early marriage is the majority 15 people (50.0%) with good knowledge level criteria, while the minority had sufficient knowledge, namely 6 people (20.0%). Sources of information that influence adolescent knowledge about early marriage are the majority from the internet 15 people (50.0%), while the minority from print media 3 people (10.0%). The ethnic groups that influence adolescent knowledge about early marriage are 11 people (36.7%), while the least are the Simalungun, Gayo, Rao, Mandailing, Pakpak tribes each 1 person (3.3%). about early marriage, sources of information, and ethnicity, at SMK Pencawan good. However, it is hoped that in the future it will be even better

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1. Introduction

Early marriage or young marriage itself is a marriage that is carried out by a partner or wrongly one partner is still categorized as a teenager under the age of 19 years (WHO, 2013). Marriage at a young age is a teenage marriage in terms of age that is still not enough or immature where in Law Number 1 of 1974 article 71 which stipulates the maximum limit for marriage at a young age is a woman aged 16 years and a man aged 19 years is only allowed to marry. . (Isnaini & Sari, 2019)

Data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection mentions the number of early marriages or child marriage at an early age increased to 24 thousand during the pandemic. According to the records of the Directorate General of the Religious Courts Agency, there were 34,000 applications for dispensation submitted from January to June 2020. A total of 97 percent of applications were granted. 60 percent who apply for a marriage dispensation are children under 18 years old. (Anggraeni & Wednesday, 2020) In 2018, 1 in 9 girls aged 20-24 years in Indonesia were married before reaching age of 18, a situation often referred to as early marriage. Adolescence should be a period of physical, emotional, and social development before entering adulthood. Teen marriage is often associated with the fact that it violates children's human rights, and also limit their options and opportunities.

While the prevalence of early marriage among girls is decreasing, the prevalence of child marriage among boys in Indonesia throughout 2015-2018 based on these static data shows the

condition is increasing. Where about 1 in 100 men aged 20-24 (1.06%) in 2018 had been married before reaching the age of 18 which is called early marriage. This prevalence increased slightly by 0.33 percentage points compared to 2015 (0.73%). (BPS, 2020) Globally 21% of young women marry before they turn 18 each year, 12 million girls are married under the age of 18. However, prevention of early marriage must be done immediately otherwise around 110 million early marriages will occur in the following year. (UNICEF, 2020) .

Factors that cause an increase in early marriage in the midst of a pandemic, among others, are problems economy . Many workers were laid off. Difficult economic conditions make some parents think that marrying off their children can ease the burden on the family. In fact, there are many negative sides caused by early marriage. (Anggraeni & Wednesday, 2020) . As reported by the CNN page, Head of the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) Hasto Wardoyo stated that early marriage is part of a social disaster. Child marriage has many negative consequences, such as maternal mortality, infant mortality, child malnutrition, as well as economic impacts. (Anggraeni & Wednesday, 2020) .

According to UNFPA data, as many as 33,000 girls under the age of 18 will be forced into marriage worldwide, usually with much older men. In Indonesia alone, one in nine girls aged 20-24 is married before reaching the age of 18. Currently there are 1.2 million cases of child marriage which puts Indonesia in 8th place in the world in terms of the number of child marriages globally". (Anggraeni & Wednesday, 2020) . Underage marriage can be seen that the factors for the occurrence of marriage are caused by: various kinds of problems, some are married because of age, self-will, education, some are due to economic problems of parents, peers, mass media, and some are due to pregnancy out of wedlock. And there are also those who have had premarital sex and of their own accord. (Sari Desi Aulia; Darmawansyah, Darmawansyah, 2020) .

marriage will also have implications for the backwardness of knowledge due to the delay in the educational process due to the marriage. This lack of knowledge can also be caused by a lack of experience and exposure of adolescents to information that can change their knowledge, attitudes, and behavior. (Sakdiah, 2013) .

Education is still a very limited term in Indonesia. Education is only interpreted in classrooms . The formal space we call a school. One of the educations that is culturally accepted by many people, even today, is the jargon "many children, many sustenance". This jargon was passed down by word of mouth, from mothers or fathers to their children, from grandmothers to their grandchildren. (Sakdiah, 2013) .Children who hear it at home, also hear it back at school. This is what makes the jargon, unconsciously, into his thoughts and beliefs. Everyone in the circle was convinced that "many children, many sustenance" was the right thing. (Sakdiah, 2013) .So that the words were finally undeniable. The jargon is no longer criticized for its truth. Everyone has swallowed it as something right. Because, when these words have been said from generation to generation, they are considered myths. The words are given meanings that are wrapped in various beliefs that are passed down. It is even more undeniable when religious arguments are also attached to it. (Sakdiah, 2013) .

Based on the results of a preliminary survey through interviews with teachers at SMK Pencawan Medan teenagers had dropped out of school due to pregnancy out of wedlock, resulting in early marriage. The question that the researchers asked about the understanding of adolescents about early marriage to class XII teenagers via WhatsApp messages. There were 30 teenagers who had responded to the questionnaire distributed, there were 20 teenagers who did not understand early marriage. So that researchers are interested in conducting research "Description of Adolescent Knowledge Levels About" Early Marriage in Class XII Teenagers at SMK Pencawan JL. Bunga Ncole Raya, Medan Tuntungan in 2021". Because of Covid-19 researchers limited mobilization, so they could not conduct research at PT. Hutahaean Tambusai therefore researchers will conduct research at SMK Pencawan JL. Bunga Ncole Raya, Medan Tuntungan.

2. Methods

The design of this research is a survey research which aims to describe or describe the knowledge of adolescents about early marriage in class XII teenagers at SMK Pencawan JL. Bunga Ncole Raya, Medan Tuntungan.

3. Results And Discussion

Table 1

Frequency Distribution of Adolescent Knowledge Levels About Early Marriage in Class XII Adolescents at SMK Pencawan JL. Bunga Ncole Raya, Medan Tuntungan in 2021

knowledge_	F	%
Good	15	50.0
Enough	6	20.0
Less	9	30.0
Total	30	100.0

Table 1 above shows that the level of knowledge of adolescents about early marriage is the majority 15 people (50.0%) with good knowledge level criteria, while the minority has sufficient knowledge that there are 6 people (20.0%).

Table 2

Frequency Distribution of Information Sources Affecting Adolescent Knowledge About Early Marriage at SMK Pencawan JL. Bunga Ncole Raya, Medan Tuntungan in 2021

Resources	F	%
Environment	12	40.0
Internet	15	50.0
Print media	3	10.0
Total	30	100.0

Table 2 shows that the majority of sources of information that affect adolescent knowledge about early marriage are from the internet 15 people (50.0%), while the minority from print media are 3 people (10.0%) .

Table 3

Frequency Distribution of Tribes Affecting Adolescent Knowledge About Early Marriage in Class XII Adolescents at SMK Pencawan JL. Bunga Ncole Raya, Medan Tuntungan in 2021

Ethnic group	F	%
Toba	7	23.3
Java	7	23.3
Karo	11	36.7
Simalungun	1	3.3
gay	1	3.3
Rao	1	3.3
Mandailing	1	3.3
sir	1	3.3
Total	30	100.0

Table 3 shows that the ethnic groups that influence adolescents' knowledge of early marriage are mostly Karo tribes with 11 people (36.7%), while at least 1 people from the Simalungun, Gayo, Rao, Mandailing, Pakpak tribes (3.3%).

3.2 Discussion

a. Early Marriage

Marriage (marriage) according to its original meaning is sexual intercourse, but according to majazi (methaporic) or legal meaning, it is an agreement that makes sexual relations lawful as a husband and wife or a man and a woman. In general, the notion of early marriage is a marriage that takes place during adolescence, has not or has just ended. According to WHO, the age limit for adolescents is 12-24 years. Meanwhile, according to the Ministry of Health, the age range is 10-19 years (with a note, not married). And according to the Directorate of Youth and Protection of Reproductive Rights of the BKKBN, the limit is 10-21 years. (Shufiyah, 2018) .

b. Factors Affecting Early Marriage

Several factors for the occurrence of early marriage vary widely among them are knowledge, parents, economy, self-will, MBA (Marriged By Accident), Social Media/Technology Factors, Place of Residence.

Factors that influence knowledge include education, information/mass media, socio-cultural and economic, environment, experience, age . Information, environment and attitude factors to seek that information. (Dini & Nurhelita, 2020)

The low level of adolescent knowledge can lead to a tendency to marry at an early age . So the role of education in this case is very important in making individual decisions.

One's education is a very important part of all problems that exist within the individual, because individual education will gain knowledge that will later shape his attitude in terms of making decisions. The higher the education, the greater the knowledge gained.

Knowledge itself is influenced by the level of education, where health knowledge will affect behavior as an *intermediate impact* . Knowledge is a force factor for attitude change. Knowledge and attitudes will be the basis for the formation of adolescents so that in a person ideally there is harmony that occurs between attitudes and knowledge. Where the attitude is formed after the process of knowing in advance.

Knowledge is a very important domain for the formation of action (*over behavior*) on someone. Based on experience and research, it turns out that behavior based on knowledge will last longer than behavior that is not based on knowledge.

A person's level of knowledge affects the behavior he does because before someone knows in advance what the meaning and benefits of a behavior are for himself and his family he will adopt the behavior. The lack of knowledge about early marriage and how to prevent it can lead to an increase in the incidence of adolescents marrying at an early age .

There is a significant relationship between the knowledge of someone who does early marriage and who does not marry early. Low knowledge is more likely to do early marriage because in general they do not know about the age limit for marriage and the negative impacts that arise when married at the age of under 20 years, as well as lack of knowledge about reproductive health.

A woman who has good knowledge about reproduction will definitely be more considerate about the age of her marriage because they know what are the consequences of early marriage on their reproduction. (Dini & Nurhelita, 2020) .

Things that affect adolescent knowledge related to early marriage:

1) Information Source

Sources of information can provide knowledge to teenagers about early marriage, but the sources of information that are now easier to obtain actually provoke teenagers to adapt negative habits. Sources of information have a good and bad influence on adolescents, depending on the teenager himself, how the teenager can respond and digest these influences wisely, because most teenagers do not have accurate knowledge about early marriage. Adolescents have a great curiosity, but teenagers actually do not get the opportunity to get sufficient information and knowledge related to early marriage. Adolescents who have characteristics in the form of great curiosity, fond of challenges and always want to try new things, are still looking for identity, are easily influenced by the surrounding environment. As a form of curiosity, teenagers seek as much information as possible through various available sources. (As et al., 2017) .

2) Tribe

Each custom has its own rules that are very diverse and very multi- interpretative (different interpretations). Even though just imagine how many ethnic groups there are in Indonesia. The more tribes/customs that exist, it is certain that there will be many more early marriages. (Sakdiah, 2013) If it is seen between the conditions in the village and in the city that, in the village, the Batak and Chinese tribes are significantly negative, meaning that the chances of Batak and Chinese women to marry young are lower than other ethnic groups in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the Sasak ethnic group obtained significant positive results, namely the chance for Sasak women to marry young compared to other ethnic groups. (Saskara, 2018) .

This is a challenge for us to monitor this practice. Of course, this monitoring can only be done to the extent of monitoring because what has been done is a hereditary tradition and is based on the customary law of the area. (Sakdiah, 2013) .

c. Impact of Early Marriage on Teenagers

The impact of marriage at a young age will create rights and obligations between both parties, both in relation to themselves, to their children, and to their respective families.

1) Impact on husband and wife

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It is undeniable that married couples who have married at a young age cannot fulfill or do not know their rights and obligations as husband and wife. This arises because their physical and mental immaturity tends to both have high selfishness.

2) Impact on their children

People who have married at a young age or underage will have an impact. In addition to having an impact on couples who marry at a young age, marriage at a young age also has an impact on their children. Because for women who get married under the age of 20 years, if they are pregnant, they will experience disturbances in their womb and many of them also give birth to children.

3) Impact on each family.

Apart from having an impact on married couples and their children, marriage at a young age will also have an impact on their respective families. If the marriage between their children is smooth, of course it will benefit their respective parents. But if on the other hand their household conditions are not happy and in the end what happens is divorce. This will result in an increase in their cost of living and the worst thing will break the ties of kinship between the two parties.

The impact of young marriage has a risk of pregnancy and childbirth, namely:

1) Social Risks of Early Marriage

Adolescence is a time to look for self-identity and requires association with peers. Early marriage socially will become the talk of teenage friends and the community, the opportunity to hang out with fellow teenagers is lost, so teenagers are less able to talk about the problems they face. Early marriage can result in teenagers dropping out of school so they lose the opportunity to study as a provision for life for the future.

2) Psychological Risks of Early Marriage

Marriage is generally a nurturing period in one's life and therefore contains stress. Wives and husbands need mental readiness in dealing with stress, namely that wives and husbands begin to move from their own life to being with their family. Teenagers who have immature psychology and emotions, cause feelings of anxiety, sometimes it is easy to get suspicious, and husband and wife fights often occur when the honeymoon period is not over.

3) Health Risks of Early Marriage

Early marriage has risks to health, especially female partners during pregnancy and childbirth. Pregnancy has a negative impact on the well-being of a teenager.

The risks of pregnancy that can be experienced by underage teenagers are;

- 1) Lack of blood during pregnancy
- 2) Malnutrition during pregnancy
- 3) Preeclampsia and eclampsia can be fatal for both mother and baby.
- 4) Having an abortion that can result in the death of a woman.
- 5) In women who are married under the age of 20 years have a double risk of getting
- 6) Cervical cancer is compared with women who marry at an older age. (Jianguo & Medicine, 2020)

d. Age Limit for Marriage

Article 6 paragraph 2 of Law no. 16 of 2019 states that to carry out a marriage a person who has not reached the age of 21 years must obtain permission from both parents. However, in practice in today's society there are still many people who get married at a young age or underage. So that the laws that have been made, some do not apply in a certain area even though the law has existed for a long time. In Indonesia, 12-20% of early marriages are carried out by new couples. Usually, early marriage is carried out on young couples whose average age is between 16-20 years. Nationally, early marriage with the age of the bride and groom under the age of 16 years is 26.95%. Whereas the ideal marriage for women is 21-25 years while for men 25-28 years.

Because at that age the female reproductive organs are psychologically well developed and strong and ready to give birth to offspring physically starting to mature. Meanwhile, men at that age have very strong psychological and physical conditions, so that they are able to support family life to protect both emotional, economic and social psychological and social. (Jianguo & Medicine, 2020).

4 Conclusion

Based on the results of the research conducted, it can be concluded that: Of the 30 respondents at SMK Pencawan Medan, 50.0% or as many as 15 people with good knowledge level criteria, 20.0% or as many as 6 people with sufficient knowledge level criteria, 30.0% or 9 people lacking knowledge level criteria. Of the 30 respondents at SMK Pencawan Medan, 40.0% or as many as 12 people obtained information from the environment, 50.0% or as many as 15 people obtained information from the internet, 10.0% or as many as 3 people obtained information from print media. Of the 30 respondents at SMK Pencawan Medan, 23.3% or 7 Toba people, 23.3% or 7 Javanese, 36.7% or 11 Karo people, 3.3% or 1 Simalungun, 3.3% or 1 person Gayo tribe, 3.3% or 1 Rao tribe, 3.3% or 1 Mandailing tribe, 3.3% or 1 Pakpak tribe.

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