

The Relationship Between Knowledge And Characteristics Of Adolescents On Attitudes Towards Early Marriage In Smkn 1 Anyar, Serang District

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ABSTRACT/ ABSTRAK

ABSTRACT. One of the most significant problems affecting adolescent survival is early marriage, which is a reproductive health issue. However, the rate of underage marriage has been increasing every year for the past few years. In rural areas of Banten Province, 19.55% of the married population is under 16 years old, 28.02% is between 17 and 18 years old, and 28.06% is between 19 and 20 years old, according to data from BPS in 2022. To be legally married, a man must be at least 25 years old and a woman must be at least 21 years old. This study used a descriptive correlational design and a cross-sectional method, which shows that this study is not experimental. A total of sixty-four adolescents participated in this study. The questionnaire was the tool used. The chi-square test was used for data analysis. Data analysis showed a statistically significant correlation between adolescents' knowledge and attitudes regarding early marriage ($p = 0.022$) and its outcomes ($p = 0.055$).

ABSTRAK. Salah satu permasalahan paling signifikan terhadap kelangsungan hidup remaja adalah pernikahan dini, yang merupakan masalah kesehatan reproduksi. Meskipun demikian, tingkat pernikahan di bawah umur telah meningkat setiap tahun selama beberapa tahun terakhir. Di daerah pedesaan Provinsi Banten, 19,55% dari populasi yang menikah berusia di bawah 16 tahun, 28,02% berusia antara 17 dan 18 tahun, dan 28,06% berusia antara 19 dan 20 tahun, menurut data dari BPS tahun 2022. Untuk menikah secara sah, seorang pria harus berusia minimal 25 tahun dan seorang wanita harus berusia minimal 21 tahun. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain korelasional deskriptif dan metode cross-sectional, yang menunjukkan bahwa penelitian ini tidak eksperimental. Sebanyak enam puluh empat remaja berpartisipasi dalam penelitian ini. Kuesioner adalah alat yang digunakan. Uji chi-square digunakan untuk analisis data. Analisis data menunjukkan adanya korelasi signifikan secara statistik antara pengetahuan dan sikap remaja mengenai pernikahan dini ($p = 0,022$) dan hasilnya ($p = 0,055$).

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INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a phase of decision-making that significantly influences future life. Various issues, such as social and environmental problems, the emergence of human rights concerns, and the increasing phenomenon of early marriage among teenagers in this era of globalization, have become prevalent (Ikhsanudin & Nurjanah, 2018). Marriage at a young age is referred to as early marriage. At this stage, an individual's physical and mental development has not fully matured, which is why it is classified as a young age. The recommended marriage age is 20–35 years for women and 25–40 years for men (BKKBN, 2011). Parental fear of their children remaining unmarried, lack of education, and a mindset that shapes one's perception of marriage are among the factors contributing to early marriage. One of the reasons for early marriage is the desire to establish strong family ties between the groom's and the bride's families (Himsyah, 2011).

According to Article 7, Paragraph (1) of Law No. 1 of 1974 on Marriage, the legal marriage age is 19 years for men and 16 years for women. However, this regulation was later revised, allowing both men and women to marry at the age of 19 or older, with parental consent (Sekarayu & Nurwati, 2021). Raehan et al. (2021) stated that the prevalence of early marriage among teenagers has increased in recent years, raising concerns as it poses risks to adolescent reproductive health and overall survival.

Globally, 39,000 marriages occur before the legal adult age, approximately one every day, according to the World Health Organization. Between 2011 and 2020, an estimated 140 million marriages took place before reaching the legal adulthood age. Early marriage remains prevalent in societies across Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia (Nur Vidalia et al., 2022). According to data released by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2015, only about 44% of newborns worldwide received breast milk within the first hour of birth, and the number of infants under six months exclusively breastfed remained low. The coverage of exclusive breastfeeding was 25% in Central Africa, 32% in Latin America and the Caribbean, 30% in East Asia, 47% in South Asia, and 46% in developing countries. Overall, less than 40% of children under six months of age were exclusively breastfed. This figure falls short of WHO's 2025 target, which aims to increase the rate of exclusive breastfeeding to 50% (WHO, 2014).

In developing countries, complications during pregnancy and childbirth are the leading causes of maternal mortality (MMR) among girls aged 15–19, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). Early marriage is a major cause of maternal deaths in almost all low- and middle-income countries, where the WHO estimates that 50,000 adolescents lose their lives annually due to pregnancy-related complications (I. S. Damayanti & M. Azinar, 2022).

One in nine Indonesian girls gets married, according to BPS and UNICEF (2020). In 2018, an estimated 1,220,900 women aged 20–24 had married before turning 18, making Indonesia one of the ten countries with the highest maternal mortality and child fertility rates. The global child marriage rate has slightly declined in Indonesia, reaching 3.5% over the past decade. Based on data collected by Susenas from 2016 to 2018, South Kalimantan had the highest child marriage rate in Indonesia at 32.03%, while North Sumatra had the lowest at 12.67%. Meanwhile, 4.06% of marriages in North Kalimantan involved children under the age of fifteen and of the same gender (Nurhikmah et al., 2021). It is concerning that early marriage remains common in Indonesia. According to statistics from the Religious Courts, 65,000 people applied for marriage exemptions in 2021, while 55,000 applied for the same in 2022. Premarital pregnancy and parental pressure to marry immediately are the main driving factors behind these applications (PPPA, 2022).

In urban areas of Banten Province, BPS data from 2022 showed that 11.52% of the population was under 16 years old, 15.60% were aged 17–18, and 24.08% were aged 19–20. In rural areas, the proportions were 19.55%, 28.02%, and 28.06%, respectively. The 2019 SKAP BKKBN survey in Banten Province recommended a minimum marriage age of 25 for men and 21 for women. One of the major challenges in fulfilling children's fundamental rights is the alarmingly high rate of child marriage. Beyond its physical consequences, early marriage presents several social and health risks, including cervical cancer, stunted growth, school dropouts, and poverty. Mental health and psychological well-being can also be negatively affected, both for the couple and their children. Agustin et al. (2021) found that domestic violence and subsequent divorce could be triggered by the emotional instability experienced by adolescents.

Education, environment, media, economic status, local culture, and knowledge gaps are some of the factors contributing to early marriage. Nurhayati (2015) argued that an individual's level of knowledge significantly influences their attitudes and decision-making. The higher a person's level of education, the less likely they are to hold positive attitudes toward early marriage (Sari & Silvia, 2019). There remains a significant gap in adolescents' understanding of reproductive health. As a result, poor judgment, deviant behavior tendencies, and early marriage stem from their negative attitudes and cognitive abilities (Aisyah Nur Cahyani & Moch Yunus, 2019).

According to the Global Partnership for Ending Child Marriage literacy report by UNFPA, adolescents still lack sufficient knowledge about their reproductive health. Research by Damayanti & Azinar (2022) found that approximately 35.3% of female adolescents and 31.2% of male adolescents were knowledgeable about reproductive health.

After administering questionnaires and conducting interviews with 32 ninth-grade students at SMPN 1 Anyar, researchers found that 16 students (50%) had good knowledge in their preliminary survey, while the other half (16 students) had inadequate knowledge. However, when asked about the impact of child marriage, 12 respondents (37.5%) had a positive perspective, while 20 respondents (62.5%) had a negative perspective.

A person's perspective is crucial in shaping their attitude, according to Tambunan (2020). Attitudes, therefore, motivate individuals to act in specific ways. Based on these considerations, the researcher is interested in conducting a study titled "The Relationship Between Knowledge and Adolescent Characteristics on Attitudes Toward Early Marriage at SMKN 1 Anyar, Serang Regency, 2023."

RESEARCH METHOD

This study was conducted at SMKN 1 Anyar, Serang Regency, from May to June 2023. It employed a quantitative approach using a cross-sectional design, surveying participants about their understanding and feelings regarding the topic of child marriage. A total of 176 participants, consisting of first- and second-year high school students from SMKN 1 Anyar, were included in the study. A total of 64 respondents were selected using a random sampling method, with the following inclusion criteria: willingness to participate, presence during the study, and completion of the questionnaire. The exclusion criteria included uncooperative behavior during the research process and withdrawal from participation. Additionally, participants were classified as dropouts if they did not attend the study activities from start to finish.

RESULTS

Univariate Analysis Results

Table 1. Overview of Adolescent Knowledge on the Relationship Between Knowledge Level and Early Marriage at SMPN 1 Anyar, Serang Regency, 2023

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Poor Knowledge	10	15.6
Good Knowledge	54	84.4
Total	64	100

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2024

These findings suggest that the majority of participants (84.4%) have a good understanding of early marriage, while a smaller proportion (15.6%) have poor knowledge on the topic.

Table 2. Respondent Characteristics Based on Age and Grade Level

Age and Grade Level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Early Adolescence (11–14 years)	2	3.1
Middle Adolescence (15–17 years)	59	92.2
Late Adolescence (18–21 years)	3	4.7
Total	40	100%

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2024

Table 2 shows that the majority of respondents (59 out of the total X, or Y%) belong to the early and middle adolescence groups, specifically those aged between 15 and 17 years.

Table 3. Overview of Adolescents' Attitudes Toward Early Marriage at SMPN 1 Anyar, Serang Regency, 2023

Attitudes	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Positive	37	57.8
Negative	27	42.2
Total	64	100

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2024

The study results indicate that 27 students (42.2%) support ending child marriage at a young age, while 37 students (57.8%) oppose this practice. This suggests that the majority of adolescents hold a pessimistic view. The research also shows that although there are more individuals with a negative attitude than a positive one (27 students, or 42.2% of the total), a significant number of students still hold a positive stance. This finding influences students' actions regarding early marriage. Communities with a positive mindset are less likely to tolerate or approve of early marriage.

Bivariate Analysis Results

Table 4. The Relationship Between Knowledge and Adolescents' Attitudes Toward Early Marriage at SMKN 1 Anyar, Serang Regency

Knowledge of Early Marriage	Attitudes Toward Early Marriage				Total		P value
	Positive		Negative		F	%	
	F	%	F	%			
Positive	8	80	2	20	10	100	0.022
Negative	19	32.5	35	64.8	54	100	
Total	27	42.2	37	57.8	64	100	

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2024

Table 5.4 shows that out of the total respondents, 35 individuals (64.8%) have good knowledge but hold a negative attitude toward early marriage. The p-value based on the chi-square test is 0.022. The test results indicate that the p-value is less than 0.05, meaning the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and adolescents' attitudes toward early marriage at SMKN 1 Anyar, Serang Regency, in 2023

Table 5. The Relationship Between Characteristics and Adolescents' Attitudes Toward Early Marriage at SMKN 1 Anyar, Serang Regency, 2023

Age Characteristics	Attitudes Toward Early Marriage				Total		P value
	Positive		Negative		F	%	
	F	%	F	%			
Early Adolescence (11–14 years)	0	0	2	3.1	2	100	0.055
Middle Adolescence (15–17 years)	27	45.8	32	50	59	100	
Late Adolescence (18–21 years)	0	0	3	4.6	3	100	
Total	27	42.2	37	57.8	64	100	

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2024

Table 5 shows that 54.2% of respondents have a negative attitude toward early marriage, with 32 individuals falling into this category. Based on the chi-square test, the p-value is 0.055. The test results indicate that the p-value is greater than 0.05, meaning the null hypothesis (H_0) is accepted, and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is rejected. Thus, it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between adolescents' characteristics at SMKN 1 Anyar and their views on early marriage

DISCUSSION

Adolescents' Knowledge of Early Marriage at SMKN 1 Anyar, Serang Regency, 2023

The results presented in Table 5.1 indicate that the majority of respondents (54 out of 96) have a relatively high level of understanding regarding early marriage. This is evident among adolescents at SMKN 1 Anyar, Serang Regency, where most respondents demonstrate good knowledge of early marriage issues.

These findings support previous research on adolescents' acquisition of knowledge (Lajuna, 2021). Awareness of early marriage among adolescents increased from 30% to 82.5% among those who initially had strong knowledge on the subject.

Knowledge plays a crucial role in shaping an individual's actions. The ability to assess a substance or issue improves proportionally with one's level of education. Responses are often based on this evaluation (Bugis, 2021).

Young girls may lack sufficient knowledge about early marriage due to their ongoing brain and body development, which makes them naive and slow in processing new information. One reason adolescents have limited awareness of health promotion issues, such as the dangers of early marriage, is the lack of sufficient information provided by healthcare professionals (Pohan, 2022).

Adolescents may not fully understand the consequences of early marriage, which can lead to poor decision-making and engagement in risky sexual behaviors. One such behavior is premarital relationships, which may result in unintended pregnancies and become a driving factor for early marriage (Nurhikmah et al., 2021).

Adolescents with good knowledge are better prepared to face challenges directly and make informed decisions. Preventing early marriage among adolescents can be achieved through the accumulation of knowledge and life experiences (Pusparini & Anggarena, 2015).

Since adolescents are more likely to confide in and ask their peers about topics they do not fully understand or feel uncomfortable discussing, researchers hypothesize that spreading information about early marriage will have a significant impact. Friendships are reflected in the frequent exchange of questions and stories. Previously uninformed adolescents become more aware and cautious about the consequences of early marriage because such information can be repeatedly shared in small groups, allowing them to openly exchange experiences.

Respondents' Characteristics Based on Age

Based on Table 2, the majority of respondents (59 out of a total of 102.2% of the total) fall into the mid-adolescence age group (15–17 years).

This research finding aligns with the study by Kartini et al. (2023), which also involved 81 participants, the majority of whom were between 16 and 17 years old, with 58 (71.6%), 17 (21%), and 6 (7.4%) in the 18–19 age group. The second-highest number of respondents was from Grade X, with 36 respondents (44.4%), followed by Grade XI with 45 respondents (55.6%).

Mid-adolescence, defined as the years between 15 and 17, is still used to describe young individuals in this phase. As childhood comes to an end, early/mid-adolescence and puberty occur simultaneously. Adolescents begin to show an interest in the opposite sex around the ages of 10–12, and a year later, they have their first sexual fantasies about the opposite sex. This occurs during puberty.

As primary and secondary sexual organs develop and mature in female adolescents, they tend to experience a drive for sexual activities with the opposite sex, which can lead to risky behaviors. Adolescents often face various issues as a result. For example, they may engage in sexual harassment or promiscuous behavior, leading to unintended pregnancies (Ahyani, 2021).

Parental and peer group interests shape the interests and attractions of early adolescents. Adolescents begin to develop self-confidence in evaluating their own actions. Based on the above findings, it is evident that the age range of potential respondents is appropriate for this study..

Adolescents' Attitudes Toward Early Marriage at SMKN 1 Anyar, Serang Regency, 2023

According to the research findings in Table 3, the majority of respondents (37 out of 57, or 57.8%) at SMKN 1 Anyar, Serang Regency, have a negative attitude toward early marriage. This indicates that most students hold a pessimistic view regarding this issue.

This study supports the findings of Filda Fairuza (2020), which stated that individual attitudes are shaped by parenting styles, cultural norms, influential figures in one's life, media,

educational and religious institutions, and personal experiences. The study found that 82 respondents (71.9% of the total) had a negative perspective on early marriage, while 32 respondents (28.1%) had a positive view.

The findings also align with previous research on attitudes and knowledge about early marriage by Tri Ardayani (2020). The study revealed that only 15.2% of 85 respondents had a positive perspective on early marriage, and only 42.3% of survey participants felt strongly confident about postponing marriage until adulthood.

A person's personal experiences or those of their close acquaintances serve as the most common sources of opinions and perspectives that shape attitudes toward a particular issue. The level of expertise also plays a role in shaping these attitudes. A person's understanding determines whether their attitude is positive or negative. Consequently, a positive attitude motivates individuals to take action when required, whereas a negative attitude leads them to refrain from doing so (Tambunan, 2020).

Both internal and external factors, such as one's social environment, influence a person's perspective. What individuals learn and experience shapes their appreciation of social cues, forming the foundation for their attitudes. A lack of experience or an unsupportive environment may contribute to the development of negative attitudes.

The null hypothesis of this research suggests that public perceptions of early marriage significantly contribute to the visibility of this issue. Friendships play a crucial role in this process, as seen in the numerous questions and stories exchanged among peers. Furthermore, information shared and repeated in small groups encourages adolescents to open up and share their experiences. This process helps previously unaware adolescents become more informed and cautious about the impact of early marriage..

The Relationship Between Adolescents' Knowledge and Attitudes Toward Early Marriage at SMKN 1 Anyar, Serang Regency (2023)

Table 5.4 indicates that 35 respondents (64.8%) possessed good knowledge but held negative attitudes, according to the study. The chi-square test results showed a p-value of 0.022. Since the test result demonstrated that $p < 0.05$, the null hypothesis (H_0) was rejected, and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) was accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between adolescents' knowledge and their attitudes toward early marriage at SMKN 1 Anyar.

Among the 30 surveyed individuals, 15 (56.7% of the total) had a positive attitude toward early marriage. Interestingly, 2 individuals (also 56.7%) held a positive stance despite lacking awareness of the issue. Among the 13 respondents (43.3%) with a good understanding of child marriage, 10 individuals (33% of the total) had a negative perception, while 3 individuals (10.0% of the total) maintained a positive outlook. A p-value of 0.000 was obtained using the chi-square test method, indicating a correlation between the studied variables as the calculated p-value was smaller than the critical value ($p < 0.05$).

Adolescents in Indonesia still have limited knowledge about reproductive health and its significance. Additionally, when discussing sexual matters, adolescents tend to be more open with their peers rather than authoritative figures. As a result, the information they receive may often be unclear or misleading.

During adolescence, cognitive abilities reach their peak, making it an ideal time to enhance their understanding of the causes and consequences of early marriage. Education and

Information Counseling (KIE) should be conducted in a relaxed and comfortable setting, using accessible materials such as brochures to ensure comprehension among adolescents (Astutik & Amin, 2021).

Observations during the study revealed that participants felt genuinely comfortable discussing and listening to the topic. Many respondents showed sincere interest by asking questions about unfamiliar subjects and openly sharing personal experiences. This allowed researchers and respondents to communicate effectively, fostering better comprehension and influencing changes in attitudes.

Adolescent health education programs focusing on preventing early marriage have proven to be effective and efficient in reducing the number of underage marriages. Adolescents have the capability to craft messages and select media that their peers can understand more easily (Sumartini & Maretha, 2020).

A further advantage of early marriage discussions is improved interpersonal relationships between researchers and respondents. Adolescents feel more at ease discussing sensitive topics with peers rather than with teachers or older individuals. This approach makes information on reproductive health and early marriage more impactful, resulting in more frequent changes in adolescents' knowledge and perceptions regarding early marriage.

Adolescents learn reciprocal relationships through material exchanges, which is why discussions about early marriage encourage them to change their attitudes. They find strength in group dynamics, helping them develop self-expression and problem-solving skills. By sharing what they have learned with their peers, adolescents can further influence changes in attitudes toward early marriage.

A shift toward a more positive mindset regarding continuing education, pursuing careers, and delaying marriage can influence adolescents' life choices. However, a pessimistic outlook often contributes to the prevalence of teenage marriages (Nurhidayati, 2015).

The assumption in this study is that female adolescents are more likely to discuss taboo or unfamiliar topics with their peers when they hold a positive attitude toward early marriage. This, in turn, raises awareness of the issue and its impact on reproductive health. The significance of friendships is evident in the number of exchanged questions and stories. Furthermore, information can be shared in small groups and repeated, encouraging adolescents to open up and share their experiences. This process helps those who were previously unaware of the issue become more informed and cautious about early marriage..

The Relationship Between Adolescents' Characteristics by Age and Attitudes Toward Early Marriage at SMKN 1 Anyar, Serang Regency (2023)

Table 5.5 indicates that out of the total respondents, 32 individuals (54.2%) held negative attitudes toward early marriage due to age-related factors. The chi-square test results show a p-value of 0.055. Since the p-value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between age characteristics and attitudes toward early marriage among adolescents at SMKN 1 Anyar, Serang Regency, in 2024.

These findings align with previous research (Kartini et al., 2023), which found that among female adolescents, 12 individuals (14.8%) had moderate knowledge, while 69 individuals (85.2%) demonstrated positive attitudes. Additionally, 78 female adolescents (97.6%) exhibited positive attitudes, while only 2 individuals (2.4%) held negative attitudes. The chi-square test determined a p-value of 0.001, which is also less than 0.05, confirming a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes toward early marriage.

Each person is a unique individual with distinct characteristics. According to the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), a person's qualities are defined as aspects that enhance life. While individuals share similarities, their perspectives, aspirations, needs, and capacities differ. These differences persist in various settings, including workplaces, where they can sometimes lead to challenges in interactions despite shared environments. This study considers factors such as age, education level, abilities, economic conditions, and environmental influences.

Adolescents tend to seek guidance from their peers when faced with topics they do not fully understand or feel uncomfortable discussing. Researchers hypothesize that peer discussions significantly contribute to expanding adolescents' understanding of the relationship between early marriage and reproductive health. Friendships play a crucial role in this process, as evident in the number of questions and shared stories among adolescents. Furthermore, information is often exchanged in small group settings, allowing for greater freedom of expression and enabling previously unaware adolescents to gain knowledge and awareness about the impact of early marriage..

CONCLUSION

From the study on adolescent attitudes toward early marriage at SMKN 1 Anyar, Kabupaten Serang, in 2023, it was found that 84.4% of 54 respondents with good knowledge had graduated, while 64 respondents aged 15-17 participated as adolescents. A total of 37 respondents (57.8%) were surveyed on their views, revealing a significant relationship between adolescent attitudes and both knowledge and personal characteristics. Therefore, it is recommended that schools integrate reproductive health education, parents foster open discussions, and authorities strengthen regulations to raise awareness and prevent early marriage. Future research should explore broader influencing factors and conduct longitudinal studies to assess changes in adolescent attitudes over time..

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