

The relationship of knowledge about the impact of early marriage on pregnancy and delivery With adolescent women's attitudes towards Early marriage in the working area of Tuntungan health center, pancur Batu district in 2021

Aprilita Br. Sitepu¹ Desriati Sinaga² Natalia Reni Dayanti³

^{1,2,3} D3 Midwifery Study Program, Santa Elisabeth College of Health Sciences, Medan

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ABSTRACT

Marriage is an event in which a pair of prospective husband and wife are formally met in front of a certain religious leader, witnesses and a number of attendees to then be officially ratified as husband and wife with certain ceremonies and rituals (Kartono, 2018). The purpose of the study was to analyze the relationship between knowledge about the impact of early marriage on pregnancy and adolescent attitudes towards early marriage in the Tuntungan Health Center Work Area, Pancur Batu District in 2021. The population in this study were all female students in the Tuntungan Public Health Center working area, Pancur Batu District in 2021. A total of 104 people. The sample in this study was all female students in the working area of the Tuntungan Health Center, Pancur Batu District in 2021 as many as 104 people. The results of the study based on knowledge, most of the respondents had less knowledge as many as 99 respondents (95.2%). Based on the attitude of most of the respondents have a bad attitude as many as 97 respondents (93.3%). Conclusion Most of the respondents have low knowledge due to the lack of information received about the impact of early marriage on pregnancy and childbirth. Because the more information received, the more knowledge gained. The education of the respondent's parents also has an educated elementary school as many as 72 respondents from 104 respondents. The higher a person's education, the person will tend to get more information. It can also affect knowledge about the impact of marriage on pregnancy and childbirth.

E-mail:

E-mail : aprilitasitepu6@gmail.com

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1. Introduction

Marriage is an event in which a pair of prospective husband and wife are formally met in front of a certain religious leader, witnesses and a number of attendees to then be officially ratified as husband and wife with certain ceremonies and rituals (Kartono, 2017). Early marriage is a marriage performed by a boy and a girl in their teens. Adolescence is the age of 10-19 years when adolescence is a real transition period, namely from childhood to adulthood (Steve C, 2017).

The incidence of early marriage in Indonesia in 2002 aged 15 years was around 11%, while those who were married at the age of 18 were around 35%. The practice of early marriage is most common in Africa and Southeast Asia. In Southeast Asia, data shows that around 10 million children under the age of 18 are married, while in Africa it is estimated that 42% of the child population, married before they were 18 years old. In Latin America and the Caribbean, 29% of young women are married when they are 18 years old. The highest cases of early marriage were recorded in Nigeria (79%), Congo (74%), Afghanistan (54%), and Bangladesh (51%) (Eddy F, 2019).

Based on data from BkkbN (2017) in Malang, the age of early marriage (age interval 16-18 years) is known to be more than 5000 couples. The age interval is based on the marriage register of the Regency Ministry of Religion for the age of the wife. It is also considered to trigger population growth of 1.09%. In rural and urban areas, women engaged in underage marriages at 47.79% and 21.75%, respectively. Indonesian women who had their first marriage aged 17 years were 21.5%. The largest percentage of young married is in the province of East Java (40.3%). And it is estimated that 15 million adolescent girls aged 15-19 years give birth every year (Sarwono, 2020).

An initial survey has been carried out in the working area of the Tuntungan Health Center, Pancur Batu District in 2021, with a total of 301 students. The number of female students in grades VII and VIII is 104 people. Of the 8 female students interviewed, it turned out that all of them stated that they did not know the impact of early marriage on pregnancy and childbirth, but 75% said that early marriage was a natural thing. Based on this, this study tries to find out whether there is a relationship between knowledge about the impact of early marriage on pregnancy and childbirth

with young women's attitudes towards early marriage in the Tuntungan Health Center Working Area, Pancur Batu District in 2021.

2. Method

The study was conducted in September 2021. The study was conducted in the working area of the Tuntungan Public Health Center, Pancur Batu District in 2021. The population in this study were all female students in the working area of the Tuntungan Public Health Center, Pancur Batu District in 2021 as many as 104 people. The sample in this study was all female students in the working area of the Tuntungan Health Center, Pancur Batu District in 2021 as many as 104 people.

3. Results

TABLE 1
DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS BASED ON AGE, ETHNICITY, RELIGION, PARENTS' EDUCATION IN THE WORKING AREA OF TUNTUNGAN HEALTH CENTER, PANCUR BATU DISTRICT IN 2021

	Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Age	12 years old	6	5,8
	13 years old	44	42,3
	14 years old	49	47,1
	15 years old	5	4,8
	Total	104	100,0
Ethnicity	Bataknese	6	5,8
	Javanese	98	94,2
	Total	104	100,0
Religion	Moslem	99	95,2
	Christian	5	4,8
	Total	104	100,0
Parents' Education	Not Finished School	6	5,8
	Elementary School	72	69,2
	Junior High School	12	11,5
	Senior High School	11	10,6
	College	3	2,9
	Total	104	100,0

From Table 1, it can be seen that the most respondents based on age were those aged 14 years, as many as 49 respondents (47.1%). Based on ethnicity, the most Javanese were 98 respondents (94.2%). Based on religion the most are Muslims, as many as 99 respondents (95.2%), and based on the education of parents the most are those with elementary school education as many as 72 respondents (69.2%).

TABLE 2.
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BASED ON KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE IMPACT OF EARLY MARRIAGE ON PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH IN 2021

	Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
	Well	5	4,8
	Not Enough	99	95,2
	Total	104	100,0

From table 2 it can be seen that most of the respondents have less knowledge as many as 99 respondents (95.2%). It can be concluded that out of 104 respondents, there are 99 people (95.2%) who do not know the impact of early marriage on pregnancy and childbirth.

TABLE 3

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DISTRIBUTION OF THE FREQUENCY OF ANSWERS TO KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE IMPACT OF EARLY MARRIAGE ON PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH IN 2021

Statements	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1. Problems that may occur if the mother experiences pregnancy at a very young age						
a. Anemia of pregnancy (lack of blood)	46	44,2	58	55,8	104	100,0
b. Mother's body is susceptible to infectious diseases	32	30,8	72	69,2	104	100,0
c. High blood pressure, protein in the urine and swollen legs	28	26,9	76	73,1	104	100,0
d. The uterus can be torn because it is not strong enough to support the pregnancy	30	28,9	74	71,1	104	100,0
e. Mother's body is getting healthier	35	33,6	69	66,4	104	100,0
2. Problems that may occur during delivery if the mother is very young						
a. Bleeding	34	32,7	70	67,3	104	100,0
b. The recovery of the reproductive organs is slow after delivery	26	25	78	75	104	100,0
c. Labor often ends with surgery	40	38,5	64	61,5	104	100,0
d. Due to not being good at pushing, there is often a long labor or labor jam	31	29,8	73	70,2	104	100,0
e. The uterus may not descend into the vaginal canal.	22	21,1	82	78,9	104	100,0
3. Problems that may occur in babies born to mothers at a very young age						
a. Low birth weight babies	53	51	51	49	104	100,0
b. Premature baby	25	24	79	76	104	100,0
c. There is no abnormality in the growth of fetal organ structures during growth	35	33,6	69	69,4	104	100,0
d. Fetal death in the womb	26	25	78	75	104	100,0
e. Congenital defects	18	17,3	86	82,7	104	100,0
4. Things that might happen if the mother's first age of sexual intercourse was <16 years old						
a. Uterine cancer	29	27,9	75	72,1	104	100,0
b. Mother is getting younger	36	34,6	68	65,4	104	100,0
5. Consequences that may occur if the mother gets married and immediately becomes pregnant at a very young age						
a. Babies born to teenage mothers are much smarter than babies born to adult mothers	49	47,1	55	52,9	104	100,0
b. Lack of mental readiness to become a mother	50	48,1	54	52,9	104	100,0
c. Lack of knowledge about care and nutritional needs	47	45,2	57	54,8	104	100,0

From table 3, it can be seen that in statement 1, most of the respondents know that pregnancy anemia (lack of blood) is a problem that may occur if the mother experiences pregnancy at a very young age, as many as 46 respondents (44.2%) and as many as 76 respondents. respondents (73.1%) did not know that high blood pressure, protein in the urine and swollen legs are also problems that may occur if the mother experiences pregnancy at a very young age. In statement 2, most respondents know that surgical delivery is a problem that may occur at the time of delivery if the mother is still very young, as many as 40 respondents (38.5%) and most do not know that the uterus can descend into the burrow. Vaginal discharge is also a problem that may occur at the time of delivery with the mother's age being very young, as many as 82 respondents (78.9%).

TABLE 4
DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS FREQUENCY BASED ON ATTITUDES TOWARDS EARLY MARRIAGE IN 2021

Attitudes	Frequency	Percentage
Well	7	6,7
Not Good	97	93,3
Total	104	100,0

From table 5 it can be seen that most of the respondents have a bad attitude as many as 97 respondents (93.3%). It can be concluded that from 104 respondents, there are 97 people (93.3%) who think that early marriage is a natural thing.

TABLE 5
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF ATTITUDE QUESTIONS AGAINST EARLY MARRIAGE IN 2021

Statements	SS		S		N		TS		STS		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%	n	%
1. A woman who has her period means she is ready to get married	17	16,3	28	26,9	25	24,1	30	28,9	4	3,8	104	100,0
2. Women should get married at the age of <16 years	19	18,3	29	27,9	31	29,8	17	16,3	8	7,7	104	100,0
3. Women don't need higher education because they have to get married soon	18	17,3	47	45,1	20	19,2	13	12,5	6	5,7	104	100,0
4. Reducing the burden on the family is not the main reason for getting married at a young age	2	1,9	27	25,9	24	23,1	31	29,8	20	19,2	104	100,0
5. Married at a very young age is a pride because it feels fast to sell	39	37,5	35	33,6	17	16,3	10	9,6	4	3,8	104	100,0
6. It is better to marry at 15 years old than a spinster	35	33,6	47	45,1	13	12,5	5	4,8	4	3,8	104	100,0
7. Marrying young is not the right action to immediately get quality offspring	5	4,8	19	18,3	25	24,1	31	32,7	19	18,3	104	100,0
8. Ready for marriage means that you are physically ready (reproductive organs are mature) and mentally ready	3	2,9	18	17,3	19	18,2	45	43,2	18	17,3	104	100,0
9. Early marriage is something that needs to be avoided	1	0,9	13	12,5	17	16,3	38	36,5	35	33,6	104	100,0
10. Late marriage for girls is not a disgrace to the family	4	3,8	7	6,7	13	12,5	32	30,8	48	46,1	104	100,0

From table 5 it can also be seen that 47 respondents (45.1%) strongly agree with the statement that it is better to marry at the age of 15 than to be an old virgin, 31 respondents (32.7%) disagree with the statement that marriage at a young age is not the right action to immediately get quality offspring, 45 respondents (43.2%) disagreed with the statement that being ready to marry means that they are physically ready (the reproductive organs are mature) and mentally ready, 39 respondents (37, 5%) disagree with the statement that early marriage is something that needs to be avoided and 48 respondents (46.1%) strongly disagree with the statement that late marriage for girls is not a disgrace to the family.

TABLE 6
RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE IMPACT OF EARLY MARRIAGE ON PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH WITH ATTITUDES TOWARDS EARLY MARRIAGE IN 2021

Knowledge	Attitude				Total		P Value
	Well		Not Good		n	%	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Well	2	40	3	60	5	100	
Not Good	5	5,1	94	94,9	99	100,0	0,035
Total	7	13,5	97	86,5	104	100,0	

Based on table 6, it can be seen that most of the respondents have less knowledge about the impact of early marriage on pregnancy and childbirth with a bad attitude towards early marriage as many as 94 respondents (94.9%). Because of the cells whose expected frequency value is less than 5, there are 50% of the cells, so the alternative test used is Fisher's Exact test with p value = 0.035. So it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between knowledge about the impact of early marriage on pregnancy and childbirth with attitudes towards early marriage.

4. Discussion Knowledge of the Impact of Early Marriage on Pregnancy and Childbirth

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Based on the results of the study, the knowledge of young women about the impact of early marriage on pregnancy and childbirth, most of the respondents had less knowledge, namely 99 respondents (95.2%) and only 5 respondents (4.8%). Knowledge is largely influenced by education, sources of information, socio-culture, environment, experience and age (Notoadmojo, 2015). Most of the respondents had low knowledge due to the lack of information received about the impact of early marriage on pregnancy and childbirth. Because the more information you receive, the more knowledge you get. The education of the respondent's parents is also the majority of elementary school education, namely as many as 72 respondents from 104 respondents. The higher a person's education, the person will tend to get more information. This can also affect children's knowledge about the impact of early marriage on pregnancy and childbirth.

Attitude Towards Early Marriage

Based on the results of research on the attitudes of young women towards early marriage, it can be found that 97 respondents (93.3%) behaved unfavorably and as many as 7 respondents behaved well (6.7%). Respondents are more likely to have a bad attitude due to the lack of knowledge obtained about the impact of early marriage. So according to respondents, early marriage is not something that can have an impact on pregnancy and childbirth if married at a very young age. Knowledge is one thing that affects a person's attitude. With the basic knowledge possessed, attitudes will arise in humans with certain feelings. In addition to knowledge, the determinants of a person's attitude are the mass media, educational and religious institutions, the influence of others (Notoadmojo, 2015). According to Azwar, (2018), culture is one of the factors in determining a person's attitude. The culture in which we live and grow has a huge influence on the formation of our attitudes.

Relationship of Knowledge About the Impact of Early Marriage on Pregnancy and Childbirth with Young Women's Attitudes towards Early Marriage

Based on the results of research conducted at Budi Utomo Junior High School, the Chi-square results obtained a p value of 0.035. So it can be concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge about the impact of early marriage on pregnancy and childbirth with young women's attitudes towards early marriage. Knowledge is the basis of attitude formation. With increasing knowledge, it is expected to influence attitudes, so attitudes will also affect actions as desired. A person's knowledge, attitudes and practices greatly affect a person's health (Siagian S, 2018). The low knowledge of young women about the impact of early marriage on pregnancy and childbirth is caused by the lack of information received by young women. Young women said that they had never received any education about the impact of early marriage on pregnancy and childbirth. This is in accordance with Notoadmojo's (2015) theory which says that a person's knowledge is strongly influenced by the sources of information he receives. So the more information received, the more knowledge gained. In addition to information, education is also a factor that affects one's knowledge. Most of the parents' education for junior high school girls in Budi Utomo is elementary school. The lower the education of parents, the lower their knowledge about the impact of early marriage on pregnancy and childbirth.

From the results of the study also obtained as many as 97 young women showed an attitude of agreeing to early marriage. This is influenced by the lack of knowledge of young women about the impact of early marriage on pregnancy and childbirth. According to Azwar (2018) in Jenny (2021), attitudes are also influenced by culture. Culture affects the behavior and personality of individuals directly because individuals live in a society that has culture. Young women live among people who have a habit that girls who have experienced menstruation mean that they are ready to get married soon. The relationship between knowledge and attitudes of young women shows the direction of the tendency with good knowledge will be more positive (tendency to avoid early marriage), while young women with less knowledge will have a tendency in the negative direction (tendency to do early marriage).

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