

**THE RELATIONSHIP KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE (WUS) TO
EARLY MARRIAGE IN THE VILLAGE AREA OF PENDADA DISTRICT BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY**

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**ABSTRAK : HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP WANITA USIA SUBUR (WUS) TERHADAP
PERNIKAHAN USIA DINI DI WILAYAH KELURAHAN PIDADA KECAMATAN PANJANG KOTA BANDAR
LAMPUNG**

Pernikahan dini merupakan pernikahan yang dilakukan oleh pria dan wanita yang masih berada dibawah umur. Pemerintah menetapkan usia ideal menikah diatas 19 tahun. Namun dalam praktiknya didalam masyarakat sekarang ini masih banyak dijumpai sebagian masyarakat yang melangsungkan pernikahan di usia muda atau di bawah umur. Berdasarkan data badan pusat statistik menurut Provinsi tahun 2022 proporsi WUS yang berstatus kawin atau berstatus hidup bersama sebelum umur 18 tahun di Provinsi lampung sebanyak 8,14%, sehingga Provinsi Lampung berada di urutan ke 8 dari 34 Provinsi. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) terhadap Pernikahan Usia Dini di Wilayah Kelurahan Pidada Kecamatan PanjangKota Bandar Lampung. Desain penelitian dilakukan secara kuantitatif dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Dilakukan dari mei sampai dengan juni terhadap 109 orang responden dimana pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner kemudian dianalisa dan disajikan dalam bentuk tabel distribusi karakteristik, pengetahuan dan sikap. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji *Chi Square*. Hasil penelitian yang dilakukan oleh penulis berdasarkan hasil analisis bivariat bahwa ada hubungan yang signifikan pengetahuan di dapatkan nilai ($p\text{ value}=0,000$ dan sikap di dapatkan nilai ($p\text{ value}=0,000$) terhadap pernikahan usia dini. Pengetahuan yang kurang dan sikap negatif dari WUS berhubungan dengan terjadinya pernikahan usia dini di wilayah kelurahan pidada kecamatan panjang kota Bandar lampung. Saran diharapkan puskesmas wilayah setempat dapat mengedukasi Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) khususnya yang berada di wilayah kelurahan pidada kecamatan panjang tentang dampak negatif yang akan terjadi dari pernikahan yang dilakukan di usia dini.

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, Sikap ,Pernikahan Usia Dini, WUS

ABSTRACT

Early marriage is a marriage carried out by men and women who are underage. The government's ideal age to marry is over 19 years. However, in practice in today's society there are still many people who marry at a young age or underage. Based on statistical center data by Province in 2022 the proportion of WUS who were married or living together before the age of 18 in Lampung Province was 8.14%, so that Lampung Province was ranked 8th out of 34 Provinces. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of women of childbearing age (WUS) towards early marriage in the Pidada Village area, Panjang District, Bandar Lampung City. The research design was carried out quantitatively with a cross sectional approach. It was carried out from May to June for 109 respondents where data was collected using a questionnaire and then analyzed and presented in the form of a distribution table of characteristics, knowledge and attitudes. Data were analyzed using the Chi Square test The results of the research conducted by the authors based on the results of bivariate analysis show that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and values ($p\text{ value} = 0.000$) and attitudes ($p\text{ value} = 0.000$) to early marriage. Lack of knowledge and negative attitudes from WUS are related to the occurrence of early marriages in the Kelurahan Pidada Panjang sub-district, Bandar Lampung cit Suggestions are that local community health centers can educate women of childbearing age (WUS), especially those in the Pidada sub-district, Panjang subdistrict, about the negative impacts that will happen from marriages carried out at an early age.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitudes, Early Marriage, WUS

INTRODUCTION

Marriage is a social pattern of forming a legitimate family in the eyes of religion, state law and customary law. According to Law No. 1 of 1974 article 1, marriage is a physical and spiritual bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife with the aim of forming a happy and eternal family (household) based on Belief in One Supreme God. Article 7 states that marriage is only permitted if the man has reached the age of 19 (nineteen) years and the woman has reached the age of 16 (sixteen) years. Meanwhile, according to the 2012 BKKBN, it is explained that the normal age for marriage for men is 25 years and for women is 21 years. , Fitria, Utami Student, 2018).

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), states that there are 765 million boys and girls who are married out of 2.2 billion children in the world globally. About 1 in every 5 women aged 20-24 are married before their 18th birthday. UNICEF in 2018 also stated that 1 in 9 girls is married in Indonesia, it is estimated that around 21% of young women (ages 20 to 24 years) are married before they are 18 years old. This figure has decreased compared to 10 years ago which reached 25%. The highest number is found in South Asian countries followed by Sub-Saharan Africa.

According to data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (Kemen PPPA), Indonesia is a country with a high percentage of early marriage, ranking 37th in the world and the second highest in Southeast Asia. (Juliawati et al., 2021). Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency by Province in 2022 the proportion of WUS (Women of Reproductive Age) aged 20-24 years who are married or live together before the age of 18 in Lampung Province is 8.14%, so that Lampung Province is in 8th place out of 34 Provinces. (Susenat, Central Bureau of Statistics 2022). Based on data from the Panjang sub-district, the number of WUS (Women of Reproductive Age) who are engaged in early marriage in the Pidada sub-district area is 30 people in 2021, while in 2022 there will be 35 early marriages.

There are a number of factors that cause the prevalence of child marriage to remain high, girls who are married before the age of 18 (child brides) have a lower level of educational attainment compared to girls who are not married, especially after elementary school (SD). In addition, children who marry younger have lower educational attainment than children who marry older. (Prov Lampung Child Profile, 2019). In addition, the causes of early marriage are low education,

economic needs, culture of young marriage, arranged marriages, free sex at WUS (Women of Reproductive Age), and pregnancies outside of marriage (BKKBN, 2018).

Marriage at an early age is a serious problem because it can have a broad negative impact not only on the young family that is formed, the families (parents) of both sides of the child getting married, as well as on society at large. These negative impacts include medical, mental, psychological, socio-cultural and economic impacts. Early marriage basically comes from a lack of exposure to information and knowledge of WUS (Women of Reproductive Age) which is obtained about the impact of early marriage. One of the factors that can affect knowledge and behavior change is health education. Increasing knowledge through health education has a strong contribution in taking attitudes and decisions that will be taken.

Based on the results of research conducted by Herti Windya Puspasari, early marriage has an impact on the health of mothers and children. Cases of bleeding, miscarriages, and difficulty giving birth occurred in young pregnant women in Bonto Lojong Village, Bantaeng Regency. Cases of infant mortality due to premature birth with low birth weight (LBW) occurred in the village of Wiralaga Mesuji, Lampung. The high neonatal mortality rate also occurs in couples who marry at an early age in the Baduy Lebak village. Early marriage has intergenerational impacts. Babies born to girls who are married at a young age have a higher risk of death. Babies born to child brides also have a higher probability of being born prematurely, with low birth weight, and malnutrition (Herti, Windya Puspasari, 2020) .

Based on the background above, the researcher is interested in conducting research on "The Relationship of Knowledge and Attitudes of Women of Reproductive Age (WUS) Against Early Marriage in the Pidada Village Area, Panjang District, Bandar Lampung City in 2023".

RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research used is quantitative research. The research design uses a descriptive method with a cross sectional study approach. The population in this study were all WUS aged 16-21 years who were in the Pidada subdistrict, Panjang sub-district, namely 150 WUS (Women of Reproductive Age). The sample in this study was 109 WUS (Women of Reproductive Age). The independent variable in this study was marriage early age, the dependent variable in this study is the

knowledge and attitudes of WUS about early marriage

RESEARCH RESULTS

Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1

Characteristics	Frequency	Presentase (%)
Age		
16 Years	11	10,1%
17-18 Years	43	39,4%
19-21 Years	55	50,5%
Education		
Elementary school	10	9,2%
Junior High School	22	20,2%
Senior High School	61	56,0%
University	16	14,7%

Table 1 shows that the highest age group is 19-21 years old, namely 55 respondents (50.5%) and the lowest number is 16 years old, namely 11 respondents (10.1%). Based on the level of education, it was shown that the highest level of education was senior high school with 61 respondents (56.0%) and the lowest was elementary school with 10 respondents (9.2%).

Univariate Analysis

Table 2

Distribution of WUS Frequency Based on Knowledge of Early Marriage in the Pidada Subdistrict, Panjang District Bandar Lampung in 2023

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	45	41,3%
Less	64	58,7%

Based on table 2 there were 64 respondents (58.7%) WUS who have less knowledge

Based on table 3 there are 60 respondents (55.0%) WUS who have a negative attitude

Table 3

Distribution of WUS Frequency Based on Attitudes about Early Marriage in the Pidada Kelurahan, Panjang District Bandar Lampung in 2023

Attitude	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Positive	49	45,0%
Negative	60	55,0%

Table 4

Frequency Distribution of WUS Based on Marital Status Regarding Early Marriage in the Pidada Sub-District Bandar Lampung Length in 2023

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Married is not at an early age > 19 years	46	42,2%
Married at an Early Age < 19th	63	57,8%

Based on table 4, it shows that the most marital status is WUS who married at an early age < 19 years with 63 respondents (57.8%).

Bivariate Analysis

Based on table 5 it can be seen that the relationship of 46 respondents who have good knowledge, as many as 33 (30.3%) respondents, and those who have less knowledge as many as 13 (11.9%) respondents who married not at an early age. Meanwhile, of the 63 respondents who had good knowledge, there were 12 (11.0%) respondents, and those who had less knowledge were 51 (46.8%) respondents who had married at an early age. Analysis of the results of the Chi-Square test at (α) 0.05 obtained a value of $p = 0.000$, which means it is smaller than (α) so that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, meaning that there is a relationship between knowledge of early marriage, with $OR = 10,788$, which means that knowledge is less at risk of 10 times getting married at an early age compared to those with good knowledge.

Table 5

The Relationship between WUS Knowledge and Early Marriage in the Pidada Village Area, Panjang District, Bandar Lampung

Marital Status Knowledge	Married is not an early age F	Married is not an early age %	Married at an early age F	Married at an early age %	Total F	Total %	Pvalue	OR
Good	33	30,3%	12	11,0%	45	41,3%	0.000	10,788

Less 13 11,9% 51 46,8% 64 58,7%

Table 6

The Relationship between WUS Attitudes towards Early Marriage in the Pidada Village Area, Panjang District, Bandar Lampung

Marital Status Knowledge	Married is not an early age		Married at an early age		Total		Pvalue	OR
	F	%	F	%	F	%		
Positive	33	30,3%	16	14,7%	49	45%	0.000	7.457
Negative	13	11,9%	47	43,1%	60	55,5%		

Based on table 6 it can be seen that the relationship of the 46 respondents who had a positive attitude was 33 (30.3%), and those who had a negative attitude were 13 (11.9%) who married not at an early age. Meanwhile, 63 respondents had a positive attitude, consisting of 16 (14.7%), and those who had a negative attitude, consisting of 47 (43.1%) who had married at an early age. Analysis of the results of the Chi-Square test at (α) 0.05 obtained a value of $p = 0.000$, which means it is smaller than (α) so that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, meaning that there is a relationship between attitudes towards early marriage, with $OR = 7,457$, which means a negative attitude is at risk of 7 times.

DISCUSSION

Based on Table 2 the results of research in the Pidada sub-district area, Panjang sub-district, Bandar Lampung in 2023, from 109 respondents it was found that women of childbearing age who had good knowledge were 45 respondents (41.3%) while women of childbearing age who had more or less knowledge, namely 64 respondents (58.7%). According to the theory of knowledge is the result of knowing, and this occurs after sensing a certain object. Sensing occurs through the five human senses, namely the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Most knowledge humans are obtained through the eyes and ears (Pakpahan, M., et al, 2021)

The results of this study are in line with the results of research by Rika Nur Vidalia, Muhammad Azinar, 2020 in Sukadana District which shows that the Distribution of Case Respondents Based on Knowledge of respondents with less knowledge was 24 respondents with a percentage of 68.6%, respondents with good knowledge were 11 respondents with a percentage of 31.4%. Distribution of Control Respondents Based on Knowledge of respondents with less knowledge as many as 9 respondents with a percentage of 17.1%, respondents with good knowledge as many as 26 respondents with a percentage of 82.9%

Based on the author's assumption that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and early marriage. When viewed from the questions posed in the questionnaire, some WUS do not know about early marriage, both from the definition and the negative impacts of early marriage. problems

experienced in marriage at an early age. WUS knowledge about the negative impact of early marriage will form a positive attitude towards early marriage. Based on Table 3, the results of the study show that out of 109 respondents with a positive attitude towards early marriage, the results showed a positive attitude about early marriage, namely 49 respondents (45%), while the number of respondents with a negative attitude about early marriage was more, namely 60 respondents (55%)

Attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from someone to a stimulus or object. From the limitations above, it can be concluded that the manifestation of that attitude cannot be seen directly, but can only be interpreted in advance from closed behavior. social stimulus. Attitude is not yet an action or activity, but a predisposition to a behavior. (Pakpahan, M, et al, 2021)

The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Sari, Lia Meita, Muhammad Azinar (2022) Research conducted on women aged 15-24 years in Arut Selatan District, Kota Waringin Barat District. This research shows that there is an attitude of respondents, an attitude that does not support as many as 17 respondents with a percentage of 48.6%, attitudes support as many as 18 respondents with a percentage of 51.4%. Distribution of Control Respondents Based on Attitude Respondents did not support as many as 21 respondents with a percentage of 60.0%, respondents supported as many as 14 respondents with a percentage of 40.0%. Based on the author's assumption that there is a significant relationship between attitudes and early marriage. In the research conducted, the researchers found that the attitudes of women of childbearing age in the Pidada sub-district area of Panjang were still lacking. This indicates that the attitude of WUS is still not good because early marriage is a habit of local residents

Based on Table 4 the results of research in the Pidada sub-district area, Panjang sub-district, Bandar Lampung in 2023, it was found that women of childbearing age who had married at an early age, namely 63 respondents (57.8%), were higher than WUS who did not marry at an early age, which was equal to 46 respondents (42.2%)

Early marriage is marriage carried out by men and women who are under the age of 19 and 16 years (Yekti Satriyandari, Fitria, Siswi Utami,

2018). The research results obtained are the same as research conducted by Sari, Lia Meita, Muhammad Azinar (2022) Research conducted on women aged 15-24 years in Arut Selatan District, Kota Waringin Barat District. This research shows that there is a relationship between knowledge factors, respondents' attitudes, respondents' education level, ethnicity, parental education, and parental income with the incidence of early marriage. Based on the assumptions of the authors, according to the study, there are still many married women of childbearing age in the Kelurahan Pidada, Panjang Bandar Lampung subdistrict, who have married at an early age due to several factors, including a lack of knowledge about the adverse effects that occur as a result of marriage at an early age.

Based on Table 5, the results of the study showed that out of 109 respondents with knowledge of early marriage, the results showed less knowledge about early marriage, namely 64 (58.7%) with $p=0.000$, compared to those with good knowledge. The Odd Ratio (OR) value is 10.788, which means that poor knowledge is 10 times more likely to have early marriage than those who have good knowledge of early marriage. Knowledge is the result of knowing, and this occurs after sensing a certain object. Sensing occurs through the five human senses, namely the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Most of human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears (Pakpahan, M., et al, 2021).

The results of this study are in line with the research results of Rika Nur Vidalia, Muhammad Azinar, 2020 in Sukadana District which shows that the results of the analysis of the relationship between knowledge and early marriage obtained a p value of 0.000 (<0.05) so that H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected, so that it can be This means that there is a relationship between knowledge and early marriage in Arut Selatan District, Kotawaringin Barat Regency. The Odd Ratio (OR) value = 10.54 indicates that samples with less knowledge have a 10.54 times greater risk of engaging in early marriage than those with good knowledge regarding early marriage. Based on the researchers' assumptions when viewed from the questions posed in the questionnaire, most WUS did not know about early marriage, both from the definition and the negative impacts of early marriage. This is due to the lack of information and knowledge of WUS about the meaning and negative effects of early marriage. WUS' lack of knowledge about marriage at an early age affects WUS's attitude in carrying out marriage at an early age. Whereas in WUS who already have good knowledge but still marry at an early age it is caused by several other factors such as local customs, economic factors and the occurrence of pregnancies outside of marriage. Based on Table 6, the results of the study show that out of 109 respondents with a negative attitude towards early marriage, the results showed that

there were more negative attitudes in engaging in early marriage, namely 60 (55%) with $p=0.000$, compared to those who had a positive attitude. The Odd Ratio (OR) value is 7.457, which means that negative attitudes are 7 times more likely to have early marriage than those who have a positive attitude in early marriage. Attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from someone to a stimulus or object. From the limitations above it can be concluded that the manifestation of that attitude cannot be seen immediately, but can only be interpreted in advance from closed behavior. Attitude actually shows the connotation of the suitability of reactions to certain stimuli which in everyday life are emotional reactions to social stimuli. Attitude is not yet an action or activity, but a predisposition to the action of a behavior (Pakpahan, M, et al, 2021). The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Sari, Lia Meita, Muhammad Azinar (2022). Research conducted on women aged 15-24 years in Arut Selatan District, Kota Waringin Barat District. This research shows that the results of the analysis of the relationship between respondents' attitudes and Early marriage resulted in a p value of 0.002 (<0.05) so that H_0 was accepted and H_a was rejected, so it can be interpreted that there is a significant relationship between respondents' attitudes and early marriage in Arut Selatan District, Kotawaringin Barat Regency. The Odd Ratio (OR) value = 0.209 indicates that samples that support early marriage attitudes have a 0.209 times greater risk of engaging in early marriage than respondents who do not support attitudes related to early marriage.

Based on the author's assumption that there is a significant relationship between attitudes and early marriage in research what was done, the researchers found that the attitudes of women of childbearing age who were in the Pidada sub-district area of Panjang sub-district were still lacking. This indicates that the attitude of WUS is still not good, this is because early marriage is a habit that is carried out by local residents. Meanwhile, WUS who already have a positive attitude but still do early marriage, according to the results in the field, are caused by several factors, namely local environmental factors that considers early marriage to be a natural thing, avoids adultery, and economic demands because almost all WUS do not have a job.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the Relationship of Knowledge and Attitudes of Women of Reproductive Age (WUS) to Early Marriage in the Pidada Village Area, Panjang District, Bandar Lampung City in 2023 shows that it is known that the frequency distribution of knowledge of women of childbearing age (WUS) obtained 64 (58.7%) respondents have less knowledge, it is known that the distribution of the frequency of attitudes of

women of childbearing age (WUS) obtained 60 (55.0%) respondents have a negative attitude, it is known that the distribution of the frequency of early marriages of women of childbearing age (WUS) obtained 63 (57.8%) of respondents who are married at an early age, there is a relationship between knowledge of women of childbearing age (WUS) towards early marriage with p value = 0.000 and OR = 10,788, there is a relationship between attitudes of women of childbearing age (WUS) towards early marriage with p value = 0.000 and OR=7.457.

SUGGESTION

For Educational Institutions For educational institutions to add reading material for the latest research references and help female students by providing insight for female students in increasing insight and knowledge about early marriage & For Research Sites To the Lurah Pidada Region, Panjang District so that they can hold events such as counseling about the negative impact of early marriage on WUS by inviting health workers in the local area. This health education can be carried out directly to all people, especially women of childbearing age (WUS).

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