

The Effectiveness of BESAN (Bulletin on Marriage Age Maturation) on Knowledge, Perception and Behavior of Early Marriage Prevention in Adolescents

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ABSTRACT

One of the factors causing early marriage is the lack of information received by teenagers. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of BESAN (Buletin Penmasaan Usia Pernikahan) on knowledge, perception and behavior of maturing age of marriage. This type of research is a quasi-experiment with a pre-post without control group design. Samples were taken by accidental sampling of 113 teenagers. The results showed a significant increase in knowledge, perception and behavior of maturing marriage after using the bulletin, $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$).

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia ranks second in the country with the highest number of early marriages in Southeast Asia after Cambodia (Susiana, 2019). In 2013, according to the BKKBN, South Sumatra Province was ranked ninth with the highest number of early marriages in Indonesia (Damayanti & Mardiyanti, 2020). Musi Rawas Regency is the area with the highest incidence of early marriages in South Sumatra (Desliana et al., 2021).

Tugumulyo District is in third place for the highest incidence of early marriages after Muara Lakitan District and Megang Sakti District (Damayanti & Mardiyanti, 2020). Marriages carried out at an early age have a negative impact on the health of mothers and babies. Women who marry at a young age have reproductive organs that are not yet perfect. Not only are they not perfect but these reproductive organs are also not mature enough to produce babies so that girls who marry early are at risk of bleeding, abortion, pre-eclampsia, difficult labor and cervical cancer. Babies born are at risk of experiencing low birth weight (LBW), premature, deformed, and death (Ferusgel et al., 2022).

One of the causes of early marriage in Tugumulyo District is the lack of knowledge and understanding about preventing early marriage (Damayati & Monanisa, 2019). The KUA (Religious Affairs Office) along with the Health Center and the Musi Rawas Regency Government have implemented various programs to reduce early marriage, both in the form of education for adolescents in schools from elementary school to high school and also education for adolescents at the fostered adolescent posyandu. However, the incidence of early marriage in Musi Rawas Regency is still high (News, 2022).

The Marriage Age Maturation Bulletin (BESAN) is one effort to increase knowledge and understanding of preventing early marriage. The bulletin can increase interest in learning because the grammar is light, there are illustrated animations and it is arranged according to the developmental stages of adolescents. Previous research has never examined the use of bulletins to improve knowledge, perceptions and behavior of maturing marriage age.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Early Marriage

Early marriage is a marriage carried out by a couple consisting of a man or a woman under the age of 19. This age limit is in accordance with the latest Law, namely Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2019. Previously, Law Number 1 of 1974 stated that the age limit for marriage for men was 19 years and for women was 16 years (Desliana et al., 2021).

Knowledge

According to the dictionary published by the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, knowledge is everything that is known. Knowledge can also be defined as something that exists or is considered to exist, something that is the result of the correspondence between the subject and the object, the result of human nature to want to know and the result of the correspondence between induction and deduction. In the classic book of logic,

knowledge is defined as a picture of external objects that are present in the human mind. (Ridwan et al., 2021).

Perception

Perception is the ability of the five senses to translate stimuli or the process of translating stimuli that enter the human senses. Human perception has different points of view in sensing that perceive something as good or positive perception or negative perception that will affect human actions that are visible or real. (Arifin S H et al., 2017).

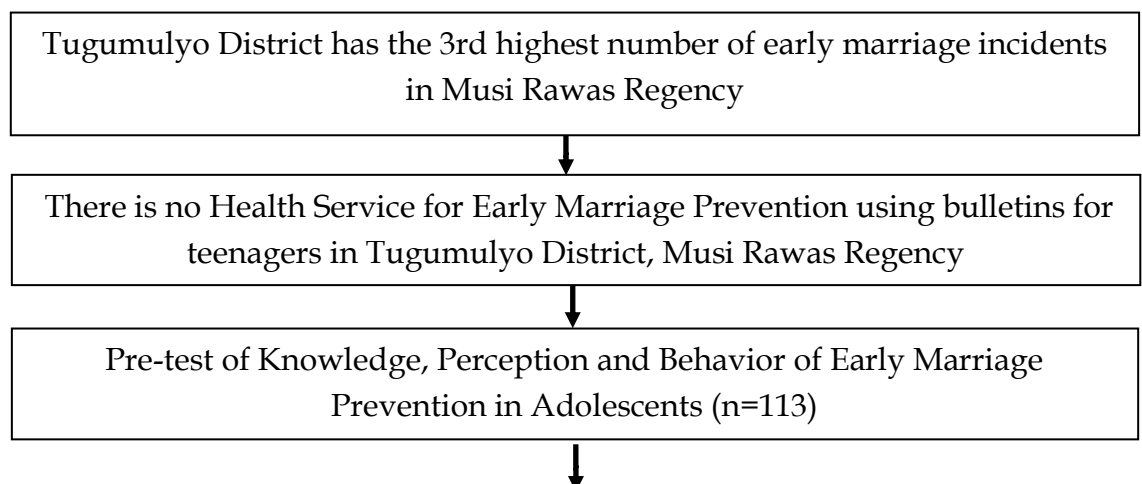
Behavior

Behavior is a manifestation of the brain's response in processing stimuli received from outside. (Daulay, 2021). Human behavior is the output of various types of human experiences and communication with their environment, and is manifested in affective, cognitive and psychomotor forms. Behavior is also a response from an individual to stimuli both internal and external to themselves (Oktori & Hafizallah, 2022).

Bulletin

A bulletin is one of the types of learning media, namely print media. The definition of a bulletin as stated in the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language is, "Printed media in the form of leaflets or magazines containing short news or written statements published periodically by an organization or institution for a particular professional group. The general definition of a bulletin is: "One of the visual communication media in the form of a collection of sheets or books is regularly produced by an organization or agency and the bulletin contains official and brief statements for the public. It can be concluded that a bulletin is a printed media in the form of a simple magazine containing short descriptions and published for one's own circle or organization or institution to achieve certain goals (Asyhari & Silvia, 2016)

Conceptual Framework



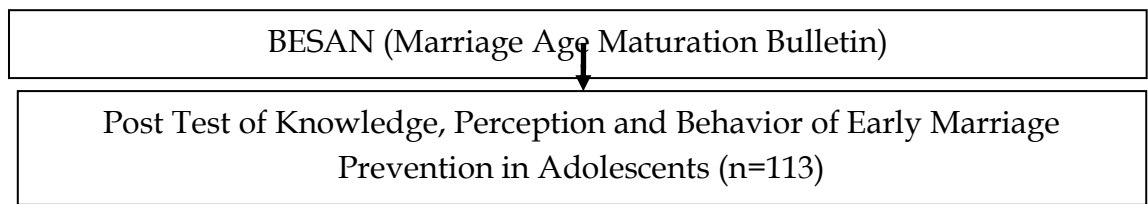


Figure 1. Research Concept Framework

METHODOLOGY

The type of research used is quantitative research with a quasi-experimental method. This design was chosen considering that the researcher wanted to see the differences in knowledge, perceptions and behavior of preventing early marriage before and after receiving BESAN. The researcher wanted to compare the effect of BESAN on knowledge, perceptions and behavior of preventing early marriage.

The research design used was a pretest posttest without control group design. The research model used was a quasi-experimental method. The changes observed/measured were the values of knowledge, perceptions and behavior of preventing early marriage before and after being given BESAN. The location of the study was Tugumulyo District, Musi Rawas Regency.

The number of samples taken was 113 people who were taken for 4 months. Inclusion criteria: aged 12-18 years, unmarried, puberty, able to read and write well, cooperative until the end of the study, willing to sign an informed consent, read each bulletin at least 3 times in 3 days, have an android cellphone. Exclusion criteria: do not have adequate signal access, parents are not allowed to participate in the study. The sample used was accidental sampling.

Data Collection Techniques

Preparation Stage

In the preparation stage, the researcher prepares the bulletin material to reviewers who are experts in health promotion to test its feasibility. The researcher collaborates with bulletin experts to establish the bulletin design. Respondents are assessed for knowledge, perceptions and behavior in preventing early marriage.

Implementation Stage

Respondents are asked to fill out a pre-test. The researcher provides bulletins both online and offline. Every 2 days, respondents are asked to read the bulletin in its entirety. In the fifth week, respondents are asked to fill out a post-test for knowledge, perceptions and behavior in preventing early marriage.

Research Variables

The variables studied in this study consist of:

1. Independent Variable

The independent variable in this study is the provision of bulletins four times in 1 month with an interval of once a week.

2. Dependent Variable

The dependent variable is knowledge, perceptions and behavior in preventing early marriage.

Operational Definition

Table 1. Operationalization of Variables

Variables	Operational Definition	Measuring Tools and Measuring Methods	Scale
Independent: BESAN (Bulletin on Marriage Age Maturation)	Bulletin	four times in 1 month with an interval of once a week	nominal
Dependents: knowledge, perception, and behavior	knowledge, perceptions, and behaviors to prevent early marriage.	Measuring instrument: value Measurement method: questionnaire	numeric

Research Instruments

The instrument used to obtain data on knowledge, perceptions, and behavior in preventing early marriage is a questionnaire.

Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis was carried out quantitatively through several stages as follows:

Univariate Analysis

Data on respondent characteristics in the form of categorical variables of age, parental education and previous experience in obtaining information using proportion analysis and data presented in the form of distribution tables, frequencies, and percentages. While variables with numerical data (values) will be presented in the form of mean, median, and standard deviation.

Bivariate Analysis

A bivariate analysis of the study was conducted to prove the hypothesis that had been formulated, namely whether there were differences in knowledge, perceptions, and behavior in preventing early marriage. The data that had been obtained were analyzed statistically using computerization by considering the normality test. The normality test used the Shapiro-Wilk test ($X \leq 50$ respondents). The wilcoxon test was used if the data was unnormally distributed and was conducted to analyze differences in the values of

knowledge, perceptions, and behavior in preventing early marriage between before and after the intervention.

RESEARCH RESULT

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics (n=113)

No	Respondent Characteristics	Frequency	Presentation (%)
1	Age		
	13	5	4,4
	14	80	70,8
	15	24	21,2
	16	4	3,5
2	Gender		
	Man	47	41,6
	Woman	66	58,4
3	Father's Education		
	Didn't Finish Elementary School	2	1,8
	Elementary School	45	39,8
	Junior High School	25	22,1
	Senior High School	32	28,3
	Bachelor	8	7,1
	Master	1	0,9
4	Mother's Education		
	Didn't Finish Elementary School	1	0,9
	Elementary School	34	30,1
	Junior High School	31	27,4
	Senior High School	37	32,7
	Diploma	2	1,8
	Bachelor	8	7,1
5	Previous Information		
	Not yet	64	56,6
	Already	49	43,4
6	Previous Information Sources		
	Electronic Media	24	49
	Others	23	47
	Health workers	2	4

Based on Table 2. it can be seen that almost all respondents are 14 years old (70.8%). The gender of the respondents is mostly female (58.4%). The education of the father and mother is mostly high school (48.3% and 32.7%). Most respondents have not received information about the maturity of the age of marriage (56.6%). The source of information on the maturity of the age of marriage received by respondents who have received information about the

maturity of the age of marriage mostly comes from electronic media (49%) and a little less from other sources (23%).

Table 3. Knowledge Before and After Being Given the Bulletin

Univariate Analysis		
Mean		
<i>Pre Test</i>	12,26	
<i>Post Test</i>	13,39	
Difference	1,13	
Knowledge	Well	Enough
<i>Pre Test</i>	92,9	7,1
<i>Post Test</i>	100	0
Difference	7,1	
Bivariate Analysis		
p (value)	0,000	
z (value)	-8,871	

Based on table 3, the results show that the average knowledge of respondents increased. The average pre-test knowledge score was 12.26 and the average post-test knowledge score was 13.39. The knowledge score at a good level increased significantly to 113 respondents (100%) and there were no more respondents with sufficient or poor knowledge scores after being given the bulletin. The results of the statistical test with the Wilcoxon test obtained a p value = 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) and a Z value = -8.871, so H_a was accepted, which means there is a difference in the level of knowledge of the maturity of marriage age before and after health education with the bulletin.

Table 4. Perception Before and After Being Given the Bulletin

Univariate Analysis	
Mean	
<i>Pre Test</i>	28,65
<i>Post Test</i>	33,51
Difference	4,86
Bivariate Analysis	
p (value)	0,000
z (value)	-8,998

Based on table 4, the results show that the average perception of maturity of marriage age increased from 28.65 to 33.51. The results of statistical tests with

the Wilcoxon test obtained a p value = 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) and a Z value = -8.998, so H_a is accepted, which means there is a difference in perception before and after health promotion.

Table 5. Behavior Before and After Being Given the Bulletin

Univariate Analysis	
Mean	
<i>Pre Test</i>	14,36
<i>Post Test</i>	17,45
Difference	3,09
Bivariate Analysis	
p (value)	0,000
z (value)	-8,992

Based on table 5, the results show that the average behavior of maturing age of marriage increased significantly. The behavior of maturing age of marriage increased from 14.36 to 17.45. The results of statistical tests with the Wilcoxon test obtained a value of $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$) and a value of $Z = -8.992$, so H_a is accepted, which means there is a difference in behavior before and after health promotion.

DISCUSSION

Marriage is a human effort to fulfill social functions to complement each other (Damayati & Monanisa, 2019). The sacred purpose of humans to marry to have children creates a dangerous risk for the lives of women who marry at an early age. The uterus of women under the age of 20 is not yet mature enough to conceive and give birth to children. Obstructed labor and obstetric fistula are common occurrences experienced by women who marry early. Sexually transmitted diseases are rampant due to the ignorance and mental unpreparedness of young couples to manage sexual behavior. (Susiana, 2019)

Education is a fundamental effort to reduce early marriage in teenagers. Most women who do early marriage because they have low knowledge (Intan Arimurti, 2017). Low knowledge of women influences the occurrence of early marriage. Early marriage health education can be implemented in schools. (Rosamali & Arisjulyanto, 2020). In this study, there was an increase in knowledge of the maturity of the age of marriage in adolescents. This increase in knowledge was significant. This is in accordance with the results of various studies that health education can increase knowledge of the dangers of early marriage in adolescents (Rosamali & Arisjulyanto, 2020), prevention of early marriage (Ferusgel et al., 2022).

Teenagers' knowledge about the maturity of marriage age is also influenced by the education of their father and mother. (Intan Arimurti, 2017). Not only does it affect knowledge, Aditya (2015) stated that maternal education

has a significant influence on the incidence of early marriage. The higher the mother's education, the lower the risk of early marriage (Dwinanda et al., 2017). The results of the previous study are in accordance with this study which shows that most respondents have not received information about the maturity of the age of marriage. When viewed from the father's education, the highest is elementary school (39.8%) and the mother's education is high school (32.7%). The mother's education with elementary school is the second highest in this study, which is 30.1%.

Perception is formed from knowledge. Good knowledge about the maturity of marriage age forms a positive perception to not marry at an early age. (Intan Arimurti, 2017). Adolescents who have the knowledge that early marriage has more negative impacts on the economy, social, health and environment than positive impacts will have the perception to postpone marriage and pregnancy until it meets government standards. Adolescents will have the perception to prepare themselves for maturation before entering the marriage stage. This maturation is not only age but also mental, knowledge, social and most importantly economic maturation.

The marriage age maturity bulletin has been shown to increase adolescents' perceptions to postpone marriage and pregnancy. This can be related to knowledge. This means that the existence of sources of information regarding the maturity of the marriage age helps increase adolescents' knowledge and perceptions about the maturity of the marriage age. Although in reality, with the positive perceptions of society and parents, there are still many cases of early marriage and the number continues to increase. This is likely due to the perception of adolescents who are not yet uniform in one voice in the maturity of the marriage age. Irfan, et al. (2022) provided an astonishing finding, namely that the perception of adolescent girls regarding the maturity of the marriage age is still bad (Sholahuddin & Azinar, 2022)

Perception will give birth to behavior. Bad perception will have an impact on the occurrence of self-marriage. (Syukaisih, 2017). Likewise, a positive perception of the maturity of the age of marriage will reduce the occurrence of early marriage in Indonesia. Behavior is influenced by perception. Perception is influenced by knowledge. Mass media influences a person's knowledge. The existence of this interrelated relationship places bulletins as one of the mass media that can influence the behavior of the maturity of the age of marriage. In accordance with the results of this study, bulletins can increase behavior to delay marriage and pregnancy.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Bulletins are one source of information on the maturity of the age of marriage to improve knowledge, perception and behavior of the maturity of the age of marriage in adolescents. The pre-test knowledge before adolescents were given bulletins had progressed, namely 92.9% were declared good. This means that the hard work of all agencies from health centers, KUA (Office of Religious Affairs), Health Office, BKKBN (National Population and Family Planning

Agency) and parties involved in health promotion on social media is already visible. However, when viewed from the perception of the maturity of the age of marriage, adolescents still occupy 72%. In addition to knowledge, other factors play a role in increasing adolescent perceptions of maturation of marriage age, namely gender, age, education level, residence and family economy. Limited use of 113 adolescents is not optimal if it is to reduce the incidence of early marriage in adolescents in Tugumulyo sub-district. There needs to be coordination with all elementary and secondary schools to routinely provide education on maturation of marriage age to students every month to reduce the incidence of early marriage.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

This study did not analyze the relationship in depth between respondent characteristics and knowledge, perceptions and behavior of maturation of marriage age. It is hoped that further research will seek information on the relationship between variables and respondent characteristics, add variables of education level, residence and economic factors and create innovations to motivate adolescent girls not to have perceptions or carry out early marriage actions.

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