


Original Research Paper

The relationship of adolescent knowledge about the risks of early marriage with the desire to engage in early marriage

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Abstrak

According to BKKBN, early marriage is a marriage that occurs before the child is 21 years old for women and before 25 years for men, at which age the health and psychological conditions are immature. Early marriage can cause health risks for mothers and babies born, psychological risks, social risks and even high rates of early marriage can negatively risk economic growth and a country's ability to alleviate poverty. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between adolescent knowledge about the risk of early marriage and the desire to do early marriage. This research method is quantitative correlation with cross sectional approach. The sample was taken using the purposive sampling method with a total of 137 respondents in grade X students at SMAN 1 Banguntapan Bantul. The tool in this study was a questionnaire. The data collected were analyzed univariately and bivariately. Based on the level of knowledge about the risks of early marriage, most adolescents have good knowledge as many as 132 people (96.4%) and based on the desire to do early marriage, most adolescents do not want to do early marriage as many as 135 people (98.5%). The results of the chi square analysis obtained a value of $p\text{-value} = 0.001$ ($p\text{-value} = <0.05$) with a correlation coefficient value of 0.625 or in the strong category (0.6-0.799). It was concluded that there is a relationship between adolescent knowledge about the risks of early marriage and the desire to marry early. The suggestion for midwives of Banguntapan 1 Health Center is to maintain cooperation with SMA N 1 Banguntapan Bantul in providing education to students, especially emphasized the social risks of early marriage

Keywords : early marriage desirability; knowledge; risk

1. Introduction

Children who marry under the age of 18 due to certain conditions have greater vulnerability to education, health, and have a greater potential to experience violence. In addition, children who marry at the age of under 18 years will have vulnerability to access basic needs that have the potential to experience intergenerational poverty (Bapennas, 2020). The National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) states that the ideal age for a person to have a first marriage is 21 years for women and 25 years for men with consideration of the maturity of a person's biological and psychological conditions at that age (Puspitasari et al., 2021). According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS Province D.I. Yogyakarta, 2022), early marriage is a marriage carried out through civil, religious or customary law, and with or without official registration or approval where one or both teenage couples are under 18 years old

Globally, more than half a billion girls alive today are married in their teens. Every year, millions of girls around the world get married before their 18th birthday. The highest rates of early marriage were found in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, where they were 34 percent and 28 percent, respectively. Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest prevalence of child marriage. Child marriage is most prevalent in low-income countries (Unicef, 2021).

In 2018, 1 in 9 girls in Indonesia was married. The number of girls aged 20-24 married before the age of 18 that year was estimated at 1,220,900, placing Indonesia as one of the 10 countries with the highest absolute number of early marriages in the world. In Indonesia there are 1.2 million women aged 20-24 years whose first marriage occurred at the age of under 18 years. Meanwhile, women aged 20-24 years who married for the first time before the age of 15 years were 61.3 thousand people (Unicef, 2020).

In Indonesia, there are five provinces that continue to experience an increase in early marriage, where one or both parties are under 18 years old, namely West Sulawesi, Bengkulu, Maluku, DKI Jakarta and D.I. Yogyakarta (Sucahyo, 2022). During the COVID-19 pandemic, the dispensation for early marriage in D.I. Yogyakarta actually increased. The Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Population Control (DP3AP2) D.I. Yogyakarta stated that until the end of 2020 there were nearly 700 cases of early marriage dispensation that occurred in all regencies and cities in D.I. Yogyakarta (BPS Province D.I. Yogyakarta, 2022).

Based on data in Bantul Regency, there are 86 percent of marriage dispensation applications, in Kulonprogo there are 77 percent and in Gunungkidul 50 percent (Sucahyo, 2022). Based on statistical data in (BPS Bantul Regency, 2021), the number of marriage certificates issued by sub-district, namely in 2016-2020 Banguntapan District was always ranked first with the highest number. According to research (Hilyasani et al., 2022) stated that based on the observations they made in the Bantul court, the practice of early marriage in Bantul Regency occurred a lot in Banguntapan District.

The high rate of child marriage negatively impacts economic growth and a country's ability to alleviate poverty (Unicef, 2021). Marriage at the age of children tends to cause the non-fulfillment of children's basic rights such as the right to protection from violence and discrimination, children's civil rights, health rights, education rights, and children's social rights (BPS, 2020). Early marriage can cause various impacts such as biological impacts, especially for girls, psychological impacts and social and sexual behavioral impacts (Desliana et al., 2021).

Early marriage can also have an impact on the wider community, one of which is the sustainable poverty line. This happens because early marriage is usually not accompanied by a high level of education and financial ability. This will obviously have a major effect on the way parents who are not mature 23 in age to their children. In the end, there is a continuous cycle of poverty (Azizah & Nurwati, 2020).

According to WHO, biologically pregnancy and childbirth women aged 10-19 years are at higher risk of eclampsia, puerperal endometritis, bleeding during labor and systemic infections than those aged 20-24 years. According to the knowledge channel of the Faculty of Medicine UGM, women who give birth before the age of 15 years are five times more likely to die than at the age of 20 years and above. In addition, babies born to women under the age of 18 have a 50% higher risk of mortality and morbidity, prematurity, low birth weight (BBLR) and stunted child growth and development. Adolescents who marry at an early age also have a higher chance of dropping out of school and also have a high chance of reducing poverty to their children, even low education makes it difficult for them to access jobs (Jayani, 2021).

The government's efforts to prevent early marriage are the enactment of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2019 concerning amendments to Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage, with article 7 paragraph (1) stated that marriage is only permitted if the man and woman reach the age of 19 years. Child marriage can be carried out if it obtains dispensation approval from the court (Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019).

Based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2020-2024, namely increasing quality and competitive human resources with a target to reduce child marriage from 11.2% in 2018 to 8.74% in 2024 and eliminate child marriage by 2030 (Unicef, 2020).

An international organization committed to ending child marriage worldwide (Girls Not Bride) states that education can increase the age of first marriage of youth because the longer a person stays in school, the greater the tendency of a person to delay marriage (Central Statistics Agency, 2020).

The mass media influences premarital sex behavior through exposure to pornography and the provision of false information. Premarital sex behavior can cause negative things such as pregnancy out of wedlock so that it can lead to marriage at an early age. In delivering information as its main task, mass media also carry messages containing suggestions that can direct someone's opinion. The existence of new information about something can change knowledge, attitudes and behavior. The increasing exposure to information, especially related to pornography and free sex behavior, makes some adolescents suggestive to try and this is one of the causes of the large incidence of early marriage (Isabella et al., 2021).

Currently, the view is still developing that marriage is a savior of family honor in the event of a KTD. Thus, the most appropriate solution to prevent child marriage is a socio-cultural approach. The role of parents and the community is very important in supervising children's associations, besides that the religious approach is very important in fortifying children's associations by instilling creed values and norms (BPS Yogyakarta Province, 2022).

The role of midwives in suppressing early marriage in Indonesia is by providing counseling to the public about the negative risks of early marriage, as well as providing explanations about women's reproductive organs that are not ready to conceive. Midwives can also provide counseling in schools- 6 schools with the aim that adolescents can understand the good and bad of early marriage, so that adolescents have an idea of what the future will be (Ningrum & Anjarwati, 2021).

Based on the results of a preliminary study conducted at SMAN 1 Banguntapan Bantul, data was obtained with the total number of grade X students in 2022/2023 as many as 241 students. Science class 1 has 34 students, science class 2 has 35 students, science class 3 has 34 students, science class 4 has 33 students, social studies class 1 has 35 students, social studies class 2 has 36 students and social studies class 3 has 34 students. The results of interviews conducted with 14 students found that 5 students or 35.71% said that early marriage was not a problem, while 4 students or 28.57% said that early marriage could be a problem and 5 students or 35.71% said that they never thought about early marriage.

Based on the above problems, the purpose of this study is to determine whether there is a relationship between adolescent knowledge about the risks of early marriage and the desire to conduct early marriage at SMAN 1 Banguntapan Bantul.

2. Method

This type of research is correlational research. The research design used was cross-sectional. This study determines the relationship between adolescent knowledge about the risks of early marriage with the desire to do early marriage at SMAN 1 Banguntapan Bantul. The population in this study was grade X students of SMAN 1 Banguntapan Bantul, including Science 1, Science 2, Science 3, Social Studies 1, Social Studies 2, and Social Studies 3 as many as 208 students. Sampling in this study with non-Probability Sampling technique (non-random sampling), namely Purposive Sampling. The sample size in this study was determined by the Slovin formula with an error rate of 5%. Based on this formula, a minimum sample size of 137 people was obtained.

The tool or instrument used in this study was a questionnaire (Putri et al., 2020) which has been modified by the researcher. The validity test and reliability test of this research instrument were carried out in the same place as the research data taken, namely SMA N 1 Banguntapan Bantul by taking class X IPA 4 respondents where the students were not used for research. Primary data collection is carried out by distributing questionnaires that have been tested for validity and reliability tests by previous researchers. How to obtain data by distributing questionnaires directly. After the questionnaire is filled

in by respondents, then re-checked whether there are answers that have not been filled and until the number of questionnaires meets the target number of samples according to the population.

Data is processed using SPSS (statistical product and service solution) software program version 26.0. Univariate analysis was used to look at the percentage level of knowledge about the risk of early marriage and the desire to engage in early marriage. Bivariate analysis using the Chi-Square test is used to analyze the relationship between the Independent variable and the dependent variable. This research has passed ethics with Ethics License No. 2655/KEP-UNISA/III/2023.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Result

3.1.1 Univariate Analysis

Table 1 shows that adolescents' knowledge about the risk of early marriage at SMAN 1 Banguntapan Bantul is mostly well-informed respondents with a total of 132 people (96.4%).

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Depictions of Adolescent Knowledge About the Risk of Class X Early Marriage at SMAN 1 Banguntapan

Variable	Frequency (Fx)	Percentage (%)
Knowledge		
Good	132	96,4%
Enough	5	3,6%
Total	137	100,0%

(Source: Primary Data, 2023)

Table 2 shows that respondents who answered incorrectly were number 21 about social risk in early marriage as many as 66 people (48.2%) and number 7 about biological risk in early marriage as many as 38 people (27.3%).

Table 2. Distribution of Frequency of Respondents' Knowledge Based on Statements

No	Statement	Frequency			
		True	%	Wrong	%
Biological Risk of Early Marriage					
1	Statement 1	131	95,6	6	4,4
2	Statement 2	112	81,8	25	18,2
3	Statement 3	135	98,5	2	1,5
4	Statement 4	126	92,0	11	8,0
5	Statement 5	113	82,5	24	17,5
6	Statement 6	110	80,3	27	19,7
7	Statement 7	99	72,3	38	27,3
8	Statement 8	128	93,4	9	6,6
9	Statement 9	124	90,5	13	9,5
10	Statement 10	118	86,1	19	13,9
Psychological Risks of Early Marriage					
11	Statement 11	129	94,2	8	5,8
12	Statement 12	129	94,2	8	5,8
13	Statement 13	137	100,0	0	0,0
14	Statement 14	137	100,0	0	0,0
15	Statement 15	132	96,4	5	3,6
Social Risks of Early Marriage					
16	Statement 16	133	97,1	4	2,9
17	Statement 17	134	97,8	3	2,2
18	Statement 18	132	96,4	5	3,6
19	Statement 19	130	94,9	7	5,1
20	Statement 20	129	94,2	8	5,8
21	Statement 21	71	51,8	66	48,2

(Source: Primary Data, 2023)

Table 3 shows that the desire of adolescents to have early marriage at SMAN 1 Banguntapan Bantul is that most respondents do not want to do early marriage with a total of 135 people (98.5%).

Table 3. Distribution F Frequency Description of Adolescents' Desire to Perform Class X Early Marriage at SMAN 1 Banguntapan

Variable	Frequency (Fx)	Percentage (%)
Desire		
Don't Want to	135	98,5%
Want	2	1,5%
Total	137	100,0%

(Source: Primary Data, 2023)

Table 3 can be reinforced by open-ended questions related to respondents' reasons for wanting adolescents to marry at an early age including: a). Not Wanting to Marry Early with Reason A (wanting to pursue higher education) who chose 122 respondents, reason B (early marriage is bad for health) who chose 49 respondents, reason C (not mentally ready) who chose 63 respondents; b). Want to Get Married at an Early Age with reason C (having sexual attractiveness) who chose 2 respondents. Based on the explanation above, it can be interpreted that most respondents do not want to marry at an early age because respondents want to continue higher education.

3.1.1 Bivariate Analysis

Based on data analysis, Table 4 shows that respondents who have good knowledge as many as 132 people (96.4%) with the division that they do not want to do early marriage as many as 132 people (100.0% and want to do early marriage as many as 0 people (0.0%). Respondents who have enough knowledge as many as 5 people (3.6%) with the division are not wanting to do 3 early marriages (60.0%) and want to do early marriage as many as 2 people (40.0%).

Table 4. The Relationship of Knowledge About the Risks of Early Marriage with the Desire to Perform Early Marriage in Class X Adolescents at SMAN 1 Banguntapan Bantul

			Desire		Total	P (Value)
			Don't Want to	Want		
Knowledge	Good	Frequency (Fx)	132	0	132	0,001
		Percentage (%)	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%	
	Enough	Frequency (Fx)	3	2	5	
		Percentage (%)	60,0%	40,0%	100,0%	
Total	Frequency (Fx)	135	2	137		
	Percentage (%)	98,5%	1,5%	100,0%		

(Source: Primary Data, 2023)

Table 5. Frequency Distribution of Sex Characteristics with the Desire to Perform Early Marriage in Class X Adolescents at SMAN 1 Banguntapan Bantul

			Desire		Total
			Don't Want to	Want	
Gender	Woman	Frequency (Fx)	81	0	81
		Percentage (%)	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%
	Man	Frequency (Fx)	54	2	56
		Percentage (%)	96,4%	3,6%	100,0%
Total	Frequency (Fx)	135	2	137	
	Percentage (%)	98,5%	1,5%	100,0%	

The results of bivariate analysis related to knowledge about the risk of early marriage with the desire to do early marriage using the *Chi-Square* Test, namely the level of closeness of the relationship between the two variables is shown at a significance value of $p\text{-value} = 0.001$ ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$) and a correlation efficiency value of 0.625 or in the strong category, which means there is a relationship between adolescent knowledge about the risk of early marriage and desire conducted an early marriage at SMAN 1 Banguntapan Bantul.

Based on data analysis, table 5 shows that 81 female respondents (59.1%) with a division of 81 people (100.0%) do not want to do early marriage and want to do early marriage as many as 0 people (0.0%). Respondents who were male as many as 56 people (40.9%) with the division were not wanting to do early marriage as many as 54 people (96.4%) and wanting to do early marriage as many as 2 people (3.6%).

Table 6. Frequency Distribution of Age Characteristics with the Desire to Perform Early Marriage in Class X Adolescents at SMAN 1 Banguntapan Bantul

			Desire		Total
			Don't Want to	Want	
Age	15 Years	Frequency (Fx)	0	2	2
		Percentage (%)	0,0%	100,0%	100,0%
	16 Years	Frequency (Fx)	77	0	56
		Percentage (%)	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%
	17 Years	Frequency (Fx)	58	0	57
		Percentage (%)	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%
Total	Frequency (Fx)	135	2	137	
	Percentage (%)	98,5%	1,5%	100,0%	

(Source: Primary Data, 2023)

Based on the analysis of table 6 shows that most respondents aged 16 years as many as 77 people (56.2%) with the division of not wanting to do early marriage as many as 77 people (100.0%) and wanting to do early marriage as many as 0 people (0.0%). Respondents aged 17 years as many as 58 people (42.3%) with a division of not wanting to do early marriage as many as 77 people (100.0%) and wanting to do early marriage as many as 0 people (0.0%). Respondents aged 15 years as many as 2 people (1.5%) with a division that they do not want to do early marriage as many as 0 people (0.0%) and want to do early marriage as many as 2 people (1.5%).

3.2. Discussion

Based on univariate analysis related to the description of adolescent knowledge about the risk of early marriage, it is known that adolescent knowledge about the risk of early marriage at SMAN 1 Banguntapan Bantul, most respondents have good knowledge as many as 132 people (96.4%). Based on the explanation above, it can be interpreted that adolescents have high knowledge about the risks of early marriage.

Knowledge is the result of knowing, and this happens after sensing a particular object. Knowledge is a factor that plays an important role in shaping individual behavior (Asanab et al., 2019). Most human knowledge is acquired through sensing the eyes and ears. Without knowledge, a person has no basis for making decisions and determining actions on the problems faced. A person's knowledge of objects has different intensities. Knowledge is divided into 6 levels, namely know, comprehension, application, analysis, synthesis, and evaluation (Mahendra et al., 2019). The level of knowledge used in this study is at the level of knowing (know) meaning that respondents only remember something that has been given or obtained.

Every human being has a different level of knowledge. The higher a person's level of knowledge, the higher the individual's ability to make an assessment of a material or object. This assessment is what will make someone to act (Oktavia et al., 2018). This research is in line with research (Putri et al., 2020) which states that adolescents with good knowledge have extensive knowledge about the risks of early marriage, this can be due to easy access to obtain information both from print media, mass media, television, extracurricular activities at school, friends or family.

This research is also in line with research (Agustin et al., 2022) which states that the majority of respondents have a good level of knowledge. Respondents' knowledge is good because they have obtained sources of information about the risks of early marriage, information obtained from various media and added from information from health workers, parents, relatives, and based on respondents' observations from the surrounding environment in the community. This research is also in line with research (Novianti et al., 2022) which states that adolescent knowledge about the risk of early marriage in MA Hizbul Wathan is good with a percentage of 72%. This good knowledge shows that adolescents know correctly the risks of early marriage, this is because the sources of information that can support adolescents to know well about the risks of early marriage.

Based on univariate analysis related to the description of adolescents' desire to have early marriage, it is known that the desire of adolescents to have early marriage at SMAN 1 Banguntapan is that most respondents do not want to have early marriage as many as 135 people (98.5%). Early marriage is an underage marriage whose target preparation has not been said to be maximum physical preparation, mental preparation, as well as material preparation, so early marriage can be said to be a hasty marriage, because everything has not been carefully prepared (Ernawati et al., 2022).

This research is in line with research (Riany et al., 2020) which states that parental income will influence adolescents to carry out early marriage. The higher the income parents eat, the lower the desire of adolescents to marry at an early age. This research is also in line with research (Sakti, 2020) which states that respondents who are in low-income family environments have a very high possibility of marrying at an early age while respondents in families with high incomes will prefer to continue higher education than decide to marry early.

According to theory (Wawan & Dewi, 2019), the desire to have an early marriage is closely related to one's attitude. Attitudes can also be positive and can also be negative. Negative attitudes have a tendency to avoid, avoid, and dislike early marriage while positive attitudes have a tendency to approach, enjoy, and expect early marriage. Based on this, it can be interpreted that a positive attitude towards early marriage, the intention of early marriage will be greater and if adolescents have a negative attitude towards early marriage, the lower the intention to marry at an early age.

Based on bivariate analysis related to the sex characteristics of adolescents with the desire to have early marriage, it can be interpreted that the highest proportion of sex is women and overall female respondents do not want to do early marriage. This research is in line with research (Angraini et al., 2021) which states that the highest proportion of sex is women (71.6%) and all female respondents do not intend to marry early but intend to marry at the age \square of 21 because at this age, women are considered ready from all aspects of health, mental, and emotional. According to research (Adawiyah & Winarti, 2021) states that gender affects sexual behavior. Adolescents who are male are at greater risk of having sexual behavior compared to women.

Based on bivariate analysis related to adolescent age characteristics with the desire for early marriage, it can be interpreted that there are 2 people aged 15 years who have the desire to marry early on the grounds of having sexual attraction. This research is in line with research (Agustin et al., 2021) which states that 15-year-olds almost all (90.5%) agree about early marriage and 15-year-olds have 17 times the chance to have an attitude of approval of early marriage compared to 17-19 year olds. In adolescence, a person will tend to have a great curiosity, experiment, and explore to fulfill his curiosity which causes this as a trigger for early marriage. Adolescence is also very vulnerable to problems

because generally adolescents are looking for identity and adolescence is a very active age including in their sexual drives and behavior. This research is also in line with research (Paolina, 2019) which states that there is a match between age and knowledge, the older a person is, the more mature his mindset. This is because there is a lot of experience gained and the maturity of the individual's soul so that the information can be more easily understood than the young.

This research is in line with research (Adawiyah & Winarti, 2021) which states that age affects sexual behavior. Adolescents who are 15 years old (early adolescents) are more at risk of having sexual behavior compared to late adolescents. Adolescence is the age when adolescents want to find their identity so that teenagers play more outdoors and gather with their peers and express all their potential. At this time teenagers begin to think about things to attract the attention of the opposite sex, have sexual attractiveness, and begin to feel jealous of love and lust.

Based on bivariate analysis of adolescent knowledge about the risk of early marriage with the desire to do early marriage, the results were obtained namely $p\text{-value} = 0.001$ ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$) and correlation efficiency value of 0.625 or in the strong category, then H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted. These results mean that there is a relationship between the variable of adolescent knowledge about the risk of early marriage and the variable of desire to do early marriage, so it can be interpreted that there is a significant relationship between adolescent knowledge about the risk of early marriage and the desire to do early marriage.

According to Laurance Green's theory in (Mahendra et al., 2019) states that there is a relationship between knowledge and one's behavior. Increased knowledge does not necessarily lead to behavior change, but there is a relationship associated with behavior change. Knowledge is a dominant predominant that is very important in shaping one's actions. In behavioral theory, a person performs actions related to health influenced by three factors, namely predisposing factors, enabling factors, and reinforcing factors. Knowledge is one of the factors contained in the predisposing factor. Behavior can partially alter knowledge responses related to values, beliefs, beliefs and interests. Based on the explanation above, it can be interpreted that one of the factors that can influence the desire or unwillingness of adolescents to do early marriage is the knowledge factor.

The results of this study stated that respondents with good knowledge as many as 132 people (96.4%) who did not want to do early marriage as many as 132 people (100.0%). This good knowledge can occur because from the information obtained by researchers, one year ago at SMAN 1 Banguntapan there was counseling from the Banguntapan 1 health center related to early marriage covering the risks of early marriage and BKKBN two years ago had also provided counseling related to maturation of marriage age.

This research is in line with research (Warastuti et al., 2021) which states that information affects adolescent knowledge, if you often get information about a learning, it will increase knowledge and insight. Teenagers who get true and accurate information about the impact of early marriage will not have the desire to marry at an early age and will certainly think many times about getting married at an early age. This research is also in line with research (Septianah et al., 2019) which states that most adolescents who marry early have poor knowledge about early marriage. This is because adolescents who have good knowledge about early marriage will understand and understand the impact of early marriage which has more negative impacts on women, so teenagers with good knowledge will avoid early marriage. This research is also in line with research (Nurasiah et al., 2020) which states that most adolescents have good knowledge about the risks of early marriage, this can be influenced by information obtained from counseling health workers or teachers, parents, friends or other sources of information, so that from good retention adolescents have no desire to marry at an early age.

This research is also in line with research (Astika et al., 2021) which states that a person's knowledge is very influential on the desire of adolescents to marry at an early age. Knowledge can also be obtained from learning experiences such as formal and non-formal education, thus one's actions are

basically influenced by knowledge so that this knowledge will influence adolescents to decide to marry at an early age or not. The higher the level of knowledge of adolescents about the risks of early marriage, the better adolescents will be in deciding not to marry at an early age.

The results of this study stated that respondents with sufficient knowledge as many as 5 people (3.6%) who had no desire to carry out early marriage as many as 3 people (60.0%). This research is in line with research (Dewi, 2021) which states that sufficient knowledge of adolescents due to information or communication about the risks of early marriage is little easy to know so that adolescents have no desire to marry early.

The results of this study stated that respondents with sufficient knowledge as many as 5 people (3.6%) of which there was a desire to do early marriage as many as 2 people (40.0%), this could be because respondents have not been too often exposed to information about the risk of early marriage both in social and biological terms which can be illustrated from the distribution of questionnaire answers in the results of the study that the statements of respondents who answered a lot incorrectly were number 21 about risk social in early marriage as many as 66 people where respondents think that early marriage does not have an impact on the level of family economic well-being and statement number 7 about biological risks in early marriage as many as 38 people where respondents think that early marriage risks reducing maternal kematin (MMR). Based on the analysis above, it can be interpreted that respondents' knowledge is still low because respondents do not understand well the social and biological impacts of early marriage so that respondents have the desire to marry at an early age.

This research is not in line with research (Khaerani, 2019) which states that early marriage greatly impacts the level of family economic welfare. Adolescents who engage in early marriage make the family economy worse, because the increasing number of existing families puts greater economic pressure on households and with low income sources make them still have difficulty in fulfilling daily life, causing a new cycle of poverty in these families. Meanwhile, in this study, it was found that 2 respondents who wanted to marry at an early age thought that early marriage did not have an impact on the level of family economic welfare. This is because respondents are still classified as early adolescents and have sufficient knowledge.

Based on the explanation above, it can also be interpreted that not all adolescents' sufficient knowledge about the risks of early marriage makes adolescents not want to do early marriage, but there is a small percentage of adolescents who want to do early marriage. This research is also in line with research (Istawati, 2019) which states that adolescents are knowledgeable enough because there is still enough knowledge obtained by adolescents about the risks of early marriage, this causes a small number of adolescents to have a positive attitude (tendency to approach, enjoy, and expect early marriage).

This research is in line with research (Aisah, 2018) which states that there is a significant relationship between adolescent knowledge and early marriage, namely adolescents who have high or good knowledge about early marriage will not have the desire to marry at an early age, while adolescents who have sufficient knowledge mostly do not want to marry at an early age.

The results of this study are contrary to research (Setiawati & Windayanti, 2018) which states that from the results of Kendall's tau correlation test, a $p\text{-value} = 0.392 > \alpha(0.05)$ is obtained, so it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between adolescents' knowledge about the risk of early marriage and the desire to do early marriage at SMK Kanisius Ungaran, Semarang Regency. Knowledge of the risks of early marriage is not the basis for a teenager to decide whether he wants to marry early. Age, peer group or environmental factors can be the basis for their thinking to have the intention of marrying early.

Based on open-question analysis, it was found that of the 135 respondents (98.5%) who did not want to marry early because 122 respondents wanted to pursue higher education, 49 respondents said early marriage was bad for health, and 63 respondents said they were not mentally prepared.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of research on the relationship between adolescent knowledge about the risks of early marriage with the desire to do early marriage at SMAN 1 Banguntapan Bantul, researchers can conclude that the level of knowledge about the risk of early marriage at SMAN 1 Banguntapan Bantul obtained data, namely most adolescents in good knowledge as many as 132 people (96.4%). Based on the desire of adolescents to carry out early marriage at SMAN 1 Banguntapan Bantul, data was obtained that most adolescents had no desire to carry out early marriage as many as 135 people (98.5%). The results of the analysis showed a significant relationship between adolescent knowledge about the risk of early marriage and the desire to conduct early marriage at SMAN 1 Banguntapan Bantul. This study used an analysis test with the Chi-Square test obtained results, namely the value of $p\text{-value} = 0.001$ ($p\text{-value} = < 0.05$) with the level of closeness of the relationship between the two variables shown at the correlation efficiency value of 0.625 or in the strong category (0.6-0.799), so that it can be interpreted that adolescent knowledge about the risk of early marriage can affect the desire of adolescents to marry early. For this reason, it is necessary to maintain education, provision of education and empowerment to adolescents to avoid early marriage. In addition, teenagers' awareness to be wiser in using social media is very necessary.

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