

The Influence of Education on The Knowledge and Attitudes of Teenage Girls About Early Pregnancy

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Abstract

Pregnancy is a time when a woman carries a fetus embryo in her body. Early pregnancy is a pregnancy that occurs at the age of less than 20 years. Data shows that teenage pregnancy is related to low levels of education and economic status. Lack of knowledge about reproductive health contributes to the high rate of unwanted pregnancies. This study aims to determine the effect of education on the knowledge and attitudes of teenage girls about early pregnancy at SMK Grafika De.sa Pute.ra South Jakarta. This study aims to determine the effect of education on the knowledge and attitudes of teenage girls about early pregnancy at SMK Grafika Desa Putera South Jakarta. The results of the study showed a significant influence on the knowledge and attitudes of adolescent girls after being given early pregnancy education with a Sig value <0.001. Providing education increases the knowledge and attitudes of adolescent girls about early pregnancy.

Keywords: Early pregnancy, reproductive health, education.

Introduction

Early pregnancy is a pregnancy that occurs in women under 20 years of age. Fe.nome.na this is not only a problem in the country, but also in the developed world. According to WHO (2022) re.maja me.is a phase. between childhood and de.wasa in the age between 10 and 19 years. Time is the time that is important in the level of human development kare.na in the pe.riode. This is a physical and psychological change (Freska, 2022).

Early pregnancy is a pregnancy that occurs in women under 20 years of age. Fe.nome.na this is not only a problem in the country, but also in the developed world. In 2021, pregnancy rates were higher than those in the country that were re.rpe.ndah education or economic status (WHO, 2023).

Knowledge and education factors have an impact on pregnancy re.maja se.be.sar 66.7%. The lack of knowledge and education that is necessary at the elementary level after school is broken can increase the likelihood of pregnancy in the middle of the year (Ayu et al., 2020). Nearly 650 million women alive today have been married before the age of 18, some even before the age of 10 (Puspasari & Pawitaningtyas, 2020).

BKKBN data (2022) shows that the birth rate from early pregnancy cases has increased from last year. History of pregnancy for 10-19 years old is 15% (SKI, 2023). And the proportion of children born alive less than 20 years old in Jakarta is 11.8% (BPS, 2023). Research conducted by Amdadi et al. (2021) in front of 30 female students at SMA Ne.ge.ri 1 Gowa showed that, the majority of subjects (53%) still have a lack of knowledge to face the risk of early pregnancy. In addition, the results of research conducted by Clare.t (2022) showed that 301 women in Sanggalangi District, North Toraja Regency showed that 24% of women had enough knowledge to face the impact of early pregnancy.

This research aims to explore the extent to which the education of young women in early pregnancy is affected by the risk of te.rse.but, such as how various factors affect the social environment and the role of women in the development of knowledge and attitudes. Based on the description of the background above, it can be formulated to address the problem of research, namely how does it affect the education of the young woman and the attitude of the young woman in early pregnancy at SMK Grafika Desa Pute, Jakarta, Selatan

Method

The design of the research used is one Pre test-post test design, namely research eksperiment which is carried out on one group only which is selected randomly and is not carried out to the stability and to the condition of the group before treatment. This design is measured by using pre-tests carried out during the treatment and post-tests carried out at least 1 week apart from the treatment Skema one.

Pre-test post-test design is shown as follows:

Tabel 1 Skema one grup pre test-post test design

Pre Test	Treatmen t	Post Test
T ₁	X	T ₂

T1: Pre Test carried out before the treatment is given

X: Treatment is given to female students using the PPT and Leaflet about Pregnancy

T2: Post-test carried out after the treatment is given.

The population in this study is all of the women's teenagers of SMK Grafika Village Putera South Jakarta, which is as many as 52 people. In this study, I would like to take a sample of my daughter's maja using a non-probability sampling technique with me. Total Sampling. The number of samples taken in this study was 51 people who were willing and 1 person who was not ready. Research activities will start from November 2024 to January 2025. In this research, the research carried out uses instruments in the form of PPT, leaflets and questionnaires. In this study, the Wilcoxon statistical test was used to see the effect of education on knowledge and attitudes about early pregnancy before and after the intervention.

Results

Respondent Demographic Data by Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
15	5	9,8%
16	24	47,1%
17	10	19,6%
18	10	19,6%
19	2	3,9%
Total	51	100%

Respondent Demographic Data by class

Class	Frequency	Percentage (%)
X	17	33,3%
XI	18	35,3%
XII	16	31,4%
Total	51	100%

Respondent Demographic Data Based on Parents' Last Education

<i>Parents' Last Education</i>	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Elementary school	2	3,8%
Junior high school	1	2,0%
Senior High School	30	58,8%
Diploma 4	1	2,0%
Bachelor	17	33,3%
Total	51	100%

Average knowledge of young women before and after the intervention

Variabel		N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Knowledge	Pre Test	51	17,84	1,848	11	20
	Post Test	51	18,98	1,304	13	20

Average attitudes of young women before and after intervention

Variabel		N	Min	Max	Mean	SD
Attitude	Pretest	51	49	77	66,33	6,225
	Posttest	51	50	80	72,41	7,867

Table of Normality Test Results of Knowledge Variables

	Sig.	Information
Pre-Test	< 0,001	Not normally distributed l
Post-Test	< 0,001	Not normally distributed

Table of Normality Test Results of Attitude Variables

	Sig.	Information
Pre-Test	0,200	Not normally distributed
Post-Test	< 0,001	Not normally distributed

The effect of education on knowledge before and after intervention

	Posttest knowledge - Pretest knowledge
Z	-3,531
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	< 0,001

The effect of education on Attitude before and after intervention

	Post-test attitude - Pre-test attitude
Z	-3,555
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	<0,001

Discussion

The Effect of Education on Knowledge of Early Pregnancy

.Based on the results of the wilcoxon test, the Asymp value is known. Sig. < 0.001 which means that there is a significant influence between the value of knowledge of adolescent girls at SMK Grafika Desa Putera, South Jakarta before and after being given education about early pregnancy. The results of the study conducted by Patimah (2024) show that the results with the Wilcoxon test have a Sig.(2-tailed) p value of 0.000 < a significance level of 0.05, so the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted. So that with the acceptance of the alternative hypothesis (Ha), it can be concluded that there is an effect of providing early marriage e-booklet education on the level of knowledge in young women at SMA Negeri 2 Mendo Barat.

Research conducted by Kedaton and Aniarti (2024), showed that there was a significant influence on the level of knowledge of adolescents before and after receiving learning video media education, as evidenced by the results of bivariate analysis using the wilcoxon test which produced a value of $p=0.000 < 0.050$, showing that there was a significant influence of learning video media education on adolescents' knowledge and attitudes at SMK N 1 Kutasari.

According to the researchers' assumptions based on the results of this study and previous research, the researcher assumes that educational methods that are interesting, relevant, and appropriate to the needs of adolescents have a significant influence on improving their knowledge. Educational interventions delivered through various media,

provide consistent results in increasing adolescents' awareness and understanding of early pregnancy. Overall, the benefits of this study can improve the quality of reproductive health education for adolescents, have a positive impact on their well-being, and reduce the risk of early pregnancy through increased knowledge and healthier attitudes

The Influence of Education on Attitudes About Early Pregnancy

Based on the results of the Wilcoxon Test, it is known that the Asymp value. Sig. <0.001 which means that there is a significant influence between the attitude values of adolescent girls at SMK Grafika Desa Putera, South Jakarta before and after being given education about early pregnancy. The results of the study conducted by Patimah (2024) show that the results have a Sig. (2-tailed) p value of $0.001 < \alpha$ a significance level of 0.05, then the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted. So that with the acceptance of the alternative hypothesis (H_a), it can be concluded that there is an effect of providing early marriage e-booklet education on attitudes in young women at SMA N 2 Mendo Barat.

Research conducted by Kedaton and Aniarti (2024), shows that there is a significant influence on the level of adolescents' attitudes before and after receiving learning video media education, as evidenced by the results of bivariate analysis using the Wilcoxon test which resulted in a value of $p=0.000 < 0.050$, showing that there is a significant influence of learning video media education on adolescents' knowledge and attitudes at SMK N 1 Kutasari. The results of a study conducted by Wijayanti and Azizah (2023) show that there is an effect of health research using audiovisual on attitudes towards early pregnancy with an Asym value. Sig (p -value < 0.05) of 0.000 then the result is that H_0 is accepted. This shows that there is a difference in attitude between pre-health education using audiovisual and post-health education. So it can be said that there is a difference between the attitude of pre-health education adolescents and post-health education about early pregnancy.

Based on these findings and existing research, researchers assume that the provision of education that is carried out using interesting media and in accordance with the needs of adolescents has a significant influence on changes in their attitudes. This change in attitude is expected to motivate adolescents to be more careful and wise in making decisions related to reproductive health, as well as avoid risky behaviors, such

as early pregnancy.

Conclusion

Based on the results of a study on the influence of education on the knowledge and attitudes of adolescent girls about early pregnancy at SMK Grafika Desa Putera, South Jakarta, it was found that the majority of respondents were 16 years old and came from grade XII. Before education, most of them had good knowledge and a positive attitude. After education, the respondents' knowledge and attitudes increased significantly, as evidenced by the increase in the average score of knowledge and attitude. This study shows that education can increase adolescents' knowledge and positive attitudes towards early pregnancy prevention.

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