Empowering Peer Counselors Through the Pik-R Program to Prevent Early Marriage Among Middle School Adolescents In Bima District

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Abstract
An estimated three million girls aged 15–19 years have unsafe abortions every year and complications from pregnancy and childbirth are the leading cause of death among pregnant teenagers. Objectiveempowering peer counselors through the pik-r program to prevent early marriage among middle school teenagers in Bima district. This type of research is analytical research, the research method used in this research is a quasi experiment with a pre test and post test with control group design. The sample in this study was high school students in Woha District, Bima Regency and was in accordance with research criteria. The number of samples in this study was calculated using the sample size formula according to Slovin. The total sample in this study was 172 with a division of n1: 86 respondents and n2: 86 respondents. The tool used to measure the level of knowledge is in the form of a questionnaire to determine teenagers' knowledge and attitudes about reproductive health to prevent early marriage. Bivariate tests were carried out to determine the influence and differences in levels of knowledge and attitudes in the control group and treatment group. This research uses the Paired T-Test statistical test or the alternative Wilcoxon Signed Rank test. The study found that both intervention and control groups showed improved knowledge and skills through PIK-R training, with the intervention group showing more positive responses and the control group showing more negative responses, suggesting a potential improvement.

Keywords: Counselor, Empowerment, Early Marriage, Teenagers

Introduction

Teenagers need serious attention because they are vulnerable to various problems. According to BKKBN (2016), teenagers are at risk of experiencing reproductive health problems, such as premarital sexual behavior, drugs and HIV/AIDS (TRIAD KRR). Premarital deviant reproductive health behavior among teenagers continues to increase and reaches an alarming level. Adolescents are now prey to social evils and are at high risk of increased incidence of sexually transmitted diseases, abortion, and early marriage and pregnancy (Dave et al, 2013).

The World Health Organization (WHO) (2015) states that 16 million adolescent girls in developing and poor countries give birth every year. An estimated three million girls aged 15–19 years have unsafe abortions every year and complications from pregnancy and childbirth are the leading cause of death among pregnant teenagers. In addition, deaths during childbirth and newborn deaths are 50% higher than in women aged 20–29 years (WHO, 2015).

The phenomenon of marriage at a young age often occurs in Indonesia, especially cases of pre-marital pregnancy, the cause is of course due to economic factors, excessive promiscuity. In fact, conditions like this are a situation where young people are now experiencing economic pressure so that early marriage is a way out to avoid answers to the life problems they face (Notoatmojo, 2014).

For women who marry and give birth as teenagers, pregnancy and childbirth carry greater risks than for women who are 20 years old, for example high blood pressure (hypertension) and anemia (lack of blood) also occur more often in mothers who are still in their teens. teenager. Not only will it endanger the mother-

to-be, but it will also endanger the baby who will be born. Because it can be said to have a reproductive system that is immature or in the process of growth (Donsu, 2017).

West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province is one of the areas with an increase in the incidence of early marriage. Especially in Bima Regency and City, early marriage continues to increase from year to year. Child marriage data from the regional office of the NTB provincial ministry of religion states that in 2019 the number of child marriages was 332 and the largest were from Bima. In 2020 the number of child marriages increased drastically to 805 children and the largest number was still from Bima, namely 235 cases of early marriage. From data obtained through the NTB Province P3AP2KB Service, early child marriage in Bima is more caused by economic problems and immoral crimes. The impact of early marriage is children dropping out of school, unwanted pregnancies, abortion, divorce, and the risk of maternal and infant death (data source regional office of ministry of religion NTB province, 2021). One of the sub-districts where the incidence of early marriage is still high is Woha Sub-district. Based on Woha District KUA data, the number of male and female teenagers who married under the age of 20 in 2018 was 25 out of 102 people, in 2019 there were 31 out of 113 people and in 2020 there were 48 out of 119 people who got married (Woha District KUA 2021).

The main cause of child marriage is because children do not understand reproductive health. Teenagers who try to engage in sexual activity while dating their partner, who experience unwanted pregnancies, drop out of school because they are embarrassed or are forced to resign by the school because they violate applicable school rules. Lack of understanding of the risks of choice also has an impact on understanding the concept of dating and self-concept. Lack of reproductive and sexual health education in adolescents also causes adolescents to have no choices or weak bargaining positions, especially for adolescent girls.

According to research conducted by Nunazmi et al in 2020, the factors that influence child marriage are the overlap between Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage and Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection; Cultural factors and low parental understanding. The impact of child marriage, namely Domestic Violence (KDRT); Increase the poverty quota; Family disharmony; population administration in terms of marriage certificates and family cards; and children's education (Nurnazmi, 2020)

Based on this, to minimize the number of prevention of early marriages and to get greater attention from the community and government, in this case the BKKBN program, the organization that supports the maturation of the marriage age in Bima Regency is through the Youth Counseling Information Center (PIK). PIK-R is a place for the Family Life for Teenagers (PKBR) program which is managed by, by and for teenagers to provide information and counseling services on Family Life Planning for Teenagers as well as other supporting activities with the KRR Triad, encouraging teenagers to stay away from early marriage. , premarital sex and not using drugs, the hope is that a healthy, intelligent and qualified generation will be born (Ramdani, 2015).

In PIK R, those who play an active role are teenagers, so these peer educators are the resource persons for their peer group. A peer counselor is a teenager who provides assistance to peers to understand the problems they are facing and make decisions to solve the problem. One of them is preventing early marriage among teenagers in Bima Regency. In assisting the implementation of the BKKBN program,

In line with this, this research activity is intended as an effort to increase teenagers' understanding of adolescent reproductive health to prevent the incidence of early marriage.

PIK-R is a forum for teenagers to provide information and counseling to peers to improve health status and prevent deviant behavior in teenagers, one of which is preventing early marriage. Based on the description above, the problem formulation can be determined as follows:what is the knowledge, behavior and attitudes of teenagers and the role of peer counselors in preventing the incidence of early marriage through the PIK-R programin Woha District, Bima Regency, West Nusa Tenggara. Know the influence of promotionshealth on the level of knowledge and attitudes of adolescents regarding early marriageWoha District, Bima Regency, West Nusa Tenggara.

Method
Research design

This type of research is analytical research, the research method used in this research is a quasi experiment with a pre test and post test with control group design. This design attempts to reveal cause and effect relationships by involving a control group in addition to the experimental group. The experimental group was given treatment while the control group was not and both groups underwent a pre-test and post-test(Nursalam 2013). Bima Regency Woha Health Center working area, in 2023

Samples and Sampling Techniques
The sample in this study was high school students in Woha District, Bima Regency and was in accordance with research criteria. The number of samples in this study was calculated using the sample size formula according to Slovin. The total sample in this study was 172 with a division of n1: 86 respondents and n2: 86 respondents.

The sampling technique in this research is random sampling technique. Researchers divided respondents into 2 groups, namely 86 respondents in the intervention group and 86 respondents in the control group.

Data Collection Tools and Techniques
The tool used to measure the level of knowledge is in the form of a questionnaire to determine teenagers' knowledge and attitudes about reproductive health to prevent early marriage. The researcher entered into a time contract on the land and explained the research objectives to the respondents and provided an informed consent form. The pretest was carried out by distributing questionnaire sheets in the first week of the treatment group and the second week of the control group to determine the level of knowledge and attitudes of respondents before being given treatment. Implementation of health education activities is carried out in the third week in accordance with the outreach unit and time contract that has been determined. Then carry out a post-test by distributing questionnaires to the treatment group and control group to determine the level of knowledge and attitudes of respondents after being given treatment. After the data is collected, data analysis will be carried out.

Data analysis
Univariate analysis includes data such as age, gender. Apart from that, there is a univariate test regarding teenagers' knowledge and attitudes towards adolescent reproductive health. Before carrying out bivariate analysis, a data normality test was carried out using the Shapiro Wilk test. Bivariate tests were carried out to determine the influence and differences in levels of knowledge and attitudes in the control group and treatment group. This research uses the Paired T-Test statistical test or the alternative Wilcoxon Signed Rank test.

Results And Discussion
Results

Table. Frequency distribution of respondent characteristics (N=172)

Characteristics	Kelp.interventio n		Kelp. control	
	N	%	N	%
Age (years)				
15 years	18	20.9	50	58.1
16 years	46	53.5	23	26.7
17-18 years old	22	25.6	13	15.1
Gender				
Man	40	46.5	33	38.4
Woman	46	53.5	53	61.6
Class				
First class	24	27.9	45	52.3
Second grade	30	34.9	34	39.5
Third grade	32	37.2	7	8.1

Based on table 1, it can be seen that the majority of respondents in the intervention group were 16 years old (53.5%) and the control group was 15 years old (58.1%). Most of the respondents were female, of which there were 46 people (53.5%) in the intervention group and 53 people (61.6%) in the control group. Based on class, the highest number in the intervention group was class 3, namely 32 people (37.2%) and in the control group the largest number was class 1, namely 45 people (52.3%).

Table 2. Pre-post level of knowledge and skills of respondents in the treatment group and control group regarding early marriage

	Knowledge level	Kelp.intervention		Kelp. control		p value
			%		%	
	Pre Test					
	Total	86	100	86	100	0,000
	Good	16	18.6	11	12.8	
	Not enough	70	81.4	75	87.2	
	Post Test					
	Total	86	100	86	100	
	Good	79	91.9	9	10.5	0.640
	Not enough	7	8.1	77	89.5	

Based on table 2, it can be seen that measuring the pre-post level of knowledge of respondents in the treatment group and control group regarding early marriage, where in the pre-test knowledge measurement in the intervention group most of the knowledge was lacking, namely 70 people (81.4%) and in the post-test knowledge measurement there was an increase in knowledge. Most were in the good category, namely 79 people (91.9%). In the pre- and post-test control group, the highest number of people in the pre-test were in the poor category, namely 75 people (87.2%) and in the post-test in the poor category, there were 77 people (89.5%).

Table 3. Pre-post attitudes of respondents in the treatment group and control group regarding early marriage

Respondent's attitude	Intervention group		Group.control		p value
	N	%		%	
Pre Test					
Total	86	100	6	100	
Good	22	25.6	0	11.6	0,000
Not enough	64	74.4	6	88.4	
Post Test					
Total	86	100	86	100	
Good	82	95.3	8	9.3	
Not enough	4	4.7	78	90.7	0.620

Based on table 3, it can be seen that the pre-post attitude measurement of respondents in the treatment group and the control group regarding early marriage where the pre-test attitude measurement in the intervention group mostly lacked knowledge, namely 64 people (74.4%) and in the post-test attitude measurement there was a change. The most significant attitudes were in the good attitude category, namely 76 people (95.3%). In the pre- and post-test control group, the highest number of people in the pre-test were in the poor category, namely 75 people (88.4%) and in the post-test in the poor category, there were 78 people (90.7%)

Table 4. Analysis of respondents' level of knowledge and skills regarding early marriage Pre-post treatment PIK-R trainingin the intervention group and control group

Group		Variable	Mean	t	p value
Treat	86	Pre-test knowledge level Post-test knowledge level	19 1.92	15, 259	0,0 00
Control	86	Pre-test knowledge level Post-test knowledge level	1.13 1.10	46 9	0.6 40

Based on the evaluation results in table 4, it was found that there was an increase in teenagers' knowledge about early marriage through PIK-R training by a group of peer tutors, namely with an average pre-test score of 1.19 and an average post-test score of 1.92 with an increase difference of 0.73%. And in the control group the average pre test score was 1.13 and the post test average score was 1.10 with a difference of 0.03%.

Table 5. Analysis of respondents' attitudes about early marriage Pre-post PIK-R training treatment in the intervention group and control group (N=172)

Group	N	Variable	ean	t	p value
Treatment	86	Pre-test Attitude Post-test attitude	1.26 1.95	14, 005	0,000
Control	6	Pre-Test Attitude Post-test attitude	1.12 1.09	498	0.620

Based on the evaluation results in table 5, it was found that there was a change in young people's attitudes about early marriage through PIK-R training by a group of peer tutors, namely with an average pre-test score of 1.26 and an average post-test score of 1.95 with an increase difference of 0.69%. And in the control group the average pre test score was 1.12 and the post test average score was 1.09 with a difference of 0.03%.

Discussion
Identifying the characteristics of respondents
The research results showed that the majority of respondents in the intervention group were 16 years old (53.5%) and the control group was 15 years old (58.1%). Most of the respondents were female, of which there were 46 people (53.5%) in the intervention group and 53 people (61.6%) in the control group. Based on class, the highest number in the intervention group was class 3, namely 32 people (37.2%) and in the control group the largest number was class 1, namely 45 people (52.3%).

Teenagers are residents aged 10-24 years. At this age, teenagers do not yet have mental maturity, so teenagers are more likely to look for their identity, this has a big impact on teenagers' social environment and is at risk of a negative social environment (BKKBN, 2015)

The results of this study found that in the intervention group and control group the average age of the children was 15 to 16 years, where children of this age still had immature thinking patterns. According to Huclock, the older you are, the more mature your mindset is. Someone who is more mature will be given more trust than someone who is not yet mature due to experience and mental maturity. This shows that age has a relationship with knowledge, the amount of experience and maturity of an individual's soul makes it easier to digest information than younger ages (Wawan, 2017)

According to Notoadmojo (2018), the older a person is, the higher their mental maturity, and the older they are, the easier they are to adapt. Thus, teenagers at this age should be able to do well, but what happened in the results of this study was quite inadequate because most respondents did not know the impact of early marriage and did not try to find information about the impact of early marriage. Formal education related to early marriage in the teaching and learning process in the classroom is still not implemented. In accordance with previous data from teacher and school principal informants, understanding regarding early marriage was only provided briefly and for a short time.

Identifying the level of knowledge and skills of peer counselors before and after being given PIK-R training

Based on table 2, it can be seen that measuring the pre-post level of knowledge of respondents in the treatment group and control group regarding early marriage, where in the pre-test knowledge measurement in the intervention group most of the knowledge was lacking, namely 70 people (81.4%) and in the post-test knowledge measurement there was an increase in knowledge. Most were in the good category, namely 79 people (91.9%). In the pre- and post-test control group, the highest number of people in the pre-test were in the poor category, namely 75 people (87.2%) and in the post-test in the poor category, there were 77 people (89.5).

According to Notoatmodjo, knowledge is the result of knowing when someone has finished sensing an object, for example the senses of sight, hearing, smell and touch. The five senses of sight and hearing are media that humans often use to gain knowledge. Increasing a person's knowledge is done by providing information and using methods or media so that it can have a significant effect (Johariyah & Mariati, 2018). To assess the usefulness of youth information and counseling center services, one of the things that can be evaluated is teenagers' knowledge after using these services. Apart from obtaining basic knowledge data regarding early marriage, this research also explores students' knowledge about the impacts and risks that early marriage can cause. The risk in question is the impact on household life, physical (health) and psychological. Because both of them do not yet have a mature emotional level, arguments are prone to occurring in the household. And it could end in divorce. Early marriage has many risks, especially on women's reproductive health. Because her body organs are not ready for pregnancy.

Early marriage not only has an impact on the family, but also early marriage can have an impact on women's health. Women who have sex early can cause cervical cancer or cervical cancer

The results of research by Fadzilla & Djannah (2019) show that the knowledge of the high school students studied regarding reproductive health is quite good with attitudes related to reproductive health being more positive than negative. The weakness of this research is that no analysis was carried out regarding the relationship between these two variables. However, it can be seen that with good knowledge, attitudes regarding reproductive health can be assumed to be more positive. The benefits of PIK-R that are visible based on the data in this study support the concept that with good knowledge, teenagers will have good attitudes and behavior in making decisions regarding their reproductive health, which has implications for the ability to prevent early marriage.

Many scientific studies are in line with this concept. Research by Rintu, et al (2016) involving 76 mothers who married early found that knowledge was the dominant or most influential factor in the incidence of early marriage in this group of mothers. Handayani (2014) also found that teenagers' low knowledge affects the incidence of early marriage 2 times compared to teenagers with high knowledge.

Improving the quality of formal education for students. Students feel the benefits of using PIK-R services because it increases their knowledge regarding the understanding and impact of early marriage. The obstacle in its implementation is that education related to early marriage has not been included in one of the scheduled special subjects so it seems to be limited to providing information and general advice that is not binding.

The researcher's assumption is that approaching teenagers through the Youth Information and Counseling Center (PIK Teen) is very useful where early marriage has many risks. The condition of immature reproductive organs can increase complications during pregnancy and childbirth and can even cause death of the mother and/or baby if not handled properly.

Identifying Adolescents' Attitudes before and after being given PIK-R training
The results of the research showed that the pre-post attitude measurement of respondents in the treatment group and the control group regarding early marriage, where in the pre-test attitude measurement in the intervention group, most of the attitudes were poor, namely 64 people (74.4%) and in the post-test attitude measurement, there was a significant change in attitude. The largest number was in the good attitude category, namely 76 people (95.3%). In the pre- and post-test control group, the highest number of people in the pre-test were in the poor category, namely 75 people (88.4%) and in the post-test in the poor category, there were 78 people (90.7%)

Risky behavior that causes early marriage in teenagers can be caused by low knowledge about sex and reproductive health, environmental factors, low parental and community supervision, exposure to mass media, inadequate facilities for adolescent reproductive health counseling and low participation. parents and

the community in providing education about reproductive health to children (Nour, 2009 in Alma, Kartikasari and Ulfa, 2020).

The results of this research show that before being given PIK-R training, most of the teenagers' knowledge of attitudes was poor, namely 64 people (74.4%) and post test attitude measurements showed that there were most significant changes in attitudes in the good attitude category, namely 76 people (95.3%). Factors that influenced respondents to be less cooperative occurred because previously respondents had received information about early marriage, either directly or indirectly, such as print media or counseling, but did not deepen their study of the sources of information they had obtained.

The behavior of early marriage, free sex and drugs by teenagers can be caused by many factors, one of which is the occurrence of negative behavior in teenagers due to lack of supervision from parents towards their children. The dissemination of education is not only given to teenagers, but parents need to be trained and given knowledge to educate their teenage children, especially those related to reproductive health. In rural areas where the economy is relatively low, many parents do not understand the dangers of marrying off their children at an early age. Usually the factors that cause parents to marry off their children at an early age are economic factors (Noorkasiani, et al. in (Ulfah, 2018)

The school provides training and skills to students through extracurricular activities in the form of spiritual activities in the form of religious activities, grand dhikr, youth red cross, youth scientific work. Apart from that, the school also issued a policy involving teachers in providing information before or after school lessons or in face-to-face activities in class and teaching staff for reproductive health education/prevention of early marriage must provide adequate information to children about reproductive health. and risks related to reproductive health.

Government agencies, in this case the BKKBN, are one of the agencies that respond to very complex adolescent problems through the development of planning generation programs. The planned generation program is implemented through a two-sided approach, namely an approach to the teenagers themselves and an approach to families who have teenagers. The approach to teenagers is carried out through the development of PIK-R.

Analyzing the level of knowledge and skills of adolescents before and after being given health education regarding adolescent reproductive health to prevent early marriage

The research results showed that teenagers' knowledge and skills regarding early marriage increased through PIK-R training by a group of peer tutors, with an average pre-test score of 1.19 and an average post-test score of 1.92 with an increase of 0.73%. And in the control group the average pre test score was 1.13 and the post test average score was 1.10 with a difference of 0.03%.

The results of this research indicate that student informants know about early marriage both in terms of understanding and the impact that can be caused if teenagers marry prematurely. This could be because the student informants involved in this research were those who had used PIK-R services.

In line with Handayani's study, research by Pohan (2017) also found that the knowledge variable was the most dominant factor related to early marriage among young women where respondents who had less knowledge had 5,082 times the chance of early marriage compared to those who had good knowledge.

The results of this research are also in line with the opinion of Noorkasiani et al. It is necessary to socialize early marriage, especially to the community and teenagers who still have the understanding or culture of marrying their children at a young age. Because teenagers will lose their chance at better job opportunities. Marriage at an early age can occur due to several factors, one of which can occur because of the culture that develops in society. This culture requires teenagers to get married at a certain age, thus requiring teenagers to marry at an early age (Ulfah, 2018)

This research has shown that PIK-R increases secondary school students' knowledge regarding reproductive health and preventing early marriage. The research results are supported by Wulandari's (2015) study which found that there was a significant relationship between the use of PIK-R and knowledge related to preventing sexually transmitted diseases after receiving information exposure from school PIK-R based on multivariable analysis.

This same benefit can also be obtained regarding the prevention of early marriage in teenagers. This is because one of the things that can cause early marriage is pregnancy outside of marriage due to sexual

relations between teenagers. Thus, efforts to continue to increase students' knowledge about KRR and preventing early marriage can help realize the goals of PIK-R.

The role of agencies is needed in dealing with this, even though currently society is starting to think modernly, not all people know the dangers and impacts of marrying at an early age. The cause of early marriage today is no longer due to a culture that developed in society long ago where marriage was because of the wishes of parents, but nowadays the cause of early marriage is more often caused by Married By Accident due to promiscuity. The new culture created by this technology will be a problem in the future if the government does not immediately fix it

The research results of Fatmawati, et al (2019) also show that PIK-R provides benefits in overcoming the problem of early marriage, despite the lack of trained human resources, lack of availability of operational funds, lack of space for infrastructure and operational technical instructions, promotional efforts and socialization of the PIK-R program Insufficient R, weak activity recording and reporting systems can affect the implementation of PIK-R itself (Fatmawati, et al, 2019) and Fujiastuti, 2019).

One of the findings of this research is that information is still felt to be limited by students because there are no special and formal subjects that discuss topics and themes related to preventing early marriage. This research recommends creating a special curriculum in the form of local content by involving professionals outside the school.

The researcher's assumption is that knowledge might be different if the informants were students who had not used or been involved in PIK-R activities through peer counselors.

Analyzing teenagers' attitudes before and afterprovided health education regarding adolescent reproductive health to prevent early marriage

The results of the evaluation in this study showed changes in the attitudes of young people regarding early marriage through PIK-R training by a group of peer tutors, namely with an average pre-test score of 1.26 and an average post-test score of 1.95 with an increase difference of 0.69%. And in the control group the average pre test score was 1.12 and the post test average score was 1.09 with a difference of 0.03%.

The young generation is the spearhead generation in a nation. The quality and behavior of teenagers in a nation will determine the direction of a nation's progress. However, it cannot be denied the fact that in Indonesia, the behavior of the younger generation has reached a worrying stage. Lifestyle and information as well as various other factors also influence knowledge, attitudes and changes in teenagers' life behavior which then influences their reproductive health life behavior. Anything that influences reproductive health behavior, if not immediately handled carefully, will have an impact on adolescent reproductive health

Adolescent growth and development cannot be separated from innate influences related to genetic traits or characteristics inherited from parents, as well as environmental influences related to family, school, playmates, or the general community environment. An understanding of the dynamics of adolescent development is very necessary for parents and educators who have a lot of contact with them. Cases of sexual harassment, rape, abortion, brawls, drugs, and crimes involving teenagers are news that often appear in the mass media in society. Adolescence is the ideal age for the learning process as well as exploring and developing oneself, this is in vain because of deviations or behavioral disorders that they have to experience. (Jones, 2016).

Kirby and Laris (2019) emphasize that teachers or teaching staff for this program must have a strong desire and commitment to teach a wide range of sexual topics, and need to be trained and supported continuously through monitoring and supervision. Because educators should ideally be well trained, schools should not rely solely on secondary school teachers to educate on topics. Eisenberg et al. (2013) revealed that teachers often omitted several important topics because the training they received rarely discussed such sensitive content. This may lead to the need for involvement of other professionals

Eisenberg, et al (2017) suggest that schools need to collaborate with health workers, such as nurses and social workers, who have broader insight into this context, and are also more skilled in teaching issues related to pregnancy and sexual violence. This collaboration between school teachers and health workers is considered more effective in equipping teenagers with understanding aimed at preventing early marriage.

Society can interpret adolescent behavior by recognizing and understanding the characteristics or characteristics that they generally have. Adolescents have characteristics that stand out in their daily behavior, such as: chronological age development ranging from 12-18 years, spending more time with peers,

the desire to be independent, the ability to have and choose many references (identification), the desire to participate in activities. group activities, less need for (rejection of) supervision from parents, tend to be free in expressing and presenting themselves, need social (community) acceptance, and share with peers about social beliefs and interests. Therefore, the PIK-R Action organization can become a forum for teenagers to gather to discuss a planned future. The presence of cadres as counselors or peer educators can be a bridge for distributing information related to efforts to become physically healthy teenagers.mentally.

Conclusion

The research results showed that most of the respondents in the intervention group were 16 years old and the control group was 15 years old. Most of the respondents were female in both the intervention and control groups. Based on class, most of the intervention group was class 3 and the control group was mostly class 1. The pre-post knowledge level of respondents in the intervention group was mostly poor knowledge and in the post test knowledge measurement there was the greatest increase in knowledge in the good category. In the pre- and post-test control group, it was found that most of the pre-tests were in the poor category. The pre-post attitudes of respondents in the intervention group and the control group regarding early marriage where most of the pre-test attitude measurements in the intervention group were lack of knowledge and post-test attitude measurements had the most significant changes in attitudes in the good attitude category. In the pre- and post-test control group, it was found that the majority of pre-tests were in the poor category. Increasing teenagers' knowledge and skills regarding early marriage through PIK-R training by a group of peer tutors, namely with an average pre-test score of 1.19 and an average post-test score of 1.92 with an increase of 0.73%. And in the control group the average pre-test score was 1.13 and the post-test average score was 1.10 with a difference of 0.03%. Changes in young people's attitudes about early marriage through PIK-R training by a group of peer tutors, namely with an average pre-test score of 1.26 and an average post-test score of 1.95 with an increase of 0.69%. And in the control group the average pre test score was 1.12 and the post test average score was 1.09 with a difference of 0.03%.

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