

Integration of Marriage Age Legal Education in School Environments to Support Children's Rights to Education and Health

Integrasi Pendidikan Hukum Usia Kawin dalam Lingkungan Sekolah untuk Mendukung Hak Anak atas Pendidikan dan Kesehatan

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Abstract

Junior High School (SMP) plays a crucial role in a student's educational path. SMP is a bridge between elementary school (SD) and high school (SMA), which forms an important foundation for students' academic, social, and emotional development. The problem Initial investigation results revealed child marriage at SMPN 1 Pemalang. Both the bride and groom, both male and female, were still 14 years old, which means that the marriage violated the minimum age for marriage according to the law. The target community is not yet fully aware of the existence of alternative solutions for children who drop out of school due to child



marriage, so their right to education is neglected. Children who marry at an early age are also not yet able to fully understand the negative impacts of marriage under the age of 19, such as poverty, domestic violence (KDRT), and health problems. The complexity of the problem of child marriage is not comparable to the psychological condition of children who are not yet mature, which has a negative impact on their mental health and ultimately reduces the quality of Indonesia's human resources (HR). To overcome this problem, the devotee offers a solution in the form of ongoing activities that focus on Increasing Legal Awareness of Marriage Age to Fulfill Education and Health Rights at Smp Negeri 1 Pemalang. The target of this program is to increase legal awareness related to the ideal marriage age and solutions through educational forums, which will be measured through a post-test with a target value higher than the survey and pre-test results.

KEYWORDS *Legal Awareness, Age of Marriage, Education, Health.*

Abstrak

Sekolah Menengah Pertama (SMP) memegang peranan krusial dalam jalur pendidikan seorang siswa. Masa SMP merupakan jembatan antara pendidikan dasar (SD) dan pendidikan menengah atas (SMA), yang membentuk fondasi penting bagi perkembangan akademis, sosial, dan emosional siswa. Permasalahannya Hasil penelusuran awal mengungkap adanya perkawinan anak di SMPN 1 Pemalang. Kedua mempelai, baik laki-laki maupun perempuan, masih berusia 14 tahun, yang berarti perkawinan tersebut melanggar ketentuan usia minimal perkawinan menurut undang-undang. Masyarakat sasaran belum sepenuhnya menyadari adanya solusi alternatif bagi anak putus sekolah akibat perkawinan anak, sehingga hak pendidikan mereka terabaikan. Anak-anak yang menikah di usia dini juga belum mampu memahami sepenuhnya dampak negatif perkawinan di bawah usia 19 tahun, seperti kemiskinan, kekerasan dalam rumah tangga (KDRT), dan masalah kesehatan. Kompleksitas masalah perkawinan anak tidak sebanding dengan kondisi psikologis anak yang belum matang, yang berdampak buruk pada kesehatan mental mereka dan pada akhirnya menurunkan kualitas sumber daya manusia (SDM) Indonesia. Untuk mengatasi masalah ini, pengabdian menawarkan solusi berupa kegiatan berkelanjutan yang berfokus pada Peningkatan Kesadaran Hukum Usia

Kawin Untuk Pemenuhan Hak Pendidikan Dan Kesehatan Pada Smp Negeri 1 Pemas Target Capaian program ini adalah meningkatkan kesadaran hukum terkait usia perkawinan yang ideal dan solusi melalui forum pendidikan, yang akan diukur melalui post-test dengan target nilai lebih tinggi dibandingkan hasil survei dan pre-test.

KATA KUNCI Kesadaran Hukum, Usia Pernikahan, Pendidikan, Kesehatan.

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Introduction

The formal education process occurs through educational institutions called schools.¹ A school is an institution or building for teaching and learning for students at various levels, as well as a place for educators to give and receive lessons.² Formal education in Indonesia, which is held in schools, has a tiered system that is interconnected, consisting of Elementary School/Islamic Elementary School, Junior High School/Islamic Junior High School, Senior High School/Islamic Vocational High School, and the highest is higher education. Typically, a person starts their education from Elementary School/Islamic Elementary School consisting of 6 years/6 classes, followed by Junior High School/Islamic Junior High School for 3 years and Senior High School/Islamic Vocational High School for 3 years, until the total requires 12 years. The high dropout rate in Indonesia is a problem that hinders the progress and competitiveness of the country.³ Child marriage under the age of 18, which is often the result of sexual abuse, is one of the factors causing school dropouts.⁴, including promiscuous behavior that results in pregnancy outside of legal marriage.⁵ Pemalang Regency has a high rate of child marriage, as indicated by a significant increase in marriage dispensation applications from 433 cases in 2021 to

¹ Zulfiani, "Kajian Hukum Terhadap Perkawinan Anak Di Bawah Umur Menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 1974," *Jurnal Hukum Samudra Keadilan* 12, no. 2 (2017): 211–22, <https://ejournalunsam.id/index.php/jhsk/article/view/136>.

² Mario Tulenan Parinsi, Alfrina Mewekang, and Tessa Rantung, "Perancangan Sistem Informasi Sekolah Di Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan," *EduTIK: Jurnal Pendidikan Teknologi Informasi Dan Komunikasi* 1, no. 3 (2021): 773, [https://download.garuda.kemdikbud.go.id/article.php?article=2445790&val=23362&title=PERANCANGAN SISTEM INFORMASI SEKOLAH DI SEKOLAH MENENGAH KEJURUAN](https://download.garuda.kemdikbud.go.id/article.php?article=2445790&val=23362&title=PERANCANGAN%20SISTEM%20INFORMASI%20SEKOLAH%20DI%20SEKOLAH%20MENENGAH%20KEJURUAN).

³ Parinsi, Mewekang, and Rantung.

⁴ Warda Maghfiroh Husein, "Disrupsi Pendidikan Di Era New Normal Jenjang Pendidikan Dasar Warda," *Jurnal Pendidik Dan Konseling* 4 (2022): 1349–58.

⁵ Puskapik Warda Maghfiroh Husein, "Disrupsi Pendidikan Di Era New Normal Jenjang Pendidikan Dasar Warda," *Jurnal Pendidik Dan Konseling* 4 (2022): 1349–58.

700 cases in 2022.⁶ This situation results in children dropping out of school, which ultimately results in the unfulfilled right to education. In Pemalang Regency alone, 13,034 marriages were recorded, with Watukumpul District having the highest percentage of child marriages, at 13.67 percent.⁷ The average age of children involved in child marriage in Pemalang is between 15 and 16. The online community was recently shocked by the circulation of a photo showing an underage couple getting married.⁸ According to sources, the 14-year-old bride and groom have submitted their resignations from school.⁹ The marriage witnessed by the RT head was not officially registered at the Pemalang KUA.¹⁰ The principal of the school where the two students attended confirmed the truth of this matter, and stated that the school is still working to ensure that the two students can continue attending school and graduate.¹¹ The Regent of Pemalang actively provides support and assistance to underage couples as a form of concern for this phenomenon.¹²

Maturity plays a crucial role in maintaining marital harmony. Individuals who are old enough to marry or are adults generally

⁶ Smpantura, "Jumlah Pernikahan Dini Terus Meningkat [Internet]," www.smpantura.news, 2023, <https://www.smpantura.news/jumlah-pernikahan-dini-di-pemalang-terus-meningkat>.

⁷ Smpantura.

⁸ Bernardi Robby, "Sepasang Murid SMP Menikah Dini Di Pemalang, Pihak Sekolah Kaget," news.detik.com, 2024, <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-7385903/sepasang-murid-smp-menikah-dini-di-pemalang-pihak-sekolah-kaget>.

⁹ Bambang Mujiono, "Putus Sekolah, Pelajar SMP Di Pemalang Dinikahkan Secara Siri," www.metrotvnews.com, 2024, <https://www.metrotvnews.com/read/bVDCgqod-putus-sekolah-pelajar-smp-di-pemalang-dinikahkan-secara-siri>.

¹⁰ Aulia Azmi, "Geger Bocil SMP Di Pemalang Nikah Dini, Alasannya Bikin Geleng Kepala," ceritakita.viva.co.id, 2024, <https://ceritakita.viva.co.id/trending/570-geger-bocil-smp-di-pemalang-nikah-dini-alasannya-bikin-geleng-kepala?page=1>.

¹¹ Tim detikJateng, "5 Fakta Di Balik Heboh Pernikahan Dini Pasangan Murid SMP Di Pemalang," www.detik.com/jateng/berita, 2024.

¹² Dodi Muhsoni and Gloria Setyvany Putri, "Siswa Kelas VIII SMP Di Pemalang Menikah, Sekolah Cegah Agar Tak Putus Sekolah," regional.kompas.com, 2024, <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2024/06/12/151848278/siswa-kelas-viii-smp-di-pemalang-menikah-sekolah-cegah-agar-tak-putus>.

demonstrate mental readiness, including the ability to raise children, the financial stability to support their family, and the ability to maintain their family's health.¹³ One of the causes of the high divorce rate in Pemalang, which places it as the third highest in Central Java, is the insufficient age of the husband and wife due to child marriage.¹⁴

In general, the age of first marriage that occurs in children in both rural and urban areas is 15-18 years.¹⁵ The decline in the child marriage rate in Indonesia from 2019 to 2020 was relatively slow, only around 0.6%, and still far from the target of 8.74% in 2024.¹⁶ Factors such as education, culture, economics, and social factors play a role in the occurrence of child marriage in Indonesia.¹⁷ In Islam, marriage is seen as a very strong and noble bond (Mitsaqan Ghalidzan), which aims to obey Allah's commands and has the value of worship.¹⁸ Marriage aims to form eternal family bonds and is based on the belief in the Almighty God.¹⁹ However, the reality is not always ideal. Child marriage carries various negative consequences, including increased vulnerability to divorce, problems with psychological readiness for parenthood, a tendency to drop out of school, and reproductive health issues.²⁰ Teenage pregnancy poses high risks to the health of both mother

¹³ Lismi Salis and Endang Heriyani, "Dampak Perkawinan Di Bawah Umur Terhadap Terjadinya Perceraian," *Media of Law and Sharia* 4, no. 1 (2022): 34–50, <https://journal.umy.ac.id/index.php/mls>.

¹⁴ Robby, "Sepasang Murid SMP Menikah Dini Di Pemalang, Pihak Sekolah Kaget."

¹⁵ Mariyatul Qibtiyah, "Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Perkawinan Muda Perempuan," *Jurnal Biometrika Dan Kependudukan* 3, no. 1 (2014): 50–58.

¹⁶ Azmi, "Geger Bocil SMP Di Pemalang Nikah Dini, Alasannya Bikin Geleng Kepala."

¹⁷ Dian Latifiani, "Integracy Policy Sebagai Upaya Preventif Perkawinan Anak Di Desa Kedungkelor Kecamatan Warureja Kabupaten Tegal," *Jurnal Pengabdian Hukum Indonesia* 2, no. 1 (2019): 19, <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/JPHI/article/view/34709>.

¹⁸ Dian Latifiani, "Implementasi Syarat Berpoligami Menurut UU No 1 Tahun 1974 (Studi Di Kota Semarang)," *Masalah-Masalah Hukum* 42, no. 4 (2013): 549–56, <https://doi.org/10.14710/mmh.42.4.2013.549-556>.

¹⁹ Republik Indonesia, "Undang Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 1974 Tentang Pengairan" (n.d.).

²⁰ Dian Latifiani, "Contributing Factors of Mediation Failure in the Tribunal in Divorce Cases," *South East Asia Journal of Contemporary Business, Economics and Law* 15, no. 4 (2018): 53.

and baby because the adolescent's body is not yet ready for pregnancy and childbirth. This can disrupt the mother's growth and development and lead to complications such as high blood pressure, anemia, premature birth, low birth weight (LBW), and even maternal death during childbirth.²¹ The risk of death related to pregnancy and childbirth is five times higher for girls aged 10-14 than for girls aged 20-24. Worldwide, pregnancy is the leading cause of death for girls aged 15-19.²² Data in Central Java shows that child marriage is one of the factors that triggers divorce.²³ The facts presented serve as a basis for the Community Service to organize community service activities. Increasing Legal Awareness of Marriage Age to Fulfill the Right to Education and Health at SMP Negeri 1 Pemalang.

SMPN 1 Pemalang as a formal educational institution has an important role in developing abilities, forming the character and civilization of a dignified nation to enlighten the life of the nation, as well as developing the potential of students to become people who are faithful, have noble morals, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, democratic, and responsible.²⁴ However, it was discovered that a marriage had occurred between a male and female student at SMPN 1 Pemalang, both aged 14. This underage marriage violates the law and has the potential to lead to more complex social and health problems. Therefore, preventative measures are needed to prevent similar incidents from occurring.

One of the crucial reasons for preventing child marriage is its significant impact on education levels. Data shows that 44.9% of women who marry before the age of 18 only complete junior high school or its

²¹ Shanty Natalia "Resiko Seks Bebas Dan Pernikahan Dini Bagi Kesehatan Reproduksi Pada Remaja," *Journal of Community Engagement in Health* 4, no. 1 (2021): 76–81, <https://doi.org/10.30994/jceh.v4i1.113>.

²² Herti Windya Puspasari and Indah Pawitaningtyas, "Masalah Kesehatan Ibu Dan Anak Pada Pernikahan Dini Di Beberapa Etnis Indonesia: Dampak Dan Penegrahannya," *Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan* 23, no. 4 (2020): 275–83, <https://doi.org/10.22435/hsr.v23i4.3672>.

²³ Natalia et al., "The Risks of Free Sex and Early Marriage on Reproductive Health in Adolescents."

²⁴ Puspasari and Pawitaningtyas, "Masalah Kesehatan Ibu Dan Anak Pada Pernikahan Dini Di Beberapa Etnis Indonesia: Dampak Dan Penegrahannya."

equivalent.²⁵ High school graduates are less likely among 20-24 year old men and women who married before the age of 18. Marriage is also a major reason why children aged 7-17 do not attend school or drop out.²⁶

Based on the Community Service Team's investigation, it was revealed that the partner (in this case, the school) was unaware of the child marriage of its student. The student initially missed school citing illness, then withdrew and had a secret marriage arranged by his family.²⁷

As a form of concern, the Pemalang Regent provided support and assistance to the young couple. This support included meeting the bride's nutritional needs through basic food assistance. In addition, the Department of Social Affairs, Population, Family Planning, and Women's Empowerment (Dinsos KB PP) also deployed a Family Support Team (TPK) consisting of midwives, TP PKK cadres, and family planning cadres. The TPK provided counseling on maternal health, provided supplementary food to prevent stunting, and facilitated the pregnant women's participation in the Bumil (Pregnancy) class in Pelutan Village. This program also includes six ANC (Antenatal Care) examinations and two USG (Ultrasonography) examinations during pregnancy, as well as the provision of iron and calcium supplements.²⁸

Ideally, an educational institution should have a comprehensive understanding of the marriage age limits set by the Marriage Law. This understanding is crucial given its link to fulfilling children's basic education and health rights, leading to their completion. Partners should have a clear understanding of the relationship between child marriage and the potential for school dropout, enabling them to educate their communities. Based on this, the issues faced by partners include:

²⁵ Marsha Habib, "Pencegahan Perkawinan Anak: Percepatan Yang Tidak Bisa Ditunda," *Puskapa*, 2020, <https://puskapa.org/blog/publikasi/881/>.

²⁶ Srihastuti Sulisyaningrum, "Strategi Nasional Pencegahan Perkawinan Anak," 2020, <https://www.unicef.org/indonesia/media/2856/file/NationalStrategy-Child-Marriage-2020.pdf>

²⁷ Mujiono, "Putus Sekolah, Pelajar SMP Di Pemalang Dinikahkan Secara Siri."

²⁸ Joko Longkeyang, "Bupati Pemalang Dukung Pencegahan Pernikahan Dini," *emsatunews.co.id*, 2024, <https://emsatunews.co.id/2024/06/bupati-pemalang-dukung-pencegahan-pernikahan-dini.html>.

1. Legal Issues: Limited understanding of the minimum age for marriage as regulated by law, results in the continued occurrence of child marriages which are vulnerable to divorce, domestic violence (KDRT), and poverty.
2. Educational Problems: Child marriage under the age of 19 causes school dropouts so that children's right to education cannot be fulfilled optimally.
3. Health Problems: Girls' reproductive organs are still growing so they are not ready/mature for pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding, resulting in the birth of babies and their growth being stunted.

The reality of child marriage among partners impacts social, legal, educational, and health aspects, which will impact the future of the nation's next generation. There are concerns that child marriages occurring among partners could "infect" other students, as they assume there will be no negative consequences. Addressing child marriage issues is in line with the SDGs, requiring concrete action from the community service team to address this issue.

Method

Based on the results of discussions with partners, SMP Negeri 1 Pemalang, it was agreed that problem solving would be prioritized in three main areas, namely: 1) Limited understanding of the applicable marriage age limit regulations; 2) Limited understanding of the urgency of basic education rights for children and efforts to realize these rights; and 3) Minimal literacy regarding reproductive health and its medical consequences for mothers and children.

To overcome these problems and achieve the target of science and technology implementation activities, the solutions that will be implemented are as follows: First, increasing understanding of the regulation of the age limit for marriage in Indonesia, with the aim of: (1) Increasing understanding of the correlation between the ideal age of marriage and mental readiness. (2) Increasing understanding of the correlation between the ideal age of marriage and reproductive organ

maturity. (3) Increasing understanding of the correlation between the ideal age of marriage and economic readiness. Second, increasing understanding of the urgency of the right to basic education for children in Indonesia, with the aim of: (1) Increasing understanding that basic education is correlated with the quality of insight and horizon of thinking. (2) Increasing understanding that basic education is correlated with the quality of work and a decent economic level. (3) Increasing understanding that the fulfillment of the right to basic education is correlated with a prosperous quality of life. Third, increasing understanding of efforts to realize the right to basic education, through: (1) Disseminating information to stakeholders, including parents, village officials, and the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA), regarding the impact of child marriage and the importance of postponing marriage for prospective brides and grooms under the age of 19. (2) Persuasive efforts to prospective brides and grooms under the age of 19 to prioritize school education first and avoid promiscuity. This community service program is planned to be implemented and completed within a period of 8 months, with structured implementation stages/steps (attached chart).

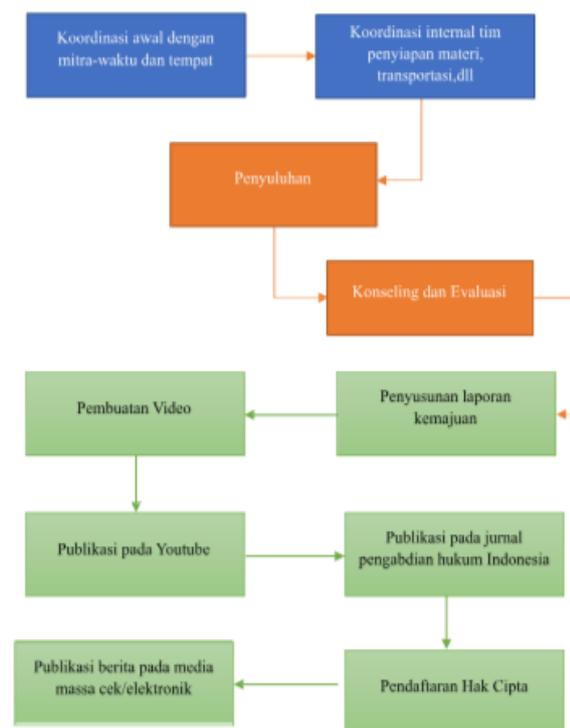


Figure 1. Implementation Stages/Steps

The methods used to solve problems in this activity are as follows: 1. Coordination and survey of partner needs. Initial coordination was carried out before the creation of the service proposal to determine the needs of partners. 2. Legal Counseling, provided according to partner needs based on the survey results, namely dissemination related to: causes, regulations, social impacts of education, educational solutions 3. Evaluation is carried out in stages: (1) before the counseling through a pre-test, (2) when the activity is finished by giving a post-test, so that it is recorded properly in accordance with the science and technology parameters given during the counseling. 4. Counseling for partners who need solutions to the problems they face.

Results & Discussion

Community service is carried out using socialization and discussion methods. Socialization is an effort to popularize something so that it becomes known, understood, and internalized by the community. The target of the Community Service is SMP N 1 Pemalang, which is expected to create an increased understanding of the age of marriage (Law No. 16 of 2019 and Central Java Governor Regulation No. 2 of 2018) in the form of education as a form of contribution to the government, one of which is in the field of preventing child marriage. Community service is carried out using a counseling method in the form of socialization by providing an understanding of the urgency of preventing child marriage. Before the socialization is carried out, participants are given a pre-test first. The pre-test is carried out with the aim of determining the initial understanding of the target participants regarding the importance of preventing child marriage. The pre-test is carried out by providing a questionnaire, where there are 10 (ten) questions. The questions given include the following:

1. What is child marriage?
2. What is the marriage age limit regulated in the Marriage Law?
3. Regulations regarding marriage are regulated in the law?
4. Are the rules regarding compulsory education regulated in law?
5. What does formal basic education consist of?
6. Adolescence in the age range?

7. One of the limitations of adolescent social interaction is?
8. What is the purpose of maturing the age of marriage?
9. How to prevent child marriage?
10. What is the impact of child marriage on education? There were a variety of answers given by the participants.

The results of the Pre-Test and Post-Test are as follows:

A. Pre-Test Results

1. Perkawinan anak adalah ...
61 responses



Figure 2. Pre-Test Results for Question 1

The definition of marriage according to the provisions of Article 1 of Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage (Marriage Law) is a physical and spiritual bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife with the aim of forming a happy and eternal family (household) based on the Almighty God. Based on Figure 3 above, it can be concluded that the targets in answering the definition of child marriage, namely 39 targets (63.9%) answered the choice a. Marriage conducted by a couple of school children, as many as 9 targets (9.8%) answered the choice b. Marriage conducted by a couple of school children, as many as 16 targets (26.2%) answered the choice c. Marriage conducted by children under the age recommended by the Marriage Law.

2. Batas usia kawin yang diatur dalam Undang-Undang Perkawinan adalah ...
61 responses



Figure 3. Pre-Test Results for Question 2

Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage as amended by Law No. 16 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law No. 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage. Article 7 paragraph (1) which states that marriage is only permitted if men and women have reached the age of 19 (nineteen) years. Based on Figure 4 above, it can be concluded that the target in answering the question of the age limit for marriage according to the Marriage Law is that 1 target (1.6%) answered option a. Male 19 years and Female 17 years, as many as 53 targets (86.9%) answered option b. Male 21 years and Female 19 years, as many as 7 targets (11.5%) answered option c. Male 19 years and Female 19 years.

3. Regulasi terkait perkawinan diatur dalam Undang-Undang ...
61 responses

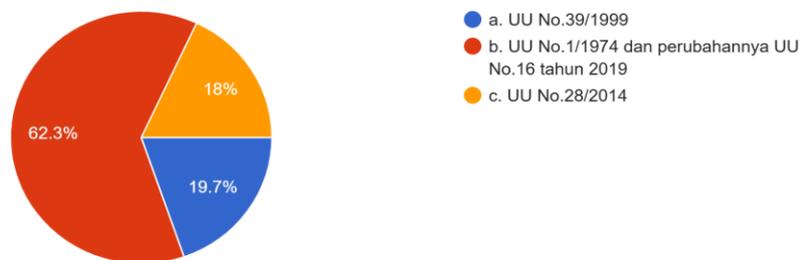


Figure 4. Pre-Test Results for Question 3

Before 1974, regulations regarding marriage in Indonesia were very diverse. At that time, each group was subject to different marriage regulations. On January 2, 1974, the government of the Republic of Indonesia enacted Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage (Marriage Law). Then, amendments were made to Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage, resulting in Law No. 16 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law No. 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage. Based on Figure 5 above, it can be concluded that the targets in answering the matter of regulations related to marriage are regulated in the law, namely 12 targets (19.7%) who answered option a. Law No. 39/1999, 38 targets (62.3%) answered option b. Law No. 1/1974 and its amendment Law No. 16 of 2019, and 11 targets (18%) answered option c. Law No. 28/2014.

4. Aturan mengenai wajib belajar diatur dalam Undang-Undang ...
61 responses

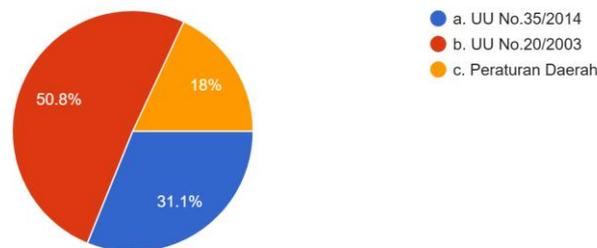


Figure 5. Pre-Test Results for Question 4

The regulation regarding compulsory education is one form of state responsibility in guaranteeing the right of every citizen to obtain education. Education is an important foundation in the development of quality and competitive human resources. The regulation on compulsory education in Indonesia is regulated in Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System (UU Sisdiknas) and Government Regulation Number 47 of 2008 concerning Compulsory Education. Based on Figure 6 above, it can be concluded that the targets in answering the regulation regarding the regulation regarding compulsory education are regulated in the Law, namely 19 targets (31.1%) answered option a. Law Number 35 of 2014. A total of 31 targets (50.8%) answered option b. Law Number 20 of 2003 as the appropriate legal basis. Meanwhile, 11 targets (18%) answered option c. Regional Regulations.

5. Jenjang pendidikan dasar formal terdiri atas ...

61 responses

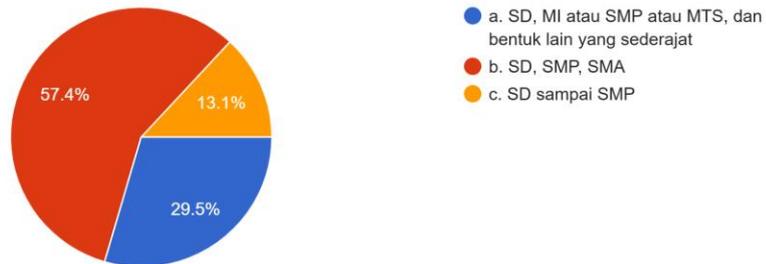


Figure 6. Pre-Test Results for Question 5

Based on the provisions in Article 17 of Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, basic education consists of Elementary Schools (SD) and Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI) or other equivalent forms, as well as Junior High Schools (SMP) and Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs) or other equivalent forms. Based on the figure above, 61 targets show that there are still differences in understanding regarding the levels of formal basic education. Based on Figure 7 above, it can be concluded that the targets in answering the question of the level of formal basic education, namely 18 targets (29.5%) answered option a. SD, MI or SMP or MTs, and other equivalent forms in accordance with the provisions of the law. A total of 35 targets (57.4%) answered option b. SD, SMP, SMA, which is not appropriate because the SMA level is classified as secondary education. Meanwhile, 8 targets (13.1%) answered option c. SD to SMP.

6. Masa remaja pada rentang usia ...

61 responses

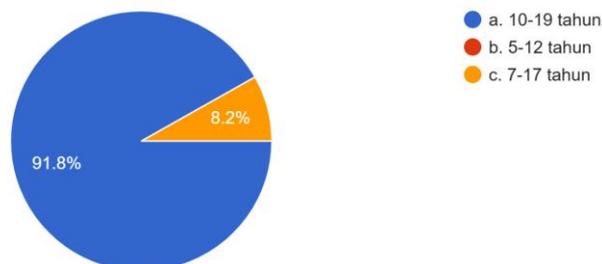


Figure 7. Pre-Test Results for Question 6

According to WHO, adolescence is a phase of life between childhood and adulthood, from the ages of 10 to 19 years. This period is a unique stage of human development and an important time to lay the foundations of good health. Based on Figure 8 above, it can be concluded that the targets in answering the age range in adolescence, namely 56 targets (91.8%) answered option a. age range 10–19 years, no targets answered option b. 5–12 years, as many as 5 targets (8.2%) answered option c. 7–17 years.

7. Salah satu batasan pergaulan remaja adalah ...
61 responses

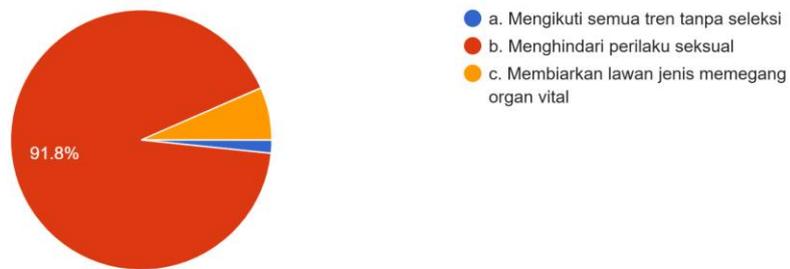


Figure 8. Pre-Test Results for Question 7

One of the important boundaries in adolescent social interactions is the ability to protect oneself from risky behavior, especially related to reproductive health and social norms. Based on Figure 9 above, it can be concluded that the target in answering the question of adolescent social boundaries is 1 target (1.6%) who answered option a. following all trends without selection, as many as 56 targets (91.8%) answered the appropriate choice of social boundaries, namely b. avoiding sexual behavior as part of self-control in establishing social relationships. Meanwhile, only 4 targets (6.6%) answered the inappropriate choice of boundaries, namely c. allowing the opposite sex to touch vital organs.

8. Tujuan pendewasaan usia perkawinan adalah ...

61 responses

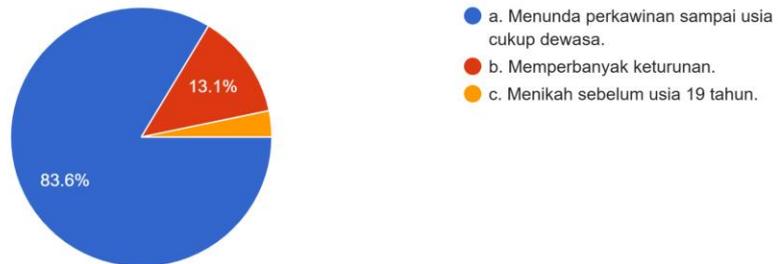


Figure 9. Pre-Test Results for Question 8

Figure 9 Pre-Test Results Question 8 Maturation of marriage age is an important strategy in efforts to improve the quality of life and reproductive health, as well as in order to reduce the number of child marriages. The main objective of this program is to delay marriage until individuals reach an age that is considered mature enough physically, mentally, and socially, which is a minimum of 19 years as stipulated in national regulations. Based on Figure 10 above, it can be concluded that the targets in answering the question of the purpose of maturing marriage age, namely 51 targets or (83.6%) correctly understood answering option a. delaying marriage until a sufficient age of maturity. Meanwhile, as many as 8 targets or (13.1%) answered option b. multiplying children, and as many as 2 targets (3.3%) answered option c. marrying before the age of 19.

9. Cara mencegah perkawinan anak adalah ...

61 responses



Figure 10. Pre-Test Results for Question 9

Child marriage is a social problem that has long-term impacts on the health, education, and well-being of the younger generation. One effective preventive measure in preventing child marriage is to ensure that children, especially adolescents, focus on education and other positive activities. Based on Figure 11 above, it can be concluded that 61 targets (100%) chose the correct answer in answering the question of how to prevent child marriage, namely a. focusing on school and education as a way to prevent child marriage. No targets chose option b. stopping studying or c. remaining silent if forced to marry.



Figure 11. Pre-Test Results for Question 10

Child marriage has a significant impact on various aspects of life, one of which is education. Teenagers who marry at an early age tend to experience disruptions in their formal education, as their roles and responsibilities as a married couple often hinder their continued schooling. Based on Figure 12 above, it can be concluded that 58 (95.1%) of the target respondents answered the question regarding the impact of child marriage on education, answering the option a. dropping out of school. No target respondents chose the option b. advancing their career. Meanwhile, only 3 targets, or 4.9%, answered incorrectly, namely c. achieving goals. Based on Figures 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, it shows that some targets already have an understanding of child marriage.

B. Post-Test Results

Following the presentation of material regarding the urgency of preventing child marriage, a post-test was conducted shortly before the community service activity closed. The questions posed in the post-test were the same as those asked in the pre-test. The purpose of the post-test was to gauge the target group's level of understanding before and after the outreach program. The results of the post-test are as follows:

1. Perkawinan anak adalah ...
61 responses



Figure 12. Post-Test Results for Question 1

Participants' answers regarding the definition of child marriage consist of 3 answers. The correct answer is that child marriage is a marriage performed by a child under the age recommended by the Marriage Law (answer c). Based on Figure 13, 13 targets (21.3%) chose a. Marriage performed by school children, 1 target (1.6%) chose b. Marriage performed in a childish manner, and 47 targets (77%) chose c. Marriage performed by children under the age recommended by the Marriage Law. In the pre-test, answer (c) was 16 targets (26.2%) and in the post-test, 47 targets (77%). The number of correct answers in the post-test increased. This is because the targets fully understand the meaning that child marriage is a marriage performed by children under the age recommended by the Marriage Law.

2. Batas usia kawin yang diatur dalam Undang-Undang Perkawinan adalah ...

61 responses

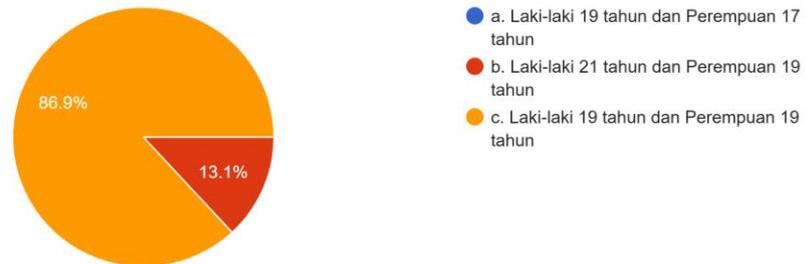


Figure 13. Post-Test Results for Question 2

Participants' answers regarding the marriage age limit regulated in the Marriage Law consist of 2 answers. The correct answer regarding the marriage age limit is in accordance with Article 7 paragraph (1) of Law No. 16 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law No. 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage which states that marriage is only permitted if men and women have reached the age of 19 (nineteen) years (answer c). Based on Figure 14, there are two answers, namely, as many as 8 targets (13.1%) chose a. Male 19 years old and Female 17 years old, as many as 53 targets (86.9%) chose b. Male 21 years old and Female 19 years old, and no targets chose c. Male 19 years old and Female 19 years old as the answer choice. In the pre-test, answer (c) was 7 targets (11.5%) and in the post-test, as many as 53 targets (86.9%). There was an increase in the correct understanding that the marriage age limit is 19 years for men and women after counseling was carried out.

3. Regulasi terkait perkawinan diatur dalam Undang-Undang ...

61 responses

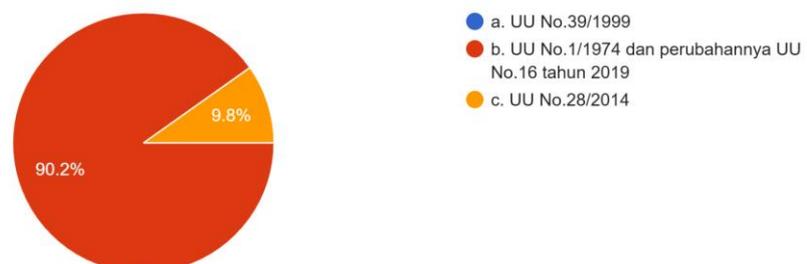


Figure 14. Post-Test Results for Question 3

Participants' answers regarding the regulations regarding marriage as stipulated in the Law consist of two options. The correct answer regarding marriage regulations is b. Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage and its amendment, Law Number 16 of 2019.

Based on Figure 3, there are two answer choices given by the participants, namely: A total of 55 targets (90.2%) chose answer b, namely Law Number 1 of 1974 and its amendment Law Number 16 of 2019. A total of 6 targets (9.8%) chose answer c, namely Law Number 28 of 2014. No participants chose answer a, namely Law Number 39 of 1999.

During the pre-test, the number of participants who answered correctly (answer b) was 38 (62.3%), and during the post-test, this number increased to 55 (90.2%). This represents a 27.9% increase in the number of correct answers. This indicates that participants' understanding of the regulations in the Marriage Law significantly improved after being provided with the material, enabling them to accurately identify the legal basis for marriage in Indonesia.

4. Aturan mengenai wajib belajar diatur dalam undang-undang ...
61 responses

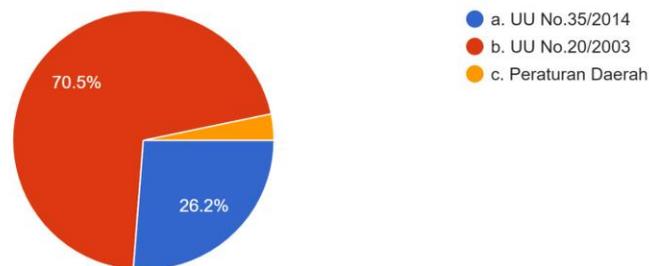


Figure 15. Post-Test Results for Question 4

Participants' answers regarding the rules regarding compulsory education in Indonesia consist of 3 answers. The correct answer is that the rules regarding compulsory education in Indonesia are clearly regulated in Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, which stipulates that every citizen is obliged to attend basic education and the government is obliged to finance it (answer b). Based on the figure, 16 targets (26.2%) chose a. Law Number 35 of 2014, 43 targets (70.5%) chose b. Law Number 20 of 2003, and 2 targets (3.3%) chose c. Regional

Regulations. In the pre-test, answer (b) was 31 targets (50.8%) and in the post-test, 43 targets (70.5%). The number of correct answers in the post-test increased. This shows that the targets have understood the rules regarding compulsory education in Indonesia.

5. Jenjang pendidikan dasar formal terdiri atas...
61 responses

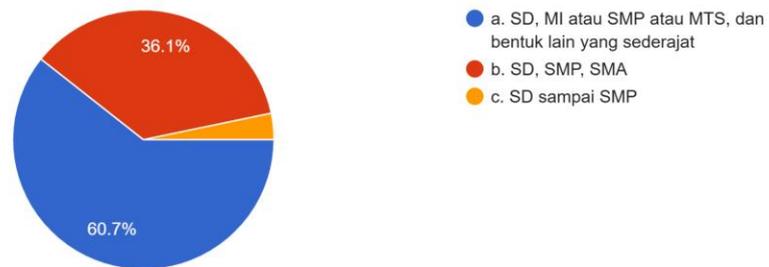


Figure 16. Post-Test Results for Question 5

Participants' answers regarding the levels of formal basic education consist of 3 answers. The correct answer is that the levels of formal basic education in Indonesia consist of Elementary School (SD), Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI), or other equivalent forms, and Junior High School (SMP) or Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs), as regulated in Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System (answer a). Based on the results of data collection from 61 targets, 37 targets (60.7%) chose a. Elementary School, MI or SMP or MTs, and other equivalent forms, 22 targets (36.1%) chose b. Elementary School, SMP, SMA, and 2 targets (3.3%) chose c. Elementary School to SMP. In the pre-test, answer (a) was 18 targets (29.5%) and in the post-test, 37 targets (60.7%). The number of correct answers in the post-test increased. These results indicate that there has been an increase in understanding regarding the levels of formal basic education regulated by laws and regulations in Indonesia.

6. Pendidikan Kesehatan reproduksi penting untuk ...

61 responses



Figure 17. Post-Test Results for Question 6

Participants' answers regarding the importance of reproductive health education consisted of 3 answers. The correct answer is that reproductive health education has a very important role in providing accurate information to adolescents regarding aspects of reproductive health, such as the menstrual cycle, pregnancy, and contraception (answer a). Based on the results of data collection from 61 targets, 55 targets (90.2%) chose a. Providing information to adolescents regarding the menstrual cycle, pregnancy, and contraception, 5 targets (8.2%) chose b. Increasing the age of marriage, and 1 target (1.6%) chose c. Preventing pregnancy. In the pre-test, answer (a) was 56 targets (91.8%) and in the post-test, 55 targets (90.2%). These results indicate that the majority of targets can understand the correct understanding of reproductive health for adolescents.

7. Bagaimana jika dalam kondisi tertentu, anak terpaksa kawin sebelum memasuki usia yang ditentukan UU Perkawinan?

61 responses



Figure 18. Post-Test Results for Question 7

Participants' answers regarding certain conditions if a child is forced to marry before reaching the age specified in the Marriage Law consist of 3 answers. The correct answer is that if a child is forced to marry before reaching the age specified in the Marriage Law, there is a legal mechanism that can be taken, namely submitting a marriage dispensation application to the Religious Court for Muslims and to the District Court for non-Muslims, then registering the marriage at the KUA or Civil Registry Office (answer b). Based on data from 61 targets, 51 targets (83.6%) chose option b, namely by submitting a marriage dispensation application to the Religious Court for Muslims and to the District Court for non-Muslims, then registering the marriage at the KUA or Civil Registry Office (KCS). Furthermore, 8 targets (13.1%) chose option c, namely still not being allowed to marry until reaching the age specified in the Marriage Law, and only 2 targets (3.3%) chose option a, namely unregistered marriage. In the pre-test, the answer (b) was 56 targets (91.8%) and in the post-test, the answer was 56 targets (83.6%). The number of correct answers in the post-test decreased. These results indicate a decrease in understanding regarding

8. Apa risiko kesehatan reproduksi yang dialami oleh anak perempuan yang menikah di usia dini...
61 responses

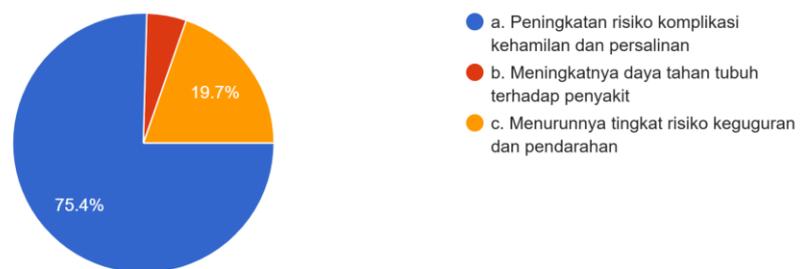


Figure 19. Post-Test Results for Question 8

Participants' answers regarding the reproductive health risks experienced by girls who marry at an early age consisted of three answers. The correct answer was that the reproductive health risks experienced by girls who marry at an early age are a serious problem that requires attention (answer a). Based on the results of 61 targets, 46 targets (75.4%) chose option a, namely an increased risk of pregnancy and childbirth

complications. Meanwhile, only 3 targets (4.9%) chose option b, namely increased immunity to disease, and 12 targets (19.7%) chose option c, namely a reduced risk of miscarriage and bleeding. In the pre-test, answer (a) was 56 targets (83.6%) and in the post-test, 46 targets (75.4%). The number of correct answers in the post-test decreased. The targets did not understand the material regarding the reproductive health risks experienced by girls who marry at an early age.



Figure 20. Post-Test Results for Question 9

Participants' answers regarding efforts to maintain reproductive organ hygiene consist of 3 answers. The correct answer is that maintaining reproductive organ hygiene is an important part of reproductive health education, especially for adolescents by changing sanitary napkins every 4 hours, as one of the appropriate efforts in maintaining reproductive organ hygiene. (answer a). Based on the results of 61 targets, 57 targets (93.4%) chose option b, which is changing sanitary napkins every 4 hours, as one of the appropriate efforts in maintaining reproductive organ hygiene. Meanwhile, only 3 targets (4.9%) chose option a, which is not changing underwear for two days, and 1 target (1.6%) chose option c, which is wearing wet clothes. In the pre-test, answer (a) was 61 targets (100%) and in the post-test, 57 targets (93.4%). This data shows that most targets have a good understanding of the importance of maintaining reproductive organ hygiene, especially during menstruation. There was a decrease in understanding regarding efforts to maintain reproductive organ hygiene. However, the majority of participants have understood the related material about efforts to maintain reproductive organ hygiene.

10. Salah satu cara mencegah perkawinan anak adalah...

61 responses

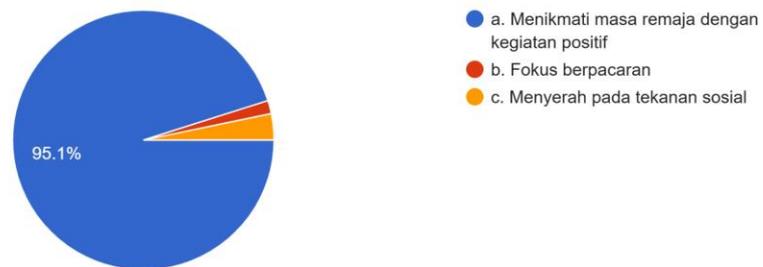


Figure 21. Post-Test Results for Question 10

Participants' answers about how to prevent child marriage consisted of 3 answers. The correct answer was that one way to prevent child marriage is to create a safe and positive space for teenagers to grow and develop, and enjoy their teenage years with positive activities, as the most effective step (answer a). Based on the results of 61 targets, 58 targets (95.1%) chose option a, namely enjoying their teenage years with positive activities, as the most effective step. Meanwhile, only 1 target (1.6%) chose option b, namely focusing on dating, and 2 targets (3.3%) chose option c, namely giving in to social pressure. In the pre-test, answer (a) was 58 targets (95.1%) and in the post-test, 58 targets (95.1%). The number of correct answers in the post-test was the same as the pre-test answers. This shows that the majority of respondents understand the importance of the role of positive activities in preventing child marriage.

C. Discussion



Figure 22. Presentation of Material



Figure 23. Filling in the Pre-Test and Post-Test

Figures 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 show that some of the targets already have an understanding of child marriage. Furthermore, Figures 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21 show the level of understanding of the targets who have been given the material delivered by the presenter.

In question 1 of the pre-test, 16 (26.2%) answered option (c), and in the post-test, 47 (77%) answered correctly. The number of correct answers in the post-test increased. This is because the targets fully understood the meaning that child marriage is a marriage performed by a child under the age recommended by the Marriage Law.

In question 2 of the pre-test, 7 targets (11.5%) answered option (c) and in the post-test, 53 targets (86.9%). There was an increase in the correct understanding that the marriage age limit is 19 years for men and women after the counseling was conducted.

In question 3 of the pre-test, 38 (62.3%) answered option (b), and in the post-test, 55 (90.2%) answered option (b). The number of correct answers in the post-test increased. This is because the targets fully understood the regulations of the Marriage Law.

In question 4 of the pre-test, 31 students (50.8%) answered option (b), and in the post-test, 43 students (70.5%). The number of correct answers in the post-test increased. This indicates that students understand the rules regarding compulsory education in Indonesia.

In question 5 of the pre-test, 18 (29.5%) answered option (a) correctly, and in the post-test, 37 (60.7%) answered correctly. The number of correct answers in the post-test increased. These results indicate an increase in understanding of the levels of formal basic education regulated by Indonesian laws and regulations.

In question 6 of the pre-test, 56 targets (91.8%) answered option (a) and in the post-test, 55 targets (90.2%). These results indicate that the majority of targets can understand the correct understanding of reproductive health for adolescents.

In question 7 of the pre-test, 56 targets (91.8%) answered option (b) correctly, and in the post-test, 56 targets (83.6%). The number of correct answers in the post-test decreased. These results indicate a decline in understanding of certain conditions if a child is forced to marry before reaching the age stipulated in the Marriage Law.

In question 8 of the pre-test, 56 respondents (83.6%) answered option (a) correctly, and in the post-test, 46 respondents (75.4%). The number of correct answers in the post-test decreased. The respondents had a poor

understanding of the material on the reproductive health risks experienced by girls who marry at an early age.

In question 9 of the pre-test, 61 participants (100%) answered option (a), and in the post-test, 57 participants (93.4%). These data indicate that most participants have a good understanding of the importance of maintaining reproductive hygiene, especially during menstruation. The number of correct answers in the post-test decreased. These results indicate a decline in understanding regarding efforts to maintain reproductive hygiene. However, the majority of participants understood the material related to efforts to maintain reproductive hygiene.

In question 10 of the pre-test, 58 targets (95.1%) answered option (a) and in the post-test, 58 targets (95.1%).

Question	Correct Answer	Pre (%)	Post (%)	Increase (%)
1	c	26.2	77	50.8
2	c	11.5	86.9	75.4
3	b	62.3	90.2	27.9
4	b	50.8	70.5	19.7
5	a	29.5	60.7	31.2
6	a	91.8	90.2	-1.6
7	b	91.8	83.6	-8.2
8	a	83.6	75.4	-8.2
9	a	100	93.4	-6.6
10	a	95.1	95.1	0
Total		642.6	823	
Average correct answer =		64.26	82.3	18.04

Table 1. Pre-Test and Post-Test Results

Table 1 shows that the increase in knowledge through the indicator of the average level of correct answers in the post-test (82.3%) was higher than the pre-test (64.26%). The community service activities were intended to meet the needs of the target partners through surveys and situational analysis and were in accordance with the target achievement, namely an 18.04% increase in understanding regarding increasing legal awareness of marriage age for the fulfillment of education and health rights at SMP Negeri 1 Pematang.

During the evaluation/Q&A session, participants actively asked questions, and the situation at that time showed positive developments. The community service participants have realized the importance of understanding the legal awareness of the marriageable age for fulfilling the right to education and health. Participants also increasingly recognize the importance of understanding the quality education provided to students of SMP N 1 Pemalang. Overall, the conditions during the community service indicate an increase in legal awareness of the marriageable age for fulfilling the right to education and health at SMP Negeri 1 Pemalang. This is a positive first step in efforts to improve the quality of education for students of SMP Negeri 1 Pemalang.

Conclusion

Pre-Test and Post-Test Resultsshow that there is an increase in knowledge through the indicator of the average level of correct answers in the post-test (82.3%) which is higher than the pre-test (64.26%). The community service activities are intended to be in accordance with the needs of target partners through surveys and situational analysis and in accordance with the target achievement, namely an increase of 18.04% in understanding regarding increasing legal awareness of marriage age for the fulfillment of education and health rights at SMP Negeri 1 Pemalang.

During the evaluation/Q&A session, participants actively asked questions, and the situation at that time showed positive developments. The community service participants have realized the importance of understanding the legal awareness of the marriageable age for fulfilling the right to education and health. Participants also increasingly recognize the importance of understanding the quality education provided to students of SMP N 1 Pemalang. Overall, the conditions during the community service indicate an increase in legal awareness of the marriageable age for fulfilling the right to education and health at SMP Negeri 1 Pemalang. This is a positive first step in efforts to improve the quality of education for students of SMP Negeri 1 Pemalang.

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