


Original Research Paper

The description of the causes of young marriage

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Abstract

Marriage at young age has risks of reproductive health such as premarital pregnancy, anemia, to cervical cancer. Based on WHO data in 2018, there were 16 million young women aged 15-19 years who gave birth (WHO, 2018). Therefore, the researcher intends to know the description of the factors that cause marriage at a young age. This research was conducted semi-qualitatively, the number of participants was 14 pairs of prospective brides and grooms. Sampling technique with total sampling. Data analysis with frequency distribution and open interview. The results obtained that the bride and groom aged < 19 years were 100% female and 42.9% male. 42.9% of prospective grooms and 100% of women had not worked. The results of in-depth interviews with prospective brides who decided to marry at a young age because they were pregnant outside of marriage. Meanwhile, according to the prospective groom, he decided to get married because he felt he was capable enough to meet his needs, was responsible for his actions and already liked each other. Young marriages occur no longer because of lack of knowledge, but because of premarital pregnancy, inappropriate perceptions of marriage, and economic problems.

Keywords: marriage; teenagers; young age; young marriage

1. Introduction

Marriage at a young age is closely related to the health of young women. The impact of early marriage is unwanted pregnancy, social isolation, hindering the learning process, blocking job opportunities, and placing women at risk of domestic violence (Nora & Sulistyarningsih, 2018). The impact on adolescent boys has not been studied in depth, but placing men in adult roles makes them unprepared for pressures to earn a living, and limits opportunities for better jobs (UNICEF, 2019). The impact that occurs from young marriage, among others, on women's health is the risk of anemia, depression, death at a young age, maternal death, and the risk of cervical cancer. Another effect of early marriage is that babies born can experience LBW (low birth weight babies), and family harmony which leads to divorce (Kumalasari & Andhyantoro, 2014).

According to UNICEF (2019), 12 million young people marry under the age of 18 every year. In Saharan Africa, the highest rate of young marriage is 38% of adolescents married before the age of 18. One of the impacts of early marriage is unwanted pregnancy, where 16 million young women aged 15-19 years have given birth (WHO, 2018). Indonesia is ranked 8th in ASEAN with a youth marriage rate of 4.89% (UNICEF, 2019). Indonesia, according to data from the Central Statistics Agency in 2019, there were 15.48% of teenagers married at the age of less than 19 years. This number decreased from 2018 which was 15.66%. Teenagers who married at the age of 17-18 years in 2019 were 20.74%, this figure was higher than the previous year, which was 20.03%. Age of first pregnancy in adolescents, less than 16 years as much as 6.32%, while at the age of 17-18 years as much as 16.47% (BPS, 2019). Lihu et al. (2019), in Gorontalo stated in his research that 57.6% of young women had a low level of knowledge about the impact of early marriage (Lihu et al., 2019).

Indonesia is currently designated as experiencing a non-natural disaster that spreads Covid-19 as a National Disaster. To deal with the outbreak, a Large-Scale Social Restriction (PSBB) policy was implemented to prevent the transmission of Covid-19. The Pandemic period has made teenagers have to be exposed to more use of gadgets to carry out online learning (in the network). Through this gadget, teenagers can freely search for what they want to know, including reproductive problems, sexually suggestive advertisements that appear in gadgets. It was his curiosity that led the teenagers to try to find more information. Therefore, parental supervision during learning also needs to be considered. This condition has an impact on the continuity of public health, including family planning and reproductive health services.

During the Covid period, data from the Religious Courts showed an increase in requests for marriage recommendations. For 3 months (August-October 2019) there was an increase of about 30 cases. The community views marriage at a young age as a way to be free from poverty, the community still has an understanding that after graduating from school, children must be married, and parenting patterns are lacking so that young marriage occurs (Arianto, 2019).

As part of the government's efforts to prevent early marriage, the minimum age for marriage for both men and women is 19 years (UUPerkawinan, 2019). The government has implemented the PUP (Marriage Age Maturation) scheme, which is expected to give teenagers an idea of their ideal age for marriage. Other schemes to prevent young marriage are BKR (Bina Keluarga Remaja/ educating young family) and PIK-R (Center for Information and Counseling for Youth), in which there is an icon of GenRe (Generation Planning). The role of the midwife as stated in Article 51 of Law no. 4 of 2019 concerning Midwifery, namely midwives are authorized to carry out communication, information, education and counseling regarding women's reproductive health in accordance with statutory regulations (UUPerkawinan, 2019). Based on this description and the conditions of the pandemic, the author intends to conduct research to see a description of the factors that cause marriage at a young age.

2. Research Methods

This type of research is a semi-qualitative research, to see a description of the factors that cause marriage at a young age. Participants in this study were prospective grooms and brides who were registered at the KUA (Religious Affairs Office). The samples used in this study were all prospective brides, both male and female, who had complete data and were recorded as having a marriage dispensation letter from the Religious Court. The sampling technique used total sampling, all samples were taken as respondents in the study, with the criteria for prospective brides and grooms, having a marriage dispensation letter and recording the data at the KUA. The number of participants as many as 14 pairs of bride and groom. All samples were taken to get as much variation as possible. Data collection through interviews was carried out for 3 days. The tool used to collect data was a data recap form containing the participant's identity: (name, age, education, occupation, address, and telephone number). Meanwhile, to explore the causes of young marriage using interview guides, writing instruments to record answer points and cellphones to record interviews.

The data collection technique used in this research was to collect secondary data related to the identity of the participants. Furthermore, an in-depth interview was conducted which aims to explore and expand hidden information by using open-ended questions about the causes of early marriage. The method used was to make an appointment with the KUA officers and participants, determine the place, time and length of the interview, then conduct the interview.

The validity of the data was obtained through triangulation and member check. Triangulation is a technique of checking the validity of data that uses something else (Moleong, 2018). The triangulation used in this study was source triangulation, namely by comparing the results of interviews with different sources. Member check was done by reconfirming the results of the interview with the

parents/guardians of the bride and groom. Member check was carried out while the research process was in progress. Data analysis used in this research was data reduction, data modeling and drawing or verifying conclusions.

3. Results and Discussion

Researchers conducted research at KUA by taking data on prospective brides who were registered at KUA in June 2021 as initial data to see the characteristics of respondents who fit the criteria. The next step, researchers conducted interviews both online and offline to examine in depth the reasons respondents decided to marry young. The data obtained are:

Table 1. Table of characteristics of respondents' age and gender

Age (years)	Man		Woman	
	n	%	n	%
15	0	0	2	14.3
16	2	14.3	2	14.3
17	0	0	4	28.6
18	4	28.6	6	42.9
19	8	57.1	0	0

(source: primary data)

Based on the data in Table 1, it is found that the number of men and women recorded were 28 prospective brides or 14 pairs of brides who were married in June 2021. All bride candidates were <19 years old. The highest number was 42.9% aged 18 years. Meanwhile, 57.1% of prospective grooms were 19 years old.

Table 2. Table of characteristics of education, occupation by gender

Characteristics	Man		Woman	
	n	%	n	%
Education Level				
Elementary school	0	0	0	0
Junior High School	2	14.3	8	57.1
Senior High School	11	78.6	6	42.9
College	1	7.1	0	0
Work				
Not yet working	6	42.9	14	100
Private employees	1	7.1	0	0
Laborer	2	14.3	0	0
Trade	3	21.4	0	0
Farmer	2	14.3	0	0

(source: primary data)

Based on Table 2, information on the education level of the prospective bride and groom was obtained for men 78.6% graduated from high school and only 7.1% graduated from higher education. Meanwhile, 57.1% of prospective brides graduated from junior high school and 42.9% graduated from high school. Based on their work, 42.9% of prospective grooms and 100% of prospective brides had not worked.

The prospective groom and bride who were registered were then provided with assistance such as pre-wedding lectures at the KUA for 1 day to help prepare for the wedding and equip the bride and

groom to navigate a healthy household. Related to information on the causes of marriage of participants at a young age, it was described in the results of the interview index.

3.1. Knowledge

Knowledge in this study asked about the extent to which prospective grooms and brides knew the meaning of young marriage, the risks, and consequences of young marriage. Based on the results of the interview, it was found that the meaning of getting married at a young age according to the participants was

P1: "... Getting married young is getting married before the age that is allowed to marry, but the limit is at least 20 years, sis,... the exact age I don't understand..."

P3: "...yes, married when a girl and a boy were still in school, Ms.

P2, P4 and P7: "...Marriages performed before the age of 19 for both men and women.... P7: "...But like this, Sis, we can still get married, as long as there is a letter of dispensation.. ."

The same opinion was also conveyed by participants 5,12 and 14 who both said that early marriage occurred when a man or a woman marries before the age of 19. Meanwhile, participant 6 stated that according to him, his marriage was not included in a young marriage because the prospective husband was more than 19 years old.

P6: "Marriage young is yes if me and my candidate are under 19 years old. But if I'm a candidate, I'm 21 years old, so I'm not getting married young anymore, Ms.... I think so..." .

This participant's opinion is also the same as that conveyed by participants 9,10,11,13.

Knowledge related to what is meant by young marriage age, apparently not all understand, they think any age can get married as long as there is a marriage dispensation letter. But there are also those who know and really know how young marriage is. As stated by participant 8 below.

P8: "Marriage young is married before the age of 19 years, according to the rules of marriage, bro..."

In addition to understanding young marriage, the researchers also asked about the risks and impacts of young marriage in terms of reproductive health. Almost all brides who are less than 19 years old convey correctly the risks of young marriage.

P2: "...you can get into fights easily, your mind is still unstable, it's dangerous for the baby if you are pregnant.... yes, if the baby can be born small, the mother is anemic, the nutrition is still for the mother, so the nutrition for the baby is lacking..."

P3,5,6: "...the risk of getting pregnant is because it is still for the growth and maturity of the uterus....' P10,11,13: "...but my candidate wants to postpone it because I am 19 years old. a few more months..."

According to participant 1, there are not only physical problems for pregnancy readiness and risks to the unborn baby, but also psychological risks.

P1: "..... After getting married, like it or not, we have to be forced to be more mature, in the sense that we have to think more mature, don't get angry easily, have to think about it,.....force us to be more mature so early....".

Based on the results of interviews related to the knowledge of early marriage, it can be analyzed that participants already know the risks of marrying young, but participants still decide to marry young. Participants still have a mindset that even though they are young, as long as there is a marriage dispensation letter, they can still get married, so according to them there is no problem for the marriage process. Maturity to face the risk of young marriage will show itself after marriage, over time.

3.2. Resources

Sources of information were explored to find out where the prospective groom and bride got information or knowledge about marriage at a young age. Almost all participants received information

about the age requirements for marriage and the risk of getting married at a young age when getting TT Immunization at the Public Health Service. In addition, there are also those who said that they knew the risks of getting married young when they were given advice at the Dispensation for Marriage.

P8: "... when checking at the Public Health Service, was given advice by the doctor..."

P2,3,13,12: "... if there is a check at the Public Health Service, then yesterday I was told to postpone having children first, so that they are 20 years old first, so that the pregnancy is healthy,"

P10: "... during yesterday's trial, the women in front were also advised, so it's not only from the Public Health Service."

Based on the results of these interviews, it can be analyzed that the participants only knew about the risk of marrying young during the examination at the Public Health Service and the judge's advice at the marriage dispensation trial. This showed that the Public Health Center and the Religious Courts also participate in providing pre-marital assistance to couples who are less than 19 years old. This assistance can be seen in the form of advice for prospective brides who are married at a young age.

3.3. Perception of marrying young age

This point interview finds out the description of the bride and groom about marriage at a young age, their perception and readiness. Bride and groom's views regarding marriage at a young age are very varied.

P1: "...It's okay to get married young, but pregnancy planning is still being made. Pregnancy is planned after the age of 19 years.... can complement each other, and plans to live with parents, so there is still someone to help guide..."

P2 and 7: "...Well, it depends on your principles, if I know you well, rather than delaying it, it's better to just get married... well, I'll think about the problem after getting married."

P3: "Just getting married and as a form of responsibility for the actions taken. Can improve later after marriage. Must cooperate with each other, and lower each other's egos so that they don't fight over trivial things."

The views and perceptions of participant 3 also apply to participants 4,5,12 and 14 in which marriage is essentially a form of responsibility.

However, this condition is different from what was stated by participant 6.

P6: "Marriage young has more risks for women, because emotions are not stable, they can get angry easily, pregnancy can be disrupted, pregnancy anemia can occur, so women are also forced to be more mature. Men are also more able to relent and forgive their wives because they are older or mature in terms of age. that's why if I'm here I still always ask for guidance from my parents after marriage."

Meanwhile, participants 8, 9 explained that it was okay to marry young, provided that they were ready with the consequences and their parents approve.

P9: "...Later on, we will naturally try and be forced to adapt to our role in the family. After all, the big family will also guide..."

P10: "...just get married, everything has its positives and negatives, it just depends on how you respond.... Married young has more risks for women, because emotions are not stable, they can get angry easily, pregnancy can be disrupted, can be anemia pregnancy, so that women are also forced to be more mature. Men are also more able to relent and forgive their wives because they are older or mature in terms of age...". The essence conveyed by participant 10 is also the same as participant 11 and 13.

The perception of marriage from the participants showed that any age at marriage did not matter. Marriage is a form of responsibility and the last port because you already love your potential partner. Matters after marriage will be considered after marriage. As well as the process of maturation, thinking about a place to live, and delaying pregnancy to reduce the risk of reproductive health. This condition

showed the immaturity of the mindset about the concept of marriage and future preparation after marriage.

Most teenagers thought early marriage as a form of responsibility for what they have done, not as a desired goal, a small number of teenagers thought marriage as a normal thing because they have found their soul mate (Khilmiyah, 2014).

3.4. Special reasons to marry young

The special reason for marrying young is the main point why marriage cannot be postponed until it meets the legal age for marriage. Based on the results of the interview, it was found that there were two main reasons marriages cannot be postponed. So that the prospective bride and groom had to get married by looking for a marriage dispensation letter in the religious court before the filing process at the KUA.

The first reason was because they felt comfortable and had known each other for a long time, they were worried that there would be slander if they were together for too long. Therefore, the bride and groom decided to get married. As stated by one of the following participants.

P8: "... If I am sure that I will get married because I feel like it and it suits me, rather than going here and there together, I am afraid that there will be adultery I choose to get married..."

Added from participant 2 said that if the conditions were indeed to get married first to be safe.

P2.7: "... We are heroes, our parents are also worried because we usually go out of town, and we are together, if we are not in a marriage bond, we are afraid that there will be mistakes, it will be a bad thing, so just get married to be safe.. ...can protect too..."

The reason the two participants got married was the condition of the prospective bride who was pregnant with an average gestational age of 3-4 months and there was 1 participant who gave birth 1 month ago.

3.5. Parental support

Family support was asked to the parents or guardians of the prospective bride and groom. This was done at the same time to check what the answer from the prospective bride about her desire to get married was. The responses given by the parents were as follows.

P1's parents: "...get married soon, because the children are more intensely friends. What's worrying is that if he and I are not married together, our role as parents will increase, and we will also be more worried. If you both like it, just get married..."

The feelings expressed by these parents can be represented by the feelings of parents or guardians of participants 2,6,7,8,9,10,11 and 13. Parents assumed that when a teenage boy and girl have entered adulthood if the two of you were prone to sexual behavior outside of marriage. What's more, during the pandemic, these teenagers had more time at home, had more time to meet and hang out together.

Associated with the support of parents marrying not only to avoid adultery, but there were also parents who thought that when they were married there was someone who helped their economy.

P1: "...The process of living after marriage and other needs after marriage, parents are still able to help, while looking for their own income for the bride and groom...". Further from participant 6 stated that the economy will be assisted by the son-in-law.

P6: "... if you live at home later, you can live together, when it comes to income, your husband will also work so I can also be helped to pay for the children..... men also have their own jobs and income, so it can help."

This opinion was also reinforced by one of the parents of participant 11 who stated that "...as long as they are compatible, it is better to just get married. Instead of them walking together, they are not their muhrim".

However, there are also parents who may not be ready to marry off their children. Because there are other things (unplanned pregnancy) that force her to marry off her child.

P14: "...how about that, they still have to get married soon... the responsibility is the girlfriend, it's a pity if they don't get married soon, what will people say..." az

P3: "...the thing is clear, get married first, then the next problem, and the economy can be searched together....because this is a form of responsibility."

P4: "the child has also been born and it has been proven that it is the child of the prospective husband, so yes, as a man, you must be responsible for marrying him...."

Based on the responses of parents, it can be analyzed that they married off their children at a young age because the daughter was pregnant, as a form of responsibility from men who had become pregnant, avoided adultery for children who had been dating for a long time, and by marrying parents hope that they would be helped economically.

This condition is in line with research by Khilmiyah (2014), Parents view early marriage as a compulsion due to an accident and is accepted as a natural process. (Khilmiyah, 2014).

Based on the results of the analysis of the characteristics of table 1, all of the prospective brides were <19 years old. Meanwhile, 57.1% of prospective grooms were 19 years old. These results were in line with Khilmiyah (2014), research on the views of adolescents and parents on early marriage in building a family in Bantul Regency. The study involved 40 respondents who married at an early age. The distribution of cases from women aged 13-14 years was 29.41% and aged 14.1-15.9 years was 70.59%. While the highest number of men who married early at the age of 16-17 years was 56.52%, followed by the age of 17.1-18.9 years as many as 39.13%. (Khilmiyah, 2014).

Meanwhile, the education level according to table 2 obtained information on the education level of the prospective bride and groom for men 78.6% graduated from high school. Meanwhile, 57.1% of prospective brides graduated from junior high school and 42.9% graduated from high school. The characteristics of this level of education were also in line with research by Khilmiyah (2014), which shows that early marriage occurred in 25% of respondents with elementary school education, 60% junior high school education and 15% high school education (Khilmiyah, 2014). Study (Sari et al., 2020) and (Mahfudin & Waqi'ah, 2016) also shows that there was a correlation between education level and early marriage in Makassar and East Java. Age and level of education of participants was closely related to the ability to think, knowledge and maturity of a person.

Factors that influence knowledge according to Notoatmodjo (2012), namely experience related to age and individual education, that higher education meant wider experience, while the older a person was the more experience he or she would experience. (Notoatmodjo, 2012). The results of the interview about the knowledge of young marriage, it was found that 10 participants had known the limit of marriage, namely the age of 19 years, while the other 4 participants did not understand the age limit because they were characteristically 15-18 years old. The age limit for marriage according to the marriage law No. 16 of 2019 article 7 "Marriage is only permitted if a man and a woman have reached the age of 19 (nineteen) years (UUPerkawinan, 2019). Hastuty (2016), research in Deliserdang in 2016 showed that there was a correlation between information sources and the occurrence of early marriage (Hastuty, 2016).

Participants also knew the risks of marrying young, however, participants still decided to marry young. Participants had a mindset that even though they were young, as long as there was a marriage dispensation letter, they were still able to get married. So according to them there was no problem for the marriage process. Maturity to face the risk of young marriage would show itself after marriage, over time. This was different from Agtikasari (2015), research which showed that there were students who did not support early marriage from good knowledge as much as 44.9%, sufficient knowledge 8.7% and lack of knowledge 2.4% (Agtikasari, 2015). Another study showed that 95% of respondents with less and sufficient knowledge did not choose early marriage (Setiawati, 2018). Meanwhile, according to

research Septianah et al., (2019) showed that there was a correlation between knowledge and the incidence of early marriage. Attitude structure implies three mutually supportive components, one of which was the cognitive component. This cognitive related to the knowledge, beliefs and views/beliefs of people about something (opinion), especially when it came to conflicting issues or problems, from everyone (Notoatmodjo, 2012).

Getting married at an early age, especially under the age of 20 years, had a fairly worrying risk. Mentally the couple was not ready to face the changes that occurred during pregnancy, not ready to carry out the role as a mother and not ready to face problems in the household. Women who were married under the age of 20 did not have sufficient insight and knowledge to carry out the roles of both mother and wife. Likewise for men, they had to switch roles to become fathers and heads of households. This situation became a vulnerable point that can affect household harmony and the preservation of marriage. According to the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) 2012, marrying young at a young age for women had a high risk of giving birth to children with low birth weight and short stature, risk of developing heart and blood vessel disease. The results of the case study in Panggungharjo, Sewon, Bantul in 2013-2015 showed that 45.5% of postpartum blues occurred in women who gave birth at the age of <20 years (Chasanah et al., 2016).

The risks that will be faced when a couple gets married at a young age are also known by the couple, because they have passed the stage to complete the KUA file requirements. The young marriage that the participants undergo has an impact on the reproductive organs that are not ready to accept pregnancy so that it can cause various complications, early pregnancy, undeveloped fetus, lack of nutrition for themselves, and the risk of anemia. In addition, early marriage also increases the rate of depression, increases maternal mortality, the risk of cervical cancer increases when sex partners have sex under the age of 15, and the younger women have their first child, the more susceptible they are to cervical cancer (Rahmah & Anwar, 2015).

This condition is in line with what the participants stated through interviews. Participants said that when they got married at a young age they were "forced" to grow up early. Forced maturation would be against one's soul. This condition made the psychology of both men and women disturbed. The forms of the disorder also vary, ranging from irritability, high egotism to physical violence (Fadlyana & Larasati, 2016). Several couples said that he really had to change himself and was forced to be more mature. The meaning of the words forced and changing themselves here means that the couple must think and act more maturely than the age they should be. Meanwhile, the problems faced during marriage varied from mild to severe levels and there was even intervention from other parties (parents/in-laws). According to Kumalasari & Andhyantoro (2012) that the impact on family resilience and harmony, among others, the younger the age of marriage, the higher the divorce rate caused by adolescent egos that are still high, infidelity, incompatibility with parents and in-laws, immature psychology, and less able to socialize and adapt (Kumalasari & Andhyantoro, 2014).

Information related to the risks or impacts of young marriage was obtained by respondents from the Public Health Service and the Social Service. The Public Health Service provides bride and groom reproductive health services when they carry out PPTest (pregnancy tests) and TT immunizations for prospective brides and grooms. The service provided at the Social Service is to bring together the prospective bride and groom with a psychologist to conduct an examination of the mental condition and readiness of the bride and groom to continue their marriage. If the results of the psychological examination from the social service show that the bride and groom have mental problems, the religious court cannot issue a marriage dispensation letter. This is done by the Religious Courts because it is to protect the bride and groom from violence and psychological problems that continue to get worse. (Prabowo, 2013), (Firdaus & Lubis, 2022). This decision is also supported by Inayah (2017), research where the judge can determine that the case for issuing a marriage dispensation letter must be based on evidence (a letter/administrative that has been determined, witnesses and statements from related

parties). (Inayah, 2017). Furthermore, a marriage dispensation letter issued by the Religious Court and a letter from the Public Health Center are requirements that must be met when registering for marriage at the KUA.

In addition to knowledge, age and education, perceptions can also be the cause of young marriage. Parents' perception is a direct cause of early marriage (Notoatmodjo, 2012). Perceptions of parents, especially mothers who think that marrying a child is a good thing than having sex before marriage, even though the child is still a minor. This condition has occurred in several pairs where parents see that their children have known each other for a long time, even since junior high/high school, they like each other. So that parents argue that if children are allowed to establish closeness which will approach adultery, they are better off getting married. However, in this condition, only one thing is being considered, the relational relationship. Meanwhile, in terms of maturity and future marriage fate, it may not have been thought through carefully (Hadiono, 2018). Study Purwaningsi & Setyaningsih (2014), stated that there was a correlation between parenting and early marriage. There were 17.5% early marriage from permissive parenting and 60% unmarried early from democratic parenting. Likewise, Heryanto's research in Majalengka stated that 53.3% of respondents who married early came from authoritarian parenting and 2.9% from democratic parenting (Heryanto et al., 2020).

This is evidenced by the views of couples who stated that after marriage they could live with their parents/in-laws, even until their parents were willing to help with living expenses after marriage. This condition did not make the new family's economy improve but could become an increasingly difficult economic support. Perception in terms of youth that he wanted to help relieve parents. Adolescents' perceptions of positive early marriage are higher for early marriage than adolescents who have negative perceptions (Nora & Sulistyaningsih, 2018). Positive perceptions that might occur in adolescents are to ease the family's economic burden, family and cultural demands, and unlimited youth association.

Another factor causing young marriage is premarital pregnancy. A case study in Ngunut Village in 2021, during a pandemic, early marriage occurred due to pregnancy outside of marriage. This was triggered by children's association factors, lack of supervision and interaction between parents and children, school and government policy factors as well as many online school hours (Nikmah, 2021). According to research Tampubolon (2021), early marriage was able to occur due to individual factors such as free sex in adolescents. The results of qualitative research, Yanti et al., (2018) said that the participants decided to marry young because they were pregnant out of marriage. As many as 46% of teenagers pregnant out of marriage also occurred in Randudongkal District in 2013 (Novanti et al., 2013).

There were wedding couples who stated that they were pregnant and were ashamed if did not marry before their baby was born. But there were also couples who marry after the baby was born. Marrying while pregnant according to some views is indeed allowed to cover the family's disgrace. However, according to research Hikmah (2018), which examines the postponement of marriage based on the view of Islam and the consideration of the risk of arbitrariness of the spouse. Another view states that marriage can provide comfort and security as well as guarantee the welfare of the mother and fetus (Hadiono, 2018). However, from an economic and employment perspective, the welfare and security may not apply. This is due to the characteristics of 100% of prospective brides who had not worked, even 57.1% of them had just graduated from junior high school. Meanwhile, there were 42.9% of prospective grooms who had not worked and had not graduated from high school. Of course with this condition they were not able to financially and this was an additional economic burden for the family. All costs can be borne by both parents. However, if in good working conditions 21.4% trade, workers/farmers 14.3% at least they had a business to earn independent income to meet the needs of the family. In this case, the researcher did not examine the income of the prospective bride and groom to see their financial ability economically. Study (Dosom et al., 2021) said that adolescents who were

pregnant out of wedlock tended to feel more discomfort during pregnancy, more withdrawn from home and less stable emotional conditions.

4. Conclusion

Marriage at a young age is no longer due to lack of knowledge, but because of premarital pregnancy, inappropriate perceptions of marriage, and economic problems. Health workers continue to provide premarital assistance, pregnancy and childbirth assistance from young married couples. Meanwhile, KUA can provide pre-marital lectures so that reproductive health problems can be known by the prospective bride and groom. Further researchers can conduct research related to strengthening the perception of marriage at a young age and its impact on adolescents by involving parents.

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