

## Analysis Marital Quality and Parenting Style in Adolescence Marriage Family

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### Abstract

Marriage during adolescence has an impact on the unpreparedness of families to carry out family duties and functions, including in building the quality of marriage and childcare. This study aims to analyze the quality of marriage and parenting styles in families who married in adolescence. This study used a phenomenological qualitative descriptive method using a purposive sampling technique. There were 3 participants in this study with criteria of mothers who married during adolescence and had children. This research was conducted in Purwakarta Regency in February-April 2022. Data collection techniques used observation, and semi-structured interviews with data analysis, reduction, and conclusion. The results showed that the quality of marriage in families who married in adolescence had low-quality marriages as indicated by poor communication between family members and low family economic conditions. In parenting styles, families generally adopt a permissive parenting style which is shown by giving warm affection to children but not accompanied by clear and consistent rules.

Keywords: adolescence, child marriage, family, parenting style, quality of marriage

### Abstrak

Pernikahan di usia remaja berdampak terhadap ketidaksiapan keluarga dalam menjalankan tugas dan fungsi keluarga, diantaranya dalam membangun kualitas pernikahan dan pengasuhan anak. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis kualitas pernikahan dan gaya pengasuhan anak pada keluarga yang menikah di usia remaja. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif fenomenologis dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Partisipan dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 3 orang dengan kriteria ibu yang menikah di usia remaja dan mempunyai anak. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kabupaten Purwakarta pada bulan Februari - April 2022. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik observasi, wawancara semi terstruktur dengan analisis data, reduksi, presentasi, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kualitas pernikahan pada keluarga yang menikah di usia remaja memiliki kualitas pernikahan yang rendah yang ditunjukkan oleh komunikasi buruk antar anggota keluarga dan kondisi ekonomi keluarga yang rendah. Dalam gaya pengasuhan anak, keluarga umumnya melakukan gaya pengasuhan permisif yang ditunjukkan dengan memberikan kasih sayang yang hangat kepada anak tetapi tidak disertai dengan aturan yang jelas dan konsisten.

Kata Kunci: gaya pengasuhan, keluarga, kualitas pernikahan, pernikahan anak, remaja

## Introduction

Marriage is one of the stages of life that will be passed by every adult who wants to build a family. The definition of marriage is a physical and spiritual bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife to form a happy and eternal family (household) based on belief in one supreme God (Law Number 1 concerning Marriage, 1974). The minimum age for marriage is 19 years for men and 16 years for women. Marriage is only permitted if the man and woman are at least 19 years old (Amendments to Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage, 2019). The change in the marriage age limit concerning child protection which defines a child as someone who is not yet 18 years old aligns with Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection.

Child marriage is defined as a formal or informal marriage in which one or both parties are under the age of 18 around 11 percent or 1 in 9 women aged 20 - 24 years married before 18, with an absolute figure estimated at 1.220.900 girls who were married before 18 or during adolescence (UNICEF, 2020). Factors causing child marriage include economic factors, low awareness of the importance of education, and environmental factors where they live (Husnani & Soraya, 2019).

In Law Number 16 of 2019, it was explained about the marriage dispensation, where parents can apply for a dispensation to a religious court to be able to marry their child before their child turns 19 years old. Parents act as responsible parties in providing support for their child's marriage after fulfilling several requirements and with the urgent purpose of child safety. This dispensation is a dilemma, on the one hand, it can reduce parents' concerns over the promiscuity of adolescent children so that there is no risk of getting pregnant outside of marriage which will become a family disgrace, or even this adolescent marriage must be carried out immediately because there has already been an extramarital pregnancy that must be married religiously.

The characteristics of Adolescents are individuals whose physical development is still experiencing a growth process that requires maximum nutritional intake. So that if there is a pregnancy in adolescence, the fulfillment of the nutritional needs of the mother and baby in her womb will affect each other because both require maximum nutritional intake. This can cause babies to be born lightweight or when their toddlers are stunted. Meanwhile, according to (Hastuti, 2015) about psychosocial development, adolescents are experiencing a process of self-discovery and confusion. This can affect the management of emotions when interacting with a partner or in the care of their children. In addition, economic readiness is also a consideration because in their teens generally they do not have a fixed income to finance family life and cannot manage their finances properly. Some of the things above are strongly suspected to affect the quality of marriage and the quality of childcare patterns in family couples who get married in adolescence.

Marriage quality is a degree of marriage that can provide happiness and well-being for married couples so that they can maintain the sustainability of marriage (Puspitawati, 2012). The quality of marriage and family well-being can also influence the child-rearing environment. Poor quality marriages can lead to bad parenting tendencies because good parenting can be realized when parents can interact well, and give love and warmth to children (Rizkillah, 2015). The relationship between family economic pressure is closely related to the quality of marriage, and the quality of marriage is closely related to parenting practices (Sunarti, Tati & Atat, 2005). The main problems in married life at a

young age are education and low monthly income (Sarker & Rahman, 2012). The quality of marriage at the age of children, the dimension of happiness has a high achievement in the aspect of marital commitment and the lowest in the economic aspect (Tyas & Herawati, 2017). The dimension of marital satisfaction shows the highest achievements in aspects of love and intimate relationships and the lowest aspects in economic aspects and aspects of childcare.

Impact on child marriage, according to WHO in the Global Health Estimate in 2016 complications during pregnancy and childbearing are the main causes of death for women aged 15 to 19 years. About 50 percent of adolescent pregnancies were unintended and the neonatal death rate was twice as high as that of older mothers, the hazard of death for all adolescent-born neonates was about twofold that of 20–29 years-old-mothers (Ochieng Arunda, Agardh, Larsson & Asamoah, 2022). Based on data from Bappenas (2020), child marriage has an economic impact that causes state economic losses of around 1.7 percent of State Gross Income (GDP). In addition to the economic impact, observers stated that this child marriage will have a multi-dimensional impact, because it can have major implications for development, especially regarding the quality and competitiveness of young people's human resources in the future. According to Tsania (2014), young married mothers do not yet have the readiness in carrying out parenting functions. Limited information and knowledge, low socialization, and age maturity are thought to be the causes of young mothers' unpreparedness in parenting, even though the parenting function will ultimately have an impact on the quality of the child.

Citing BPS data 2020 regarding the spread of child marriage in Indonesia, West Java province is the second-ranked province with several child marriages at 11.48 percent after South Kalimantan province as the first rank at 12.52 percent. Purwakarta Regency is one of the regions in West Java that has a fairly high rate of child marriage. It was found that the number of marriages in adolescence based on the results of previous studies showed the risk of problems that would arise in family life. The unique thing in Purwakarta is although marriages in adolescence are relatively high, the divorce rate in this couple is relatively small. This attracted research to find out how the quality of marriage and their parenting patterns even though couples who married in adolescence did not divorce. Based on the description above, this study has the following objectives: (1) to analyze the quality of marriage of families who marry in adolescence, and (2) to analyze the parenting style of families who marry in adolescence.

## Methods

### Participants

This research method used qualitative descriptive design to describe a problem that occurs. The type used in this study is phenomenological, which is a research strategy in which the researcher identifies the essence of the human experience of the phenomenon as described by the respondent. The phenomena studied in this study are the quality of marriage and parenting style in families who marry in adolescence. The research period starts from January to May 2022. The research begins with making observations by observing the subject of the study. Then followed by semi-structural interviews and documentation. In determining the research subjects using purposive sampling techniques, the researcher can determine which samples will be used as respondents. The

subjects of the study, namely wives who married in adolescence totaled 3 people with the status of still being married and having children. The location of the study was in Wanayasa district, Purwakarta Regency West Java.

### **Measurement**

This research is carried out to analyze the characteristics, quality of marriage, and parenting style in families who marry in adolescence. The interview instrument used to determine the quality of marriage belongs referred to (Adam, 1999) developed by (Sunarti, Tati & Atat, 2005). Both of these measure marital life based on economic aspects, communication with spouses, marital commitment, childcare, and intimate relationships. Questions for marriage quality consist of 6 open-ended questions, then developed with in-depth questions according to the respondent's answers. Parental attitude includes the way parents provide rules, gifts, and punishments, the way parents show their authority, and also the way parents pay attention and respond to children (Habibi, 2015). Instrument questions for analyzing parenting style refer to Baumrind (Santrock, 2012) which identifies there are four styles of parenting, namely: authoritarian parenting, authoritative parenting, neglectful parenting, and permissive (indulgent) parenting". The interview instrument on the quality of parenting refers to Caldwell and Bradley's concept in (Hastuti, 2015) regarding the giving of affection and the provision of stimulation to the child. The parenting style questions consist of 12 open-ended questions referring to the theory and are developed with in-depth questions according to the respondents' answers.

### **Analysis**

This research used thematic analysis, starting with concrete data collection, researchers carry out several data collection techniques, as follows: (1) interview aims to record opinions, feelings, emotions, and other matters related to individuals. Interviews are conducted to understand social and cultural situations, and conditions through the language and expressions of the parties being reviewed and can clarify unknowns (Seidman, 2006); (2) participant observation is carried out by directly observing individual behavior and interaction; (3) document analysis, this is unique evidence in case studies that are not found in interviews and observations. In addition, a review of organizational records can provide data on the historical context of the organizational setting under study. The source of the data can be administrative records, correspondence, memos, agendas, and other relevant documents (Fitrah & Lutfiyah, 2017).

The next stage process can be called the reduction or focus stage. At this stage, the researcher reduces all the information that has been obtained at the first stage. Researchers reducing data should focus on specific issues only so that they are not universal. In this reduction stage, the researcher sorts the data by selecting interesting, important, useful, and new data. Then the reduction of this data will be grouped into research focuses. The selection stage (data display) of the researcher describes the focus that has been set to be more detailed, after which it conducts an in-depth data analysis of the data and information obtained so that the researcher can find themes or topics by reconstructing the data obtained into a new knowledge building, hypothesis or science (Milles & Huberman, 1994). The process of selecting data at each stage, it must be done circularly or repeatedly in various ways and from various sources. Researchers reiterate the conclusions that have

been made. To ascertain the conclusions that have been made, the researcher enters the field again, repeating the question in a different way and source, but the goal is the same so that the conclusion is believed to have high credibility and the data collection is declared complete.

The next stage of analysis is how to give meaning that can be analyzed by the following steps: (1) read many times the data obtained and pay attention to reducing repetitive information; (2) look at the significance or importance of the data obtained; (3) classify code data that has a similarity match to other data; (4) look for patterns or themes that bind one mind to another; (5) construct a framework to obtain the essence of what the data obtained conveys. According to (Creswell, 2008) the way of coding data analysis are: (1) look for the overall meaning, choose the most important and the shortest, (2) ask what the data conveys and look for the meaning contained in that information, (3) make a note of each statement, coding can also be made by sorting out the topic according to the settings and context, the participant's perspective, the participant's way of thinking, processes, activities, strategies, relationships, and social structure, (4) after the coding is continued by making a list of the codes that have been created, using their code that has the same meaning. Eliminate redundant ones, coding will later get smaller and smaller or pursued which will later form themes or patterns. The function of the code is to create the main idea, (5) specify five to seven themes or patterns, there are several types of themes, and there are ordinary themes, namely themes that have been guessed by the researcher. Some themes appeared beyond previous expectations, namely those that appeared during data analysis when the research was made some themes were difficult to classify.

## Findings

Participants in this study were 3 wives who married in adolescence, namely: (1) R aged 27 years married at the age of 15 years old, (2) H was 26 years married at the age of 17 years old, (3) T was 25 years old married when he was 16 years old. In this study, researchers found 2 themes, namely: (1) the quality of marriage in communication, marriage commitment, and the division of roles of husband and wife, (2) parenting style in the quality of parenting and application of demandingness and responsiveness to the child.

## Characteristic of Participants

Participants in this study consisted of three participants. Participant 1 was a woman whose initials R aged 27 years. She married when she was 15 years old and she just graduated from junior high school. Her husband was 43 years old and married when he was 31 years old. R's husband worked as a merchant while R was a housewife. The last education of R's husband was high school while R was in junior high school. Their marriage has been going on for 12 years and blessed with 3 children. The age of the first child R is 11 years old, the second child is 4 years old, and the third child is 2 years old. Her husband's income is around IDR. 2,000,000 - IDR. 2,500,000 every month.

The second participant was a 26 years old female with the initial H. She married at the age of 17 and her husband was 20 years old. H and her husband have been married for 9 years and have one 8-year-old child already in the 3rd grade of elementary school. H is a housewife and her husband works as a farm laborer in the rice fields. Husband H's last

education was high school while H was in junior high school. The income from her husband is between IDR. 800,000 - IDR. 1,200,000 every month.

The third participant was a 25-year-old female initially T. She married at the age of 16 and her husband married at the age of 19. T and their husband's marriage has been going on for 9 years and they already have one 8-year-old child. T and her husband's educational background is junior high school. T's husband's job is as a farm laborer and T himself is a housewife but occasionally works as a farm laborer if someone tells him to. The income of T and their husband is about IDR. 1,000,000 - IDR. 1,500,000 every month.

### **The Quality of Marriage**

Based on the results of interviews with three participants regarding the quality of marriage, it can be concluded that three categories can be grouped, namely regarding communication, marriage commitment, and the division of roles between husband and wife.

#### **Communication**

Based on the results of interviews with the three participants in communication, almost all participants had low quality of communication with family members, especially when they felt underestimated by the in-laws or in-laws as expressed by R:

*"yes, I feel that I am often underestimated by mother-in-law and sisters-in-law. I often feel upset and unacceptable but can only be silent because I don't have the power and power to fight back" (R,27).*

Participant 2, (H) also revealed that she had been underestimated and considered unable to work

*"yes, often accused of not being able to work can't what can be what yes, often accused of not being able to work, I can't do anything" (H,26).*

Participant 3, T quite the opposite she never felt underestimated "Never" (T,25).

In addition to feeling like being bullied by the sister-in-law and mother-in-law, the three participants also experienced communication problems with their partners. As is the case with Participant 1 (R,27).

*"Often find it difficult in terms of communicating with my husband, especially financial problems. Husbands sometimes work lazy to work. In addition, my husband also has no effort to meet more financial needs. In addition, my husband also does not understand the rights and obligations of a husband so he tends to be ignorant. If there is a problem, it is not responded to, and over time it ends up being self-absorbed and becomes a time bomb"(R,27).*

The same thing was also expressed by Participant 3 (T) who felt that they had communication problems with their partners, especially financial problems

*"Once, there is usually a difficulty of dissenting opinions. Most of the financial problems, especially during this difficult era" (T,25).*

In contrast to participants 1 and 3 participants, 2 (H) communication with the couple is smooth only with the mother-in-laws

*"With my husband, there is no problem except with mother-in-law"* (H, 26).

### ***Marriage Commitment***

Based on the results of interviews with three participants maintaining their marriage commitments, even though the three of them married at a young age, the three of them tried to maintain their marriage commitments. The three participants have been married for more than 5 years, meaning they are committed to maintaining their household in their way. As expressed by Participant 1 (R) who tried to suppress his ego and often gave in so that their marriage would last.

*"I try to temper my ego and often relent when there is a conflict with my husband. I always try to please my husband to maintain marital life"* (R,27).

Participant 2 (H) also commits to maintaining her marriage with her husband: *"Yes, my husband's advice is not to quarrel"* (H,26).

Participant 3 (T) tries to maintain her marital commitment by continuing to strive together with her husband

*"how about it...it's just like this together"* (T,25).

In the case of infidelity with a partner, all three participants replied not to suspect their partner of having an affair

*"If it's for cheating, it's not so far"* (R,27). *"Don't think about it"* (H,26).

*"Nope"* (T,25).

### ***The Division of Roles of Husband and Wife***

Based on the results of the interviews, the division of the roles of husband and wife in dealing with family problems as well as the distribution of roles in raising children and taking care of their third husband tried to do a balanced distribution of roles. As Participant 1 (R) did, she always tried to communicate with his partner. Even though sometimes her husband doesn't pay attention to her, R always tries to invite discussions. Participant 1 (R) tries to always invite communication with the couple.

*"Always try to do deliberation. Although sometimes my husband is cool himself, I always try to invite discussion in deciding on problems in the household"* (R,27).

*"Always deliberating in any case"* (H,26).

*"trying to discuss solving problems together"* (T,25).

In terms of free time arrangements with their partners, the three respondents replied that they did not plan for free time together with their partners.

*"Sometimes by going to the market it is also at most one month once"* (R,27).

*"There is no most helping husband to the rice field"* (H, 26).

*"Often, but at home sometimes every day can spend time together"* (T,25).

## Parenting Style

In parenting style for families who married at a young age, researchers found 2 things of concern, namely the quality of parenting and parenting styles based on the application of demandingness and responsiveness to the child.

### *The Quality of Parenting*

In families who marry at a young age, the quality of parenting is shown by the way parents give affection to their children, generally through kisses, attention, hugs, and praise, although some think that nagging is a form of affection for children. This can be seen from the participants' answers as follows:

*"By giving attention and sometimes also giving hugs and compliments if the child obeys or by asking whether he has eaten or not." (R, 27).*

*"Like being kissed, asked whether you have eaten or not." (H, 26).*

*"How is it hard to explain? I like it, but sometimes I give my love through nagging. The parents grumble because they are afraid of what the child will do, right? If you want to sleep and sleep together, most kiss (T,25).*

In addition to giving love, the way parents who marry at a young age provide a stimulus to help their children grow and develop and educate through several ways such as giving advice, toys, seduction, and some use the help of applications on mobile phones because children are more obedient to get stimulation than listen to his parents. *"By giving advice, and also giving appropriate toys." (R, 27).*

*"In court given advice." (H, 26).*

*"Use a cellphone normally, because you can also read from a cellphone. Yes, even though it's not very smooth, but first from Handphone. That is if the mother does not obey. That is, if you pass the image, it will be torn. It's from early childhood education (PAUD), but that is, from YouTube, it's better to learn" (T,25)*

While the frequency of parents in giving love and stimulus to children is not all the time, there are sometimes, as he remembers, but there are also frequent and adapted to the development of the child's age.

*"It depends, sometimes I remember". (R, 27). "Sometimes". (H, 26).*

*"Often, when I was little, now I usually go to the fields so I'm free to play too. When you come home from school, change clothes and go. In the past, when I was in PAUD, I was immediately taught again" (T,25).*

### *Application of Demandingness and Responsiveness to The Child*

In terms of demandingness, parents set rules and controls for children by limiting playing time, setting rules for bathing, reading the Qur'an, and doing homework. But in its implementation, children like to ignore it. Some parents set the rules according to the



age of the child.

*"The rule is that when elementary school children limit their playing time, it's time to take a bath and recite the Qur'an. For small ones, limit playing handphone by being transferred. (R, 27).*

*"At least take a bath in the afternoon, recite the Qur'an, learn to do homework." (H, 26).*

*"I like it but it's never considered, for example, if you play, doesn't go far, but if you've played, how is he? Especially if you go home on Friday at 11, yes, but nothing. (T,25).*

If the child violates the rules, most parents do not give a clear punishment, the parents just scold and nag. In addition, parents are inconsistent because if the child seduces the parents, they immediately return to despair and the punishment does not continue.

*"Not giving punishment just by scolding and nagging." (H,27). "There is no punishment of being scolded the most." (H, 26).*

*"What kind of punishment can't be punished either. Likes to be said, for example, if you violate it, you don't get snacks, but only as words, because if you ask for snacks, you will give them again." (T,25).*

In terms of responsiveness, parents sometimes feel stressed, lonely, and hurt because their husbands do not participate in parenting, coupled with negative responses from other people. But some parents accept their children's shortcomings by praying and trying to remain grateful.

*"Sometimes I feel stressed and lonely in taking care of children because my husband does not play a role in raising children. Moreover, hearing people talk about my child being active and sometimes being scolded by other people makes my heart hurt. (R, 27).*

*"Grateful, how else can it be accepted." (H, 26).*

*"Rubbing your chest to make istighfar yourself, because it's still not being given advice, it's also not considered. You know, I don't understand, maybe. (T,25).*

In terms of responsiveness to the fulfillment of children's needs, parents do not always meet their children's needs due to economic factors, but it is also followed by an understanding of priority needs.

*"It doesn't always meet the needs of children because the economic situation also doesn't allow it, so it's only important to fulfill what's important." (R, 27).*

*"Trying to meet needs by working and giving understanding to children". (H, 26).*

*"Yes, if it is to meet the needs of the school, but if for facilities, for example, you want your cellphone, yes, not yet. So that's what matters first." (T,25).*

In terms of responsiveness, if the child cries in tantrums, parents tend to leave their child in the room alone, or by being persuaded and even afraid.

*"Just let the child calm down and get tired by himself until his emotions subside, even sometimes the child is left alone in the room and then he admits he will leave later when he is tired he comes alone and comes over." (R, 27).*

*"Persuaded, make them scared to keep quiet from tantrums." (H, 26).*

*"Now it's rare. If you leave a tantrum, you will be scared. Never taken the question, if you take it, it will make you cry. But after a while it's quiet." (T,25).*

### Discussion

Marriage quality is the degree of marriage that can provide happiness and well-being for married couples so that they can maintain the sustainability of marriage (Puspitawati, 2012). Husband-wife interaction in several studies is said to be one of the determining factors for the quality of marriage (Rosen, Myers & Hattie, 2004). Husband-wife interaction is one of the key factors that affect marital stability. The important role of husband-wife interaction includes; building a couple's ability to communicate positively, resolve conflicts effectively, and be able to deal efficiently with stressful situations in married life (Bradbury & Karney, 1993; Carstensen, Graff, Levenson & Gottman, 1996; Larson, Anderson, Holman & Niemann, 1998).

The results of this study show that there are communication problems in teenage marriages, especially communication problems with spouses, mothers-in-law, and sisters-in-law, thereby reducing the quality of their marriages. Communication problems are caused by emotional instability in adolescence, where the stages of psychosocial development of adolescents experience a process of self-discovery and confusion, which can affect the management of emotions when interacting or communicating with partners and other family members (Hastuti, 2015). The results also found poor communication between husband and wife, especially when communicating about the family economy. The economic inability to enter the world of marriage causes many conflicts and new poverty to emerge. As the results of research by (Sunarti, Tati, & Atat, 2005) found that the relationship of family economic pressure is very closely related to the quality of marriage. Economic problems are often associated with poverty based on a comparison between income and the poverty line. If a family with an income below the poverty line is certainly unable to meet their material needs, then they are classified as a poor family (BPS, 2018).

In addition to problems regarding the quality of marriage in families who married in adolescence, there were also problems with parenting style. Parenting is defined as the experience, skills, qualities, and responsibilities that parents carry out in educating and caring for children so that the child can become the person expected by the family and society in which he is located (Hastuti, 2015). Parenting can also be seen in the quality of parenting and the application of rules and controls to children. The quality of parenting can be measured from the dimensions of giving affection and giving parental stimulation to children (Hastuti, 2015).

In families who are married in adolescence, the quality of parenting is shown by the way parents give full love to their children through kisses, care, hugs, and praise. In addition to giving affection, parents who marry in adolescence also provide stimulation so that they can help their children grow and develop as well as educate them. While the frequency of parents giving love and stimulation to children is not always done. parenting style is seen from two things, namely demands as a tendency to set rules and responsiveness as a tendency to be warm, accept and accept requests and feelings of children (Baumrind, 1989 in Hastuti, 2015). These results show terms of demands, parents who marry in adolescence set rules and control over children but in practice, parents do not give clear and consistent punishments if children break the rules. Based on this, the family applies permissive parenting as shown by giving warm affection but not accompanied by clear and consistent rules and never giving punishment so that children tend to behave as they please and repeat every mistake. Tsania, Sunarti, and Krisnatuti, (2015) in line this study that young married mothers are not ready to carry out parenting functions, limited information and knowledge, low socialization, and age maturity are suspected to be the cause of unpreparedness for young mothers in caring for children, even though parenting styles will ultimately have an impact on the quality of children. Families who marry in adolescence also have a relatively high level of stress when they have to meet the needs of their children based on their low economic level. Sarifudin, Hastuti, and Simanjuntak (2020) in line this study the mother's stress level has a significant effect on parenting style and shows that per capita family income is negatively related to the mother's permissive parenting style, meaning that the lower the per capita income, the higher the opportunities for parents practicing permissive parenting (Rokoyah & Fitri, 2018).

The limitations of this study were only represented by respondents in the Purwakarta area so it could not generally represent families who married in adolescence as a whole. In addition, this study only highlights the variables of marital quality and parenting style, even though many variables can describe the condition of families who marry in adolescence.

## **Conclusion and Recommendation**

### **Conclusion**

Based on the study's results, marriage during adolescence has an impact on the unpreparedness of building the quality of marriage and parenting style. The quality of marriage in families who married in adolescence has a poor quality of marriage. This is shown by the poor communication between the wife and mother-in-law and sister-in-law, which also occurs between husband and wife, especially when communicating about economic topics. This is caused by the ability to communicate in adolescence who are still in the stage of searching for identity so they are easily carried away by emotions. In addition, economic factors are also a factor in the low quality of family marriages. They also have a relatively high level of stress when they have to meet the needs of the household and the needs of their children based on their low economic level which reduces the quality of their marriage. Furthermore, the parenting styles for families who marry during adolescence generally apply a permissive parenting style which is shown by giving warm affection but not accompanied by clear and consistent rules and never

giving punishment so that children tend to behave as they please and repeat every mistake. This is caused by parents as adolescents are not ready to carry out parenting functions, limited information and knowledge, low socialization, and age maturity. Even so, their family life with low quality of marriage and permissive parenting continues to run well without divorce because families are generally able to maintain commitments by reducing each other's ego, especially wives who choose to obey their husbands to avoid conflict and are followed by a sense of patient and grateful.

### Recommendation

There are several recommendations based on the results of research that has been done. First future research is expected to be able to examine other impacts that will be experienced by families who marry in adolescence to get a comprehensive picture of the problems of marriage in adolescence. Second, practitioners and non-governmental organizations can help socialize about marriage preparations, the impact of marriage in adolescence, and knowledge about parenting and family financial management. Third, the government as a policy maker can tighten regulations on the age limit for marriage, outreach through the Department of Religion and in schools about the impact of marriage in adolescence, and improve the family economy.

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