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Biopsychosocial Conditions of Adolescent Childbearing Women (*Case study in Probolinggo District*)

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Abstract: This study examines the social reality of women who marry at an early age in Probolinggo District, Indonesia. This study aimed to evaluate maternal role attainment and quality of life among first-time teenage mothers. The research method employed a qualitative design with in-depth interviews with primiparous teenage mothers aged 10-19 years. The novelty of this research is that the research subject is the community of Probolinggo Regency, which has not been studied before. The findings highlight the complexity of teenage motherhood and its impact on quality of life. Women who marry young people face significant biosocial consequences. They are confined to the role of a housewife and struggle to meet the demands of motherhood at a young age. Low mental and cognitive readiness affects mothers' effectiveness and influences their children's growth. Socioeconomic factors, such as low incomes and limited access to healthcare, add to the challenges faced by teenage mothers. To address these challenges, a comprehensive support system is necessary. This includes empowering women through education, providing access to reproductive and maternal healthcare services, and creating community initiatives to support their psychosocial well-being. The quality of life of early married women is significantly influenced by physical, material, social, developmental, and emotional well-being. Promotion of health focusing on family function, child growth, and reproductive health is essential for teenage mothers. This study provides a deep understanding of the reality of women who marry early. The implications emphasize the importance of appropriate interventions, including education programs and healthcare services, to improve the well-being of teenage mothers and their children.

Keywords: early marriage, teenage mothers, quality of life, biopsychosocial, Probolinggo.

青春期育龄妇女的生物心理社会状况（以庞越区为例）

摘要：本研究调查了印度尼西亚 Probolinggo 地区早婚女性的社会现实。本研究旨在评估初为人母的青少年母亲的母性角色实现情况和生活质量。研究方法采用定性设计，对 10-19 岁的初产青少年母亲进行深入访谈。本研究的新颖之处在于研究对象是 Probolinggo 摄政区社区，此前从未对该社区进行过研究。研究结果强调了青少年母亲身份的复杂性及其对生活质量的巨大影响。与年轻人结婚的女性面临重大的生物社会后果。她们被限制在家庭主妇的角色中，并在年轻时努力满足母亲身份的要求。心理和认知准备不足会影响母亲的效率并影响她们孩子的成长。低收入和医疗保健机会有限等社会经济因素加剧了青少年母亲面临的挑战。为了应对这些挑战，需要一个全面的支持系统。这包括通过教育赋予妇女权力，提供生殖和产妇保健服务，以及创建社区计划来支持她们的心理健康。早婚妇女的生活质量受到身体、物质、社会、发展和情感健康的巨大影响。促进以家庭功能、儿童成长和生殖健康为重点的健康对青少年母亲至关重要。这项

研究深入了解了早婚女性的现实。其影响强调了适当的干预措施（包括教育计划和医疗保健服务）对改善青少年母亲及其子女的福祉的重要性。

关键词：早婚，青少年妈妈，生活质量，生物心理社会，庞越。

1. Introduction

This study describes the social reality of the people of the Probolinggo district regarding the biopsychosocial impact on women who marry at an early age. The topic theme in this chapter was developed from one of the research and development objectives entitled “Maternal health promotion to optimize the quality of life of postpartum women who married early”. Sources of information were obtained from interviews with four primiparous women aged 15 to 19 years who had babies 0-12 months through a qualitative approach in the form of semi-structured interviews.

The writing technique uses expository text that contains information or knowledge obtained during preliminary studies and Focus Group discussion activities conducted at the health office and the Office of Women’s Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning of Probolinggo Regency in March-July 2023. Description of the topic is presented briefly, accurately, and concisely to describe or explain information about the impact experienced by early married women based on biological, psychological, and social conditions (biopsychosocial) during the post-saline period.

According to a report produced by UNICEF and published in 2021 titled COVID-19: A Threat to Progress Against Child Marriage [1], the COVID-19 pandemic increases the risk of child marriage in five ways: school dropout, economic instability, community programs and services (especially child marriage prevention programs) being cut short and difficult to access, unwanted pregnancies, and parental death [2]. Although these five factors are likely to influence child marriage in all aspects, additional contextual factors may also play a role. Such factors include the overall increase in the number of child marriage cases, the understanding of gender and social norms in society, the availability of social protection and poverty alleviation programs, and the presence of ongoing conflict, forced migration and displacement. COVID-19 poses a threat to efforts to prevent child marriage [1].

The Directorate General of Religious Courts of the Supreme Court noted a surge in marriage dispensation applications in 2020. In 2019, 25,282 applications for dispensation were submitted; in

2020, the number increased to 65,302 applications. The application for dispensation of child marriage granted by the Religious Court was 64,211. The surge in the number of child marriages through dispensation was not necessarily caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. This can be due to the minimum age of marriage, which has risen to 19 years for women and men, as Law No. 16 of 2019 passed in October 2019. In 2022, this number also decreased to 50,673 cases.

There are various reasons that cause adolescents to enter early marriage. Laws and customs that are inherent and believed and applied by ancestors are among the main factors that underlie early marriage practices [3]. Other factors underlying the community’s early marriage include norms and customs that have implications for the health of mothers and children, as well as a heavy psychological burden on couples [4]. Regarding development and activity, those who have married tend to drop out of school or be unable to continue their studies, resulting in the acquisition of low levels of education that tend to be the basis of social and cultural practices [5].

The impact of early marriage often causes various problems, both for couples who marry early personally and within the family and community, and can cause various problems at the national and even global levels [6]. Early marriage, especially child marriage, is a form of violence against children, where children who marry under 18 years of age have vulnerable access to basic needs, thereby increasing the incidence of intergenerational poverty and increasing their vulnerability in accessing education, health, and the risk of violence [7]. Early married adolescent girls generally have limited access to contraceptive and reproductive health information services. The majority of these women have been exposed to early and frequent sexual intercourse and have experienced multiple pregnancies and childbirths before they are physically and psychologically mature.

2. Research Method

The selection of informants in the data collection process can be categorized into two groups: key informants and supporting informants. Key informants are those who have in-depth knowledge

of the target problem. Supporting informants were identified on the basis of relevant knowledge and regular contact, both formal and informal, with key informants.

2.1 Study Design and Participants

This study used a qualitative research design to assess maternal role attainment and quality of life outcomes among first-time, teenage mothers in Probolinggo Regency, Indonesia. In-depth interviews were conducted with a sample of primiparous teenage mothers in the area to collect data on their experiences and perspectives as mothers and their impact on their quality of life. Participants were selected using purposive sampling, with criteria including first-time mothers aged 10-19 years and living in Probolinggo Regency. The sample size was determined based on achieving data saturation, that is, at the point where no new information or themes emerged from the interviews. Semi-structured interviews were conducted flexibly to explore the participants' experiences. Interviews were audio-recorded and transcribed verbatim for analysis.

The research object of this study was female teenagers who provided children in Probolinggo Regency. Research will focus on their biopsychosocial condition, which includes biological, psychological, and social aspects that influence their well-being. Findings regarding the biopsychosocial conditions of female adolescents can be used by local governments and non-governmental organizations to develop more effective intervention programs. These programs may include psychological counseling, health support, and life skills training.

2.2 Data Collection Tools and Methods

All interviews and focus group discussions were conducted according to the first author's suggestion'. The asking guide contained semi-structured open questions. Additional questions were also asked based on the participants' answers. The selection of informants in the data collection process can be categorized into two groups: key informants and supporting informants. Key informants are those who have in-depth knowledge of the target problem. Supporting informants were identified on the basis of relevant knowledge and regular contact, both formal and informal, with key informants.

All interviews and focus group discussions were conducted with the first author. The asking guide contained semi-structured open questions. Additional questions were also asked based on the

participants' answers. Initially, several open questions were asked to key informants, such as: "What was the reason you decided to marry at a young age?" What is your view of the importance of school for household survival? How did you feel when you determined you were pregnant, gave birth, and went through the birthing process? Can you describe the activities or counseling classes you took before giving birth? Or have you ever babysat before? After getting married, did you experience difficulties in building a household? Can you tell us about your experiences and feelings when caring for yourself in the first 2 weeks after giving birth while also having to care for your baby? How can you support your partner and family from pregnancy to delivery? How would you rate your ability and satisfaction with caring for your baby during the early postpartum period? How does the mother respond when she is informed that she has to breastfeed for at least 6 months, the need for contraception, and the possibility of anemia considering her young age? How do mothers respond to information and education about parenting and parenting styles? What information do you need to obtain this information? What would you think if there was a special class for young mothers like you?

2.3 Data Collection and Location

The place where the information was collected was in the Probolinggo district. Probolinggo district consists of four subdistricts:

- Gending sub-district, which consists of four villages: Pesisir, Pikatan, Klaseman, and Pajurangan;
- Pajarakan sub-district, which consists of four villages: Penambangan, Gejungan, Karangpranti, and Sukokerto;
- Kraksaan sub-district consists of four villages: Kalibuntu, Asembagus, Asembakor, and Kebonagung;
- The Paiton sub-district consists of four villages: Binor, Sumberanyar, Karanganyar, and Randu Tatah.

2.4 Selection of Informants

The selection of informants in the data collection process is categorized into 2 categories, namely key informants and supporting informants. Key informants were those who have in-depth knowledge of the issues being researched, while supporting informants were determined on the basis of having knowledge and frequent contact both formally and informally with key informants. The

profile details are described in the informant profile matrix in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Informant profile matrix (developed by the authors)

Informant Code	Institution	Place and date of interview	Description
IK 1. RD	Early marriage perpetrators	Kraksan March 15, 2023	RD, a primiparous female aged 18 years and 3 months, P1A0, who was born 7 months ago lives with her parents in Kalibuntu Village, Kraksaan Sub-district, Probolinggo Regency. RD decided to stop going to school when she was in class XII because she was 2 months pregnant. The change from online to onsite learning method made RD embarrassed and tired to continue schooling. The pregnancy was unplanned because RD and her husband wanted to complete their high school education. Marriage history was conducted one month after graduating from junior high school through the process of fulfilling the terms and conditions of Islamic marriage (nikah siri) and having been engaged since fifth grade. Currently, her husband works with his family to develop a culinary business in the Semapir traditional market. Monthly income is Rp.1,000,000 - 2,200,000, depending on sales. During the interview process, RD appeared to be an open and cooperative individual, allowing the author to easily identify the information needed.
IK 2_FR	Early marriage perpetrators	Kraksan March 15, 2023	FR, a primiparous female aged 17 years and 2 months, P1A0, is the first of two children and lives with her biological mother in Kebonagung, Kraksaan sub-district, Probolinggo district. FR decided to stop going to school after graduating from junior high school and focus on earning income for her mother and one sister by selling bird feed in front of her house. This was done because the father divorced and remarried, so FR and her husband decided to stay with her mother and younger sibling. FR got married in 2021 through the process of fulfilling the terms and conditions of Islamic marriage (siri marriage). Pregnancy was not planned because FR and her husband (aged 19 years) wanted to legalize their marriage at the KUA first, so they had to wait for a dispensation letter from the Ministry of Religion. The husband works as a <i>cleaning service</i> in an outsourcing company in Surabaya. Income every month is Rp. 2,000,000 - Rp. 3,000,000. During the interview process, FR often smiled and was somewhat shy. However, FR was cooperative in answering the questions asked, enabling the author to easily obtain the information needed.
IK 3_DA	Early marriage perpetrators	Kraksan June 17, 2023	DA, a 16-year-old primiparous female, P1A0, is the second of five children and lives with her in-laws and three sisters-in-law in Asembakor Village, Kraksaan Sub-district, Probolinggo District. DA's biological mother died in 2019, so DA has a mother who lives with her father. DA's husband is a 17-year-old man who works as a parking attendant at a mini market in Kalisalam area, Dringu sub-district. The DA and her husband's marriage was conducted through the process of fulfilling the terms and conditions of Islamic marriage (nikah siri) just six months before the DA gave birth. The DA and her husband have been engaged since sixth grade. During the interview process, DA was a little awkward toward new people she knew, as observed when the researcher interacted with DA. Her slightly awkward attitude toward the author made it a little difficult for the author to interact, but over time, the interaction between the author and the informant gradually began to liquidate DA's awkward attitude by itself so that the author could interview and find the information the author needed.
IP 1_ WS (in English)	Head of Family Health and Health Promotion, Probolinggo District Health Office	Kraksan June 17, 2023	Mrs. WS is the Chairman of the Family Health and Health Promotion Division of Probolinggo District. She is a friendly, smart, and visionary figure. When the author met her, she immediately welcomed her with a warm welcome so that the author was not awkward in communicating with her. WS is a leader who is comfortable when invited to dialog so that the author obtains a lot of information and data that the author researches other than that the author obtains more knowledge than the author planned.
IP 2_AB	Probolinggo District Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB)	Dringu July 02, 2023	AB is the Chairman of the Probolinggo District Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning. His daily life as a pediatrician is of added value to a leader like him. He is firm, humble, kind, wise, and firm, so it was not awkward for the author to invite him to have a dialog about the success of programs related to women's empowerment, child protection, and population control related to the impact of early marriage. AB is always neatly dressed and very unpretentious, making it easier for the author to find the information and data that researchers need.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Dimensions of Early Marriage Behaviour

Marriage has a relationship with population issues. The law on marriage sets the age limit for marriage for both men and women as 19 (nineteen) years and 16 (sixteen) years, respectively. Marriages in which the prospective spouses are under this age limit are considered early marriages because the prospective spouses are still school-age

children. In the last three years, the social reality of early marriage in Probolinggo Regency has become increasingly prevalent. In fact, in general, people in the region already know about the ideal age for marriage, but they still marry at an early age or below this ideal age.

Table 2 shows what key informants told the author regarding the dimensions behind the behavior of marrying at an early age.

Table 2 Knowledge of the ideal age for marriage (developed by the authors)

Question: What do you think is the ideal age for marriage?	
IK 1_RD (18 years and 3 months)	<i>When I was at school, I was told by mum that the ideal age for marriage is at least 21 or 22 years old. at least her thinking is somewhat mature. But in my place it's rare for virgins to be more than 20 years old. But I already want to get married, and my fiancé also wants to, so I just get married.</i>
IK 2_FR (17 years and 2 months)	<i>The age of marriage should be around 20, but I got married at 17. Emm... but here (Probolinggo) there is no set age for marriage. Usually 13 years old, some are 12 years old, there are also those who are rather old, namely 15 years old.... 15 years is the latest. If the mother and father feel that their child is suitable for marriage, they will immediately get married. Especially if they have been engaged for a long time.</i>
IK 3_DA (15 years 0 months)	<i>What I know is that if you are still in school, you may not be allowed to get married. If the age for marriage is probably above the age of 17. But what else can I do? Most of the time, when the period comes, you don't have to get married.</i>

The interviews reveal that the community *is already aware of the ideal age for marriage*. They obtain this information from various sources, including early marriage prevention programs at schools and village offices. This is evident from the respondents' correct answers that the recommended age for marriage is 17 to 20 years. In general, there are factors that influence the intention to marry and marry off children early, namely, the desire that comes from the child himself, the sociodemographics of the parents, and the determinants that influence intention using the basic assumption that humans behave in a conscious manner and consider all available information. This

is in accordance with the theory of behavioral intention (*Theory Planned Behavior*) which is determined by three main determinants: attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control. In this case, most parents do not have a minimum limit or definite provision on when they will marry off their daughters. Parents thought that they would marry off their daughters as soon as they felt that the girls needed to be married. On average, girls aged 12 to 15 years have been married off. Another basis used by parents to see whether a girl is considered ready for marriage is if the girl has had her first menstruation, which, according to parents, is a sign of readiness for marriage (Table 3).

Table 3 Rationales for early marriage (developed by the authors)

Question: What were your reasons for getting married before the age of 19?	
IK 1_RD	<i>I already wanted to get married, and my fiancée also wanted to, so I just got married. At first, I just wanted to get married because I had to wait for the letters to come in to the KUA. But after five months of marriage, I got pregnant. Because I was pregnant, I didn't go to school anymore.</i>
IK 2_FR	<i>I graduated from junior high school because I wanted to work. My father had moved to his wife's (second wife's) business in Banyuwangi, so before he left, he asked me to get married to my fiancé first so that someone would take care of my mother and sister at home.</i>
IK 3_DA	<i>Yes... what I know is that if you are still in school, you may not be allowed to get married. The ideal age for marriage is probably above the age of 17. But what else can I do? That's how it was mum. When you remarried, I was embarrassed by your new wife. That is 'why I often go to my fiancé's' place. When I found out I was pregnant, my parents married me the next week.</i>

The reasons behind the behavior of marrying at an early age are largely due to *engagement during early puberty*. The culture of betrothing in elementary school makes parents careless to monitor the behavior of their children. Parents feel "at ease" if their daughters are always accompanied

by their fiancées. In addition, *individual and family resilience are* likely to influence individual and family perspectives when making decisions about marriage and parenting. Parents FR and DA raised and cared for their children without their spouses (*single parents*) who had separated due to divorce

or the death of one of the parents. Children who are separated usually feel directionless and lack support in life. They become out of control and more aggressive. This hinders the process of acceptance and awareness of adolescents in planning a family that considers various aspects related to family life, such as physical, mental, emotional, educational, social, and economic readiness, and determines the number and spacing of births.

This is in accordance with the following statement delivered by the Head of DP3AP2KB Probolinggo District:

The average early marriage in Probolinggo Regency is due to pregnancy outside marriage." The cause is due to promiscuity, so teenage couples get pregnant outside of marriage, and marriage is used as a solution by the family to solve the problem, so the child is married off even though the child is not old enough. Another important point is that the culture of marrying off children at the age of primary school implies that parents often fail to monitor their children's behavior. Parents feel "at ease" if their daughters are always accompanied by their fiancées.

A similar statement was made by the head of the Family Health Division of Probolinggo District:

In general, an early marriage is caused by pregnancy outside marriage caused by promiscuity. What is most concerning is that many contraceptives are now freely sold in malls and kiosks. If children are asked why they enter an environment of free association, they all indicate a lack of parental supervision because they feel they already have a fiancé. The second is the family economic factor. On average, those who marry early come from families whose economy is low, and their level of education is also low. So it is rare for underage marriages from the middle to upper class.

Based on the results of interviews with informants, the description of the background of early marriage in Probolinggo Regency was caused by internal factors within the individual, namely: biological urges to fulfill sexual needs, lack of knowledge about marriage, low educational background that only reaches junior high school, and sexual behavior before marriage. The external factors behind early marriage in Probolinggo Regency, namely: permissive surrounding environment toward promiscuity and a lack of social control from parents and society. This is in line with the causes of early marriage stated in [8]: 1) internal factors, which are factors that come from within the individual due to their low education, thus affecting their mindset in understanding and understanding the nature and purpose of marriage; and 2) external factors, which are factors that come from outside the individual, which are environmental factors where they live, can also be the cause of marriage at an early age. All three informants reported that before marriage, they went to the village head's office to register the marriage. A *nikah sirri* (secret marriage) is performed because the couple is not old enough. As a result, many couples in this area do not receive marriage certificates. Marriage can only be proven by a marriage registration officer (PPN). If a marriage certificate cannot prove it, it can be submitted to the Religious Court for its *bat nikah* (marriage certificate). Meanwhile, many young couples have entered legal marriage by manipulating their ages, but they have not yet obtained a marriage certificate. It is possible that the marriage fee was not deposited with the KUA because the village officials used it. Therefore, the head of the KUA plays an important role in disciplining marriage accordingly. The reasons for early marriage are given in Table 4.

Table 4. Factors influencing early marriage behaviour (developed by the authors)

Factors	Description	Analysis results
Internal	The biological drive for sexual needs is triggered by being "paired" with the opposite sex too early.	Teenagers are encouraged to have sex and eventually become pregnant.
	Not fulfilling the formal basic education that has been established nationally. (the average is only a junior high school graduate) because they quit school to get married.	Low education levels and knowledge of children can lead to a tendency to marry early. Adolescents with a high educational background are less likely to marry at an early age [9]. Although not directly mentioned by the respondents, this could have implications for their quality of life, as higher knowledge and education are usually associated with better well-being and the ability to make better decisions about health and self-care.
	Socio-cultural factors that contribute to child marriage in Probolinggo, especially in Madurese communities, include arranged marriage, age manipulation, witchcraft	Early arranged marriages can affect young couples' mindsets and behaviors. Their unstable emotional states can trigger emotions, sexual arousal, and arguments. Socially, children

	practices, cultural traditions, economic motives, and religious influences. The negative impacts of child marriage are also highlighted, such as reduced health and education, vulnerability to violence and exploitation, and poverty.	who have been betrothed often face social stigma and may not be accepted by their peers or community. The engagement forces them to assume adult responsibilities at an age when they should be learning and playing instead of befriending only one man.
External Factors	A neighborhood that is permissive of promiscuity	A permissive environment can indirectly encourage promiscuity by not providing clear boundaries or consequences for such behavior. A lack of direction and environmental involvement can lead to risky behaviors, including promiscuity.
	Lack of parental and social control	Lack of parental control can lead to early marriage in several ways. Without parental guidance and control, children may not fully understand the implications and responsibilities of marriage. In addition, parents who do not exercise clear control are more likely to favor early marriage.
	Passive family resilience processes inhibit positive responses to individual and family crises and challenges.	Passive family resilience contributes to the desire for early marriage. Families that do not actively seek to adapt, problem-solve, communicate, and cope with problems that arise within the family may be less or less prepared to face challenges and changes, including those related to early marriage. This lack of resilience can make early marriage an attractive option, especially in situations of economic hardship or social pressure.

3.2 The Biopsychosocial Impact of Early Marriage Behavior

For early marriage couples that are still young, after marriage, there are obligations that they must face, namely, family economic problems. After marriage, men have full responsibility for providing for the family. Economic factors are very important because they help a person *survive* life. With great obligations and responsibilities following marriage,

there are several impacts of early marriage behavior in Probolinggo District, Probolinggo Regency. They have to force themselves to work to earn a living for the needs of their new family while at that age, they should be going to school, and many other impacts occur that are felt by early marriage couples. The following are the results of interviews with informants about the biopsychosocial impact of early marriage.

Table 5. The bopsychosocial impact of early marriage behavior (developed by the authors)

Dimensions	Statement Sentence
Physical and Reproductive Health	<p>IK 1_RD My health condition is fine. Compared to before I had children, I am now more prone to illness. I once participated in a counseling session at a health center, where they told me that if you get pregnant before you are 19 years old, there is a risk of death during childbirth, you are prone to bleeding, miscarriage, and other scary things. When I was pregnant, I was worried too, mum. Thank God, everything went well even though I had to undergo surgery. I was operated on because my head had not moved in a day. During the postpartum period, I was often in pain at the stitches. When I was pregnant, I often lacked blood.</p> <p>IK 2_FR At the beginning of my pregnancy, I was often nauseous and vomiting. But after 6 months, I even liked to eat. The midwife told me that I also lacked blood. When I gave birth at the health center, I tried to breastfeed my baby and was able to do so, but when I was at home, the baby was fussy, so sometimes I would give canned milk to my mother. I feel fine now, mum. But sometimes when I'm tired, I often feel weak and dizzy.</p> <p>IK 3_DA I didn't feel any nausea or vomiting when I was first pregnant. In fact, I didn't even know I was pregnant. I discovered that I was pregnant when I was two months late. After I learned that I was pregnant, I felt all sorts of things. In fact, my blood was low (=anemia), said the midwife. I was given medicine to increase my blood pressure, but I felt nause when I took the pills. When I was born, I was referred to the hospital because my blood pressure suddenly increased.</p> <p>IP 1_WS The prevalence of anemia is still high in Probolinggo District. This problem, which remains difficult to treat in young pregnant women, is precisely due to the lack of participation in classes for pregnant women. Perhaps it is because they are embarrassed. Based on the maternal mortality profile, 2 mothers (out of a total of 32) died from pregnancy, childbirth, or postpartum. Marriage at a young age carries a high risk of childbirth. The myth</p>

	<p>that “if one takes birth control drugs for too long, the womb will become dry and cause childlessness” makes families often prohibit mud aini couples from using contraception.</p> <p>IP 2_AB The impact of early marriage will have an impact on health, psychological and social aspects. From the health impact, biologically, the reproductive organs are still in the process of maturing so that they are not ready to have relations with the opposite sex, especially if they become pregnant and then give birth, it is very dangerous for their health. Then from psychologically, psychologically, the child is also not ready to have a relationship so that it will cause trauma, in addition there will be social problems faced by children such as divorce problems because the couple is still unstable in their thinking.</p>
Mental and Psychological State	<p>IK 1.RD: I try to enjoy life with my husband and children. Just live it, mum. I forget things easily. So I worry when I’m cooking in the kitchen when I’m feeding my child.</p> <p>IK 2_FR I used to feel stressed because I could not bear to stay up all night. I prefer it when my husband helps me at home. It’s a pity if it’s only my mum who has to help with everything.</p> <p>IK 3_DA I often feel scared when I am bathing my child. Sometimes I feel sad, anxious, and stressed at the same time because this is my first experience as a mum.</p> <p>IP 1_WS The impact that we observe may differ between teenagers who are pregnant outside marriage and those who are in a relationship with their partners within marriage. If those in marriage may be ready or not ready, they may be more prepared than those who are not married. This means that maybe the psychological burden is smaller, excluding the obstetrical aspects of being at risk so that from us it is more orderly. In terms of reproduction, it’s not allowed yet. From religion too, it’s actually better not to do it first. In fact, mentally, they are also not ready to have children. But now there are many pregnant women aged 16 or 17. Is there a lack of education from their parents? The problem is that if they are told, they should already know.</p> <p>IP 2_AB The obvious psychological impact is seen in the way the couples care for and raise their children on a daily basis.</p>
Education	<p>IK 1.RD: My husband and I have been out of school since I got pregnant. I can’t stand the cravings mum. During my pregnancy, I was “grees” and dizzy. My husband and I agreed to quit so that we could focus on collecting money for the child’s birth expenses.</p> <p>IK 2_FR I don’t go to school anymore, mum. Now I want to focus on making money for my family.</p> <p>IK 3_DA I decided not to go back to school after I . My family also advised me to stay home.</p> <p>IP 1_WS Almost all perpetrators of early marriage did not continue their studies. The reason for this was because they were embarrassed and could not focus on their studies. Specifically for pregnant women with a history of early marriage, most still have their last education in junior high school/equivalent, a small portion graduated from elementary school/equivalent, and the rest graduated from high school/equivalent. This result is consistent with the BPS report that adolescent girls who are married tend to have lower levels of education. Education is considered to be in conflict with marriage when married women experience pregnancy and responsibility for childcare.</p> <p>IP 2_AB Finally, I was faced with early marriage. Finally, I said that I would go down again if it was catin I started to develop again catin I went down again where? In adolescence, Our stuted, we talk about anemia where the and of us is my thought pattern, and then we try to enter how junior high school teenagers don’t think about getting married, yes here, they think that besides the child already having problems canceling marriage has become a problem or married by accident has become a problem, there are also many combined. That is my homework, so it is not an optimal time. It is not optimal, but from now on, we follow government regulations. There is a government policy called PMK 212 (wirosableng), and there is crazy refocusing.</p>
Economics	<p>IK 1.RD My husband often gives me money. Even though it’s a little, thank God my in-laws can still help me.</p> <p>IK 2_FR</p>

	Yes, I just make enough money. Sometimes if I don't have enough, I ask my mum or take it from my sales. Because
	IK 3_DA To this day, I get money from my parents and my sister.
Child Parenting	IK 1.RD My mum and sister often helped me with childcare. Until 4 months old, my child often slept with my mum. IK 2_FR Thankfully, my mum accompanies me to take a bath at the beginning. My husband often falls asleep when he comes home. Maybe it was because he was tired of 'the market'. IK 3_DA: My mother often takes my child to sleep in her room. My mum often invites a traditional healer to perform massages, especially during the postpartum period. IP 2_AB Parenting patterns carried out by Madurese people can be categorized as democratic and authoritarian parenting. Democratic parenting if there are things to be discussed, fulfill the needs of children, love, and spend time with children. Authoritarian parenting, seen in religious knowledge that must be obeyed by children and that limits children, especially women and their rights. Teenage mothers when interacting with their children tend to use harsh disciplinary methods associated with anger toward children and rejection, resulting in a problematic relationship between the mother and child. In addition, adolescents who act as mothers lack knowledge about the importance of interacting with infants, which results in neglect. This is coupled with conditions of poverty and low social support, causing parenting patterns to tend to be neglected. In this situation, attention is needed not only to prevent teenage pregnancy but also to support teenagers in caring for their children.
Social Environment	IK 1.RD: Currently, spending time with friends is rare. In fact, now I always go home early, not as before marriage when we always sit until late at night. Now I often go home late too, but not until nyubuh bu.... IK 2_FR I still often talk to my friends near my house. I rarely keep in touch with my school friends. IK 3_DA: My husband and I rarely hang out with school friends; however, I often hang out with my husband and my bicycle community.

Marriage at a young age, especially for girls, will end adolescence, which should be a time for physical, emotional, and social development. This period of adolescence is crucial for adolescents because it is the time when they can prepare themselves to enter adulthood. Early marriage is not only underpinned but also fuels gender inequality in society. Early marriage can lead to a continuous cycle of poverty, increased illiteracy, and poor health for future generations and rob the wider society of both short-term and long term productivity [10].

The biopsychosocial impact on early married women will be discussed in the following dimensions.

3.2.1 Impact of Early Marriage on Physical and Reproductive Health

Early marriage can lead to high-risk pregnancies and childbirth at a young age (<20 years old), because girls' bodies and reproductive organs are not yet fully mature for pregnancy and childbirth. Women who are still young when facing pregnancy and childbirth are extremely prone to miscarriage. Women who marry early between the ages of 15 and 19 years are twice as likely to die during

childbirth as those aged 20-25 years. In addition, early married women are at a much higher risk of childbirth complications, such as *obstetric fistula*, infection, severe bleeding, anemia, and *eclampsia* [11].

The health impacts of early marriage include complications during pregnancy and childbirth, hypertension during pregnancy, anemia, diabetes during pregnancy, low birth weight, and death of the unborn child [12]. In addition, another impact on health is the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases and cervical cancer [13].

The anatomy of the adolescent body is not yet ready for the process of conceiving and giving birth, and complications can occur in the form of *obstructed labor* and *obstetric fistula*. According to the *United Nations Population Fund for Population Activities* (UNPFA) in 2015, more than 2 million women in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, the Arab region, Latin America, and the Caribbean are estimated to be living with fistulas, and 50,000 to 100,000 new cases develop each year. The fistula is a defect in female organs that causes the leakage of urine or feces into the vagina. Women younger than 20 years are particularly vulnerable to *obstetric fistula*, which

can result from early sexual intercourse.

Pregnancy at a young age will put the mother at risk of anemia because adolescents are at risk of anemia due to poor diet and during pregnancy, haemodilution occurs, which in turn worsens the condition of anemia in adolescent pregnancy. The combination of unprepared reproductive organs and anemia can increase the risk of pregnancy poisoning via *pre-eclampsia* or *eclampsia*. Young mothers who experience frequent blood pressure irregularities during pregnancy, resulting in pregnancy poisoning and spasticity, are at risk of maternal death. Childbirth in teenage pregnancies also increases the risk of prolonged labor caused by fetal and pelvic abnormalities, hissing and straining strength and incorrect delivery leadership. Another complication that may occur during labor is bleeding.

3.2.2 The Mental and Psychological Impact of Early Marriage

The psychological impact of early marriage is depression due to not being able to carry out the new role as a wife and mother who must take care of her child at a young age, in addition to the inability to adapt to the husband and family of the partner when having to live in the same house with the husband's family. Only about 5-20% of teenage girls who marry early can continue their marriage, but the rest prefer to end their marriage and divorce and return to their parents' houses [14].

3.2.3 Impact of Early Marriage on Education

Early marriage is associated with low education levels because adolescent girls tend not to continue their education [15]. According to [16], early marriage increases illiteracy, hampering the short- and long-term welfare of the community.

3.2.4 Impact of Early Marriage on the Population Growth Rate

According to [17], uncontrolled early marriage can trigger high birth and population growth rates. The younger the age of marriage, the lower the level of education achieved by the child. Marriage often causes children to drop out of school as they take on new responsibilities as wives and mothers-to-be. 85% of girls in Indonesia end their education after marriage. Some schools in Indonesia do not allow married girls to attend school, so the children decide not to continue their education. Because of dropping out of school, they are also less able to earn a living and contribute financially to their families.

This can increase poverty. Early marriage is

associated with a reduction in the standard of living of children and the loss of opportunities for formal education to develop themselves due to increased household responsibilities, especially after conceiving and having children. From the results of a survey on early marriage in Indonesia in several provinces, it was concluded that early marriage can cause girls to drop out of school, be isolated, and lose opportunities to achieve formal education, thus hampering the development of women's quality, which can encourage inequality and hamper the process of empowering women [18].

Low education due to early marriage will cause population growth to become rigid. Therefore, the welfare of life is also less felt by the community. In this case, women are excluded from the world of higher education, so women's population growth in the community also experiences inequality, such as the absence of a defense role for women that they play an important role in improving the welfare of households and the community. In addition, the high fertility rate of early marriage perpetrators also ultimately undermines welfare development [19].

The existence of early marriage can lead to higher fertility rates because couples who marry at an early age have children before their time. Thus, they have a longer productive age, and the number of babies born each year continues to increase. The population increase in Indonesia is generally (even 99.9 percent) caused by births; the rest is in the form of in-migration. Thus, it can be concluded that in 1 second in Indonesia there are 1-2 babies born. Increased fertility is still a problem in Indonesia.

3.2.5 Impact of Early Marriage on the Economy

The economic impact of early marriage is recurrent poverty [20]. Early marriage often creates a new cycle of poverty. Adolescent children are often unemployed or underemployed because of low education levels. This causes married children to eventually become dependent on the family, especially the parents of the male side (husband). As a result, parents, especially those on the husband's side, will have a double burden. In addition to having to support the family, they also end up having to support new family members. This condition will continue repetitively from one generation to the next, resulting in structural poverty. Unless the woman who marries early is much older, has a high education level, has a job, and has a decent income to support the family, this economic impact may be avoided [21].

A study conducted by the World Bank [22] estimated that child marriage in some countries in sub-Saharan Africa contributes to one-fifth of

female students dropping out of secondary school. The study calculated that each delay in one marriage could increase the likelihood of literacy and completion of secondary school. An exploratory costing study conducted by UNICEF examined the impact of child and adolescent marriage on the Indonesian economy by estimating the impact of delaying girls' marriage on the labor market.

Lack of *effort* in delaying marriage for adolescent girls, loss of educational opportunities, and loss of lifetime earnings will continue to have a strong negative impact on the Indonesian economy. Thus, the results of the study show that delaying the age of marriage of girls to 20 years old can increase 1.70 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2014. These results suggest that investing in girls has a large impact on the Indonesian economy during their productive years, and delaying marriage supports this potential [1].

3.2.7 Impact of Early Marriage on Child Parenting

According to [23], success in educating or caring for children is the hope of every married couple. The presence of children is highly anticipated by married couples and even becomes a source of happiness in the household. However, along with the times, not all married couples can create family harmony and adequately educate their children. A cause is the lack of readiness of married couples to face the household ark. This is influenced by the age of the couple, who are still too young to get married. Emotional instability and a lack of knowledge among young married couples related to parenting patterns, causing them to generally educate and care for children with bad parenting patterns, such as often neglecting, scolding, yelling, and even treating them harshly, such as pinching and even hitting their children when they behave in ways they do not like or, on the contrary, spoiling their children too much. The conclusion from this statement is that adolescents who enter early marriages and have children do not have adequate knowledge of caring for children resulting from marriage. Babies born to women who marry at an early age have a higher risk of death and are twice as likely to die before the age of 1 year as children born to a mother who is 20 years old or older. Babies born to young mothers are more likely to be born premature, have low birth weight, and are malnourished. This is because mothers who marry at an early age are still in the process of growing, fulfilling nutrition for the fetus will be divided to meet the nutritional needs of their own bodies [24].

The pelvic anatomy of early-married mothers who are still growing is at risk of prolonged labor and infant and neonate mortality. Depression in the mother during pregnancy increases the risk of miscarriage, low birth weight and others. Depression is also associated with increased blood pressure, increasing the risk of eclampsia, which is harmful to both the fetus and the mother. Good antenatal care can reduce the incidence of pregnancy and labor complications. However, due to financial constraints, limited mobility, and opinion, these young wives often do not receive the health services they need, increasing the risk of maternal complications and mortality in their unborn children [25].

Early marriage has psychosocial and emotional consequences for women because they must stay at home and fulfill the role of a housewife [1]. Women who marry at an early age (<21 years old) are in the *emerging adulthood* period. According to [26], *emerging adulthood* is a transition period from adolescence to adulthood that occurs at the age of 18 to 25 years. The *developmental stage of emerging adulthood* places children in a dualistic position. Children who are at this stage have left the dependencies of childhood and adolescence but do not yet have the responsibilities that adults have [26]. The instability and lack of a sense of responsibility in mothers at this age stage causes them to experience difficulties in developing ways of caring for their children, resulting in the growth and development of their children.

Becoming a parent in adolescence and lacking the parenting skills of an adult can put children at risk of mistreatment and/or neglect. Various studies have revealed that children born from early marriage are at risk of developmental delays, learning difficulties, and behavioral disorders and tend to become parents at an early age [27]. Mothers provide the main support for the growth and development of toddlers, especially during the *golden period* of growth and development. The active role of mothers is needed, especially when children are under the age of five. Mothers should act as the main educators in the family; thus, mothers must be able to care for children properly and in accordance with the age and stages of child development. Mothers' skills are needed to monitor children's growth and development. Mothers are the first people to invite children to communicate and socialize so that later children can understand how to interact with others.

The lack of a mother's role in the fulfillment of children's basic needs certainly has an adverse impact on the development of the child itself, and

the child is at risk of experiencing growth and development disorders [28]. Marrying at a relatively young age results in a lack of mental and cognitive readiness; thus, mothers who marry at an early age are not optimal in carrying out their role as mothers, which ultimately has an impact on the growth and development of their children [29].

3.2.8 Impact of Early Marriage on the Social Environment

The social environment is one of the ways in which society can make changes. The social environment is related to social relationships. A good social environment will lead to good behavioral changes, but if the social environment is not good, it will bring destruction. According to [14], adolescents who enter early marriage are unable to establish good relationships with their social environment. Marriage due to pregnancy outside marriage causes adolescents to be less accepted by their families and social environment. Teenagers who have early marriages are often ostracized and become the talk of the community, making teenagers who are pregnant outside of marriage feel insecure about themselves. Therefore, they often close themselves because they are afraid that they will be asked about their marriage.

4. Conclusion

Early marriage and motherhood at a young age pose major challenges for teenage mothers in fulfilling their maternal roles. The transition from adolescence to adulthood is a critical period in development, and teenage mothers may experience difficulty in assuming the responsibilities and demands of motherhood. The low mental and cognitive readiness of teenage mothers who marry at a young age has an impact on their ability to carry out their role as mothers effectively. This lack of readiness can have a negative impact on children's growth and development. Socioeconomic factors such as low incomes and limited access to health services contribute to the difficulties faced by teenage mothers in fulfilling their roles as mothers. Financial limitations and limited mobility often prevent vulnerable individuals from accessing necessary health services and support. Comprehensive support and intervention systems are needed to overcome the challenges faced by teenage mothers. This includes empowering young women through education, providing access to reproductive and maternal health services, and creating community-based initiatives to support their psychosocial well-being. The quality of life of

women who marry early in terms of physical, material, social, development, activity, and emotional well-being shows a significant condition. This condition is influenced by aspects of emotional/psychological well-being as a subjective component in the form of individual perceptions in interpreting the reality of life, sincerity, surrender, and feeling satisfied with existing conditions. Therefore, even though they show symptoms of poor health, hampered development of talents, interests, and communication with the social environment, and limited fulfillment of life needs, they still have a relatively good quality of life because they have a sincere, resigned, and feeling attitude. satisfied with their existing conditions. Health promotion regarding family function, child growth and development, and reproductive health is needed by young mothers so that it can have a positive impact on achieving maternal roles and improving the quality of life of teenage mothers. However, further research is needed to explore the most effective implementation strategies.

The results of this research can serve as the basis for further research in various fields, such as psychology, sociology, and development. Other researchers can use these findings to explore other aspects that have not been revealed or test the hypotheses that emerge from this study. Future research should consider several things including:

1. Women who are already married are provided counseling/health education about reproductive and maternal health, including handling their health.
2. Women's empowerment leads to increased family income and community solidarity in the form of MSMEs or community-based joint businesses.
3. From a psychological perspective, women who marry early need a special community to share cognitively, emotionally, and socially.
4. Cooperate with the education office/social office to overcome education problems; it is easy now that there are packages B and C.

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