



ADOLESCENTS' ATTITUDES ABOUT TEENAGE MARRIAGE

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ABSTRACT

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Adolescence is a period of crisis where if one phase in the period is not well passed, it will push adolescents into problems, one of which is teenage marriage. However, studies related to adolescents' attitudes towards marriage in adolescence for areas that are at high risk of experiencing an increase in marriage in adolescence are still limited. This research aims to obtain an overview of teenagers' attitudes in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province regarding early marriage in terms of 7 related dimensions. This research is a documentation study of secondary data from the research team "Comprehensive Study of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Program in Bangka Belitung Islands Province," and the method used in the research is quantitative descriptive. The population of this study is adolescents aged 15-20 years in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, which is part of the previous research data. The sampling technique used total sampling, and after screening to see the completeness of the data, there were 206 complete data. Data was collected using the EMAS (Early Marriage Attitude Scale) questionnaire. The analysis technique used is the univariate data analysis technique using a computer software program. The results show that most respondents (54.9%) have a negative attitude about teenage marriage. The conclusion of this research is that the attitudes of teenagers in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province tend to reject (negatively) teenage marriage in terms of the respondents' characteristics and each dimension of attitude research examined in this study.

Keywords:

Adolescents, Attitudes, Reproductive health, Teenage marriage

BACKGROUND

Adolescence is a time of crisis where a developmental phase called identity versus identity confusion occurs (Haruman et al., 2023). In this phase, adolescents will seek self-identity regarding career, politics, spirituality, relationships, achievement, sexual and cultural interests, and personality (Haruman et al., 2023). These developmental tasks must be achieved so that adolescents can achieve happiness, satisfaction, and good emotional stability. Based on Erikson's statement, if this phase cannot be completed positively, adolescent problems and health crises will arise (Rageliene, 2016). The inability of adolescents to complete this phase of life will affect the occurrence of juvenile delinquency, such as free sex and teenage pregnancy outside marriage (Hardin & Nidia, 2022). The occurrence of juvenile delinquency is one of the things that affects the increase in the number of teenage marriages in the world (Hardin & Nidia, 2022). The failure of adolescents to complete their tasks will result in adolescents not having emotional stability and a high level of egoism, which will cause problems in adolescent marriage (Rageliene, 2016). WHO (World Health Organization) defines adolescent marriage as a marriage that occurs either formally or informally before the age of 18 and has been widely recognized as a violation of human rights by the United Nations (Misunas et al., 2019). However, this phenomenon is still an important issue in various countries worldwide (Ahonsi et al., 2019).

In the world, 720 million children are married before they reach the age of 18 and 250 million are married at 15 (Arthur et al., 2017). Of this global prevalence, more than half occurs in developing countries such as South Asia and Africa (Alem et al., 2020). In developing countries, 1 in 7 girls are married before the age of 15 and 38% of children are married before the age 18 (Ahonsi et al., 2019). Indonesia, as a developing country, also experiences the same problem. In 2018, it was estimated that the number of early marriages in Indonesia had reached 1,220,900 marriages, making Indonesia ranked 8th with the highest rate of early marriage in the world (Hakiki et al., 2020). Various factors influence the high prevalence rate of early marriage (Belachew et al., 2022).

Individual characteristics and community variations contribute as much as 35% as factors causing the high teenage marriage rate (Phiri et al., 2023). Based on research by (Aychiluhm et al., 2021), girls who marry before the age of 18 live in rural areas, have no education, and marry at the discretion of their parents without considering their children's wishes.

Apart from that, according to other research, culture, traditions, caste, and norms also play a role in the high rate of early marriage. The existence of a culture of arranged marriages also plays a role in triggering teenage marriages (Kumari & Shekhar, 2023). The high number of teenage marriages will impact the physical, psychological and social health of the teenagers themselves (Sezgin & Punamäki, 2020).

The physical impact of teenage marriage will be related to pregnancy at a young age, which will affect the reproductive health of teenagers. According to research, children under 18 years of age have weak reproductive organs, so if they become pregnant, they will increase the risk of miscarriage, experiencing abnormalities during pregnancy and childbirth, as well as maternal and infant death (Lee et al., 2023). Apart from that, psychological impacts will arise because children who marry as teenagers are unable to cope with the pressure and problems they face (Gupta et al., 2020). In a study, it was found that almost 30% of married teenagers showed symptoms of depression and anxiety (Gupta et al., 2020). Children who marry as teenagers are forced to drop out of school, fail to develop social skills and are confined to the home (Lowe et al., 2019) (Bengesai et al., 2021). Apart from that, teenagers who marry at an early age are more vulnerable to divorce because they are not mentally, physically and economically ready to meet their needs after marriage (Wowor, 2021). The divorce that occurs will have an impact on the teenager's social life (Wowor, 2021).

The Bangka Belitung Islands Province was in first place in cases of early marriage in Indonesia in 2020 with a percentage of 18.76%, which is a figure that far exceeds the national figure of 10.34% (Zagita et al., 2023). The education level of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province is still very poor, as indicated by the school dropout rate, which is still above the national level and has the lowest Higher Education Gross Enrolment Rate (APK) in Indonesia (Herza, 2023). Not to mention that the economic level in the province is also very low, which can be seen from the high unemployment rate (5.25% in 2019) and the high number of poor people there (Mahmud and Pasaribu, 2021). However, education and economic level will influence a person's attitudes (Ermawati & Hakim, 2022).

Attitudes regarding early marriage for teenagers in Bangka Belitung are influenced by their views regarding free sex, juvenile delinquency and also reproductive health (Sunaryanto, 2019). Many teenagers there apparently tend to support sex outside of marriage or act casually about this behaviour, which

results in pregnancy, thus creating conditions for getting married as soon as possible. The widespread practice of marriage means that teenagers there tend to consider this incident as something that usually happens, not something strange or bad (Sunaryanto, 2019). In fact, according to the Theory of Planned Behavior, attitude can influence a person in deciding to carry out a behaviour or action (Cuy Castellanos et al., 2022). When an individual considers an action positive, the individual will have the will to carry out that action (Cuy Castellanos et al., 2022). According to research in Tanzania, teenagers' attitudes in the area tend to be positive (supportive) regarding teenage marriage (Schaffnit et al., 2019). However, this is not in line with other research, where, based on survey results, the majority of female teenagers at Sunan Gunung Jati Katemas Islamic Junior High School (54.1%) have a negative attitude (against) regarding teenage marriage. The remaining 45.99% tend to support its (positive) behaviour (Nugroho et al., 2013).

Based on the explanation above, although there have been many studies related to this issue, the studies conducted focus more on the risk of educational factors. These studies were conducted in urban areas or large provinces while there are still adolescents in various countries living in rural areas who have negative attitudes toward teenage marriage. Therefore, based on related dimensions, this study aims to find a picture of adolescents' attitudes toward teenage marriage in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. The results will help reduce the prevalence of early marriage in the province. In addition, the results of this study can also help the government determine the right program to overcome the problem of teenage marriage there.

METHODS

This is research with documentation studies from secondary data from the research team "Comprehensive Study of the Accelerated Stunting Reduction Program in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province," which was analyzed quantitatively descriptively.

Where the author describes a situation of teenagers' attitudes towards teenage marriage. The research uses secondary data from collaborative research between Padjadjaran University and the Bappeda government of Bangka Belitung Islands Province. The research location was adjusted to the secondary data from previous research data collected in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. The data in this study was taken in May-September 2022, and

the data was processed by researchers in August-December 2023.

This research uses a population of adolescents aged 15-20 years in Bangka Belitung Province. The data obtained in this research consisted of 350 adolescent data, and the sampling used a total sampling technique. After screening primary data, the results showed that there were only 206 complete data, according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria, as well as the objectives of this research. The inclusion criteria for this research are data on unmarried teenagers aged 15-20 years. Meanwhile, teenagers under 15 years old, married, and currently or already pregnant are excluded.

The resulting variable of this research is teenagers' attitudes about teenage marriage where attitudes will be assessed based on answers to 40 statement items that will be seen to describe teenagers' attitudes towards early marriage and will be measured by looking at how they make decisions, belief in destiny, economic difficulties of teenagers' parents, spiritual beliefs held by teenagers, social norms in the environment where they live, opinions about premarital sex, and teenagers' relationships with parents or guardians. The results of the existing scores will be categorized into two categories, namely positive attitudes and negative attitudes. A positive attitude means not supporting the behavior, and a negative attitude means supporting the behavior.

The questionnaire used is the Early Marriage Attitude Scale (EMAS). This instrument is designed to explain seven domains: intuitive decision-making, belief in fate, parents' economic difficulties during adolescence, spiritual beliefs, social norms, opinions about premarital sex, and relationships with other people-parent/guardian. The answer to each instrument item using a Likert scale has a gradation from very positive to very negative, in the form of words including strongly agree, agree, disagree, and strongly disagree. Positive questions will be given a score of 4,3,2 and 1. Meanwhile, negative questions will be given a score of 1,2,3,4. Respondents were given 40 statements in the questionnaire, divided into seven related dimensions. Based on the statements provided, the respondent has to choose whether they strongly agree with the statement or not.

This research instrument has been tested for validity and reliability by experts in the field of adolescent reproductive health in the research team "Comprehensive Study of the Accelerated Stunting Reduction Program in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province" on 30 teenagers who fit the research criteria but are in different areas. Of the 40 items, the

validity value is in the range of 0.80-1.00. Based on this value, it can be concluded that the 40 question items in this instrument are valid. Meanwhile, Cronbach's Alpha value = 0.97 for the reliability value, so it can be said that this instrument is reliable.

After the data is collected, the researcher informs to obtain and use data from the primary research team to enter it into the following processing process. The data then undergoes an editing process to check its completeness and consistency. Next, the data is coded to simplify the processing process. After that, the data was entered into a computer software program to be analyzed using descriptive analysis techniques. The data analysis used in this research is univariate analysis, used to determine the description of the variables studied, which will later produce a frequency distribution and percentage of the variables used. Each answer will be given a score and added up. Then, the attitude will be negative if the T score is \geq the mean value, and the attitude will be positive if the T score is $<$ the mean value (Azwar, 2022).

Ethical approval was obtained from the Padjadjaran University Research Ethics Commission before data collection began (708/UN6.KEP/EC/2022). Apart from that, permission was also obtained from the Bappeda Government of Bangka Belitung Islands Province. The Declaration of Helsinki conducted this research. In this research, concern information was obtained from each teenager who was the subject of the research. Research subjects are given.

RESULTS

From Table 1. the results show that the majority of respondents in this study were women, 117 people (56.8%). Most respondents were also in the middle teenage phase, with 178 people aged 15-17 (86.4%). Most teenagers in this research live in the Bangka Regency area, with 115 teenagers (55.8%).

Based on the table above, the majority of respondents in this study had a high school/equivalent education, 203 teenagers (98.5%). From the table above, most respondents (teenagers) have a negative attitude towards early marriage. The number of respondents with a negative attitude was 113 teenagers (54.9%) and 93 teenagers with a positive attitude (45.1%). This means there are more teenagers who do not support early marriage than those who support early marriage in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province.

Based on Table 2. more than half (54.9%)

of teenagers' attitudes are optimistic about teenage marriage. This means that almost half of teenagers reject marriage as a teenager.

Based on Table 3. of the seven dimensions, most respondents in this study have a negative attitude towards teenage marriage. Based on the dimension of intuitive decision-making, most teenagers have a negative attitude towards research (53.4%). The same thing happened in believing in destiny, with the number of negative attitudes of teenagers as many as 116 (56.3%). In the dimensions of parental difficulties during adolescence, social norms, opinions about premarital sex and relationships with parents, the majority of teenagers were negative, with the total for each dimension consisting of 110 teenagers (53.4%), 142 teenagers (68.9%), 133 teenagers (64.6%), and 141 teenagers (68.4%). Meanwhile, based on the spiritual belief dimension, the number of teenagers with positive attitudes is the same as those with negative attitudes about teenage marriage, namely 103 teenagers (50%).

DISCUSSION

Adolescent Characteristics and Reproductive Health

The research results show that the characteristics of the teenagers in this study were primarily teenage girls who had entered their middle teens (15-17) and had high school-level education. Adolescents at this age will experience physical, social, and emotional changes and things related to the maturation of reproductive organs, called puberty (Kota and Ejaz, 2023). During this period, teenagers will experience the growth and development of reproductive organs, at which time reproductive health must be well maintained. Reproductive health is complete physical, mental, and social well-being, avoiding disease and various things related to the reproductive system (Ristanti et al., 2022). During puberty, adolescents' assessments and views regarding behavior influenced by age, education, knowledge, and place of residence will be closely related to the adolescent's reproductive health (Maricic et al., 2021). A study states that there is a relationship between age and education on attitudes and behavior in maintaining adolescent reproductive health (Vongxay et al., 2019). According to research, education is closely related to a person's level of literacy regarding reproductive health, and this level of health literacy will significantly influence teenagers' behavior and attitudes toward their reproductive health (Maricic et al., 2021).

Adolescents are naturally less able to con-

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics of Respondents	Attitudes		n (%)
	Negative	Positive	
Gender			
Male	49	40	89 (43.2)
Female	64	53	117 (56.8)
Age			
Early Teenagers (11-14 years)	4	6	10 (4.9)
Middle Teenagers (15-17years)	97	81	178 (86.4)
Late Teenagers (18-21 years)	12	6	18 (8.7)
Residential Area			
Bangka	67	48	115 (55.8)
Bangka Barat	2	1	3 (1.5)
Bangka Selatan	7	10	17 (8.3)
Bangka Tengah	6	8	14 (6.8)
Belitung	11	10	21 (10.2)
Belitung Timur	20	16	36 (17.5)
Teenagers' Final Education			
Elementary School/Equivalent	1	0	1 (0.5)
High School/Equivalent	111	92	203 (98.5)
College	1	1	2 (1)

Tabel 2. Adolescents' Attitudes about Teenage Marriage

Variable	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Attitude		
Negative	113	54.9
Positive	93	45.1

trol their emotions, so they often fall into lifestyles and behaviors that are risky for their health (Indraswari and Shaluhiyah, 2022). Health risks in reproduction include the use of contraceptives, casual sex, pregnancy, childbirth, and abortion. Apart from that, adolescent reproductive structures are also more socially and physically vulnerable to sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDS. One of the causes of this problem is changes in biological organs due to the immaturity of the reproductive organs (Fatkhiyah et al., 2020). In addition, according to research, young women tend to underestimate their knowledge about reproductive health, even though compared to men and women, access to services related to reproductive health is much easier (Brunelli et al., 2022). This also causes girls to have poor attitudes towards maintaining their reproductive health and being less concerned about their reproductive health problems. Meanwhile, boys tend to care about reproductive health and matters related to sexually transmitted diseases (Brunelli et al., 2022). A child tends to be highly curious about certain things during adolescence. Boys search for information indepen-

dently with existing technology and are reluctant to ask their parents (Brunelli et al., 2022). Meanwhile, based on the same research, women prefer to ask their mothers rather than look for information using existing technology (Brunelli et al., 2022). Under these conditions, a particular approach is needed for young women so that their views and attitudes toward things can change to be more positive.

Adolescents' Attitudes about Teenage Marriage

The analysis of teenagers' attitudes about teenage marriage in this study showed that more than half of the respondents had a negative attitude about teenage marriage. This means that the attitudes of most teenagers in Bangka Belitung Province tend not to support teenage marriage. The majority of respondents who have a negative attitude are female teenagers. This is by research by (Naghizadeh et al., 2021), which states that the majority (85.4%) of girls in Iran are against marriage before the age of 18 years or less. In this study, teenagers thought the right age for marriage was 21 to 25. This research is also in line with Sunan Gunung Jati Katemas Islamic Jun-

Table 3. Adolescents' Attitudes about Teenage Marriage based on Dimensions

Dimensions	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Intuitive Decision-Making		
Negative	110	53.4
Positive	96	46.6
Believing in Fate		
Negative	116	56.3
Positive	90	43.7
Parental Economic Hardship During Childhood		
Negative	110	53.4
Positive	96	46.6
Spiritual Beliefs		
Negative	103	50
Positive	103	50
Pay attention to social norms		
Negative	142	68.9
Positive	64	31.1
Opinion about Premarital Sex		
Negative	133	64.6
Positive	73	35.4
Closeness to Parents		
Negative	141	68.4
Positive	65	31.6

ior High School, where, based on survey results, most young women at Islamic Junior High School (54.1%) had a negative attitude (against) regarding teenage marriage. The remaining 45.9% tend to support (positively) this behavior (Nugroho et al., 2013).

The comparison between positive and negative results in this study is manageable. So, these results are of concern to researchers and the government because the risk of teenage marriage is still very high. Primarily if other factors influence it. The attitude of teenagers who support teenage marriage is still relatively high; in fact, the value has almost reached 50%; this is what could be the trigger for increasing the risk of teenage marriage in Bangka Belitung. Adolescents who have unstable characteristics and are easily carried away can experience changes in attitude in a short time (Ermawati & Hakim, 2022), mainly if it is supported by the environment and culture that the teenager (Ermawati & Hakim, 2022).

This factor is also likely to cause a high rate of teenage marriages in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. Apart from that, based on the results of research conducted (Sunaryanto, 2019), teenagers in this province tend to be indifferent to juvenile delinquency, which is one of the triggers for teenage marriages in Bangka Belitung. Teenagers tend to think

that juvenile delinquency is ordinary; this is also influenced by environmental conditions, which both consider is not a mistake or a normal thing that happens to teenagers (Sunaryanto, 2019). This research supports the statement (Anwar & Rahmah, 2017) that apart from attitude as the primary variable in influencing the decision to carry out a behavior, subjective norms and behavioral control also influence strengthening intentions related to behavior.

In the aspect of subjective norms, according to Fishbein and Ajzen Salam (Stacia, 2016), it is explained that the more people in an environment support the occurrence of a behavior, the higher the intention of an individual in that environment to carry out the behavior and the possibility of the individual carrying out the behavior. In this case, if it is related to teenage marriage, factors such as demands from the surrounding environment to do something, the emergence of pregnancies outside of marriage, parents who have low education, lack of knowledge about reproductive health, and the number of people around them such as relatives and friends who marry at this age. Teenagers are the ones who trigger an increase in teenage marriages in the province (Stacia, 2016). In another aspect related to perceived behavioral control, it is explained that the easier an individual feels to carry out a behavior, the higher the possibility

that the individual will decide to carry out that behavior. In this aspect, the things that influence consist of ease of information sources, role models in life, and self-strength in exercising control (Stacia, 2016). Based on related data, many parents in this province also married while still teenagers. Not to mention societal culture and parents' fear of their children committing negative acts, which are other factors that trigger teenage marriages in this province (Bastian, 2022).

Intuitive Decision-Making

Decision-making is a series of actions or decision-making processes based on what is felt subconsciously and is usually produced by a series of individual experiences (Kohno et al., 2021). In this study, teenagers' attitudes toward teenage marriage were seen based on seven related dimensions. They had varying results, where, based on the dimensions, more than half of the teenagers rejected teenage marriage. The statements in this dimension assess how teenagers can make decisions, whether following instincts or reasoning and using logic. This research shows that respondents are more likely to agree to use sense and reason when deciding. Even though the results of negative attitudes in this dimension are more dominant than positive attitudes, it turns out that the attitude scores of teenagers with positive attitudes are not much different. This must be considered because the risk of increasing negative attitudes is very high, especially if other characteristic factors influence it, not to mention the character of teenagers who tend to have a desire to be free and think abstractly with limited experience of reality, which can increase teenagers' thinking intuitively (Pratama & Sari, 2021). Therefore, teenagers need to be invited to discuss more and be given input and information from transparent sources to make rational decisions based on knowledge, not just feelings (Halpern-Felsher et al., 2019).

Believing in Fate

Based on the dimension of belief in destiny, most teenagers show negative attitude results, too. This dimension means teenagers believe God has determined everything that happens in the world and we cannot change it (Kohno et al., 2021). Each statement item assesses how teenagers view their future and their efforts to achieve their dreams. This research shows that teenagers tend to think they must fight for their future and not rely solely on fate. However, many teenage respondents from this study still show positive values. Almost 50% of teenagers

showed positive results in this study. This can happen because the characteristics of teenagers who have anxiety due to desires that they cannot be fulfilled, make them finally give up on their future. This will increase a pessimistic attitude in teenagers because, ultimately, teenagers feel that everything that exists has been determined by fate. It is better to act according to the destiny that they have to live with (Faristiana & Yudhistira, 2022). Apart from that, as has been explained, the large number of teenage marriage phenomena in Bangka Belitung makes teenagers feel that this is normal and that they will experience the same results (Sunaryanto, 2019). This will give rise to a pessimistic attitude in teenagers because, ultimately, teenagers feel that everything that exists has been determined by fate (Faristiana & Yudhistira, 2022). It is better to act according to the destiny that they have to live (Faristiana & Yudhistira, 2022). This will also influence how teenagers are oriented toward their future, which can influence their attitude toward doing things.

Parental Economic Hardship During Childhood

Based on the belief dimension of difficulties during adolescence, the results of this study show that more than half of teenagers have a negative attitude towards this dimension. This means that the results of this study showed that teenagers did not experience economic difficulties during puberty and were able to complete their education according to the provisions. According to Kohno et al. (2020), this dimension assesses whether adolescents experience economic deprivation during puberty, which affects their future. In a study, it was reported that poverty increases the incidence of child marriage in Asia (Subramanee et al., 2022). This is supported by other research, which states that financial insecurity is the main obstacle to eradicating early marriage in developing societies. Dependence on dowries to support the family is the main driving factor for the early marriage of girls (Johnson et al., 2019).

The results of this study reduce the possibility that respondents have a supportive attitude toward teenage marriage. This is because the respondent has sufficient economic conditions that can support him to complete his education. When the family's economic status is low, the family will tend to encourage teenagers to marry young to help the family's economic conditions (Ermawati & Hakim, 2022). These conditions will encourage teenagers to support teenage marriage to reduce the burden on their families (Ermawati & Hakim, 2022). Although the results tend to be negative, the results of adolescents who show

positive attitudes are similar to those of adolescents who show negative attitudes. This means that there are still many teenagers in the area who experience economic difficulties and poverty when they reach adolescence. This can be influenced by the way the teenager views poverty. Poverty is when a person or group cannot fulfill their economic welfare, which is the minimum requirement for a certain standard of living (Annur, 2013). This means that when someone feels that their basic life needs cannot be met, they will feel poor and vice versa.

Spiritual Beliefs

In contrast to the other third dimension, where most respondents showed negative results, the spiritual belief dimension showed the same positive and negative results. According to Kohno et al. (2020), spiritual beliefs are firm personal beliefs (Iman) related to religion and God. Religion determines a person's belief system, so the concept of belief influences attitudes toward behavior (Khadijah, 2020). Religion is essentially the rules of God Almighty, which have vertical and horizontal dimensions that encourage intelligent souls to obtain guidance according to God's rules without affecting them to achieve happiness in life (Khadijah, 2020). According to Fowler (Saputra, 2018), the stages of development of spiritual beliefs (faith) are related to Erikson's development theory. The initial stage occurs in childhood (intuitive-objective faith), where they will begin to trust their caregivers and feel what is good and evil; the second stage is mystical-literal (school-age children), where children begin to interpret religious stories literally and see their view of God is very similar to their image of their parents. At stage 3, synthesis-conventional (transition to childhood and adolescence), teenagers tend to adhere to other people's religious beliefs even though their beliefs are still abstract. Stage 4 religious-reflective makes individuals capable of taking full responsibility for their religious beliefs. Stage 5 conjunctive (middle adulthood) individuals' viewpoints about religion are contradictory. Stage 6 Universal (late adulthood) is the highest stage of unity with all existence and commitment to overcome the various obstacles that confuse the people of this world.

Each statement item in this dimension assesses the adolescent's view of religion and God in his life and his belief in the existence of sin. This will relate to all decisions to take action in life. Therefore, research has shown that religion is associated with early marriage in both schematic and material aspects (Uecker, 2014). Based on the explanation

above, this dimension is a dimension that needs to be considered when approaching teenagers. The results show that half of the teenagers in this study believed in God and their religion, but the other half did not have the same belief. Looking at these results, the possibility of teenagers marrying at a young age is still relatively high. A study stated that decisions regarding early marriage are determined by how a person believes in their religion and how that religious culture views it (Uecker, 2014). Therefore, there is a need for a special approach to teenagers through aspects of religion and belief.

Pay attention to social norms

In paying attention to social norms, most teenagers show negative results and higher results than in other dimensions. In this dimension, attitude assessment is seen based on standards or patterns related to society and the rules that apply therein (Kohno et al., 2021). The social norms that apply in Indonesia consist of religious norms, legal norms, moral norms, and politeness norms (Annisa, 2023). Social norms are the views and rules of society that are created to guide people's behavior to avoid negative behavior that is prohibited in an environment. Several rules or norms are created to protect behavior, usually related to a person's interactions with each other (Annisa, 2023). For example, in Aceh, there are restrictions between men and women who are not married to interact and meet each other to avoid committing adultery (Idris & Amalia, 2022). In this dimension, adolescents are assessed according to their thoughts about community stigma in the environment. Teenagers' fears regarding someone's opinions and views when they act outside the norm will influence them to decide to do something (Kohno et al., 2021). Based on the results of this study, teenagers tend to think about the views of their surrounding environment regarding what they will do. This will influence teenagers to act and make decisions, including matters relating to the future, such as marriage.

Opinion about Premarital Sex

In the dimension of views towards premarital sex, the majority of teenagers show negative results, which means that teenagers tend to reject premarital sex. Based on existing questionnaires, teenagers tend to believe that premarital sex is prohibited by religion or culture in their environment. In this study, teenagers thought that premarital sex was illegal behavior and would have an impact on their health and well-being. The results of this study are by research (Isnaini et al., 2014) which states that teenag-

ers in Bantul have the view that premarital sex is an unhealthy relationship and is an act of adultery which is prohibited by religion and can cause the impact of unwanted pregnancy and sexual ulcer disease. In a study, it was stated that there was a relationship between teenagers having free sex and the incidence of early marriage in Zambia. It is stated that the younger a teenager starts having free sex, the younger the marriage age. Casual sex among teenagers is one of the most significant factors causing teenage marriage (Phiri et al., 2023). This result is related to the previous dimension, namely views about social norms, where teenagers tend to think about how the people around them respond and the norms that apply when they want to take action.

Closeness to Parents

In the last dimension, namely closeness to parents, most teenagers also showed negative results, meaning most respondents had good closeness to their parents. In a study, it was confirmed that a good relationship between girls and their mothers was proven to be able to reduce risky sexual behavior on adolescent reproductive health. Girls prefer to seek information related to reproduction and marriage from their mothers compared to other media (Brunelli et al., 2022). This also applies to adolescent boys, where, according to research (Brunelli et al., 2022), there is a relationship between poor parent-boy communication, which can lead to premature sexual relations. Apart from that, according to this research, a positive relationship between parents and their teenage boys can protect them from juvenile delinquency, such as smoking, drinking alcohol, having premarital sexual relations, early marriage, and suicide (Brunelli et al., 2022). In line with other research, it is stated that the quality and frequency of parent-adolescent communication will influence attitudes and behavior in maintaining reproductive health (Hirose et al., 2023). This research shows that the majority of female respondents in this study have an attitude that rejects teenage marriage. Based on the answers to the questionnaire used in this research, most of them have good relationships and communication with their parents.

CONCLUSION

This research reveals that the majority of teenagers in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province have an attitude that rejects teenage marriage. In contrast, the majority of teenagers who have negative attitudes are teenage girls and have entered their middle teenage years (15-17 years). Although, based

on the results of this research, teenagers' attitudes tend to reject teenage marriage, the prevalence of teenage marriage in Bangka Belitung is still high. This happens because apart from attitudes, external individual factors such as environmental and family factors also play a role. That is why cooperation between various parties is needed to overcome this phenomenon. Based on the seven dimensions examined in this research, the results of each dimension show that teenagers' attitudes tend to reject (negative) teenage marriage. However, the comparison between positive and negative results is manageable. This matter must continue to concern the government: the risk of teenage marriage in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province is still high. Moreover, one dimension has the same positive and negative results, namely Spiritual Belief. This is because each person's beliefs regarding religion and religious culture are different. Even though religion and belief are essential things when considering the decision to carry out a behavior,

Based on these results, nursing collaboration with the government, especially the BKKBN, is needed to ensure that teenagers' attitudes remain positive and are not influenced by other things. The Bangka Belitung government can continue the PIKR (Pusat Informasi Konseling Remaja) program created by the Bangka Belitung BKKBN. The selection and screening of teenagers trained to become peer counselors can use data from this research. The selection and screening of teenagers trained to become peer counselors can use data from this research. These, namely teenagers, have attitudes that tend to reject teenage marriage. Apart from that, the PIKR Program can collaborate with the PUP (Pendewasaan Usia Pernikahan) Program and the "GenRe" program, which is carried out and monitored directly by school nurses. The school and school nurses in the School Health Unit specially prepare this program. The school and school nurses in the School Health Unit specially prepare this program. That is why the government is also obliged to provide written regulations regarding the obligation to have a School Health Unit accompanied by a school nurse to achieve the program's objectives. Apart from that, the programs are focused on more than just teenagers. Considering that the family also has a role in the attitude of teenagers, therefore there must be a program provided that focuses on the family, namely BKR (Bina Keluarga Remaja). In this program, nurses provide families and communities with education and training regarding how to care for children, reproductive health, the impact of teenage marriage, and religion in a sustain-

able manner.

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