RESEARCH ARTICLE

ADOLESCENTS KNOWLEDGE OF MARRIAGE

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	This study aims to know and analyze the knowledge of adolescents to marriage along with rules in marriage based on Islam, research conducted to get a clear picture on the knowledge that adolescents have on marriage. This study uses quantitative research methods through descriptive analysis, and inferential analysis, the population in this study were students in State Senior High School at Serang Banten. From the research results can be seen that overall there are differences in adolescents knowledge between men and women, in addition to the overall adolescents knowledge has a high correlation value (very strong) to marriage this is not much different when viewed from the dimensions of adolescents knowledge that has value High correlation to marriage, the dominant factor affecting marriage based on adolescent knowledge is the dimension of experience, information, neighborhood culture, and dimension age which shows high correlation value. Thus it can be seen that the existence of knowledge in adolescents can affect adolescent attitudes toward marriage, from the results of this study can be known that the determinants of knowledge of adolescents in marriage is influenced by the factor experience, information, neighborhood culture and age.

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INTRODUCTION

Adolescent lasts between the ages of 12 years to 21 years for women and 13 years up to 22 years for men. Adolescent in addition to a beautiful period is also a vulnerable time, because at this time teens prone to problems such as drug abuse, promiscuity, conflict with family, smoking, and so forth. According to Daradjat (1990) is a period of transition between childhood and adulthood. In this period, the child experiences a period of growth and physical development and psychic development. They are neither children of body shape nor way of thinking or acting, but neither are mature adults. Rumini & Sundari (2004) say adolescence is a transition from childhood to adulthood that develops all aspects or functions to enter adulthood. Adolescent are someone in his age has not been able to take responsibility for himself and his environment, so adolescents should prepare themselves in the face of which is generally linked in the age of 12 years to 18 years and not married. (Ter Haar and Sastrawijaya, 1997), adolescence are still not able to master the functions of physical and psychological. Singgih (1983) adolescence when carefully observe, will be obtained special note as follows: 1. Begin the appearance of physical changes, physical changes are so rapid and clearly different from the previous period. 2. Intellectual development is more directed to thinking about himself and his reflection. 3. Changes with the relationship between the child

with the parents and others in the immediate environment. 4. Changes in the demands and expectations of parents to adolescents. 5. The number of changes in a short time caused problems in the adjustment and effort to integrate them. Similarly, Purwanto, (1999) Adolescence is a transitional period between childhood and adolescence, often adolescent faced with a confusing situation, on the one hand he must behave like an adult and on the other hand he cannot be said to be adults. According Widyastuti, (2009) there are several traits in the development of adolescents are: biological development, psychological development, cognitive development, moral development, spiritual development, social development. Adolescence is often referred to as adolescence. Santrock (2003) argues that adolescence is defined as a developmental period of transition between childhood and adulthood that includes biological, cognitive, and socio-emotional changes. While Poerwadarminta (1984) which states adolescents are: (1) the began to mature; Have age to marry, (2) Young (about boys and girls); Began to appear love lust even though this concept seems simple but at least describe part of the understanding of adolescents. In adolescence is very susceptible to intercourse that is prohibited by religion, free sex is due to the effects of globalization that occurred during this time, when freedom of association has reached the level of concern, the number of negative behaviors, which occur in adolescents today such as; Drinking, taking drugs, free sex, and others that can lead to the outbreak of HIV or AIDS. This situation is very apprehensive to adolescents, because

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adolescents become the backbone of the nation, which is expected to work in the future. Among adolescent early marriage is considered as a way out to avoid sin, is free sex. The tendency of young marriages led to the preparation of marriage is the most important developmental task in the adolescent years. This lack of preparation is one of the causes of unresolved problems, by adolescents. Early marriage made by adolescents caused adolescents experiencing the pressures of life because adolescent are still in a labile period filled with turmoil it is not infrequently fatal with the occurrence of early marriage. Early marriage is done in adolescence due to various reasons of economic factor, minimize promiscuity, ambition, and pregnancy outside of marriage. True marriage is a very sacred ritual. Everyone must be married with a sense of happiness and hope that marriage will happen for life. Religion of Islam strongly recommends to the Muslims who are able to hold marriage. Marriage in the Islamic religion is highly recommended, it is a lawful and sacred way to channel passions through this besides through adultery, prostitution, and others who are hated by God and are very disadvantageous.

Marriage is a relationship between men and women with the intention that each can enjoy the other (special) and to form a sakinah family and build a clean society (Utsaimin, 2009). Weddings performed by adolescent are often referred to as early marriage, according to Konopka (1976), early marriage is a marriage that begins at the age of 16 years and ends at the age of 20 years, or who are still in school and categorized adolescents. In Article 26 of RI Law Number 23 Year 2002 on Child Protection, parents are required to protect children from early marriage, but this article, as the Marriage Law, without the provision of criminal sanctions so that the provision is almost meaningless in protecting children from the threat of early marriage . Marriage Law Number 1 Year 1974, declared the ideal age for marriage at 21 years of age, while marriages that occur at the age of 16 years for girls and 19 years for men according to Child Protection Act no. 23 of 2002, the marriage is included in the early marriage class. For that in this study researchers want to know the knowledge of adolescents to marriage along with the rules in marriage based on Islamic religion, specifically this study aims to: 1) find out whether there is a difference in adolescent knowledge of marriage seen from teen sex? 2) How is the relationship of adolescent knowledge with marriage?, 3) what is the dominant factor affecting the relationship of adolescent knowledge to marriage?.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this study used quantitative research methods through descriptive analysis, and inferential analysis. According Sugiyono (2012), quantitative research methods can be interpreted as a research method based on philosophy positivism, used to examine the population or a particular sample. Sampling techniques are generally done randomly, data collection using research instruments, data analysis is quantitative or statistical with the aim to test the hypothesis that has been set. Best, (1982) descriptive research is a research method that tries to describe the object or subject under study in accordance with what it is. Thus descriptive analysis aims to describe or seek and study problems that occur in community life, related to certain situations, including the relationship of activities, attitudes, views, and the influence of a phenomenon that occurs in the public.

In relation to the inferential method, Nisfiannoor (2009) argues that inferential statistics are a method associated with analyzing data on samples to be used for generalization in populations. The use of inferential statistics is based on probability and randomly selected samples. Inferential statistics help researchers to find out whether the results obtained from a sample can be generalized to the population (Creswell, 2008). To answer the question in this study the authors use T-test analysis, correlation analysis and regression analysis, before the inferential analysis implemented first done the analysis of validity, reliability and normality of data. The population in this study is the students in State Senior High School at Serang Banten. According Sugiyono (2012) population is a generalization region consists of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics. Determined by the researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions. To simplify this research the researcher use sample research. According Sugiyono (2012) sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. The sample that will be used in this research is 150 students.

According Arikunto (2008) "Determination of Sample taken if less than 100 better taken all until the research is a population study. If the number of large subjects can be taken between 10-15% or 20-55% or more depending on the least amount of: 1). The ability of researchers viewed from time, effort and funds, 2). Narrow area of observation of each subject, because it involves a lot of little funds. 3). The size of the risk borne by researchers to researchers who risk, of course if the samples of large results will be better. Data Collection by used Questionnaire, Sugiyono (2012) "Questionnaire is a technique of data collection conducted by giving a set of questions or written statement to the respondent to be answered". Indicators Instrument adolescent knowledge by Mubarak (2012), which says there are 7 factors that affect a person's knowledge, namely: education, work, age, interests, experience, culture surrounding environment, Information, in this study only indicator of work that are not used due to respondents Used are students. Marriage Indicator instrument based on the law of marriage in Islam, Ghozali (2003) revealed that: harmonious and terms of marriage, making a proposal and a wedding dowry, a ban on marriage, marriage agreements, rights and obligations, marriage breakdown, refer. Prior to further study, the validity and reliability of the data were performed the item correlation was used to measure the validity of the data to measure the reliability of the data by using the Cronbach Alpha index measuring the degree of confidence of items and aspects in the review instrument. The coefficient value at 0.3 (Pers, 1996) is used to determine the degree of validity of the study instrument, the Cronbach Alpha index used 0.7 and above. (Pallant 2001, Hair 2010).

RESEARCH RESULTS

Differences in adolescent knowledge of marriage by gender

To analyze difference of knowledge of adolescent to marriage based on gender of respondent used T test analysis, T-test analysis result based on adolescent gender can be seen on Table 1. From table 1, it can be seen that the education dimension has a value (t = -0.130; Sig = 0.896), the value of education indicator of male respondents has a value (mean = 22.44, Std. Deviation = 4.497) Mean = 22.53, Std. Deviation = 4.310), from the data it can be seen that there is difference of adolescent knowledge on education indicator between man and

woman. Indicator age in adolescent knowledge has value (t = - 0.478; Sig = 0.633), value of indicator age on male respondent has value (mean = 22.31, Std. Deviation = 4.399) age indicator value in female respondent has value (mean = 22.63, Std. Deviation = 3.770), from the data it can be seen that there is difference of adolescent knowledge on indicator age between man and woman.

men and women. The information dimension has a value (t = -0.070; Sig = 0.944). The value of information indicator on the male respondent has the value (mean = 22.87, Std Deviation = 3.637) the value of information indicator of female respondents has the value (mean = 22.91, Std Deviation = 3.358), from the data it can be seen that there is difference of adolescent knowledge on indicators of information between

Table 1. T-test Analysis of adolescent knowledge of marriage by Gender

Indicator	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	T Value	Sig.(2-tailed)
Education,	Men	75	22.44	4.497	-0.129764	0.896929
	Women	75	22.53	4.310		
Age,	Men	75	22.31	4.399	-0.478371	0.633109
	Women	75	22.63	3.770		
Interests	Men	75	22.37	4.277	-0.303634	0.761833
	Women	75	22.59	4.328		
Experience	Men	75	22.61	4.204	0.381207	0.703596
	Women	75	22.36	3.931		
Neighborhood culture	Men	75	22.89	3.826	-0.416982	0.677296
	Women	75	23.15	3.612		
Information	Men	75	22.87	3.637	-0.069985	0.944300
	Women	75	22.91	3.358		
adolescent knowledge	Men	75	22.58	3.641	-0.192408	0.847686
	Women	75	22.69	3.429		

* Significant at the level $p < 0.05$

Table 2. Correlation analysis of adolescent knowledge of marriage

		The terms of marriage	wedding dowry	Prohibition of marriage	The Marriage Agreement	responsibility	Wedding break	reconciliation	Marriage
Education,	Pearson Correlation	.597[**]	.590[**]	.622[**]	.619[**]	.623[**]	.684[**]	.431[**]	.727[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Age,	Pearson Correlation	.620[**]	.594[**]	.668[**]	.631[**]	.575[**]	.683[**]	.479[**]	.738[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Interests	Pearson Correlation	.614[**]	.567[**]	.566[**]	.617[**]	.561[**]	.629[**]	.411[**]	.691[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Experience	Pearson Correlation	.587[**]	.605[**]	.671[**]	.621[**]	.585[**]	.708[**]	.490[**]	.741[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Neighborhood culture	Pearson Correlation	.660[**]	.543[**]	.582[**]	.625[**]	.582[**]	.701[**]	.464[**]	.722[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Information	Pearson Correlation	.634[**]	.580[**]	.579[**]	.598[**]	.577[**]	.683[**]	.380[**]	.705[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Adolescent knowledge	Pearson Correlation	.701[**]	.659[**]	.699[**]	.703[**]	.664[**]	.773[**]	.504[**]	.819[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000

The dimension of interest has a value (t = -0.304; Sig = 0.762). The value of interest indicator on male respondent has value (mean = 22.37, Std Deviation = 4.277) the value of indicator importance women have value (mean = 22.59, Std Deviation = 4.328), from the data can know that there is difference of adolescent knowledge on an interest indicator between men and women. Experience dimension has value (t = 0.381; Sig = 0.704). The value of experience indicators on male respondents has a value (mean = 22.61, Std. Deviation = 4.204) the value of experience indicator of women has a value (mean = 22.36, Std Deviation = 3.931), from the data can be seen that there are differences in adolescent knowledge on experience indicators between men and women. The dimension of neighborhood culture has the value (t = -0.417; Sig = 0.678), the value of indicator of neighborhood culture on male respondents has value (mean = 22.89, Std. Deviation = 3.826) the indicator value of neighborhood culture on female respondents has the value (mean = 23.15, Standard. Deviation = 3.612), from the data it can be seen that there are differences in adolescent knowledge on the indicators of neighborhood culture between

men and women. Overall, the adolescent knowledge has the value (t = -0.192; Sig = 0.848), the teen knowledge on male respondents has the value (mean = 22.58, Std. Deviation = 3.641) teen knowledge of female respondents has value (mean = 22.69, Std. Deviation = 3.429), from the data it can be seen that overall there are differences in adolescent knowledge between men and women.

Relationship of adolescent knowledge with marriage

Correlation analysis is used to see the great relationship between knowledge of adolescent to marriage, interpretation of correlation coefficient according to Sugiyono (2012) that is 0.00 to 0.199 (very low), 0.20-0.399 (low), 0.40-0.599 (medium), 0.60-0.799 (strong) , 0.80-1000 (very strong). The result of correlation analysis of adolescent knowledge to marriage can be seen in Table 2. From table 2 it can be seen that overall adolescent knowledge has a high correlation value (very strong) to marriage (r = 0.819), not much different when viewed from the dimension of adolescent knowledge that has a

high correlation value of marriage, dimension or indicator teen knowledge has high correlation value to the marital dimension or indicator between the values (r = 0.605 - 0.773), and has a medium correlation value of (r = 0.431 - 0.598), and has a low correlation value seen in the dimensions or indicators of education, age, interests, neighborhood culture, and information on the reconciliation dimension of (0.380 - 0.490).

factor of marriage is influenced by the dimension of experience and information, from the third model it can be seen that the addition of environmental culture dimension can increase the correlation value (r = 0.810), The correlation of determination (r2 = 0.657), shows the percentage to 65.7% factor of marriage is influenced by the dimension of experience, information and neighborhood culture, after added

Table 3. Correlation of adolescent knowledge factor with marriage

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.741[a]	.550	.546	15.190
2	.794[b]	.630	.625	13.810
3	.810[c]	.657	.650	13.351
4	.821[d]	.674	.665	13.053

a. Predictors: (Constant), Experience
b. Predictors: (Constant), Experience, Information
c. Predictors: (Constant), Experience, Information, Neighborhood culture
d. Predictors: (Constant), Experience, Information, Neighborhood culture, Age,

Table. 4. Stepwise Multivariate Regression Rule

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	64.313	7.006		9.179	.000
	Experience	4.121	.307	.741	13.437	.000
2	(Constant)	39.657	7.717		5.139	.000
	Experience	2.714	.373	.488	7.267	.000
	Information	2.459	.434	.380	5.661	.000
3	(Constant)	33.391	7.690		4.342	.000
	Experience	2.042	.413	.367	4.947	.000
	Information	1.798	.464	.278	3.877	.000
	Neighborhood culture	1.586	.472	.261	3.358	.001
4	(Constant)	33.534	7.518		4.460	.000
	Experience	1.537	.442	.276	3.473	.001
	Information	1.308	.486	.202	2.690	.008
	Neighborhood culture	1.323	.471	.218	2.807	.006
	Age,	1.268	.455	.230	2.785	.006

a. Dependent Variable: Marriage

From the data of this study it can be seen that the knowledge of adolescents to marriage has a high relationship, adolescents have knowledge about marriage, adolescent have good understanding and knowledge about marriage. The existence of sufficient knowledge in adolescent about marriage provides various positive effects for adolescent, especially students who are still in the learning phase in school, so as to be able to control the attitude and behavior of adolescents in the association. According to Azwar (2008) a person's attitude is influenced by personal experience, culture, other important people, mass media, educational institutions and religious institutions, and emotional. Adolescent who have a good knowledge of marriage, have known about the negative and positive impact when married, adolescent who carry out early marriage should pay attention to the impact that will arise from marriage at a young age both health impact and psychological impact.

The dominant factor of adolescent knowledge of marriage

Regression analysis used to determine the dominant factor of adolescent knowledge to marriage used stepwise regression. To analyze by used stepwise regression analysis, firstly done correlation analysis such as Table 3. From Table 3 it can be seen that the correlation value of experience dimension (r = 0.741), with the determinant correlation value of (r2 = 0.550), means that about 55.0% marriage can be explained by experience dimension, after added by information dimensions of correlation value of 0.794, With the correlation value of determination of (r2 = 0.630), shows the percentage to 63.0%

with age dimension indicates an increase of correlation value (r = 0.821), with determinant correlation value of (r2 = 0.821), it shows the percentage to 82.1% factor marriage can is influenced by the dimensions of experience, information, neighborhood culture and age, which means that 17.9% of factors affecting marriage can be explained by other factors. The calculation of multiple regression used stepwise method can be seen in Table 4. From table 4 above shows that multivariate regression calculation by used stepwise step on the first model regression a1 direction 4.121 for experience dimension with constant value equal to 64.313. In the second model regression direction a1 of 2.714 for experience dimension, regression direction a2 as 2.459 for information dimension, with constant value equal to 39.657. From the table can be seen also form the third model with regression direction a1 2.042 for experience dimension, regression a2 direction equal to 1.798 for information dimension, regression a3 direction 1.586 for neighborhood culture dimension with constant value equal to 33.391. In the form of the fourth model with regression direction a1 1.537 for experience dimension, a2 regression direction as big as 1.308 for information dimension, regression a3 direction 1.323 for neighborhood culture dimension, a4 regression direction 1.268 for age dimension with constant value 33.534. The final form of multivariate regression of adolescent knowledge of marriage can be described by the regression equation $\hat{Y} = 33.534 + 1.537X_1 + 1.308X_2 + 1.323X_3 + 1.268X_4$. From the results of this study can be seen that the determinants of knowledge of adolescents in marriage is influenced by the factors experience, information, neighborhood culture and age.

In other words adolescents have knowledge about marriage can be caused by the experience, enough information about marriage, the existence of neighborhood culture and age. Early marriage is a social phenomenon of society that is influenced by their culture, the experience of others and information related to marriage becomes a reference for adolescents related to marriage, the existence of the surrounding environment culture which is the guidance of life and the age that is considered sufficient to carry out marriage becomes one of the factors that determine the occurrence of marriage among adolescents. To see the significance of multiple stepwise regression analysis was done by regression interest test. To know the importance of multiple regression equation, F test is done and the result is presented in Table 5

about marriage will provide many benefits for themselves, Knowledge of marriage owned adolescent will affect adolescent in dealing with various situations that occur. Knowledge of marriage in adolescents is very helpful for adolescent in carrying out their daily life patterns, the existence of promiscuity that occurs in adolescents can be due to the low knowledge they have about early marriage. Early marriage that occurs among adolescent can be caused by various factors, namely family economic factors, parents wishes, children's willingness, education, customs and culture (Maimun, 2007), as well as Hanggara et.al., (2010) which says factors that affect marriage age adolescent are socio-cultural factors, educational factors, and economic factors. The existence of good knowledge about marriage in adolescent, able to prevent

Table 5. Varian Linearity of Regression analysis

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	41659.724	1	41659.724	180.555	.000[b]
	Residual	34148.169	148	230.731		
	Total	75807.893	149			
2	Regression	47771.602	2	23885.801	125.238	.000[c]
	Residual	28036.292	147	190.723		
	Total	75807.893	149			
3	Regression	49782.263	3	16594.088	93.090	.000[d]
	Residual	26025.630	146	178.258		
	Total	75807.893	149			
4	Regression	51103.472	4	12775.868	74.987	.000[e]
	Residual	24704.421	145	170.375		
	Total	75807.893	149			

a. Dependent Variable: Marriage
b. Predictors: (Constant), Experience
c. Predictors: (Constant), Experience, Information
d. Predictors: (Constant), Experience, Information, Neighborhood culture
e. Predictors: (Constant), Experience, Information, Neighborhood culture, Age,

Based on the analysis of multiple regression variables in table 5 above is known in the first model with the dimension of experience value Fcount of 180.555 with the value of sig = 0.000, in the second model with dimension with experience and information value Fcount of 125.238 with value sig = 0.000, With the dimensions of experience, information and neighborhood culture Fcount value of 93.090 with sig = 0.000 value, in the fourth model with experience, information, neighborhood culture and age value of Fcount 74.987 with sig = 0.000, it can be concluded that multiple regression $\hat{Y} = 33.534 + 1.537X_1 + 1.308X_2 + 1.323X_3 + 1.268X_4$, very significant. These findings prove that there is a significant relationship factor experience, information, neighborhood culture and age in increasing knowledge of adolescents to marriage. Thus it can be said that adolescents have knowledge about marriage can be generated from the experience, information, neighborhood culture and age. Knowledge of adolescent to marriage can provide various benefits to adolescents in the attitude of early marriage, so that the various actions undertaken adolescent will affect whether adolescent will carry out marriage or not carry out marriage it is very dependent on the adolescent itself and the experience, information, Neighborhood culture and age.

DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH RESULTS

A marriage as a holly relationship because the couple's relationship between a man and a woman has been legitimately recognized in religious law, early marriage is a marriage done when the age of men less than 21 years and age of women less than 19 years (Kumalasari, and Andhyantoro, 2012). Knowledge of adolescent to marriage is very important to have adolescent, the existence of good knowledge of adolescent

adolescent conduct negative activities, one of them free association among adolescent, the importance of education can help adolescent to address and sort the associations that are considered not in accordance with the teachings of religion and culture. The negative impact of promiscuity is a pregnancy resulting from premarital sex then the path taken is to marry at a young age, this can be avoided if adolescents have adequate education and knowledge about marriage. Early marriage that occurs in adolescents gives its own impact for adolescent the lack of maturity will encourage people not ready to face marriage so that easily frustrated, stress and depression (Janiwarty and Pieter 2013). Early marriage also has a negative impact on family harmony by Kumalasari (2012), this is caused by psychological immature, so tend to be unstable and emotional. Factors that influence knowledge other than information according to Notoatmodjo (2007) that is experience related to age and education of individual, that high education hence experience will wide, while the old age of someone hence experience will more and more. According to research results Khilmiyah (2014) also states that the factors causing early marriage adolescent are sexual behavior and unplanned pregnancies, impulse to marry, the economy, and the low education of parents. Factor culture also contributes considerable share, because this culture is derived and is entrenched as trust, and become the guidance of community life, culture becomes a way of life that grows, and is shared, and passed down from generation to generation, so that adolescents are one of the members society will participate in carrying out the culture that becomes the hand in public. Thus it can be said that the existence of high knowledge about marriage in adolescents, provide input and a good understanding of marriage, the impacts that will occur or losses

that will be experienced by adolescent when carrying out early marriage. Early marriage is not recommended to be implemented, this is to prevent negative impacts that will occur in adolescent both biologically, health and psychological.

Conclusion

Adolescent need knowledge and education about marriage as early as possible, this is to prevent and provide an understanding of marriage, so that they adolescent will be spared from various problems that will arise from early marriage. The existence of good knowledge and education in adolescents can stem the free association that occurs in adolescents, knowledge about marriage can minimize social relationships, the current pattern of adolescent have deviated much from the norms that exist, especially religious norms, marriage is considered as a A solution to what he often creates. For that with sufficient knowledge and the guidance of various parties are expected to be able to provide positive impact for adolescents to mingle with the teachings and norms prevailing in society. To minimize early marriage that occurs among adolescents required the role of various parties, both from the government, teachers, Community and parents of the adolescent themselves. The existence of counseling and good education to adolescents will provide will provide a mature understanding to the teenager to choose or decide a thing, in addition it takes the role of society as community leaders are involved as an agent that builds understanding and awareness of the importance of preparing for marriage maturely on adolescent, With a variety of assistance from various parties concerned, is expected to provide understanding and good knowledge for adolescent and marriages that occur among adolescent can be minimized.

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