

ECONOMIC PRESSURE, PARENT-ADOLESCENT INTERACTION, AND EARLY MARRIAGE MOTIVATION

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Abstract

The marriage that occurs at a child's age has a negative impact on the development of children and their families. Child marriage is not only caused by external factors but also by internal factors, such as the desire of teenagers can encourage child marriage. This study aimed to determine the effect of economic pressure and parent-adolescent interactions on adolescent motivation to marry early. This study uses a cross-sectional study design with analysis using Microsoft Excel and SPSS 25 for Windows. The number of research samples, as many as 165 adolescents in Jabodetabek obtained by voluntary sampling by distributing online questionnaires. The research instrument consisted of an objective economic pressure instrument, a subjective economic pressure instrument, a parent acceptance-rejection questionnaire instrument, and an early marriage instrument. The correlation analysis showed that subjective economic pressure positively correlates with early marriage motivation. A mother's education has a significant negative correlation with early marriage motivation. The regression analysis showed that subjective economic and parent-adolescent interaction on the dimensions of violence and psychological control significantly positively affects early marriage motivation. Parents are expected to increase positive interactions by reducing violence and psychological control on children to reduce the motivation for early marriage.

Keywords: child marriage, early marriage motivation, economic pressure, parent-adolescent interaction

TEKANAN EKONOMI, INTERAKSI ORANG TUA-REMAJA, DAN MOTIVASI MENIKAH DINI

Abstrak

Pernikahan yang terjadi pada usia anak memberikan dampak negatif terhadap tumbuh kembang anak dan keluarga yang dibentuk yang disebabkan karena berbagai faktor pendorong. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh tekanan ekonomi dan interaksi orang tua-remaja terhadap motivasi remaja untuk menikah dini. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross sectional study* dengan analisis menggunakan *Microsoft excel* dan *SPSS 25 for Windows*. Jumlah sampel penelitian sebanyak 165 remaja di Jabodetabek yang diperoleh dengan secara *voluntary sampling* dengan menyebarkan kuisioner secara *online*. Instrument penelitian terdiri dari instrument tekanan ekonomi objektif, tekanan ekonomi subjektif, instrument *parent acceptance-rejection questioner*, dan instrument menikah dini. Hasil analisis korelasi menunjukkan bahwa tekanan ekonomi subjektif memiliki hubungan positif signifikan dengan motivasi menikah dini dan tingkat pendidikan ibu memiliki hubungan negatif signifikan dengan motivasi menikah dini. Hasil analisis pengaruh menunjukkan tekanan ekonomi subjektif dan interaksi orang tua-remaja pada dimensi kekerasan dan kontrol psikologi berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap motivasi menikah dini. Orang tua diharapkan dapat meningkatkan interaksi yang positif dengan mengurangi penggunaan kekerasan dan kontrol psikologis kepada anak agar menurunkan motivasi menikah dini pada anak.

Kata kunci: interaksi orang tua-anak, motivasi menikah dini, pernikahan anak, tekanan ekonomi

INTRODUCTION

Children need care and protection from parents and families as stipulated in the law, but currently, there are still many cases related to child protection in Indonesia. Based on KPAI data (2021), as many as 5951 cases of child rights violations occurred in Indonesia, covering 2971 cases of fulfilling children's rights and 2982 -

Cases of special protection for children. In the cluster of the fulfillment of children's rights, cases of family environment and alternative care are in first place with a total of 2281 cases. Furthermore, in the special protection cluster, the highest cases that occurred were cases of physical and psychological violence and followed by cases of sexual crimes. There are still many cases related to protecting children's rights in Indonesia that are still not paid attention to by the public.

Marriage at an early age is marriage at the age of a child or teenager. This is contrary to Law Number 16 of 2019 Article 1 Paragraph 1 concerning Marriage, which states that marriage can be permitted if a man and woman are 19 years old. This regulation is in line with Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, which stipulates that a child can be said to be an adult if he has reached the age of 18 years. This is determined because before reaching that age limit, a person is still classified as a child whose rights must be protected, such as the right to education, basic health and welfare, development, and others. Based on data from the National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) in 2018 11, 2 percent of early marriages are carried out under the age of 18 years, with the largest percentage rate being in rural areas at 16,8 percent and urban areas at 7,15 percent. Early marriage at the age of children occurs in almost all provinces of Indonesia, with an average prevalence of 10-15 percent. Even in West Sulawesi Province in 2018, early marriage has the largest prevalence at 19,43 percent (Bappenas, 2020). Early marriage, especially in adolescence, has a negative impact on children's health and development. Adolescents who marry at an early age are more at risk of experiencing health problems, both physical and psychological health. Djamilah and Kartikawati (2014) grouped the impact of early marriage into three: economic, social, health, and psychological. Early marriage not only has a negative impact on teenagers but also has a negative impact on the family and the children they give birth to. According to the Ministry of Health (2017), adolescents who experience pregnancy in their teens risk giving birth to premature babies, low birth weight, bleeding during childbirth, and even maternal and child mortality. The maturity of the reproductive system and the mental readiness of a teenager to become a mother are the reasons why marriage at a young age should be avoided (Maudina, 2019).

Early marriage in adolescents is influenced by several factors ranging from adolescent desires, poverty, and education level, to religion and culture (Maudina, 2019; Pohan, 2017; Wulanuari et al., 2017). Adolescents are in a transitional phase from childhood to adulthood. At this age, adolescents experience various physical and psychological changes such as making adolescents more emotional. According to Diananda (2018), teenagers are often faced with various choices, making them feel they have to make their own decisions without depending on others. Research conducted Rafidah et al. (2009) shows that women's decision-making to marry is due to economic difficulties that result in teenagers dropping out of school and not having a job. Rahman et al. (2015) also explained that early marriage is a reason families overcome family economic problems. Knowledge, level of education, economic status, socio-culture, promiscuity, and mass media have a relationship with the occurrence of early marriage (Pohan, 2017). Families belonging to low-income families often perceive girls as an economic burden, so they must be married immediately, and because of this view, teenagers decide to marry early. Economic support for poor families plays an important role in making decisions to provide education for their children, especially for young women (Milimo et al., 2021).

Early marriage is inseparable from parents' role in the family's interaction process (Wahyuningsih, 2016). According to Rachmat et al. (2013), children will imitate the behavior often shown and exemplified by parents at home. At adolescence, the role of parents becomes larger and undergoes a slight adjustment because, at this stage, adolescents are looking for an identity. Therefore, a warm and positive atmosphere in the family is needed so adolescents can overcome difficulties and create a positive self-identity (Ultimate, 2014). Research conducted by Puspitawati and Setioningsih (2011) show that one of the factors that affect the child's condition is the family interaction in the form of warm conditions and environment. Control and the provision of boundaries by parents to children play a role in preventing early marriage (Nurhajati & Wardyaningrum, 2012). In his research, Hashim et al. (2021) found that early marriage occurs in parents who always obey their wishes and give their children freedom. According to Firdanianty et al. (2016), the negative influence of the adolescent environment can be prevented by the openness of adolescents to their families so that parents can control their children's behavior. Based on research conducted by Nikmah (2021), adolescents often feel neglected and do not get attention from their parents during this pandemic. This makes teenagers uncomfortable talking to their parents, so the interaction between parents and teenagers is reduced. Lack of interaction in the family results in a lack of supervision and communication with children. Parents who ignore their children increase the risk of pregnancy out of wedlock in adolescents because teenagers feel less cared for, so teenagers will seek attention in a friendly environment (Nikmah, 2021; Yakubu & Salisu, 2018).

Based on the literature, adolescents will tend to marry early when the interaction of parents with adolescents is low, and the family has high economic pressure. Therefore, the objectives of this study are (1) to identify adolescent characteristics, family characteristics, economic pressures, parent-adolescent interactions, and

early marriage motivation and (2) to analyze the relationship between adolescent characteristics, family characteristics, economic pressures, and parent-adolescent interactions. Adolescents, and motivation for early marriage, (3) analyzing the influence of adolescent characteristics, family characteristics, economic pressures, and parent-adolescent interactions on early marriage motivation.

METHODS

This research used a cross-sectional study design. The population in this study were young women and men in Jabodetabek. The sample criteria in this study were adolescents aged 15 to 18 years and living with their parents. Therefore, respondents in this study were teenagers. The sampling technique used a non-probability sampling method with a voluntary sampling technique carried out by online questionnaires filled out voluntarily according to the required criteria. The questionnaires were distributed through social media (Instagram, chat groups, and what's App status features), family, relatives, friends, and several schools. The final sample in this study was 165 data.

This study uses primary data as primary data and secondary data as supporting data. Primary data were obtained by filling out a questionnaire by adolescents consisting of adolescent characteristics, parental characteristics, economic pressure, parent-adolescent interaction, and early marriage motivation. This study defines adolescent characteristics variables as characteristics possessed by adolescents, including gender, age, and level of education, and family characteristics as characteristics possessed by families, including parents' age, last education level, parental occupation, and family size. The economic pressure variable is the family's economic condition that causes objective and subjective pressure. Parent-adolescent interaction is the relationship between parents and adolescents who influence each other. Finally, the motivation for early marriage is the desire of teenagers to marry at the age of teenagers or under the age of 19. The questionnaires were distributed online through google forms and were filled out independently by teenagers without the help of researchers.

The economic pressure variable in this study consists of objective economic pressure and subjective pressure. Objective economic pressure using instruments developed by Firdaus and Sunarti (2009) and is used to describe the family's economic condition as measured by looking at the family's per capita income, the comparison of income and expenditure, the ratio of debt to assets, and employment status. Furthermore, the subjective economic pressure in this study measures the adolescent's perception of the family's economic difficulties. Subjective economic pressure is measured using instruments from research Conger et al. (1999) asked the youth. This instrument consists of Adolescent Perceptions of Family Hardship to measure adolescent awareness of economic problems in the family with five questions.

In comparison, Adolescent Hardship Experiences are used to measure the perception of the family's economic ability to meet the needs of adolescents in social activities consisting of two questions. The subjective economic pressure questionnaire has a Cronbach alpha of 0,889. Questions were answered on a 4-point Likert scale (0=never; 3=always) with two reverse questions on Adolescent Hardship Experiences (3=never; 0=always).

The parental acceptance-rejection/control questionnaire (PARQ/Control) was used to measure the interaction of parents with adolescents. Parent-adolescent interaction is a relationship that is interdependent and influences each other. This instrument was developed by Kim (2008) based on the acceptance-neglect theory of Rohner et al. (2005) and added two dimensions, namely Behavioral control, and Psychological control. Instrument PARQ/Control was used to measure adolescents' perceptions of the care they received. PARQ has three dimensions acceptance, neglect, and aggression, with a total of 38 questions with Cronbach's alpha of 0,814.

Furthermore, the behavioral control dimension is used to measure the adolescent's perception of the control given by parents to the behavior and actions of adolescents. Consists of 12 questions with four Likert scales (0 = never; 3 = always) and Cronbach's alpha 0,667. The psychological control dimension is used to measure adolescents' perceptions of perceived psychological control. Consists of 8 questions with Cronbach's alpha of 0,871. All questions use four Likert scales (0=never; 3=always).

The variable of early marriage motivation was measured using the motivational instrument for early marriage by Sari (2015). The early marriage motivation is encouragement from within and outside the individual to marry at an early age. This instrument consists of two dimensions: intrinsic motivation (needs, expectations, and interests) and extrinsic motivation (family, environment, and rewards) of adolescents towards marriage. Consisting of 33 questions with four Likert scales for favorable questions (1 = strongly disagree; 4 = strongly agree) and unfavorable questions (1 = strongly agree; 4 = strongly disagree). The motivational instrument for early marriage has a Cronbach's alpha of 0,895. In this study, the researchers modified the instruments of

Adolescent Perceptions of Family Hardship and Adolescent Hardship Experiences, PARQ/Control, and the motivation for early marriage by adjusting the questions to Indonesian, adjusting sentences according to context, and removing and adding questions. The types and methods of primary data collection are presented.

The primary data collected will then be processed by the entry, cleaning, editing, and scoring processes using Microsoft Excel 2019. Then, an analysis will be carried out using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) 25. The research instrument was tested for validity and reliability using SPSS. The process of testing the reliability of the instrument using the Cronbach alpha method. The descriptive analysis includes minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation values used to identify adolescent characteristics (gender, age, and education), family characteristics (parental age, education level, and parental occupation), economic pressure, parent-adolescent interactions, and early marriage motivation. Data analysis used the Pearson correlation test to analyze the effect between variables and multiple linear regression tests to analyze the effect of economic pressure, and parent-adolescent interaction, on early marriage motivation. Furthermore, the scores obtained from all variables were divided into three categories, namely low ($\leq 33,3$), medium (33,4-66,7), and high (66,8-100).

RESULTS

Family and Adolescent Characteristics

Respondents in this study consisted of 129 women and 36 men. The largest proportion of respondents was at the age of 17 with a total proportion of 32,1 percent. Furthermore, at the education level of the respondents, most are still in high school with a proportion of 95,2 percent and the rest are respondents who graduated from junior high school level.

The largest proportion of the age of the father (91,5%) and mothers (73,9%) in this study were at the age of 41-60 years. At the level of parental education, both fathers and mothers, the largest proportion is also at the high school level. The proportion of the education level of the father is 44,8 percent while the proportion of the mother's education level is 40 percent. The largest proportion of fathers' occupations is 35,8 percent as private employees, while 66,1 percent of mothers work as housewives. According to the BKKBN (2005), family size is grouped based on the number of family members into three categories, namely small families (≤ 4 people), medium families (5-7 people), and large families (≥ 8 people). The results show that half of the respondents' families (54,5%) are in the small family category. Furthermore, the results show that this study's distribution of parental work is quite diverse, ranging from civil servants and entrepreneurs to those not working. The largest proportion of fathers' occupations is 35,8 percent as private employees, while 66,1 percent of mothers work as housewives. In the family income of more than one quarter (27,3%), family income is in the range of IDR3.000.001 – 5.000.000, while more than 35,8 percent of families have expenses in the range of IDR 1.000.001 – 3.000.000.

Economic Pressure

Economic pressure consists of two dimensions, objective economic pressure, and subjective economic pressure. The results show that the respondents' objective economic pressure is in the medium category with 57,1 percent. More than half of respondents feel economic pressure based on actual economic conditions. More than half of the respondents, or as many as 56,4 percent, felt subjective economic pressures in the low category. In total, the average respondent's economic pressure is 81,4 and is in the high category.

Table 1 Distribution of examples by category of economic pressure

Category	Low		Medium		High		Min-max	Mean Mean \pm SD
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Objective economic pressure	5	3,0	94	57,1	66	40,0	28,5-71,4	60,8 \pm 10,4
Subjective economic pressure	93	56,4	61	37,0	11	6,7	0,0-83,2	33,1 \pm 20,8
Total economic pressure	14	8,5	54	32,7	97	58,8	20,0-160,0	81,4 \pm 33,6

Parent-Adolescent Interaction

The results of the study measure respondents' perceptions of the interactions between parents and adolescents. Table 2 shows the distribution of the five dimensions of parent-adolescent interactions. In the dimension of acceptance, almost all respondents feel the acceptance given by their parents, more than half

(53,3%) of respondents feel high acceptance and 42,2 percent of respondents feel acceptance in the medium category. The dimension of acceptance given by parents is shown by always paying attention to respondents (50,9%) and respondents feeling wanted by parents (35,2%). Furthermore, the dimensions of neglect, dimensions of violence, and dimensions of psychological control perceived by respondents are in a low category. On the neglect dimension almost all (96,4%) respondents do not feel neglected by their parents, so the dimension of neglect is included in the low category. The results also show that for as many as 75,8 respondents, the violence felt by the respondents both physically and verbally was in a low category. Based on the results of the distribution of respondents' answers, 92,1 percent of parents never said that the respondent was unwanted and their parents had never beaten 75,2 percent of respondents.

Table 2 on the behavioral control dimension, as many as 66,1 percent of respondents feel that the behavioral control provided by their parents is included in the moderate category. This means that respondents feel that parents always provide boundaries and rules that must be obeyed. For example, based on the distribution of respondents' answers, 38,7 percent of parents always give a time limit for playing, and 49,1 percent of parents tell what they can and cannot do. Meanwhile, on the psychological control dimension, more than two-thirds (67,9%) of respondents felt psychological control in the low category. This means that respondents feel that their parents do not provide rules and control over the respondent's feelings, such as parents never blaming the respondent for mistakes that are not made.

Table 2 Frequency, minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation of the five interaction dimensions

Dimension	Category						Min-max	Mean±SD
	Low		Medium		High			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Acceptance	7	4,2	70	42,2	88	53,3	13,0-100,0	66,7±19,7
Neglect	125	75,8	31	18,8	9	5,5	0,0-100,0	27,1±19,2
Aggression	159	96,4	4	2,4	2	1,2	0,0-10,0	13,9±9,0
Behavior control	6	3,6	109	66,1	50	30,3	25,0-91,6	60,3±13,5
Psychological control	112	67,9	46	27,9	7	4,2	0,0-10,0	27,8±20,5

Early Marriage Motivation

The study results in Table 3 show that as many as 96,4 percent of respondents have low intrinsic motivation and the rest (3,6%) are in the medium category. The same result is also shown on the extrinsic motivation dimension. More than 88,5% of the respondents have low extrinsic motivation. This means that the motivation for early marriage, both from within and outside the respondent, is very low. The overall motivation for early marriage in respondents is in a low category (85,5%). This shows that respondents do not have the desire to marry at a young age. Based on the distribution of respondents' answers, 59,4 percent of respondents are not interested in marrying young. As many as 60,6 percent of respondents are not ready to take care of children if married early.

Table 3 Frequency, minimum, maximum, average, and standard deviation of the two-dimensional motivation index early marriage motivation

Dimension	Category (%)						Min-Max	Mean±SD
	Low		Medium		High			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Intrinsic motivation	156	96,4	6	3,6	0	0,0	0,0-47,37	14,7±9,9
Extrinsic motivation	146	88,5	18	10,9	1	0,6	2,3-71,34	23,1±10,6
Early marriage motivation	157	95,2	8	4,8	0	0,0	3,0-57,6	18,2±9,6

The Relationship between Economic Pressure, Parent-Adolescent Interaction, and Early Marriage Motivation

The results of the Pearson correlation test in Table 4 show family characteristics, namely the father's education level ($r=-0,048$), mother's education level ($r=-0,214$), father's occupation ($r=-0,038$), and mother's occupation ($r=-0,020$). Has a negative relationship with objective economic pressure. This means that the higher the education of parents, the lower the objective economic pressure. Likewise in the work of parents,

the better the work of parents, the lower the objective economic pressure. The same results were also shown at the father's level of education ($r=-0,164$), mother's education level ($r=-0,216$), father's occupation ($r=-0,262$), and mother's occupation ($r=-0,188$), which had a negative relationship with stress. Subjective economics. This means that the higher the level of parental education and the better parents work, the subjective economic pressure adolescents feel will decrease.

Table 4 Results of correlation test analysis

Variable	Economic pressure		Parent-Adolescent interaction				Early marriage motivation	
	O	S	W	A	N	BC		PC
Family Characteristics								
Adolescent's age	0,047	0,132	-0,143	0,001	-0,014	-0,009	0,068	0,0010
Adolescent's education level	-0,048	0,001	0,096	-0,072	-0,113	0,148	-0,068	0,016
father's age	-0,029	-0,026	0,169	-0,095	-0,205	-0,085	-0,119	-0,042
Mother's age	-0,185	-0,124	0,036	-0,107	-0,116	-0,052	-0,130	0,072
Father's education level	-0,084**	-0,164*	-0,071	0,095	0,134	-0,024	0,087	-0,139
Mother's education level	-0,214**	-0,216**	0,052	0,063	0,111	0,058	0,057	-0,170*
Father's occupation	-0,038**	-0,262**	-0,003	0,003	-0,045	-0,036	0,052	0,035
Mother's work	-0,020**	-0,188*	-0,051	-0,002	-0,095	-0,009	0,025	0,064
Economic pressure								
Objective	1	0,460	-0,126	0,101	0,159*	0,096	0,144	0,074
Subjective	0,460	1	0,288**	0,339**	0,240**	0,016	0,282**	0,250**
Parent-adolescent interaction								
acceptance	-0,126	-0,288**	1	-0,539	-0,457	0,110	-0,509	-0,090
Neglect	0,101	0,339**	-0,539	1	0,744	0,196	0,771	0,027
aggression	0,159*	0,240**	-0,457	0,744	1	0,148	0,671	0,114
Behavior control	0,096	0,016	0,110	0,196	0,148	1	0,255	-0,048
Psychological control	0,144	0,282**	-0,509	0,771	0,671	0,255	1	-0,059
Early marriage motivation	0,074	0,250**	-0,090	0,027	0,114	-0,048	-0,059	1

Notes: **significant at 0,01 (2-tailed), *significant at 0,05 (2-tailed), O= objective, S= subjective, W= acceptance, N= neglect, A= violence, BC= behavioral control, PC= psychological control

The results also show that the subjective economic pressure variable has a positive relationship with parent-adolescent interactions on the dimensions of aggression ($r=0,339$), the dimension of neglect ($r=0,240$), and the dimension of psychological control ($r=0,282$). This means that the higher the subjective economic pressure adolescents feel, the higher the dimensions of violence, neglect, and psychological control in parent-adolescent interactions. It is different in the acceptance dimension ($r=-0,288$), which has a negative relationship with subjective economic pressure. This means that the higher the subjective economic pressure, the lower the perceived acceptance of adolescents.

The results of the motivational variable for early marriage show that subjective economic pressure ($r = 0,250$) has a significant positive relationship with early marriage motivation. This means that the higher the subjective economic pressure, the higher the motivation for early marriage. In addition, the characteristics of the mother's education ($r=-0,170$) also showed a negative relationship with early marriage motivation. This means that the higher the mother's education, the lower the motivation for early marriage.

The Effect of Economic Pressure, Parent-Adolescent Interaction, On Early Marriage Motivation

The results of the multiple linear regression test in this study show that the characteristics of adolescents, family characteristics, economic pressure, parent-adolescent interactions, and early marriage motivation have an adjusted coefficient of determination (Adjusted R) of 0,076. This shows that the variables of adolescent characteristics, family characteristics, economic pressure, and parent-adolescent interactions affect the motivation to marry early by 7,6 percent. The other 92,4 percent are influenced by other variables

not examined in this study.

Table 5 shows that subjective economic pressure has a significant negative effect ($B=0,133$) on the motivation to marry early. This means that every increase in the value of subjective economic pressure and other variables remaining will increase the motivation to marry early by 0,133 points. Other results show that the interaction variables between parents of adolescents, the dimensions of violence ($B=-0,046$), and the dimensions of psychological control ($B=-0,128$) significantly positively affect early marriage motivation. This can be explained by the increase in every one value dimension of violence and other variables remaining. It will increase the motivation to marry early by 0,046 points. While on the psychological control dimension, every increase in one psychological control value and other variables remain, it will increase the motivation to marry early by 0,128 points.

Table 5 Test results of the influence of adolescent characteristics and family characteristics on economic pressure, interaction between parent-child, with the motivation to marry early

Variable	Early Marriage Motivation		Sig.
	Unstandardized Coefficient B	Standardized Coefficient B	
Constant	18,74		
Characteristics of teenagers			
Adolescent's age	-0,357	-0,037	0,355
Adolescent's education	1,705	0,038	0,316
Family characteristic			
father's age	-1,995	-0,060	0,475
Mother's age	2,693	0,124	0,137
Father's education	-0,170	-0,043	0,697
Mother's education	-0,884	-0,130	0,254
Father's occupation	-0,170	-0,030	0,723
Mother's work	0,145	0,041	0,622
Economic pressure			
Objective economic pressure	-0,093	-0,083	0,363
Subjective Economic Pressure	0,133	0,287	0,004**
Parent-teen interaction			
Acceptance	-0,031	-0,063	0,526
Neglect	0,213	0,308	0,520
Aggression	0,046	0,093	0,012*
Behavior control	0,004	0,005	0,949
Psychological control	0,128	0,271	0,035*
Adjusted R Square =0,076			
F= 2,38			
Sig.= 0,015			

Notes: **significant at 0,001 (2-tailed), *significant at 0,05 (2-tailed)

DISCUSSION

Marriage is a dream for everyone ready to start a family. Marriage occurs on one's desire or because of factors outside of self-will. Marriage has different goals for each individual. According to Maslow (1943) in the hierarchy of human needs, the need for love and affection is at the third level after physiological and safety needs. This means that the need for marriage will arise in the individual if basic needs such as eating and drinking have been met. Needs encourage the form of motivation to behave to meet their needs (Huda, 2015).

The results show that the better the education and occupation of parents, the lower the economic pressure they have. This is by research conducted by Firdaus and Sunarti (2009), which states that a person's level of education is related to economic pressure. Raharjo et al. (2015) also found that one's job is negatively related to economic pressure. This is because higher education will give a person the opportunity to get a better job, and a better job will allow having a better income. Losing a job is a source of family economic pressure (Feil, 2012).

The results showed that objective economic pressure did not affect motivation to marry, but subjective economic pressure did affect early marriage motivation. Subjective economic pressure is an individual's perception of the economic difficulties (Gudmunson, 2010). Based on the results of this study, it can be said

that the subjective economic pressures of adolescents encourage early marriage in adolescents. This is because one of the factors that encourage early marriage is poverty in the family, teenagers are forced to marry early with reasons to ease the burden on their parents (Rafidah et al., 2009; Pohan, 2017; Wulanuari et al., 2017). Nadzir and Ingarianti (2015) explained that teenagers would think and make plans to make money and lighten the burden on their parents. In this case, teenagers who feel economic difficulties will decide to marry early in order to ease the burden on the family. Research conducted by Milimo et al. (2021) also shows that the risk of early marriage in young women can be reduced with economic support. This is because, with the existence of economic support, adolescents have the opportunity to return to school and do not have to worry about the costs and economic conditions of the family.

The results also show that subjective economic stress is positively related to parent-adolescent interactions on the dimensions of violence, neglect, and psychological control. These results are in line with research conducted by Fatimah et al. (2020) which shows a positive influence between subjective economic pressure felt by adolescents and adolescents' perceptions of violence, neglect, and psychological control in father-adolescent interactions. Conger et al. (1999) explained that subjective economic pressure is a negative feeling adolescents feel about the family's economic conditions, such as anxiety, worry, and anxiety if their needs are unmet. Economic pressure affects the development of children, with economic pressure causing psychological pressure on parents, which encourages parents to tend to ignore their children (Barnett, 2008; Masarik & Conger, 2017; Weiss, 2009). Therefore, adolescents who feel high economic pressure can increase their perceptions of violence, neglect, and psychological control given by their parents because of their low warmth. This is in accordance with the results of this study which shows that subjective economic pressure is negatively related to the perceived acceptance of adolescents.

Low education is one of the factors driving the occurrence of early marriage. According to Desianti (2015), parents have an important role in early marriage, such as the role of parents' education level. Parents with a high education level can reduce the risk of early marriage in their children. Parents with higher education will better understand marriage and prefer the best education for their children (Desiyanti, 2015). The results of this study indicate that the higher the mother's education, the lower the motivation for early marriage in adolescents. Mothers with a high education have an important role in preventing early marriage because mothers are the first education received by children. Adolescents who marry early are influenced by the lack of parental education, especially the education of the mother as the main caregiver (Dwinanda et al., 2017). Mothers have an important role in educating children to think independently and critically. Adolescents are in a transitional stage from childhood to adolescence. At this stage, adolescents experience many changes ranging from physical changes marked by the development of reproduction, to psychosocial changes marked by the interest of adolescents in the surrounding environment and the opposite sex (Coal, 2016). Teenagers who become interested in their environment, if not directed into positive things, will impact juvenile delinquency such as smoking, drinking alcohol, bullying, and free sex. Parents have an important role in preventing juvenile delinquency through positive parenting and interactions between parents and children.

Early marriage has many factors that affect one of them: parents and family. Based on previous research, parents tend to marry off their children due to economic limitations, culture, low knowledge, and parents' fear of promiscuity (Rahman et al., 2015). The results of this study indicate that the dimensions of violence and psychological control encourage early marriage motivation in adolescents. According to Rohner et al. (2005), the violence given by parents to children is not only through physical violence but also verbal violence, such as cursing, yelling, and belittling the child. According to research by Rosanti et al. (2020), parents have an important role in preventing early marriage. One of the reasons why teenagers get married early is that they are afraid and uncomfortable being around their parents (Heryanto et al., 2020). Parents who always give punishment and force their children to obey their opinions encourage teenagers to marry early. Parents who always limit children's feelings, control children's thoughts, and do not respect children's opinions will have an impact on children's internal problems such as feelings of depression (Barber et al., 1994). According to Priyanti (2013), teenagers who marry early can also be caused by a lack of attention from their parents, so they seek attention from the opposite sex.

The limitation of this research is the respondent's data collection. Research conducted online adjusts to the respondent's willingness and knowledge of the meaning of the questions given, besides that filling out the questionnaire is beyond the reach of the author which allows respondents to fill out questionnaires that are not serious, so it is feared that it can cause data bias. Furthermore, data collection that was carried out by voluntary sampling also caused a gap in the number of female and male respondents. Finally, this research was conducted only in the Jabodetabek area, mostly in urban areas. Hence, it was impossible to measure gender and region variables differences.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The findings of this study indicate that the respondent's objective economic pressure is in the medium category, while the respondent's subjective economic pressure is in a low category. In the interaction of parents and adolescents, the acceptance dimension is in the high category, and the psychological control dimension is in the medium category. Then the dimensions of violence, the dimensions of neglect, and the dimensions of behavioral control are in a low category. Furthermore, the respondents' motivation to marry early is in a low category. This study found that the father and mother's education level and the parents' occupation were significantly negatively related to the family's objective economic pressure and the respondents' subjective economic pressure. The characteristics of a mother's education also show a significant negative relationship with early marriage motivation. Furthermore, subjective economic pressure has a negative relationship with parent-adolescent interactions on the acceptance dimension and a significant negative relationship with adolescent early marriage motivation. In addition, the subjective economic pressure of adolescents also has a significant positive relationship with parent-adolescent interactions on the dimensions of violence, the dimensions of neglect, and the dimensions of psychological control. The influence test in this study shows that the subjective economic pressure of adolescents has a significant positive effect on the motivation to marry early adolescents. Furthermore, this study also found that parent-adolescent interactions on the dimensions of violence and psychological control dimensions positively affect motivation to marry early.

Parent-adolescent interactions on the dimensions of violence and psychological control positively affect early marriage motivation. Therefore, parents are expected to increase warm interactions with children by showing affection to each other, giving children the freedom to express their opinions, and avoiding harsh controls and punishments so that teenagers feel comfortable and warm in the family. In addition, it is hoped that parents and teenagers can also be open to each other and discuss solutions to the economic difficulties they face so that teenagers do not make early marriage a solution to lightening the burden on the family. Further research is expected to examine differences based on the region and gender of the respondents.

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