



Phenomenological Study of Factors Causing Pre-Marriage Pregnancy among Adolescents

Ailsya Regita Ardiningrum¹, Fatma Mesrawati², Firhan Surya Pradiafta³,
Faizil Hakim⁴, Gilang Saputra Fajar⁵, Resti Angreini⁶

¹Faculty of Social Sciences Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia

²Teacher at Vocational High School 2 West Sumatra, Indonesia

³Faculty of Engineering and Computer Science Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia, Indonesia

⁴Faculty of Social Science and Politic Science Universitas Bandar Lampung, Indonesia

⁵Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science Universitas Lampung, Indonesia

⁶Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teaching Universitas Islam Negeri Sjech M. Djamil Djambek Bukittinggi, Indonesia

✉ ailsyaregita@student.unp.ac.id *

Abstract

Youth is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood, at this time they are looking for identity and quite a lot of them express it with negative things. One of them is free sex which results in pregnancy out of marriage. Based on data from the statistical center, the number of adolescent promiscuity is currently increasing, the West Sumatra Regional Office (Kanwil) of the Ministry of Religion (Kemenag) noted, in 2021 the dispensation of early marriage. Whereas the previous year, only 786 women. This study aims to analyze how the factors that influence the occurrence of pregnancy out of marriage, such as level of education, economic conditions, social environment, educational background of parents, and lack of firmness from parents in educating their children. This research uses the method of a qualitative approach to phenomenology. Sources of data were taken from three informants through interviews who were selected using a purposive sampling technique. All interview results were analyzed using techniques Analysis interactive model Milles & Huberman. Research Findings show that five factors cause pregnancy out of marriage experienced by informants. These five factors are: i) the impact of dating, ii) lack of enthusiasm from parents to motivate their children to continue their studies, iii) lack of attention from the family, iv) letting children hang out too much without paying attention, v) feeling lazy from myself to continue to the high school level. Research result This can be used as information for the community to be able to find solutions to existing problems.

Article Information:

Received February 15, 2021

Revised March 18, 2021

Accepted April 11, 2021

Keywords:

*Phenomenological Study
Problems, Causing Pre-Marriage
Pregnancy, adolescents*

INTRODUCTION

At In the era of the industrial revolution 4.0, cases of juvenile delinquency are increasing and attracting attention. The problem is increasing and worrying, such as cases of sexual deviance committed by teenagers today which have a lot of negative impacts and are troubling for society (Yahya & Sham, 2019). Today's free association among teenagers has crossed reasonable limits and even violated the prevailing norms. In addition, it has become commonplace that nowadays many teenagers are found holding hands with friends

How to cite:

Ardiningrum, A. R., Mesrawati, F., Pradiafta, F. S., Hakim, F., Fajar, G. S., Angreini, R. (2021). Phenomenological Study of Factors Causing Pre-Marriage Pregnancy among Adolescents. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary of Higher Education*. 4(2). 65-71.

E-ISSN:

2622-741x

Published by:

Islamic Studies and Development Center Universitas Negeri Padang

of the opposite sex, hugging and even wearing tight clothes, and pre-marital sexual activity is endemic and has become a social disease for the community (Febriawati et al., 2019). Syahri & Afifah, (2018) unhealthy relationships are often found in relationships that are commonly called dating. Many make "dating" well, make themselves a better person, provide motivation to study, and so on. However, not a few also use "dating" as a relationship where one is free to do anything together without any restrictions.

Mirza, (2020) the high number of teenage pregnancies in Indonesia can be proven by the results of observations and surveys by the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) in 2013, based on the total adolescent population (age 14-19 years) of 34 million (19.6%) of the total population of Indonesia, the number free sex in all major cities in Indonesia exceeds 50%. The results of the survey about 30% ended in "forced" marriages because they got pregnant at a very young age. Teenage pregnancy in Indonesia shows that there are still many young women who do not really understand the risks of pregnancy at a young age. Data in 2002 there were 50 cases, in 2003 there were 92 cases, in 2004 there were 101 cases and in 2010 in one month there were 8-10 cases.

Discussion about pregnancy in adolescents is a complex problem phenomenon because it has a variety of reasons for the occurrence of pregnancy, and the impact it causes gives considerable changes both physical, psychological, social, mental, and spiritual, developing towards changes in achieving one's life goals. Teenage pregnancy can be interpreted as an unwanted pregnancy, or as a pregnancy that does not go through the marriage process first, so it has an impact on pregnancy care and readiness for childbirth (Ekasari et al., 2021).

Pregnancy out of marriage proves that a teenager cannot make good decisions in his association. One of the negative impacts of teenagers who become pregnant out of marriage is dropping out of school. In general, these teenagers do not get social acceptance from their educational institutions, so they have to be expelled from school. In addition, society will ridicule, isolate or expel teenagers who are pregnant out of marriage. Psychological and social risks include exclusion, stigma, social discrimination, trauma, loss of various rights, depression, and so on (Rahayu, 2019).

Ulfyati & Munir, (2022) getting pregnant out of marriage is something that is very taboo in Indonesia and is something that is included in the category of adultery in Islam. Pregnant out of marriage is an act of adultery that should be punished according to Islamic criteria. When pregnancy out of marriage has occurred, a problem will arise, namely disgrace to the family. With the occurrence of pregnancy out of marriage, the couple is required to get married immediately to protect the family from greater disgrace.

Suryanti & Gde, (2021) Free sex life is increasing and is carried out openly and with great pride. As a result of all that, there are many pregnancies outside of marriage which cause panic, both for the woman concerned and for her family. To avoid feeling ashamed of society, they quickly married off while pregnant (Febriawati et al., 2019). Marrying a pregnant woman because of adultery from the perspective of the jurisprudence of the scholars has different opinions, some strictly prohibit it, and some emphasize solving problems without reducing their caution (Hikmah, 2018). In line with the attitude of the ulemas, the provisions of Islamic law guard the limits of polite social interaction and provide calm and a sense of security. Complying with the provisions of Islamic law, God willing, will bring benefit to society.

Rahayu, (2019) that the causes of pregnancy out of marriage are various factors, then the solutions offered by each parent vary according to the problems that occur to their children. According to Sudarsono, there are many reasons for teenagers to engage in promiscuity, the causes for each teenager may be different but all stem from the main cause, namely the lack of a guide to adolescent life in terms of belief or religion and the emotional instability of adolescents. This causes uncontrolled behavior, such as promiscuity which results in getting pregnant out of marriage (Natsif, 2018).

According to data from the World Health Organization for 2019, around the world, it is estimated that 15 million teenagers get pregnant each year, 60% of whom are pregnant out of marriage. One of the consequences of pregnancy outside of marriage is ignorance or lack of knowledge and sexual behavior that can result in pregnancy (Tilaar et al., 2021). Nadirah, (2017) Adolescence is a very important and specific time because at this time the maturation of human reproductive organs occurs. This time is also called puberty, a transitional time marked by physical, psychological, emotional, and social changes. Ahyani, (2016) adolescents are in a very sensitive situation to the influence of new values, values that come from outside and from within themselves. it is also a time of emotional transition. During this transition period, it will have an impact on adolescents to find their identity.

Ahmad and Dahlan in 2017 conducted research in Kubang Pasu District, Kedah to study the level of acceptance of pregnant women (adolescents who are pregnant out of marriage) and their family members towards illegitimate babies. The results show that most adolescents and their family members are able to accept babies (Tjukup, 2020). Furthermore, Yahya & Sham, (2019) conducted a study to identify emotional patterns for pregnant out-of-marriage adolescents who are between the ages of 13 and 18. The results of the study found that pregnant adolescents display various negative emotions such as being easily confused and irritable. According to the Islamic view, the emotions experienced by adolescents can be interpreted as feelings of depression, anxiety, and extreme fear, and anxiety can cause emotional stress (Wajis et al., 2020).

Research related to the causes of pregnancy before marriage among adolescents has been studied by many researchers such as (Omarsari & Djuwita, 2008; Simorangkir & Blandina, 2021; Wulandari et al., 2019). But I got this research based on the results of questions and answers with teenagers who experienced pregnancies outside of marriage and what are the factors that cause this phenomenon.

METHODS

This study uses a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach (Mahmudin, 2021). Phenomenology is also a philosophical approach to investigating human experience. Phenomenology means a method of thinking to acquire new knowledge or develop existing knowledge in logical, systematic, critical steps, not based on a priori or prejudice, and not dogmatic (Arifin, 2018; Ashidiqi et al., 2019; Azmi & Wardi, 2020). In understanding phenomenology several basic concepts need to be understood, including the concepts of phenomenon, epoch, constitution, awareness, and reduction. Sources of data were taken from three informants through interviews who were selected using a technique of purposive sampling, while the selected informants met four criteria, namely understanding well the problems under study, still being involved in the problems being studied, having time to provide information to researchers, and providing information by the facts that occurred in the field. To meet the criteria as an informant, all informants are perpetrators and victims who are directly involved in the problem under study, and the informant is a student who is still active in his education, entering 2019, and 2020. After completing interviews, all informants are taken transcript process, then the writer takes the themes according to the research needs.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of interviews with three informants, researchers found five factors that cause pregnancy out of marriage. To see more clearly the results of this study can be seen in figure 1 as follows:

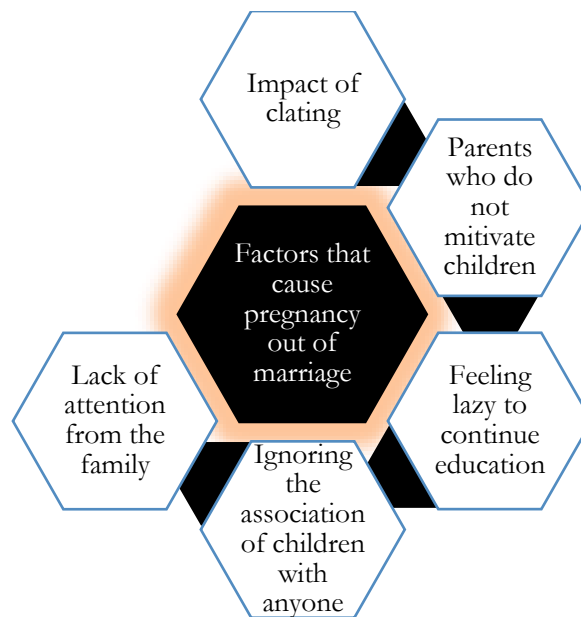


Fig 1. Factors that cause pregnancy out of marriage

Based on figure 1. the author explains that after conducting in-depth interviews with informants, five factors cause pregnancy out of marriage, these five factors are i) the impact of dating, ii) parents who lack motivation and encourage children to continue their education, iii) a feeling of laziness to continue the education that arises within oneself, iv) ignoring the child's association with anyone, v) lack of attention from the family.

To make it more interesting, in the following, the author will describe excerpts from interviews with informants based on the five factors described above. The description of the interview that the author will present is the interview excerpt, the brief statement excerpt, and the information about when the interview was conducted. Although the interview excerpts were conveyed by the informant in a slightly different language, they have more or less the same purpose and intent.

First, theme namely the impact of dating itself, according to informants the impact of dating is that if you are unable to control yourself then you will fall into actions that should not occur such as getting pregnant out of marriage. However, in this interview excerpt, the author includes informants as shown below.

... We have been in a dating relationship for more than a year so we feel comfortable with each other. Unintentionally it turns out that the actions taken are like husband and wife... (I-1). ...I started courting, starting with the touch of a hand, and after a long time I was persuaded by the boyfriend's seduction, he said because our relationship had been long, was it wrong to try a little, it turned out to be carried away... (I-2). ...Dating is like eating candy, the longer it gets better, especially when I'm dating, I like to meet... (I-3).

It can be concluded that based on the results of interviews with the three informants above, they stated that pregnancy out of marriage started when dating went beyond the limit, such as starting with an accidental hand touch and ending on purpose.

Second, theme that is According to the informant, parents who do not motivate their children to choose and continue their education in continuing education need the role of parents in encouraging children to choose the level of school that suits their child's interests. When parents don't give encouragement, this makes the child's mind chaotic and it's not clear where to go next. According to the parent informant, whose educational background only graduated from elementary school, the parents only allowed their children to continue or not. However, in this interview excerpt, the author includes informants as shown below.

...My parents only graduated from elementary school which made me less motivated to want to continue on to senior high school... (I-1). ...My parents never asked where I wanted to go to school, all they knew was that their child was going to school even though it didn't match their interests... (I-2). ...My parents left school matters to me, and as I pleased because my parents said not to involve parents in school, what is clear is that it's up to me what I want to do with school... (I-3).

Third, theme namely laziness within oneself, this theme is related to the previous theme because according to the informants themselves when parents do not help their children choose schools and the child's interest in education is suitable this creates a feeling of laziness and reluctance to continue education, due to a lack of encouragement from the family. Then this feeling of laziness was conveyed by the informant when he felt that dating gave him a feeling of happiness and wanted to be together always. And the feeling even arises as a result of being lulled into going out with each other every day. However, in this interview excerpt, the author includes informants as shown below.

...In my opinion, school is boring because I am a person who is lazy to get up early and lazy to do assignments from school... (I-1). ...At first, the school was exciting for me, but the higher the level, the longer it took to go home from school and the learning materials became more difficult... (I-2). ...I feel happy when I'm with my partner because he's my senior. When he graduates, I feel lonely, only learning boredom is felt every day... (I-3).

Fourth, theme namely ignoring the child's association with anyone, according to the informant, children who are used to being left alone and not being seen by every association and friendly environment will be more easily influenced by friends. This was said by The informant that the cause of pregnancy out of marriage occurred starting from the lack of selection in socializing by parents or the so-called parents allowing children to hang out with anyone without thinking about the impact and consequences of each interaction. Informants also said that for parents who do not respect children, the child will feel right with every choice of friendship even though the friendship is detrimental. However, in this interview excerpt, the author includes informants as shown below.

...During my courtship my parents let us meet often and even when I already had a new boyfriend my parents just kept quiet... (I-1). ...When I was dating my parents never asked about my boyfriend, because my parents said I could date as long as school was not neglected... (I-2). ...My parents let me be picked up by my boyfriend and could go home until 11 pm as long as I had permission beforehand and said goodbye every time I went out... (I-3).

Fifth, theme namely the lack of attention from the family. According to the informant, children who are not paid enough attention will appear to not want to listen to every word one of their relatives has to say. Children who lack attention are always looking for attention from the opposite sex, so this is the reason for such problems to occur. According to the informant, if my parents don't care about me, I'm looking for my girlfriend to listen to her every complaint. For informants, parents who are too busy with their work will often ignore their children and do not pay attention to their children. And the child is quicker to find an outlet to be noticed and the way to start an extramarital relationship that results in pregnancy. However, in this interview excerpt, the author includes informants as shown below.

...My parents from waking up until going to bed were busy working and only occasionally asked about their children, moreover, I and my parents were busy selling rest while preparing tools for selling the next day... (I-1). ...My parents said that as long as they haven't received a letter of reprimand from school I'm free to do what they want, and sometimes my parents say that what they know about how to make money is my business... (I-2). ...Every time I came home from work my parents were busy with their own business and rarely asked their children and in the morning I was often left behind for them to go to work first... (I-3).

As previously mentioned, basically the factor of pregnancy out of marriage in adolescents in school circles does not only appear within themselves but from external factors such as the family and the lack of optimal role of parents in every child's development and association (Suryanti & Gde Rudy, 2021). The current phenomenon is that many women become pregnant because of adultery, one of the factors being a too-free association between men and women, without thinking about the consequences. In Islamic law, a person who has sexual relations outside of marriage is punished with adultery, if a woman who commits adultery becomes pregnant, then the priests of the madhhab (Hanafi, Malik, Syafi'i, and Ahmad bin Hanbal) have different opinions about the permissibility of getting married. Whereas in positive law marrying pregnant women out of marriage is legal. In the Marriage Law No. 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage explicitly there is no provision regarding the marriage of pregnant

women, but implicitly it does, namely in article 2 paragraph (1) that "Marriage is valid if filed according to the law of each religion and belief" (Wiah & Sultan, 2021).

CONCLUSION

This research has succeeded in uncovering five causes of pregnancy out of marriage among students at the junior and senior high school levels. Referring to and seeing today there are many styles of promiscuous youth which are very sad. They often justify promiscuity in their daily life. They also get used to touching in public without paying attention to the norms that apply to this making many factors or causes of pregnancy outside of marriage, this is the result of their inability to fortify themselves from lust. Then actually for the perpetrators of relations outside of marriage which is called courtship states that one must be careful to avoid this embarrassing problem. Because there are only two choices in life, dare to take risks and leave the risks that will be experienced. At least this research can be used as a basis and reference for subsequent researchers to examine this issue in different contexts and issues

REFERENCES

- Ahyani, S. (2016). Pertimbangan Pengadilan Agama Atas Dispensasi Pernikahan Usia Dini Akibat Kehamilan Di Luar Nikah. *Jurnal Wawasan Yuridika*, 34(1), 31. <https://doi.org/10.25072/jwy.v34i1.107>
- Arifin, Z. (2018). Al-Ghazali's Thought of Islamic Education And it's Relevance with the Modern Education. *Khalifa: Journal of Islamic Education*, 2(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.24036/kjie.v2i1.18>
- Ashidiqi, M. N. A., Rohmatiah, A., & Rahmah, F. A. (2019). Youtube Free Quran Education As a Source of Islamic Education Learning Materials and Media. *Khalifa: Journal of Islamic Education*, 3(2), 126. <https://doi.org/10.24036/kjie.v3i2.27>
- Azmi, S., & Wardi, F. (2020). Muhammad Zainuddin Abdul Madjid: The Pioneer of Islamic Education in Lombok Community West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. *Khalifa: Journal of Islamic Education*, 4(1), 19. <https://doi.org/10.24036/kjie.v4i1.37>
- Ekasari, E., Fathimah, E., & Gibtiah, G. (2021). Analisis Perbandingan Penetapan Hakim Terhadap Dispensasi Perkawinan Akibat Hamil Diluar Nikah. *Muqaranah*, 5(2), 115–124. <https://doi.org/10.19109/muqaranah.v5i2.10320>
- Febriawati, H., Padila, P., & Anita, B. (2019). Pendidikan Seksual Remaja Melalui Poskesja. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Bumi Raflesia*, 1(1). <https://doi.org/10.36085/jpmb.v1i1.193>
- Hikmah, M. (2018). Quo Vadis Penundaan Pencatatan Perkawinan bagi Wanita Hamil di Luar Nikah. *De Jure: Jurnal Hukum Dan Syaria'h*, 10(1), 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.18860/j-fsh.v10i1.5917>
- Mahmudin, A. S. (2021). Pendekatan Fenomenologis Dalam Kajian Islam. *At-Tajdid: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pemikiran Islam*, 5(01), 83. <https://doi.org/10.24127/att.v5i01.1597>
- Mirza, T. A. (2020). Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Anak Korban Bullying Yang Mengakibatkan Gangguan Kesehatan Jiwa. *Soepra*, 6(2), 3. <https://doi.org/10.24167/shk.v6i2.2683>
- Nadirah, S. (2017). Peranan Pendidikan Dalam Menghindari Pergaulan Bebas Anak Usia Remaja. *Musawa: Journal for Gender Studies*, 9(2), 309–351. <https://doi.org/10.24239/msw.v9i2.254>
- Natsif, F. A. (2018). Problematika Perkawinan Anak (Perspektif Hukum Islam dan Hukum Positif). *Jurnal Al-Qadau: Peradilan Dan Hukum Keluarga Islam*, 5(2), 175. <https://doi.org/10.24252/al-qadau.v5i2.7101>
- Wajis, N. R., Mochammad Sahid, M., Mohamad Yunus, M. I., & Baharli, N. S. (2020). Perkahwinan Kanak-Kanak Di Malaysia: Had Umur Minimum Dan Implikasinya. *Malaysian Journal of Syariah and Law*, 8(2), 15–30. <https://doi.org/10.33102/mjssl.vol8no2.252>
- Omarsari, S. D., & Djuwita, R. (2008). Kehamilan Pranikah Remaja di Kabupaten Sumedang.

- Kesmas: National Public Health Journal*, 3(2), 57.
<https://doi.org/10.21109/kesmas.v3i2.230>
- Rahayu, F. S. (2019). Konseling Rasional Emotif Perilaku untuk Meningkatkan Penerimaan Diri pada Remaja Hamil Diluar Pernikahan. *Prophetic: Professional, Empathy and Islamic Counseling Journal*, 2(1), 143. <https://doi.org/10.24235/prophetic.v2i1.4756>
- Simorangkir, L. W., & Blandina, A. O. (2021). Persepsi Masyarakat Terhadap Remaja Hamil Pranikah di Kecamatan Tabelo Halmahera Utara. *Jurnal Keperawatan Dan Kesehatan*, 1(1), 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.55984/lelani.v1i1.58>
- Suryanti, I., & Gde Rudy, D. (2021). Disfungsi Dispensasi Kawin dalam Upaya Pencegahan Perkawinan Anak. *Jurnal Magister Hukum Udayana*, 10(4), 782–794. <https://doi.org/10.24843/JMHU.2021.v10.i04>
- Syahri, A., & Afifah, L. A. (2018). Fenomena hamil di luar nikah di kalangan remaja ditinjau dalam perspektif pendidikan Islam. *Attarbiyah*, 27(5), 1. <https://doi.org/10.18326/tarbiyah.v27i0.1-18>
- Tilaar, Y. K., Nainggolan, N., & ... (2021). Analisis Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Pernikahan Usia Dini di Kecamatan Pasan Kabupaten Minahasa Tenggara. *D'CARTESLAN: Jurnal ...*, 10(2), 57–63. <https://doi.org/10.35799/dc.10.2.2021.35289>
- Ulfiyati, N. S., & Munir, A. S. (2022). Perbedaan sanksi bagi pelaku zina dalam hukum pidana islam dan hukum pidana positif. *USRAH: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Islam*, 3(2), 80–94. <https://doi.org/10.46773/usrah.v3i1.482>
- Wiah, A., & Sultan, L. (2021). Tinjauan Hukum Islam tentang Kawin Hamil karena Siri' (Studi Kasus KUA Kec. Pallangga Kab. Gowa). *Qadauna: Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Hukum Keluarga Islam*, 2(2), 408–423. <https://doi.org/10.24252/qadauna.v2i2.20085>
- Wulandari, P., Fihastutik, P., & Arifianto, A. (2019). Pengalaman Psikologis Kehamilan Pranikah Pada Usia Remaja Di Kelurahan Purwosari Kecamatan Mijen. *Journal of Holistic Nursing Science*, 6(2), 64–73. <https://doi.org/10.31603/nursing.v6i2.2649>
- Yahya, S. A., & Sham, F. M. (2019). Bentuk-Bentuk Emosi Remaja Hamil Luar Nikah. *Jurnal 'Ulwan 'Ulwan's Journal Jilid*, 4(1), 137–148. <https://doi.org/10.21043/yudisia.v7i2.2160>

Copyright holder :

© Ardiningrum, A, R., Mesrawati, F., Pradiafta, F, S., Hakim, F., Fajar, G, S., Angreini, R.

First publication right:

International Journal of Multidisciplinary of Higher Education

This article is licensed under:

CC-BY-SA