



Wedding Preparedness Of Prospective Bride and Groom

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Article Info

Article history:

Received J Marc 9, 2022

Revised Apr 20, 2022

Accepted May 11, 2022

Keywords:

Wedding

Family

Future Bride and Groom

Fertile Age Couple

Household

ABSTRACT

Committed to entering marriage requires an understanding of the readiness to carry out a role in the family to be committed for life to form a happy family. The complex psychological challenges and problems associated with failure to properly prepare for marriage will result in misery and threaten the quality of life of family members. Research that explores the preparation of the bride and groom in entering the marriage gate is still very limited, even though this topic has implications for the achievement of family happiness. The purpose of this study was to explore the readiness of the bride and groom in undergoing marital status. This qualitative research explores the facts in the field to describe and analyze the phenomenon of the wedding preparation of the bride and groom. Data collection was carried out through in-depth interviews with six pairs of prospective brides and grooms who were going to get married in the same year. Determination of participants is adjusted based on the inclusion criteria of research participants and the number is determined based on the results of data saturation. The theme of this research is the legacy of parental experience, ignoring the most important marriage, financial and work planning and the lack of anticipation of physical and psychological changes. The results of the study concluded that the preparation of the bride and groom that is not comprehensive has the opportunity to lead to marriage failure. Explanation of wedding preparation through the use of technology is suggested as an implementation of increasing literacy of the bride and groom, in collaboration with the Office of Religious Affairs which legalizes marriage.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Marriage is an important event in life (Pratiwi & Rahmi, 2022). The majority of couples have idealistic expectations about marriage and also couples with academic education, entrepreneurs and employees have more idealistic marriage expectations. Given that unrealistic beliefs and expectations about marriage leave couples disappointed, disappointed, and even depressed, it is very important for families and marriage practitioners to take appropriate action in this regard (Khodaparast et al., 2022). Marriage readiness consists of emotional, social, spiritual, role, age, sexual, and financial readiness (Rahmah & Kurniawati, 2021). Reproductive health that has been prepared since premarital can reduce unwanted pregnancies and also reduce abnormalities that occur during pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum (Rahmah & Kurniawati, 2021).

Based on data from the Indonesian Religious Affairs Office in 2016, there were 1,837,185 married couples and 365,633 divorced couples (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2016). The increasing number of marriages needs to be followed by readiness for marriage and planning for pregnancy to become parents (Rahmah & Kurniawati, 2021).

The high divorce rate in Indonesia, especially for young couples, shows that the understanding of the meaning of marriage is low and they are not psychologically mature enough, unstable in dealing with problems and followed by economic unpreparedness (Pratiwi & Rahmi, 2022). Divorce is caused by communication factors (Habibi et al., 2015), infidelity, harassment, intimacy, financial problems, the presence of a third party and gender role ideology (Osafa et al., 2021). The Directorate General of Islamic Guidance at the Ministry of Religion issued the Director General of Islamic Guidance Number 379 of 2018 which discusses the Implementation of Premarital Marriage Guidance for Bride and Groom Candidates.

In the literature review, psychological concepts such as psychological readiness to become fathers and mothers, parenting, have been studied extensively. Theoretical analysis of studies specifically on the issue of readiness for marriage shows that for the determination of one's readiness regarding family life and marriage concepts such as readiness for marriage, ability to marry, the need to start a family and raise children.

Parental readiness and family social support are important things that must be studied before marriage. The role of the father is a theory in psychology which is one of the parenting theories. Parenting is a behavior that is warm, sensitive, full of acceptance, reciprocity, understanding and has a response that is in accordance with the child's needs. In parenting, the cooperation of parents, both father and mother, is needed to apply parenting or coparenting. The involvement of fathers in raising children increases marital satisfaction (Maimunah et al., 2018).

Overall in a number of studies readiness to marry and start a family is interpreted as a quality that defines attitudes to marriage and family relationships, as background in starting a family and controlling family relationships, as a personality state that actively causes activities to regulate marriage and family relationships, as result of family education, psychological preparation and psychological mobilization. Thus, marriage readiness is a complex multicomponent personal formation and it is necessary to build a marriage readiness model that will include these components of readiness (Kashirskaya et al., 2015). According to (Kashirskaya et al., 2015) psychological readiness for marriage as a personal formation can have different levels of formation and structural organization of its components.

Effective intervention programs seem to be beneficial for young people to learn to express, understand, and regulate their emotions as a couple so that they can build higher-quality relationships (LeBlanc et al., 2020; Williamson et al., 2014). This may be appropriate for improving the general health and well-being of this population and preventing social problems such as partner violence (Ahmadabadi et al., 2020).

To strengthen marital life, a premarital program has been established. Marriage preparation training is a new approach to avoid and prevent marital dissatisfaction and marriage breakdown. It is based on the assumption that couples can learn how to have a successful and stable marriage (Doss et al., 2009). Before committing to marriage, the couple must have premarital knowledge or education (Scott et al., 2013). Relationship development is positively correlated with overall marital satisfaction (Stafford, 2016).

Premarital counseling is an educational, therapeutic and preventive approach (Kotria et al., 2010). Marriage provides opportunities for problems to arise for couples who need training and education on how to deal with these problems. Premarital counseling is needed to help assist families to re-evaluate the candidate's feelings about marriage and its value in order to experience marital harmony (Keverenge et al., 2020), address related issues that can cause distress (Younkin et al., 2022) and lead to divorce (Habibi et al., 2015; Osafa et al., 2021). In various countries premarital counseling programs have a positive impact (Ansah et al., 2015) and are useful for increasing couples' knowledge about emotional control, sexual health problems (Mónaco et al., 2021; Nugraheni et al., 2018; Stahmann, 2000), helps marital relationships (Sheikhi et al., 2021) provides marital satisfaction (Parhizgar et al., 2017; Udofia et al., 2021), reduces expectations of young marriage and prevents divorce (Bradbury & Lavner, 2012; Rita & Kyeremeh, 2021; Tambling & Glebova, 2013).

In addition to premarital counseling, women's education is an important part to achieve the best results in preconception care (Ignaszak-Kaus et al., 2018). Some premarital education programs focus on improving communication such as being trained to resolve conflicts with great awareness (Rogge et al., 2013). In Indonesia, there is a premarital marriage guidance program for prospective brides as a preventive effort to overcome the increasing divorce rate. This program has been carried out by KUA in various provinces but is still not carried out optimally due to funding factors, resource persons, participants, materials and facilities so that this becomes an obstacle in achieving the program's objectives (Jalil, 2019). Premarital counseling has a positive impact on marriage readiness so premarital counseling should be maintained and encouraged at KUA.

In-depth socialization of marriage readiness and pregnancy planning is required for prospective brides and husbands, couples of childbearing age, and unmarried teenagers. Harmony and roles as husband and wife, in preparing for the care and development of children (Rahmah & Kurniawati, 2021). It is hoped that education can be carried out as early as possible for adolescents and early adults through the school environment, campus, and in the



community regarding things that need to be prepared before marriage and planning a planned pregnancy so that it is expected to be a role model for the community in providing education.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The approach used in this study is phenomenology which explores the psychological preparation of the bride and groom. Giving meaning is done based on the results of the interpretation of the reality related to the research subject, namely the preparation of the bride and groom for marriage from the psychological aspect. The research was carried out at youth organizations in collaboration with the religious affairs office and youth organizations in the city of Palembang. Recruitment of participants begins through communication in the WhatsApp group by providing an explanation of the criteria that must be met as research participants. The inclusion criteria for this study were couples who registered with the KUA for marriage, and were willing to be involved in the study. An explanation of the informed consent was given in the form of a google form and signed after the participants understood the purpose and benefits of the study. This research uses in-depth interview techniques and is carried out via videocall. This internet-based technology allows effective interviews while still being able to observe participants' facial expressions [6], in addition to being more efficient during in-depth interviews. Before the interview took place, the researcher had prepared an in-depth interview guide and tested it first by asking mothers who had the same characteristics as the participants but were not involved as research participants. The researcher became the main instrument of research with tools in the form of in-depth interview guides, voice recorders and cellphones. Based on the analysis of the results of the interviews obtained data saturation after the interviews were conducted on nine participants. The in-depth interview process was carried out for 60-90 minutes with a frequency of twice for each participant. The results of data collection were analyzed using the Haase adaptation of the Colaizzi method. This research has obtained approval from the Ethics Committee of the Palembang Health Polytechnic No. 0538/KEPK/Adm2/I/2022.

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Based on Table 1. it is known that of the 383 respondents Psychological disorders of the menstrual period, majority mild, namely 223 respondents (58.2%). Age for first menstruation majority not at risk were 369 respondents (96.3%). Weight majority no risk was 276 respondents (72.1%). Menstrual cycle, majority regularly was 203 respondents (53%). Menstrual period, majority mild pain was 269 respondents (70.2%).

Table 1. Characteristics of Research Participants

No.	Participant Code	Age of Participants (years)	Educational background	Work	Teenage Gender	Youth Education
1.	P1	49	Junior High School		Female	Junior High School
2.	P2	48	Junior High School		Female	Senior High School
3.	P3	52	Senior High School		Male	Senior High School
4.	P4	47	Senior High School		Female	Junior High School
5.	P5	48	Junior High School		Female	Senior High School
6.	P6	52	Senior High School		Male	Senior High School
7.	P7	49	Junior High School		Male	Senior High School
8.	P8	47	Junior High School		Female	Senior High School
9.	P9	45	Junior High School		Female	Senior High School

Table 2. Theme Formation

Kutipan wawancara	Koding	Kategori	Tema
“ Kalo kami orang tua ini, sudah tidak banyak keinginan lagi mbak, yang penting anak maju, dan saya sangat berharap anak saya paham akan keinginan kami, tapi kadang untuk mengampaiakan harapan itu sulit kalo anak sudah remaja”	Harapan keluarga	Keharmonisan keluarga	Jalinan kasih sayang keluarga sebagai tujuan komunikasi
“ Anak saya sejak usia Sembilan tahun itu sudah paham, kalo di bilangin, sudah di bisa di	Saling mengharga		

ajak diskusi, dan sudah paham kalo bicara dengan orang yang lebih tua itu seperti apa, dan saya selalu berusaha memberinya contoh”	i		
“ Dulu waktu masih kecil, kalo takut anak akan memeluk kita, tapi kalo sudah besar mereka sudah segan untuk minta di peluk, tapi saya selalu bilang, bahwa kami selalu ada untuk mereka jika mereka butuh apapun”	Memberi perlindungan		
“ kalo anak kita tampak senang, sebagai orang tua rasanya hilang semua Lelah, saya selalu tekankan kepada anak-anak sejak kecil hingga tertanam sampai mereka usia remaja ini, bahwa anak itu kebahagiaan orang tua”	Membahagiakan anak	Masa depan yang diharapkan	
“ Sekuat tenaga ya mbak, kita berusaha memenuhi apa yang di inginkan oleh anak, tapi kalo saya dan suami tetap menekankan pada anak, bahwa tidak semua keinginan harus dan dapat dipenuhi, dan harus tetap berfikir jernih jika keinginan kita tidak dapat dipenuhi oleh orang tua, karena sebab yang masuk akal, misalnya sedang tidak ada uang.”	Memenuhi keinginan		
“ Saya bilang ke anak remaja saya, kamu boleh lakukan apa saja, tapi ingat ketika kamu akan melakukan kesalahan bayangkan wajah mama, agar kamu dapat menarik dirimu dari keinginan melakukan kesalahan tersebut”.	Menjaga perilaku		
“ Suatu hari anak saya melakukan kesalahan dan tidak mau menceritakannya dengan kami orang tuanya, dan informasi itu kami dapat dari gurunya, hingga akhirnya saya katakan dengannya, orang tua akan menerima apaun dirimu, dan tidak apa-apa sesekali kita salah, dan menjadikan itu sabagai pembelajaran untuk tidak melakukan hal yang sama.”	Menerima kondisinya	Ketulusan berkorban untuknya	
“Kerja lembu bagai kuda, anakku selalu bilang begitu kalo dia merasa jengkel karena ibu dan ayahnya lembur terus, saya berusaha memahamkan bahwa kerja-kerja itu pada akhirnya untuk kesejahteraan mereka, dan saya berharap mereka paham”	Segalanya kulakukan		
“ Dlam kehidupan ini, keluarga dan anak-anak adalah sesuatu yang harus diperjuangkan, dengan apapun agar mereka dapat hidup layak, bahkan kadang orang tua rela mempertaruhkan hidupnya sendiri untuk kebahagiaan anaknya”.	Pertaruhan hidup		
“ Kalo lihat anak saya kecewa, apalagi sampai menangis, rasanya jauh hati saya, sesuatu yang tercabut dalam hidup saya, karena saya sangat menyayangi mereka”	Kasih sayang	Ikatan kekeluargaan	Ketergantungan yang tidak dapat dipungkiri dalam komunikasi
“ Kalo sedang bicara dengan remaja, saya memposisikan bahwa kondisi tersebut juga	Empati		



saya rasakan, sehingga dapat merasakan apa yang mereka rasakan, dan biasanya akan merasa nyaman bicara dengan kita”.			
“ Terkadang anak melakukan tidak selalu sesuai harapan, dan kadang juga melakukan yang sebenarnya mereka tahu itu kesalahan, tapi mereka tidak dapat menahan untuk tidak melakukannya, nah disitu komunikasi yang disampaikan harus benar-benar hati-hati, agar anak tidak merasa disalahkan dan mereka tetap merasa bahwa mereka tiak sepenuhnya disalahkan atau di benci”	Menghargai		
“ Saya malam pulang kerja ketika mereka tidur, akan saya datangi di tempat tidurnya, dan mengatakan dalam hati, ini harta saya, jangan sampai saya melakukan hal yang membuatnya bersedih ataupun melakukan kesalahan karena orang tuanya tidak mendidik dengan baik’	Sangat menyayaginya	Tak ingin kehilangan	
“Anak adalah titipan, apapun yang ditiptkan itu harus diterima dengan segala kondisinya dan di maksimalkan potensi agar berkembang dan mencapai kesuksesan seperti harapan kita dan juga mereka”	Menerima		
“ Aku lebih memilih bersama ayah ibu daripada memiliki hp, anak saya mengatakan itu ketika ada temannya yang bilang kebahagiaannya kalo dia mempunyai hp.”	Kebersamaan		
“ Makin bertambah usia anak, makin susah di bilangin, mereka sebenarnya mau mengikuti apa yang kita katakan, tapi tetap dengan kalimat yang tidak mau dianggap menurut”	Melawan	Tantangan berat	Kerentanan untuk saling memberikan ruang menghadapi tantangan berkomunikasi
“ remaja saya makin bertambah usia, makin hitungan-hitungan dengan adeknya, susah berbagi dan mau menang sendiri kalo ada pertengkaran”	Egoisme remaja		
“ dirumah saya dan suami membuat rapat keluarga untuk menyepakati aturan yang dibelakukan selama satu bulan, disitu semua boleh memberikan pendapatnya..”	Butuh menyamakan pendapat		
“...aya dapat PR dari guru di sekolahnya, kalo anak saya di usia 10 tahun ini masih bicara teriak-teriak dan mudah dipengaruhi teman-temannya..”	Kondisi lingkungan		
“ kalo ada anak yang susah di ajak bicara, atau mereka menjauh dari kita, atau sering bertengkar dangan adeknya, rasanya sakit...di ajak ngomong baik-baik menghindar....,kita orang tua bingung bagaimana cara menghadapinya..”	Menahan duka	Kerapuhan hati	
“ sakit bu kalo anak tidak mau mendengar apa	Hati kami		

yang kita sarankan, menghindar dan bahkan membatah...apa saya salah mendidik selama ini.”	teriris		
“ paling sedih itu kalo anak menghindar dari kami orang tua dan juga saudara-saudaranya, lebih memilih seharian penuh dengan hp atau teman sebayanya yang tidak jelas..”	Kesedihan memuncak		
“saya kadang tidak habis pikir bu, kenapa anak saya tidak mau nurut apa yang sya katakan, sejak kecil saya rawat baik-baik, semua yang dia inginkan kami penuhi, tapi	Hati memberontak	Berlawanan dengan kondisi psikologis	
“Jarang ketemu kalo ngomong bu, saya bilang apa, anak bilang apa..akhirnya bertengkar...dulu waktu kecil, anak saya termasuk anak yang penurut..”	Tidak sependapat		
“ Saya banyak belajar, akdang saya konsul dengan psikolog anak, agar dapat memahami kondisi remaja say aitu, karena sepertinya makin hari makin sulit di pahami, suka..”	Berusaha memahami		
“ saya banyak bertanya di parenting-parenting, tentang cara bicara saya dengan anak saya yang mulai masuk usia remaja, agar kami tidak terasa jauh, karena sepertinya anak saya mulai sulit diajak bercerita tentang kesehariannya seperti dia masih SD dulu..”.	Mempertanyakan	Tidak mudah menerima perbedaan	Kebutuhan ruang dan waktu untuk menyelami pentingnya komunikasi yang baik
“pertama kali anak saya yang berusia 9 tahun mendapatkan haid, dia nangis, saya bingung bagaimana cara bicaranya, akhirnya saya ceritakan waktu saya pertama kali haid juga usia dia,s sehingga di merasa bahwa dia tidak aneh...”	Pengalaman masa lalu		
“ sedih rasanya kalo anak-anak mempunyai harapan yang berbeda dengan kita, padahal kita bisa lihat potensinya, tapi dia lebih condong ke teman. Saya pernah harus berkonsultasi dengan psikolog, tentang bagaimana menghadapi dan komunikasi yang tepat pada anak remaja”	Harapan berbeda		
“kadang harus menekan perasaan, saat anak tidak sesuai dengan yang kita harapkan, dan mencoba memahami keinginan mereka..”	Mencoba mengalah		
“ saya dan bapaknya memyepakati waktu khusus untuk berbicara dengan anak-anak, kadang semua harus hadir, kadang satu persatu anak diajak berbagi pendapat, perasaan dan harapan serta masalah yang mereka hadapi..”	Kebutuhan berdiskusi	Meluangkan momen	
“ saya kerja pulang sudah malam, ayahnya hanya seminggu dalam sebulan berada dirumah karena kerja di luar kota, sehingga anak-anak merasa kebersamaan dengan kami kurang dan	Keterbatasan waktu		



sebaliknya...”			
“sedih kalau harus mengerjakan pekerjaan yang tidak dapat di tinggalkan pada hari libur, karena itu adalah waktu anak-anak untuk bersama orang tuanya.”	Waktu tersita		
“ Allah sudah menentukan setiap jalan hamnya, termasuk anak-anak kita..kita orang tua hanya menggiring dan memfasilitasi sekuat kemampuan..”	Menyadari takdir	Tidak putus bermohon padaNya	
“ saya bilang ke anak kaya, nak ibu titipkan kamu kepada Allah, ketika kita tidak bersama, dan ibu berharap semua yang kamu kerjakan di ridhoiNya..”	Berharap kebaikan		
“ketika semua sudah dilakukan, tentunya harapan terakhir adalah menyebut Namanya dan kebaikan untuknya di dalam doa..”	Berusaha tak putus		

4. DISUSSION

Respondents who are not ready to get married. Readiness to get married is ready to marry, although there is still a third of the total number shows that, in general, prospective brides in Jakarta The results of a study on the description of a couple's marriage readiness, are ready to manage a family, are ready to take care of children, indicate a state of being willing or ready to have a relationship with 11 and ready to accept responsibility as husband and wife. The description of readiness to marry a prospective bride at the respondent's age, not yet ready to marry is shown in Jakarta when viewed from the characteristics of the respondents, based on women. This age is considered the best age because of the reproduction shown in adulthood. This is in line with the BKKBN age limit, where the ideal marriage is 25 years for men and 21 years for supporters who are in their late teens while ready to marry is in an adult way.

The organ tive is ready and, on average, the person can think and be moved by the Javanese, with a total of 3,453,453 people, betawilow the location of the research conducted in Jakarta. Based on the Population Survey, the Capital City of DKI Jakarta Province is 12. Furthermore, based on ethnicity, this data is complementary. 2010 Lion.

Ethnic groups as the original ethnic group of Jakarta amounted to 700,722 people, and the Sundanese ethnic group of 1,395,025 miles to build better resources.knowledge. The high level of intellectual readiness is an asset to be interesting in reading books, news, or information about the unreadiness of related installations, indicating the lack of Krisnatuti research by respondents, there is a positive relationship between Incrystal readiness required in readiness for marriage. 6 Based on Tsania, Sunarti, and13 This can occur in the length of education and child development. Gender gaps, becoming more mature, and more prepared before making decisions-because the higher the level of education, individuals can reduce their ment in decision-making and child rearing. Education level is also for marriage. Education also fosters good family development and reduces individual readiness for marriage. Affects marriage readiness, where the higher the education level, the results of this study are in line with research by Septyandari,14 ness to marry the individual. conducted on 96 young adult women who work showed positive things indicating that the better individual planning, the better readiness-15 Oktanina's research results where the higher the work commitment, the higher the readiness for the relationship between work commitment and marriage readiness16 Research results on the description pregnancy.ning planmarry shows that in general the prospective bride in Jakarta will have a positive impact on the condition of the fetus and psycho- having a planned pregnancy plan. A well-planned pregnancy process must be carried out before pregnancy (prejudice). The mother's logical and physical adaptation. Because of this, pregnancy pregnancy develops anemia. Adults also have mature thoughts that are not physically developed optimally. Furthermore, they are unable to delay pregnancy because pelvic and uterine conditions4 increase the risk of maternal death, and the rate of unplanned infant mortality occurring in adolescence can be several times higher at 30%. At the age of less than 20 years, it is very appropriate to have an unstable mindset, so that adults can have ABKKBN and FEMA IPB compared to teenagers, who take care of children. Planned pregnancy planning and more members prepare how the bride and groom will have plans pregnancy if17 planned pregnancies can be had by respondents who have good they they know about the importance of planning pregnancy so that there is no significant relationship between mother's education and child's education in line with research by Herziasyam's, showing that babies and the impact of not planning pregnancy. Knowledge studies about

health, especially maternal health and 18 However, there is a significant maternal readiness to face pregnancy. There is a significant relationship between knowledge level and pregnancy rate. exposure to information with mother's readiness to face Suparmi's research, namely that women who have jobs have more jobs. The results of this study are also in line with Saptarini and how to prevent unplanned pregnancies, which are considered to be considered in planning pregnancy by thinking about alternatives¹⁹ Furthermore, based on the economy, both impede work careers. planning pregnancy plans, which are 61% and 77.8% respectively, respondents who have an economy less than the Minimum Provincial Wage and according to the majority of UMP have readiness, especially as the Jakarta Region, as the capital city of the country Individuals who have an economy less than the Minimum Province The wages of the Capital City of DKI Jakarta Regency may not be financially a city, having a Provincial Minimum Wage of IDR 4,267,349. Based on the average Provincial Minimum Wage, the lowest is in West Jakarta in the East Jakarta administrative area, Rp. 4,719,561, while the 2019 BPS data, the highest average Provincial Minimum Wage is Rp. 3,625,171. ²⁰ This figure is high compared to the administrative regions of several other regions in Indonesia.

Influence the mother's opinion about pregnancy readiness. the results of this study. However, Herziyasyam's study explains this, so that there has been no previous research that supports the couple's financial readiness in dealing with pregnancy that will greatly help prospective brides in Jakarta have been studied for the first time Satisfactory financial readiness as a dimension of readiness for the relationship between marriage readiness and 18th pregnancy.

The quality of child development and family success, where, during preparation, pregnancy, birth, to child care. Marriage is related to meeting needs ranging from prejudice. Marriage readiness can also be an important indicator of the entry of marriage, the bride and groom must also be ready without satisfactory readiness from both partners, especially new roles and tasks, including the provision of caring for children. The presence of children can be a problem in a family if there is a method for everything, including parenting and child planning, for his son. Both partners must have a mutually agreed-upon understanding of the bride-to-be wife and mother. Furthermore, based on Kim's research, lacks readiness for behavior and emotional development in children under five years of age. In addition, based on marriage can have an impact on family instability, which can affect²¹ Child conflict can also reduce cognitive readiness for marriage and child development. The research of Tsunia et al. In this case, there is a positive relationship between women's readiness to take care of their children's health. If the main-Readiness to marry the bride-to-be will affect the planning. The prospective bride and groom's efforts to have a child mortality rate, but this can be minimized by carrying out pregnancy tenance is not done effectively, there will be an increase in having a pregnancy plan. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Health for a healthy and quality child, it is stated that every prospective bride and groom needs a targeted intervention in health services during pre-pregnancy. 97/2014, the prospective bride is a period or prejudice, which aims to have a healthy pregnancy.

5. CONCLUSION

Married and have a planned pregnancy plan, although there are still at that in general, the bride and groom in Jakarta are ready to get married to the bride and groom in the capital city of Jakarta regency. respondents who are not ready to get more in-depth socialization about marriage readiness and pregnancy readiness between marriage and pregnancy planning. This can be seen from the results of the Pearson Chi-Square test, namely the p-value of For service, it is suggested that the result be need 0.000.

For adolescents and young adults through the school environment, in preparing for child care and development. gadgets and other interactive media in developing services can also create web or application innovations that can be of childbearing age, and unmarried teenagers. In addition, planning for nursing care for prospective brides and future husbands, couples, it is hoped that education can be carried out as early as possible prepared before marriage and planning for pregnancy planned for campus, and in the community regarding matters that need education. It is expected to be a role model for the community when providing comparisons of readiness for marriage with pregnancy planning for research there, such as students and women of childbearing age. Research can also be carried out in the influencing factors and out with different target respondents to generalize the results of the research design. In addition, similar research can also be carried out and discussed in more depth, both in terms of variables and research on marriage readiness and pregnancy planning, and nurse researchers are expected to use these results.

vicious conditions of society. the bride and groom in rural and urban areas to compare the two dif-

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