



EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH WORKER INVOLVEMENT ON EARLY MARRIAGE IN KAWEDANAN DISTRICT, MAGETAN REGENCY: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history

Submitted : 2024-07-18

Revised : 2024-12-09

Accepted : 2025-04-24

Keywords:

Early Marriage;

Teenagers;

Knowledge;

Parents;

Economy

Kata Kunci:

Pernikahan dini;

Remaja;

Pengetahuan;

Orang Tua;

Ekonomi

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ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of early marriage among Indonesian teenagers is increasing every year. Preventive efforts to overcome the increase in early marriage need to be carried out by knowing the factors that cause the phenomenon of early marriage. This study is a qualitative study using a phenomenological research type that aims to understand the nature of the phenomenon of adolescent behavior toward early marriage. The technique used is purposive sampling with a total of 10 informants who were married before the age of 19 from 2022 to 2023. Data collection was carried out through source triangulation, namely interviews with 10 parents or guardians of teenagers, two local health workers, and one officer of the Religious Affairs Office. A survey conducted on the 10 informants found several influences that encourage early marriage. Factors that influence early marriage are the knowledge and level of education of teenagers, which make the mindset of teenagers narrow who do not think about the future so that students who graduate from junior high school have already married early; the role of health workers and officers of the Religious Affairs Office in cases of early marriage that are not balanced; the role of parents in supervising and educating teenagers who are still lacking; the level of parental income based on the parents' jobs also has an influence. The majority of teenagers who marry early come from low-income families.

ABSTRAK

Fenomena pernikahan dini di kalangan remaja Indonesia semakin meningkat setiap tahunnya. Upaya preventif untuk mengatasi peningkatan pernikahan dini perlu dilakukan dengan mengetahui faktor-faktor penyebab terjadinya fenomena pernikahan dini. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan menggunakan jenis penelitian fenomenologi yang bertujuan untuk memahami hakikat fenomena perilaku remaja terhadap pernikahan dini. Teknik yang digunakan adalah *purposive sampling* dengan jumlah informan sebanyak 10 orang yang menikah sebelum usia 19 tahun pada tahun 2022 sampai dengan tahun 2023. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui triangulasi sumber yaitu wawancara dengan 10 orang tua atau wali remaja, dua tenaga kesehatan setempat, dan satu petugas Kantor Urusan Agama. Survei yang dilakukan terhadap 10 orang informan tersebut, ditemukan beberapa pengaruh yang mendorong terjadinya pernikahan dini. Faktor yang mempengaruhi pernikahan dini adalah pengetahuan dan tingkat pendidikan remaja yang membuat pola pikir remaja sempit yang tidak memikirkan masa depan sehingga siswa lulus dari SMP sudah melakukan pernikahan dini; peran tenaga kesehatan dan petugas Kantor Urusan Agama dalam kasus pernikahan dini yang kurang seimbang; peran orang tua dalam mengawasi dan mendidik remaja yang masih kurang; tingkat pendapatan orang tua berdasarkan pekerjaan orangtua juga memiliki pengaruh. Remaja yang menikah dini mayoritas berasal dari keluarga yang berpenghasilan rendah.

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INTRODUCTION

Marriage is a physical and spiritual bond between a man and a woman who generally come from different environments, especially from their original environment (Nugrahani, 2021). One form of interaction between humans is obtaining a life partner through marriage. Marriage is defined as a strong contract between a man and a woman in order to create peace and happiness in a family life filled with affection in a way that is approved by Allah SWT. The aim of marriage is to create a happy family that achieves *sakinah*, *mawaddah*, and *warahmah* (Jasmin and Hikmah, 2023). However, the problem now

is that many people still marry at a young age. This is often found in developing countries, one of which is Indonesia. The phenomenon of early marriage among teenagers in Indonesia is not only among Indigenous communities but has spread to the general public, especially school students, who should be required to focus on learning knowledge and developing talents but are actually a period that is vulnerable to cases of early marriage (at a young age). Early marriage itself is the marriage of teenagers under the age of 19 who should not have the time to get married (Syalis and Nurwati, 2020). Meanwhile, based on a study by (Delprato et al., 2015), the impact of age at marriage on female education levels in 36 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southwest Asia shows that delaying early marriage by one year correlates with an increase in education of about six months in Sub-Saharan Africa and almost four months in Southwest Asia, and reduces the probability of dropping out of secondary school by 5.5% in Southwest Asia.

The National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) sets the ideal age for marriage from a health and psychological perspective, namely for women over 21 years and for men over 25 years, because that age is a healthy reproductive age. The ideal age of first marriage and reproduction is very important because it is related to reproductive health and concerns the health of the mother and child (H. Oktavia, 2018). Data on early marriage in Indonesia has reached an alarming level. UNICEF data shows that as of the end of 2022, Indonesia is currently ranked 8th in the world and 2nd in ASEAN, with a total of almost 1.5 million cases. According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), in 2022, the data on early marriages is quite high, one of which is in the province of East Java at 18.97%. In Magetan Regency, the number of early marriages is 12.99%, with Kawedanan District as many as 6.58% of teenagers having early marriages in 2023. The percentage of early marriages in Indonesia shows a quite significant comparison between rural and urban areas. Based on analysis of inter-census population surveys from the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN), it was found that the marriage rate in urban areas was lower than in rural areas; for the 15-19 year age group, the difference was quite high, namely 5.28% in urban areas and 11.88% in rural. This shows that there are more marriages at a young age in rural areas.

Several studies have been conducted to analyze the causes of the phenomenon of early marriage. Based on research conducted by Syalis and Nurwati (2020), the causes of this phenomenon include economic difficulties, low education, coercion from parents, accidents, and the customs of the local community. Early marriage has an impact on biological and psychological aspects (Syalis & Nurwati, 2020). Meanwhile, Tampubolon's research (2021) states that early marriage is often caused by factors such as the individual's self, family, and society, as well as the environment in which the individual lives. This is similar to research conducted by (Sarfo et al., 2024), which states that marriage at a young age is practiced in Ghana with an incidence rate of 27.2%. Personal motivations relate to adolescent girls' desire for motherhood, inactivity, peer comparison, and love. Economic-related reasons include poverty, seeking a better life, and seduction by men. Sociocultural factors include teenage pregnancy, family pressure, and society's views on marriage, among others. In general, the factors that influence early marriage are individual factors (free sex in teenagers), family factors (economic needs and arranged marriages), and environmental factors where the individual lives, for example, the culture of early marriage. Problems in child marriage include factors that encourage the prevalence of child marriage, its impact on education, the occurrence of domestic violence, the impact on reproductive health, children being born, and the psychological health of children, as well as legal reviews related to child marriage (Elisabeth Putri Lahitani Tampubolon, 2021).

The Magetan Regency Religious Court stated that the cause of early marriage was mostly due to out-of-wedlock pregnancies, amounting to 74 in 2022 and 67 in 2023. Although there has been a decline, data shows that in Kawedanan District, out-of-wedlock pregnancies actually tend to increase from 5 cases to 7 cases. Education also causes respondents to marry early because respondents with primary or secondary education are more likely to be married off by their parents compared to respondents with higher education; in the absence of time without work, they end up doing unproductive things, one of which is having a relationship with the opposite sex, which if out of control results in pregnancy out of wedlock. This is based on research by Utami, 2015 in (Agustin et al., 2022).

The occurrence of early marriage is also caused by coercion from parents. Parents are worried that they will fall into promiscuity and have negative consequences for their children, so they match their children in order to perpetuate the relationship to avoid disgrace and adultery because their daughter is

dating a man who is very close to her. They want to get their son married soon. The lack of role of health workers is also one of the causes of early marriage among teenagers due to the lack of counselling facilities and educational outreach to teenagers regarding the impact of marriage at a young age. Apart from that, of course, it is also due to family economic factors; by thinking that their child gets married, one of the family's economic burdens will disappear because it will be borne by the husband later, so some parents choose to marry off their children at a young age. Customary and cultural or environmental factors can also encourage a family to choose the path of marrying young because parents are anxious about their children being ridiculed as unsold girls and boys, so they choose to get married as soon as possible (Selfi, 2020).

Teenagers tend to be quite curious, like challenges, and dare to take risks in their actions. The curiosity that teenagers have means that teenagers are often faced with risks that have impacts in the short and long term. Early marriage will have several impacts on the health sector, both on young women who will become mothers from the start of pregnancy until giving birth to babies because their reproductive organs are not yet perfect. Imperfect reproductive organs cause various diseases such as cervical cancer, bleeding, miscarriage, easy infection during pregnancy, and long and difficult labour. Meanwhile, the impact of early marriage on babies is in the form of prematurity, low birth weight (LBW), birth defects, and even infant death. The occurrence of early marriage in teenagers is caused by several factors, including the low level of knowledge of teenagers, the role of parents, the role of health workers, economic factors, and the influence of family cultural traditions. This is the trigger for early marriage among teenagers, which continues to increase. In this case, it is necessary to have activities or health service programs that care for teenagers and can meet their health needs, both through youth counselling facilities and by providing education related to early marriage, reproductive health, and others. The existence of health services that care for teenagers and are supported by the environment, health workers, and even educators at schools or teachers can make teenagers become adults who grow healthily, both physically, spiritually, and socially. The maturation of marriage age must be socialized among teenagers so that they can prepare themselves physically and mentally when entering family life (Elly *et al.*, 2023).

Based on the background description above, the rate of early marriage among teenagers in Indonesia is still quite high, and there is an interesting aspect to study, so researchers are interested in conducting further research related to "Exploring the Impact of Social Environment and Health Worker Involvement on Early Marriage in Kawedanan District, Magetan Regency: A Qualitative Study.

METHOD

Type of Research

This research uses a qualitative research method, namely a method for describing, understanding, and developing meaning by several individuals or groups whose source is a social or humanitarian problem. The type of qualitative research used is phenomenology.

Place and Time of Research

The study took place in Kawedanan District, Magetan Regency, between April and June 2023.

Population and Sample

The sample in this study consisted of 23 people, consisting of 10 married teenagers under the age of 19. Two local health center officers, one religious office officer, and 10 parent informants. The method used for sample selection was purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique used by researchers if the researcher has certain considerations in taking samples or determining samples for certain purposes (Santina *et al.*, 2021). From this opinion, the researcher drew conclusions to determine the research sample, namely that the sources used were parents, religious office officers, local health center officers, and the most important subject, teenagers who marry early.

Data Collection

This data collection uses interview and observation techniques. Apart from that, to avoid bias in the data collection process, a triangulation test was used to increase the credibility of the research. The Source Triangulation Test was carried out with several other parties related to the informant, namely

local health officers, local KUA officers, and the informant's parents, so that the data obtained was more valid and could be processed until conclusions were drawn that were accompanied by valid, consistent and credible evidence.

Data Analysis and Processing

This research uses a qualitative study so that the results of the interviews will be analyzed qualitatively and explained in the form of a descriptive narrative. According to (Sugiyono, 2020), the data analysis technique used in this research is data analysis steps, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing (verification).

RESULT

1. Characteristics of Informants

The informants in this study were 10 people consisting of two men and eight women who married when they were under 19 years of age. Based on research, it is known that the characteristics of respondents are described as follows:

Table 1. Characteristics of Informants

Informant Code	Age at Marriage (th)	Current Age (th)	Gender	Last Education	Wedding Date	Husband Age (th)	Address
(AN1)	16	17	Female	Elementary School	19 September 2023	32	Ngentep, Kawedanan
(FI2)	15	17	Female	Junior High School	22 February 2022	21	Ngentep, Kawedanan
(IS3)	18	20	Female	Senior High School	03 February 2023	18	Ngunut, Kawedanan
(NR4)	18	20	Male	Senior High School	05 April 2022	18	Balerejo, Kawedanan
(PH5)	18	19	Female	Junior High School	18 December 2023	24	Giripurno, Kawedanan
(HA6)	18	20	Female	Junior High School	05 April 2022	18	Jetak, Kawedanan
(RTC7)	18	19	Female	Senior High School	30 November 2023	20	Karangrejo, Kawedanan
(ED8)	18	19	Male	Elementary School	28 August 2023	17	Giripurno, Kawedanan
(DA9)	17	18	Female	Junior High School	28 August 2023	18	Mojorejo, Kawedanan
(RT10)	15	17	Female	Junior High School	22 Februari 2022	20	Giripurno, Kawedanan

Source: KUA Kawedanan Primary Data, 2023

The majority of teenagers who marry under the age of 19 years in Kawedanan District, Magetan Regency, come from young women compared to young men. Based on Table 1 above, the age at which teenagers marry is 15 years old, which is said to be the youngest age, and the majority of others are 18 years old.

2. Informant Profile

Table 2. Informant Profile

No	Informant Code	Information
1.	AN1	The first child of 2 siblings. The informant's parents separated when the informant was in elementary school; from childhood until now, he has lived and been cared for by her grandmother. Marriage takes place at the age of 15 years.
2.	FI2	The informant is the third child of three siblings. Her parents have worked as migrant workers since she was in grade 1 of elementary school. The informant has been cared for and lived with her grandmother and grandfather since childhood. Her grandmother and grandfather are old and even senile, so there is very little supervision of informants.
3.	IS3	The first child of 2 siblings. The informant currently lives at home with her parents. The informant's father worked odd jobs as a farmer, working on projects, and so on. Meanwhile, the informant's mother is a housewife.
4.	NR4	An only child, his parents worked in Bandung since he was little. The informant was raised and cared for by his grandparents until recently, but after marriage, the informant lived with his wife in Jetak. Even after marriage, the informant's relationship with his parents was not very harmonious because the informant's parents did not approve and were disappointed with the actions of the informant and his wife because the informant was the family's hope and only child and, in fact, his future was now said to be ruined by the informant's parents because he had impregnated someone else's child and have not yet graduated from high school.
5.	PH5	The informant is the first child of two siblings. She lives with her parents. Her husband works in Ponorogo and only comes home once every two months. He doesn't even come home at all because he has a less-than-harmonised relationship with her family.
6.	HA6	The 2 nd child of 2 brothers. The informant currently lives in Jetak with the informant's husband and family (mother and older sister). The informant's father died a long time ago when the informant was in kindergarten due to illness. Since childhood, the informant has lived and been cared for by his budhenya because the informant's mother migrated to Singapore to become a migrant worker. However, currently, her mother works as a rice seller at the market from night to morning. Her mother returned from abroad when it was reported that the informant was pregnant. His mother returned home to build a house and marry off her daughter, who had not yet graduated from high school. The informant was expelled by the school because she was found out. She was 6 months pregnant along with her husband because the informant's husband attended one school and 1 class.
7.	RTC7	The informant is the third child of three siblings. He is 4 years old and is being cared for by his mother. Before getting married and having a son, the informant studied until the second semester, paid for by his uncle. However, after a while, an obstacle occurred, namely that the informant became pregnant.
8.	ED8	The informant is the second child of three siblings. His parents had been separated for a long time since he was still in elementary school, and his relationship with them was not good. The informant also joined the punk children in Maospati.
9.	DA9	The informant is the third child of two brothers. His mother died of illness when he was in kindergarten due to illness when she was a TKW. His father currently lives at his brother's house and works as a farmer.
10.	RT10	The informant is the third child of two brothers. Currently, she lives with her mother. The informant's father has been separated from his wife and children for five years but has not yet legally divorced due to internal family problems.

DISCUSSION

1. Education Level

Adolescents with a low level of education and a lack of knowledge about early marriage tend to marry earlier compared to adolescents with a high level of education and knowledge. Based on the adolescent's educational level and the parents' latest education, the research results were obtained by the researcher from the personal data sheet filled in by the informant before conducting the interview.

Table 3. Education Level Distribution Among Informants

Education	Frequency
Elementary School	2
Junior High School	6
Senior High School/ Vocational School	2
Total	10

Based on Table 3 above, the majority of early marriage perpetrators in Kawedanan District are junior high school and high school/vocational school graduates, and elementary school graduates were also found, which could be a cause for concern regarding psychological maturity. The level of parental education also plays a role in the incidence of early marriage.

Table 4. Education Level Distribution Among Informants' Parents

Education	Frequency
Elementary School	9
Junior High School	9
Senior High School/ Vocational School	2
Total	20

Source: Primary Data June 2024

Table 4 shows that the education level of the informants' parents tends to be low, where the majority have graduated from elementary school or middle school. The low level of parental education will influence how to educate or care for children. Based on the results of the study with 10 informants, there were three informants stated that early marriage is a marriage carried out by teenagers under the age of 19, three other informants stated that early marriage is a marriage that is not yet the right time, then one informant stated that early marriage is a marriage that is dangerous to the point of going too far because of pregnancy first and can ruin the future, and one other informant said that early marriage is a marriage caused by pregnancy first which is carried out when still 17 years old. So, the marriage must go to the religious court first.

The reason why the informant's early marriage occurred was due to several things, and based on the research conducted, namely, one informant wanted to get married based on his own decision and his own free will and was not even pregnant. Most of the 10 informants in this study knew little about early marriage; the reason why early marriage occurred was because they had experienced it according to their respective stories. Other informants thought that it was normal because their parents were the same; namely, they were getting married young because they got pregnant first. In addition, there were also informants who decided to get married young, not because they got pregnant first, but because of their wishes without any coercion from any party; where they did it because their husband slept at home every night and they felt uncomfortable with her neighbours, so it was her wish. She decided to get married young to avoid adultery. Early marriage often occurs in teenagers who have only received 9 years of education or a maximum of 12 years. In fact, education has a big influence on many things, both education and offspring to work problems. In addition, the lack of knowledge obtained will cause their mindset to become narrow, unwilling to think about the future, and tend to be pragmatic and materialistic (Pramono, 2019).

This is in accordance with Elisabeth's research, which states that early marriage is often caused by individual factors themselves. In general, the factors that influence early marriage are individual factors, such as free sex in teenagers to pregnancy and, inevitably, early marriage (Elisabeth Putri Lahitani Tampubolon, 2021). Apart from that, teenagers' lack of knowledge can be influenced by a low level of education because most of the informants in this study dropped out of school; some even graduated from elementary school, and only two of the 10 informants studied were high school graduates. This is evidence that teenagers with a low level of education and a lack of knowledge about the risks of early marriage tend to marry earlier than teenagers with a high level of education and extensive knowledge (Dewi, 2023). According to research conducted by Oktavia, education is one of the factors that influence a person's perception. With higher education, a person will more easily accept or choose a change for the better. The level of education describes the level of maturity of a person's personality in responding to the environment, which can influence insight into thinking or responding to the knowledge around them. A factor related to the high and low age of marriage is low access to education. The low level of education is caused by poor family economic conditions. Lack of funds is an obstacle to continuing education (E. R. Oktavia et al., 2022).

2. Role of Health Workers

Based on the results of research that was conducted from 10 informants who received education about early marriage and the impact of early marriage on reproductive health, four informants did not get it from local health workers but just insight from teachers at school. Meanwhile, six other informants stated that they had never received education or socialization from health workers at the local health center. However, all the informants' statements it is inversely proportional to the statements of supporting informants, namely from representatives of health workers at the Kawedanan Community Health Center (Family Health Division) and Tladan Health Center (Promkes Division) who said that every year, in addition to providing counselling about HIV/Aids and narcotics, counselling about early marriage is also routinely provided, but usually those who get married are already pregnant first.

This is a statement that is inversely proportional, so it can be said that the counselling provided by health workers is not evenly distributed because, in reality, if it is carried out every year after the researchers confirm that all subjects do not match what the health workers convey, even all the informants also never attended a catin class regarding reproductive health at the local KUA. This is one of the factors causing early marriage. When the law is no longer able to provide sanctions for perpetrators of child marriage, so there must be a new path through the health sector, namely health workers. The lack of role of health workers is also one of the causes of early marriage among teenagers because there are no means of counselling or educational outreach to teenagers regarding the impact of marriage at a young age.

Health workers play a role in giving the bride and groom TT (*Tetanus Toxoid*) injections as a condition for obtaining a marriage permit. They only provide counselling related to reproductive health education, especially regarding the impact of early marriage. This can be seen in quotes from respondents' answers regarding reproductive health education, especially the impact of early marriage before marriage. According to Najib, based on research he has carried out, information from Triangulasi informants themselves also states that the role of health workers is carried out by carrying out pregnancy counseling and urine checks for prospective brides and grooms. The informant stated that counseling was given to middle school and high school students during student orientation using PowerPoint media. During the counseling, students also had a question-and-answer session. However, no outreach has been carried out in villages, with an audience of the general public, parents, and young couples (Najib, 2019).

This is also in line with Nirwana's research, which states that the role of health workers is really needed to reduce the risks that occur in early marriage. Health workers, as educators, play a role in providing guidance or counseling. The role of counseling for health workers is carried out through a process of interviewing health workers with individuals who are experiencing health problems. All the roles of health workers can be carried out in the Youth Care Health Services Program (PKKR), which is a health service for teenagers through special treatment tailored to the desires, tastes, and needs of teenagers (Nirwana et al., 2022).

There is a lack of education in the community, especially for teenagers, both in villages and schools, from health workers about the dangers and impacts of early marriage every year. It also seems like it

could be a driving factor for teenagers to marry young due to a lack of educational insight in the school environment. It is better if education is carried out in all schools so that counseling is evenly distributed and can be sustainable for the moral education of students, or it can be carried out in the youth posyandu program in each village.

3. Role of Parents

Based on 10 informants who were interviewed, the majority did not or did not receive much attention from both parents due to many reasons, ranging from parents separating, parents dying, and parents not living together so that they were raised by their grandmothers who were already certain. Different supervision and different ways of educating and raising children because if grandmothers and grandfathers tend to spoil their grandchildren, this will actually have a bad impact on their grandchildren. The level of education of parents, trauma, and hereditary factors also play a role in the occurrence of early marriage. There are two informants who no longer have a father or mother due to the death of their parents.

Meanwhile, three informants (AN1, ED8, RTW10) stated that their parents were separated. In addition, there were three informants whose parents were still together, but there were several problems that resulted in a lack of harmony and good communication in the family, causing teenagers to lack knowledge and leading to pregnancy outside of marriage, such as informant 2, whose parents had worked abroad since she was born. Then informant four had lived with her grandparents since she was little because her parents worked out of town, and they only came home during Eid; until now, the relationship between the informant and his wife and parents is no longer harmonious because of his disappointment with the informant has not disappeared. In addition, informant 5 has parents who are busy working, so there is no one to supervise at home.

The attitude of parents or guardians towards parenting methods provides insight into the informant and the responses of parents or guardians when they find out that the informant wants to get married or when the informant is found to be pregnant or even impregnated someone else's child. Based on the research conducted, 10 informants had different responses or stories. Informant 1 was cared for and cared for by his grandparents since childhood, so the informant certainly received little or no more love or insight from his parents. They even tend to be spoiled by their grandparents because they feel sorry for their parents leaving them when they were young. Plus, their father and mother separated and now have their own families and partners, without thinking about the child's psychological condition because they feel safe because they are looked after and cared for by their grandmother.

Furthermore, informant FI2 was also raised by her grandmother from childhood because her parents worked abroad; her father was in Brunei, and her mother was in Taiwan. Of course, parental supervision is very lacking because, at home, they are only with their elderly grandmother and grandfather; even if they hang out with their grandmother's friends, they don't know about current developments, and even informants tend to take advice lightly. Meanwhile, informant 3 lives with her parents because they dated for too long, and their parents agreed with each other; the trust that her parents had given her has now been damaged by the informant becoming pregnant first. The parents actually warned and advised the informant no less.

Informant 4 does not live with his parents but is looked after and cared for by his grandparents. Informant 5, because her parents leave her to work every day and the house is empty, parental supervision cannot be full, and communication between the informant and her parents is lacking because the informant tends to be quiet and keeps all his problems hidden. Informant 6 only has a mother because his father died when he was in kindergarten. Her mother did not live and look after her but was looked after by her aunty because his mother was abroad. This, of course, influenced the informant to fall into bad things and even become pregnant out of wedlock.

Informant 7 is quiet; she lives with her parents, who are very caring and always provide insight and advice to her. However, there were things that made the informant feel uncomfortable and depressed because her parents did not approve of her relationship with her boyfriend due to the Java marriage, so there were thousands of ways to do it so that she could stay together until he got married and her parents would approve of it. This triggered the informant and her partner to take a less good solution, namely by getting pregnant first. Informant 8 was very lacking and had not received love or even insight from

his parents since childhood because his father and mother did not take care of him, and his mother was busy in her own world. The informant was left in an orphanage because there was no one to take care of him. Finally, he was cared for by his grandmother. However, when his grandmother gave him insight and advice, the informant dared to argue and instead scolded his grandmother back.

Informant 9 no longer has a mother because she died, and her father does not live with her. Where she really lacks supervision from his parents. Informant 10's parents separated 5 years ago; now, the informant lives with his mother, which reduces supervision from her parents and makes the informant fall into negative things with her boyfriend. Some of the informant's parents initially did not approve of the informant's relationship or marriage with the informant's partner. Based on the results of research from 10 informants, there were several things that made parents inevitably approve of the informant's relationship with his partner. Each informant has their own story, starting from informant 1, who stated that in the past, his parents and in-laws did not approve of their relationship because of their large age gap. Furthermore, informant 2 stated that she gave her blessing because she was forced to be pregnant beforehand, so, like it or not, her parents and in-laws both agreed, even though currently the informant and her husband have separated. Her husband is not responsible for providing for or contacting his children and wife. The informant's 3 parents both gave their approval because they had been dating for a long time. The informant and her husband had liked each other since they were still in vocational school, so when the incident happened, the parents both accepted and agreed to marry off their child when it was discovered that she was 1 month pregnant.

Meanwhile, informant 5's parents-in-law did not approve and agreed to marry their child to the informant. Furthermore, informant 7 was not approved from the start by the informant's parents because of the JILU meeting where the informant's parents used Javanese beliefs and believed in Javanese weddings and cultural customs. If the child met the third child and the first child, they were prohibited from marrying or believed that this was a taboo for some person. Informants 6, 8, 9, and 10 just gave their blessing to their child to marry of their own choice because they were already pregnant, and inevitably, to avoid disgrace and save the child they were carrying, this early marriage occurred.

Information obtained from informants when asked about the reasons for early marriage shows that the parents' past also plays a role. Some informants thought that getting pregnant out of wedlock was something that was acceptable because their parents also had the same history, so early marriages could not be avoided. Family trauma also plays a role in supporting early marriage, although it is not often found. Perpetrators of early marriage usually look for an outlet by dating too much. This is in accordance with Nirwana's research, which states that teenage children who need love and attention, if they are not supported by a harmonious family, children will easily vent by committing acts that violate norms and religion, such as having sex outside of marriage. There is also the factor that people who are pregnant out of wedlock are forced to marry off to avoid disgrace to their family; even though they are still underage, they are still married off (Nirwana *et al.*, 2022).

Adam's research states that the role of parents also determines whether teenagers marry at a young age. Parents also have a big role in delaying children's marriage age. Parents also have a big role in delaying children's marriage age. This is in line with research conducted by Nurhajati, which revealed that the decision to marry at a young age is largely determined by the role of parents (Adam, 2020). In Fitriyani's research, people who are respected and used as models for making decisions, teenagers are more likely to follow and imitate the actions of adults in order to find their identity, people who are usually used as examples or models, namely parents and those closest to them who are role models, however, There are things that have a negative impact when teenagers feel restricted, prohibited and considered "old-fashioned parents" so that there is a tendency for teenagers to violate them, and usually teenagers who violate family norms will have the effect of "pregnancy out of wedlock," because of low parental control (Fitriyani, 2020).

Teenagers rarely communicate with their parents due to several factors, including because their parents don't live with them, their parents have separated, their parents are busy with work, and teenagers think that their marriage and its story are due to their parents because their parents used to have the same story, it seems namely marrying young because she was pregnant first. Communication between parents and teenagers is indeed very important because it influences the way teenagers think before taking action. Good two-way communication can reduce the risk of teenagers becoming juvenile delinquents,

which then results in pregnancies outside of marriage, and ultimately, parents decide to marry their children.

4. Parental Income Level

Based on the results of research conducted on 10 informants, the majority of families or parents in cases of early marriage come from disadvantaged groups or families. It is proven that the level of a person's income will influence a person's way of life. A person's weak or poor economic condition will lead to early marriage.

Table 5. Occupation Distribution of Informants' Parents

Occupation	Frequency	
	Father	Mother
Farmer	3	1
Farm Workers	2	1
Foreign Workers	1	1
Housewife	0	4
Self-Employed	1	1
Private Sector Employee	2	1
Total	9	9

Source: Primary Data June 2024

Table 6. Income Based on informants's Parents' Occupation

Informant Code	Occupation	Income (Rupiah)		Information
		Father	Mother	
AN1	Farmer	2-3 million		Per 6 months during harvest
FI2	Foreign Workers	6 million	5 million	Per month
IS3	Farmer/Housewife	2-3 million		Per 6 months during harvest
NR4	Self-Employed /Housewife	1-2 million		Per month
PH5	Farm Workers/Housewife	400.000	-	Per week
HA6	Self-Employed	-	1,2 million	Per month
RTC7	Farm Workers	100.000	-	Per day every when there is a work
ED8	Self-Employed	-	500.000	Per month
DA9	-	-	-	The parents were dead
RT10	Private Sector Employee/Housewife	1 million	-	Per month

Parents' occupations will affect their income. Based on Table 5, most of the informants' parents' jobs are only as housewives, farm laborers, migrant workers, and factory workers. This is supported by Table 6, which shows the parents' income based on their jobs; it can be seen that the income of most informants' parents is relatively low. This will, of course, affect a person's knowledge, attitude, and behavior toward early marriage in adolescents. This is supported by several statements from the main informant and supporting informants who stated that their families tend to be economically disadvantaged. Informant AN1 is a child who lives with her grandmother. She tends to be spoiled even though her grandmother's economy is lacking. Her grandmother is willing to take out a loan to fulfill her grandchild's wishes because the parents are not at home and feel sorry for the grandchild. The informant's parents do not have the right job, and their income is uncertain. Where her father works odd jobs as a farmer, and her

mother works as a foreign worker. Like informant AN1, informant FI2 was also left by her parents to work as a foreign worker in Brunei and Taiwan. Similarly, informant IS 3 came from a lower middle-class family where her father worked odd jobs at home, and her mother was a housewife, sometimes also a farm laborer. When informant IS3 graduated from high school, she helped her parents work at a cellphone counter, but not long after, she got pregnant and married at a young age. Meanwhile, informant NR4 came from a well-off family, but her parents worked in Bandung, so the informant was raised and cared for by her grandparents at home.

Informant PH5 also comes from a lower middle-class family where the father works as a laborer at a charcoal sales place, and the mother is currently unemployed because she has to take care of the informant's child. However, now it is a little bit easier because the informant was asked to work by her mother to meet her child's needs because the informant's husband rarely or never provides a living. This is different from informant HA6, who comes from a poor family because since her father died when she was still in kindergarten, her family's economy has fallen drastically because her mother did not work and only relied on her husband's income. She even had to sell the house for her mother's capital to work abroad. After the economy improved and she was able to build a house, the child got pregnant first, and her mother returned from abroad and now sells rice at the market to meet her daily needs because the informant still lives with her mother plus her husband, who lives with her and does not have a steady income.

Likewise, informant RTC7 came from a poor family where her father worked as a farmer with an uncertain income and her mother was a housewife. Their economy was helped by her mother's younger sibling, but the informant got pregnant first while in college, so she had to drop out and take care of her child at home. Informant ED8 came from a poor family where even daily food was not enough. Her father had lost communication since she was a child. They only met once when she was in an orphanage. Now, reportedly, her father has remarried and has a new family; in the past, the informant lived and was entrusted to the orphanage by her mother because of the very minimal economy; there was no education fee until she graduated from elementary school. Informant DA9 came from a poor family where her father worked as a farmer, and her mother had died while working abroad due to illness. So, all the informants' education and food costs were borne by her uncle. Informant RTW10 comes from a poor family where her father separated from her mother 5 years ago. Now, the informant's life is supported by her mother, who is a farm laborer whose income is also uncertain. Where she works when there is planting season and harvest season, that is only if someone tells her to; if there is no work, she also does not work.

Most early marriages occur among individuals from economically disadvantaged families, although economic factors are not the sole cause. Premarital pregnancy is a dominant reason, while poor economic conditions often exacerbate the situation. In rural areas, parents sometimes marry off their children to ease the family's financial burden. Social perceptions that view unmarried adolescent girls as spinsters also contribute to this practice (Diana Maryani, 2022). (Suwito Eko Pramono, Inaya Sari Melati, 2019) further notes that early marriage is often seen as shameful, stemming from premarital relationships that are inadequately supervised by families and communities.

Several conditions found in the perpetrator's environment show that society has accepted the occurrence of early marriage. This results in the absence of social sanctions that can have a deterrent effect. Parental education level, trauma, and heredity also play a role in the incidence of early marriage. Information obtained from respondents when asked about the reasons for early marriage shows that the parents' past also plays a role. Some respondents thought that getting pregnant out of wedlock was an acceptable thing because their parents also had the same history, so early marriages could not be avoided. Family trauma also plays a role in supporting early marriage, although it is not often found. Perpetrators of early marriage usually look for an outlet by engaging in excessive dating, such as having sex and even getting pregnant out of wedlock.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Early marriage cases in Kawedanan District, Magetan Regency, are influenced by the low educational levels of both teenagers and their parents, cultural perceptions that normalize marriage and pregnancy at a young age, as well as trauma and hereditary factors. The role of local health cadres

remains suboptimal, while parental influence is highly dominant. Economic factors also contribute, as the majority of early marriage cases involve individuals from low-income families.

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