

The phenomenon of early marriage: Study literature review

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Received: 2 December 2023; Revised: 12 February 2024; Accepted: 2 April 2024

Abstract: Background: Early marriage is still a social problem that impacts the health of every woman. In Southeast Asia, Indonesia is the country with the second most cases of early marriage after Cambodia and ranks 8th in the world. Many factors encourage women to engage in early marriage. Early marriage will have a multi-dimensional impact, because it can have major implications for development, especially related to the quality and competitiveness of human resources in the future. The negative impact of early marriage is felt by both mothers and children born. The purpose of this study was to identify the causes of early marriage. Method: The type of research used is a Literature Review with a PRISMA approach. The data used in this study comes from the results of research that have been carried out and published in 2020-2023 in the national online journal Google Scholar and international PubMed, a selection of studies with inclusion criteria analysis of the causes and effects of early marriage is the main result. The overall data analyzed has a variety of variables and sampling techniques. The population was 668,960 and the total sample was 49,948 with the characteristics of respondents ranging from early adolescence, unmarried, married, and also women of childbearing age. Results: There are 15 journals with the main results of the causes and effects of early marriage. There are about 11 variations in the causes of early marriage and the most common causes are factors: economy, customs, and own desires. The impact of early marriage found is STIs, PCOS, and also divorce. Conclusion: one of the efforts to create a quality generation in the future is not to engage in early marriage. Efforts can be made to prevent early marriage by providing information about the impact of early marriage. With increased knowledge about the risks and impacts of early marriage, it is hoped that it will raise awareness not to engage in early marriage.

Keywords: Phenomenon; Early Marriage

INTRODUCTION

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development better known as SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) is a new development agreement that encourages shifting changes towards sustainable development based on human rights and equality to encourage social, economic, and environmental development. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 has four main pillars in its achievement efforts, namely the pillar of social development, the pillar of environmental development, the pillar of economic development, and the pillar of legal development and governance. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 were then adopted and outlined in the Nawacita program as the basis for development carried out in Indonesia (Kurniawati & Sari, 2020).

One important agenda in the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is gender equality or achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. One of the classic



problems experienced by some people in Indonesia and one of the triggers for health problems is the tradition of early marriage that is still practiced in the community. Although in several years, it has experienced a downward trend, the practice of early marriage is still often found in Indonesian society. Early marriage tends to occur in rural communities. This is related to economic conditions that are in the lower middle category or associated with low levels of education. However, the shift in the trend of early marriage has also begun to occur in urban areas. Free sexual behavior, unlimited association, easy access to porn sites, uncontrolled drinking behavior, drug use, and lack of supervision from parents make the problem of early marriage more difficult to control (Trisilowaty, D., Kurniasari, N. D., & Hidayati, 2019).

Getting married at the age of less than 20 years is a situation that must be faced by some adolescent girls around the world, especially in developing countries such as Indonesia. Although the 1954 Declaration of Human Rights explicitly opposed the practice of early marriage, in reality, the practice of early marriage persists in various regions of the world including Indonesia. Early marriage is a marriage that is carried out because the bride and groom are old when they want to carry it out. By Law Number 16 of 2019, amendments to Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning marriage in Article 7 paragraph 1 it is stated that marriage is only permitted if the man and woman have reached the age of 19 (nineteen) years. Marriage to children under the age of 19 is not allowed. However, in the next article, marriages that are less than the specified age can be performed if they request dispensation to the Religious Court for very urgent reasons accompanied by sufficient supporting evidence. (Nikmah, 2021)

The issue of early marriage in Indonesia has reached an alarming level. Based on UNICEF data as of the end of 2022, Indonesia is currently ranked 8th in the world and 2nd in ASEAN, with a total of nearly 1.5 million cases. According to the Directorate General of Religious Courts, there were 34,000 dispensation applications filed from January to June 2020. As many as 97 percent of applications were granted, 60 percent of those who applied for marriage dispensation were children under 18 years old. Head of the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) Hasto Wardoyo stated that early marriage is part of social disasters, such as maternal mortality, infant mortality, malnutrition in children, and also the impact on the economy (Juhaidi, A., & Umar, 2020).

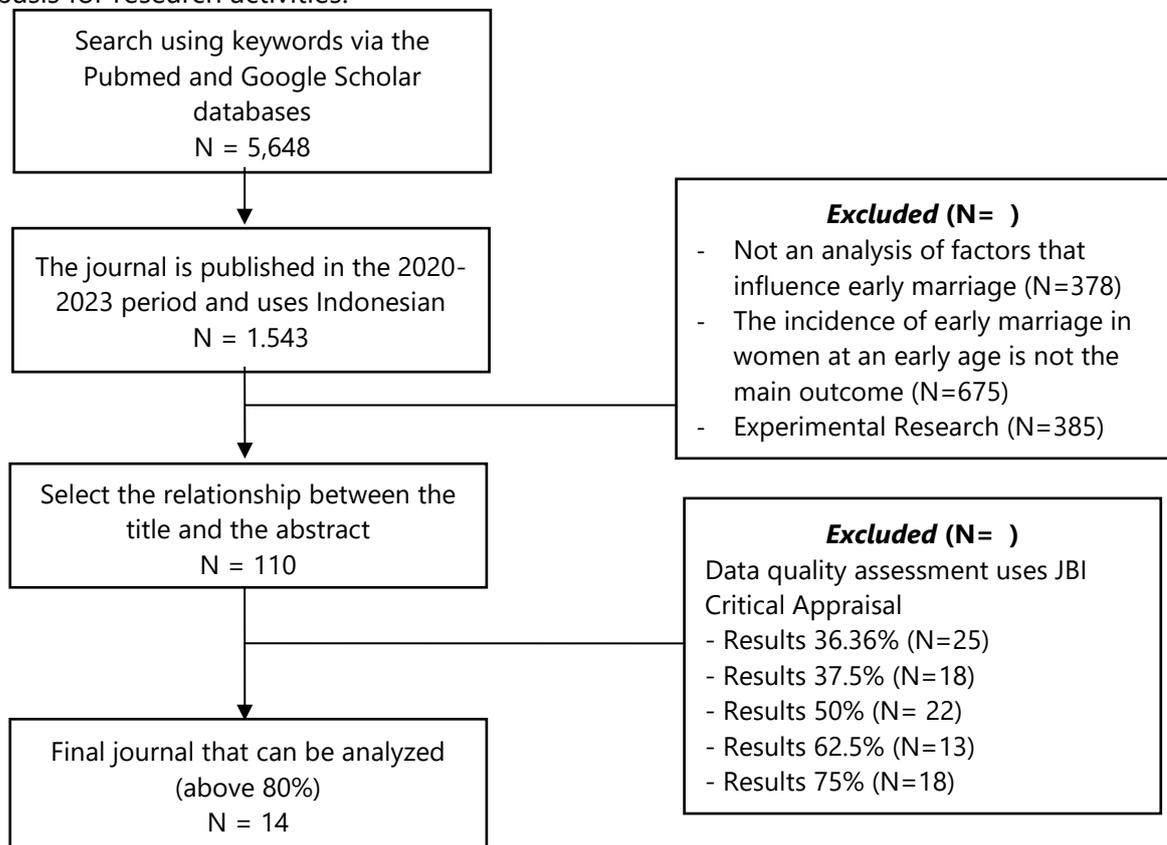
Several people who have previously researched this matter include research conducted by Umi Sumbulah and Faridatul Jannah (2012), in a journal entitled "Early Marriage and Its Implications for Family Life in Madurese Society (Legal and Gender Perspective)". The research method used is empirical with the research data sources being local community leaders, KUA employees, parents of perpetrators, and perpetrators of early marriage. Data collection was carried out using interviews, observation, and documentation methods. (Adinda Hermambang et al., 2021) Early marriage in Madurese society is a phenomenon related to sociocultural factors in a patriarchal society, which considers women's position to be lower and is considered a complement to men, this is contrary to Islamic teachings. very respectful of women. The implication is that there is a lot of conflict and strife in the household among couples in early marriages which will further result in divorce (Fadlyana, E., & Larasaty, 2016a).

A literacy study conducted by the UNICEF organization found that the interaction of various conditions in society results in children and adolescent girls being at risk of marriage at an early age. Apart from traditional and cultural factors, today early marriage is also triggered by promiscuous sexual behavior or immoral acts committed against children or teenage girls. Apart from that, the classic reasons that often justify the practice of early marriage are economic, hopes, and desires to achieve social and financial security after marriage, causing many parents to encourage their children and teenage girls to marry at an early age. Several

national and international communities realize that the problem of early marriage is a serious problem that threatens a community on a small scale and a large scale threatens the condition of a country. (Saleheen et al., 2021) This is because early marriage occurs among children and young women. will be at risk of experiencing various disorders in all aspects of their lives due to the practice of early marriage, such as forced sexual relations, pregnancy at an early age, increased risk of contracting HIV, other sexually transmitted diseases, and cervical cancer (Fadlyana, E., & Larasaty, 2016b).

METHODS

The type of research used in this research is quantitative research with a Literature Review research design. Quantitative research is a research method based on concrete data, research data is measured using statistics as a calculation tool, related to the problem being studied to produce a conclusion. A literature review is a framework, concept, or orientation for analyzing and classifying facts collected in research carried out, literature review contains descriptions of theories, findings, and other research materials obtained from reference materials to serve as a basis for research activities.



The data used in this research comes from the results of research that has been carried out and published in national and international online journals. In conducting this research, researchers searched for journals published on the internet using PubMed and Google Scholar with the keywords: causes of early marriage, the impact of early marriage in Indonesia, causes of early marriage, and the impact of early marriage. The data collection process is carried out by filtering based on criteria determined by the author of each journal taken. Journal collection criteria are as follows: (1) Year of the literature source taken from 2020 to 2023, suitability of research keywords, relevance of written results and discussion; (2) Strategy for collecting journals as literature using accredited journal sites such as PubMed and Google Scholar; (3) An

effective way of writing for journal settings is by entering keywords according to the title of the writing and conducting a search based on an advanced search by adding AND/OR notation or adding the + symbol. For example, researchers search the Google Scholar search engine by typing the words "((factors) AND (early marriage)), or by typing "factors" + "early marriage", "marriage" + "early", "factors -marriage factor" + "Early age women"; (4) Do a search based on full-text; (5) Assess the journal from the abstract whether it is based on the research objectives and carry out a critical appraisal using the JBI tool.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

No.	Researcher	Title	Year	Results
1.	Rima Hardianti, Nunung Nurwati	Factors Causing Early Marriage in Women	2020	Based on the Law on Child Protection, if someone is less than 18 years old, they are still considered a child. Thus, if someone marries under the age of 20, it can be said to be an early marriage. Factors causing early marriage: cultural factors and customs, parental factors, economic factors, education factor, and individual factors
2.	Dini Fadilah	Aspek Overview of the Impact of Early Marriage from Various Aspects	2021	From the results of research conducted by researchers using observation techniques, online surveys via Google Forms, and short interviews with informants, it is clear that almost 60% of early marriages often occur in every region in Indonesia. With the categories a lot, medium, and quite often found in various regions. Through observation techniques carried out by researchers, there were approximately 15 cases that occurred over approximately 4 years. The cause of early marriage was found in 11 cases due to pregnancy out of wedlock, and 4 of them were due to personal desires or internal factors. Of the 15 cases, it was found that 6 divorced at a young age, and the rest were still husband and wife. The ages in these cases were 14 – 19 years old (Fadilah, 2021)

No.	Researcher	Title	Year	Results
3.	Adinda Hermambang, Choirul Ummah, Eunike Sola Gratia, Fathul Sanusi, Wilda Maria Ulfa, Rani Nooraeni	Factors that Influence Early Marriage in Indonesia	2021	Research results show that 17.53% of women of childbearing age entered into early marriage or were less than 17 years old at their first marriage in Indonesia. As reported by the UNICEF Global Database (2020), 8% of women of childbearing age in ASEAN countries are married under the age of 15, and 29% are married under the age of 18. Therefore, the rate of early marriage in Indonesia can be said to be quite high. Based on Table 2, the proportion of early marriage among WUS who had their first sexual intercourse before marriage was higher than those who had their first sexual intercourse after marriage. WUS who have sexual relations before marriage have a high risk of experiencing unwanted pregnancy
4.	Winda Hamidah, Assyifa Junitasari	Counseling on the Impact of Early Marriage on Psychology, Health and Household Harmony in Cipete Village	2021	Results: The large number of couples who marry early (below the minimum age limit for marriage) is because the education of most couples who marry early is still low, many have only graduated from junior high school and have not even graduated from elementary school. Then there are factors such as below-average family income, precarious work, and the tendency of socio-cultural factors such as ethnicity, which most believe that getting married at an early age is not a problem (previous habits of parents)
5.	Vegi Keleyan, Clara Moningka, Rino Komalig	Knowledge Level of Young Women About the Impact of Early Marriage on the Reproductive System at Kema Perintis Vocational School, Kema Village 1, Kema District, 2022	2022	Based on Table 1.1, it shows that 5 respondents (8.33%) are 14 years old, 12 respondents are 15 years old. (20%), 16 year olds were 14 respondents (23.4%), 17 year olds were 24 respondents (40%), and 18 year olds were 5 respondents

No.	Researcher	Title	Year	Results
				(8.33%). Based on Table 2.3, shows that respondents' knowledge about the impact of early marriage on the reproductive system is dominated by 28 respondents (46.7%) with sufficient knowledge, 23 respondents with good knowledge (38.33%), and 9 respondents with poor knowledge (15.0%) (Keleyan et al., 2022)
6.	Shilpa Aggarwal, Kate L Francis, S.Ghazaleh Dashti, and George Patton	Child Marriage and The Mental Health of Adolescent Girls : a Longitudinal Cohort Study From Uttar Pradesh anadBihar, India	2022	Of the 7,864 unmarried girls at wave 1 who completed wave 2 data collection, 1,825 (23%) girls married between the two waves (Table 1). Compared with unmarried girls, newly married girls are more likely to be from the state of Bihar (61% vs 42%), from backward classes (including scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other backward classes, 88% vs 76%), from households with the lowest income (16% vs. 8%), and had no schooling at wave 1 (11% vs. 5%). The median age of the first wave was 17 years (IQR 16-18) (mean age 16.8 (SD 1.5) for newly married girls and 16 years (IQR 15-17) (mean age 15.5 (SD 2.3) for unmarried girls (Table 1), Baseline characteristics of the entire sample of unmarried girls at wave 1 (n-9732) were comparable to those included in this study with information available for both waves (Aggarwal et al., 2022)
7.	Ahmed Abdus Saleh Saleheen, Sharmin Afrin, Samia Kabir, Md.Jakaria Habib, Maliha Afroj Zinnia, Md.Ismail Hossain Iqramulhaq, Ashis Talukder	Sociodemographic Factors And Early Marriage Among Women In Bangladesh, Ghana And Iraq: An Illustration From Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey	2021	A geographical illustration of early marriage in the three countries is presented in Figure 1. Here, Bangladesh is divided into three different regions according to the frequency of early marriage: red (>1000), orange (501-1000), and green (<500) (Figure 1A). Ghana is divided into three distinct

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				regions: red (>500), orange (101-500), and green (<100) (Figure 1B). Meanwhile in Iraq, the number of incidents of early marriage varies according to red (>700), orange 301-700), and green (<300) (Figure 1C). Bangladesh is divided into several districts, while Ghana and Iraq are categorized into different regions. The occurrence of early marriage in Bangladesh and the red zone is one of the districts with the largest number of incidents of early marriage (Figure 1A). As shown in (Figure 1A), most early marriages occurred in Dhaka, Chattogram, Cumilla, and Bogura. However (Figure 1B), shows that the incidence of early marriage in the Hana and Ashanti regions with the highest number of incidents and included in the red zone, is much lower than in Bangladesh. Overall, the experience of early marriage in Raq, where the capital city of Baghdad has the highest number of incidents, is also lower than the incidence in Bangladesh (Figure 1C)
8.	Kathryn M. Yount, Robert L. Durr, Iriana Bergenfeld, Sudhimdra Sharma, Cari Jo Clark, Anne Laterra, Sadhvi Kalra, Anne Sprinkel, Yuk Fai Cheong	Impact Of The CARE Tipping Point Program In Nepal On Adolescent Girls' Agency And Risk Of Child, Early, Or Forced Marriage: Results From A Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial	2023	Results of Cox-proportional hazards models of time to marriage. Table 7 presents the results of the Cox proportional hazards model for the effect of assignment to TPP or TPP+ on time to marriage in months. There is no significant program impact on the length of marriage in months. Propensity score models with a single covariate provided similar results, and robustness checks using recalibrated times in weeks and days showed that the results were unchanged (available upon request). Table 8 presents the mixed model results for the moderation

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				analysis, which investigates whether community-centered means of gender norms, household poverty, and girls' school graduation rates moderate the impact of the Tipping Point Program (TPP) and/or the Tipping Program Point Plus (TPP+). There was no significant moderating impact on community average gender norms, meaning the nonsignificant main effects of TPP and TPP+ were consistent across communities, regardless of average gender norms. Otherwise, household poverty at the community level moderates the program's impact on girls' aspirations for education and marriage, mobility and freedom of movement, and gender discrimination within the family. Simple slope analysis showed a significant positive impact of TPP versus Control on a) girls' aspirations for education and marriage in the community were less than or equal to - 5.70/5.28 1.08 SD below the community's mean household poverty level and b) Girls' reports of gender discrimination in the family (Yount et al., 2023)
9.	Ruvani W. Fonseka, Lotus McDougal, Anita Raj, Elizabeth Reed, Rebecka Lundgren, Lianne Urada, Jay G. Silverman	Measuring The Impacts Of Maternal Child Marriage And Maternal Intimate Partner Violence And The Moderating Effects Of Proximity To Conflict On Stunting Among Children Under 5 In Post-Conflict Sri Lanka	2022	Found no association between maternal child marriage or any form of maternal IPV and stunting across the country. However, the lack of linkage at the country level does not rule out the possibility of a moderate relationship between independent variables and stunting that varies due to their proximity to conflict. This investigation is further supported by our finding that proximity to conflict is associated with stunting, and previous research finds conflict

No.	Researcher	Title	Year	Results
10.	Ruchira Tabassum Naved, Ph.D., Sadhvi Kalra, Ph.D., M.Phil., M.A., Alok Talukder, M.S.S., Anne Laterra, M.P.H, Tanha Tabassum Nunna, M.P.H, Kausar Parvin, M.P.H, and Mahfuz Al Mamun, M.S	An ExxplorationOf Social Norms That Restrict Girls Sexuality And Facilitate Child Marriage In Bangladesh To Inform Policies And Programs	2022	is also associated with child marriage and IPV (Fonseka et al., 2022) All boys in the sample attended co-educational schools, while only 14 of the 20 girls attended school. Most of the fathers and mothers who participated in this study had completed 5-12 years of education. Major social norms that limit girls' sexuality and perpetuate child marriage. Norms around a girl's mobility, interactions with her male peers, and her role in decisions around her marriage emerged as key drivers of CM. Although there are exceptions, particularly for educational purposes, all respondents agreed that girls are expected to remain in or near their homes, not talk to or socialize with boys, and defer to their fathers' authority in making decisions about who and when they will Marry. Participants linked the justification for each of these norms to the need to control a girl's sexuality to maintain her and her family's reputation and honor. In this context it is seen as a preventive measure or, if there is a violation of these expectations, a mitigation measure (Naved et al., 2022)
11.	Erica Soler-Hampejsek, Ph.D., Beth KAngwana, Ph.D., Karen Austrian, Ph.D., Sajeda Amin, Ph.D., and Stephanie R. Psaki, Ph.D	Education, Child Marriage, and work outcomes among young people in Rural Malawi	2021	Figure 1 shows the prevalence of child marriage at the last observation, when 93.9% of female respondents and 86.6% of male respondents in the analytical sample were aged 20-23 years, and the remainder were aged 18-19 years. Only 15.4% of young women in the analytic sample were still unmarried at the last observation compared with 65.8% of young men. The prevalence of child marriage

No.	Researcher	Title	Year	Results
				among young women is high, with more than half (53.2%) married as children. Among young women who married as children, almost a third were married at the age of less than 16 years. In contrast, only 5.8% of young men were married as children, 7 of whom were married at the age of less than 16 years (Soler-Hampejsek et al., 2021)
12.	Zulham hamidan Lubis, R. NunungNurwati	The Influence of Early Marriage on Parenting Patterns	2020	From various aspects, early marriage is one dimension of social problems. This has a significant impact on the continuity of couples who marry early because they are considered not ready to fulfill their demands and responsibilities in fulfilling their real rights in living a life in society. Three types of systems, namely sociocultural systems, mechanical systems, and organic systems. In the mechanical system itself, there is interconnection between parts which is based on the transfer of energy, in organic systems the interconnection between parts is based more on the exchange of information than on the exchange of energy. Meanwhile, in socio-cultural systems, interconnectedness is based more on the exchange of information. (Community Service and Research et al., n.d.)
13.	Siti RohmiZalilah, Syafuruddin Ni Made Novi Suryanti	Early Marriage and Women's Reproductive Health in Dasan Lekong Village, Sukamulia District, East Lombok Regency	2023	Observations and interviews conducted with subjects and informants found that the factors causing early marriage are, 1) Education, on average marriage is the result of dropping out of school, 2) customs, because where they live there is still a habit of marrying young from the past, 3) the environment, victims of

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14.	Vika Tri Zelharsandy	Analysis of the Impact of Early Marriage on Reproductive Health in Empat Lawang Regency	2022	<p>parents' divorce, children then look for a comfortable place outside the house which causes them to marry at an early age and the family is afraid of being disgraced if their child has a relationship with a very close man and Finally marry them. The impact of early marriage on women's reproductive health is, 1) Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), namely infections that attack a person's reproductive system and are mostly transmitted through intimate relations. 2) Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS), a disorder of the menstrual cycle that affects 6-25% of women of reproductive age (Rohmi Zalilah & Made Novi Suryanti, 2023)</p> <p>There are several things related to the incidence of teenagers getting married at an early age, including factors such as parental characteristics (parents are worried about being disgraced because their daughter is dating a man who is very attached to his daughter so he marries her. their children), teenagers (teenagers think emotionally about getting married because they love each other and are ready to get married), environment and relationships (occurs because they get pregnant during dating) and culture (considering girls who marry late is a disgrace to the family). These factors are interrelated, causing teenagers to marry early (Prodi et al., 2022)</p>

Discussion

Marriage is a valuable and meaningful moment for every human being because marriage is a moment where two different people are united in the status of husband and wife to build a family that is physically and mentally happy and promises to be together forever. In law, the age limit for men and women to marry has been regulated in Law Number 1 of 1974, where the minimum age for women to marry is 16 years and 19 years for men. However, this

regulation was revised with Law Number 16 of 2019 which stipulates that marriage can be carried out with a minimum age of 19 years for both men and women.

A person who enters into a marriage under the age requirements stipulated in the law is considered an early marriage. According to (BKKBN, 2010), early marriage is a marriage carried out under the age of 20 years. This is based on the health sector because marriages carried out before the age of 19 years or above can be at risk of cervical cancer which is caused by immature uterine cells (Ariani et al., 2021). According to the United Nations Development Economic and Social Affairs, Indonesia is the country ranked 37th with the highest rate of early marriage in the world and second after Cambodia in ASEAN.

Adolescence according to WHO is 10 - 19 years old, while the age limit for teenagers used by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia is based on Law of the Republic of Indonesia no. 35 of 2014 and Minister of Health Regulation no. 25 of 2014, namely 10 to 18 years of age. Adolescence occurs because of the transition period from childhood to adulthood, so in this case adaptation is needed to the changes that occur. Young women have quite striking changes both psychologically and physically. So assistance is needed to maintain and deal with these changes well, especially in the reproductive organs.

Every year cases of early marriage in Indonesia are quite high. For example, in 2018 data, early marriages in Indonesia reached 1,184,100 with the essence of women marrying at approximately 18 years of age. The highest number of cases was on the island of Java with 668,900 women who married at a young age. Furthermore, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of early marriages increased because in January-June 2020, 34,000 applications were submitted for early marriage and 97% of them were granted, even though in the previous year, namely 2019, early marriage applications reached 23,700 applicants. This case is quite encouraging. concerned about Indonesian youth.

The rise of early marriage certainly cannot be separated from the causes and effects behind this, the factors can be from oneself such as being married by the incident, or from outside such as parental coercion, while early marriages that occur in cities are mostly triggered by accidents (married by the incident) as a result of urban promiscuity. Marriage caused by personal (internal) encouragement is an important factor that must be addressed. Many individuals are ready to marry at an early age because they think they are ready in all respects, both physically and mentally.

Early marriages have increased in 2020 due to COVID-19, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Some parents believe that their children studying at home is a burden. As a result, married parents abandon their children to shift the burden to others. Home learning activities provide children and/or teenagers with the opportunity to mingle with their environment, including dating, apart from the inconvenience of studying at home. The family was worried that if the children dated, they might cross the line, so the parents decided to get married immediately (A'im Matun Nadhiroh, 2022)

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on human life throughout the world; in addition to the increase in the number of deaths, gender inequality has emerged. The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted every country in the world, eroding the number of women and girls' basic rights, as well as their value and role in society. It is important to recognize that women and girls face a much higher risk of discrimination, neglect, and abuse and are more likely to experience it. During the pandemic, government initiatives in learning were accompanied by an increase in the number of early marriages or children from various locations, both nationally and internationally (A'im Matun Nadhiroh, 2022)

Young marriages are marriages carried out under the productive age, namely < 20 years, which is considered to be the age at which a woman is not yet ready physiologically (the reproductive organs are still in the process of becoming mature) and psychologically (mentally not yet ready and understanding about sexual relations so that she will cause prolonged psychological trauma in the child's soul which is difficult to heal), and without them realizing it, by the act of getting married at a young age, many kinds of health problems will occur, one of which is reproductive health problems.

Early marriage has an impact on reproductive health. Complications from pregnancy and childbirth are the main cause of death for girls aged 15 to 19 years in developing countries. Of the 16 million teenage girls who give birth every year, it is estimated that 90% are married and 50 thousand of them have died. In addition, the risk of maternal death and the death of newborn babies is 50% higher among mothers under the age of 20 compared to women who become pregnant at the age of 20 years and over. The impact of early marriage on maternal health during pregnancy is that mothers are susceptible to anemia, and preeclampsia and have a greater risk of miscarriage, while during childbirth the mother will experience bleeding and prolonged labor, during the postpartum period the mother is also susceptible to experiencing postpartum infections and bleeding.

Considering that a very young age for conceiving has an impact on a woman's reproductive health, those under 19 years old are not capable and not ready to conceive and give birth, their pelvic bones are still too small so they are at risk of harm during the birthing process. This case required the mother and child to be rushed to hospital. Women who marry young while pregnant are at high risk of miscarriage. Moreover, for women between the ages of 15-19 years, the rate of miscarriage and death during childbirth is 2 times greater risk for mother and child. Then, when pregnancy occurs in teenagers there is a risk of birth complications such as obstetric fistula, infection, anemia, bleeding, and eclampsia. Childbirth in teenage pregnancies also increases the risk of fetal abnormalities, pelvic abnormalities, abnormal strength when pushing, and so on. Apart from the negative impacts that occur on prospective teenage mothers, pregnancy at a young age will also have an impact on the baby's health. The possibility of premature babies, and physical disabilities, is twice as risky as people who conceive as adults, this is because young mothers' hormones are still unstable and they often experience stress.

The impact of early marriage does not only impact physical and mental health, women and men who experience early marriage unknowingly bury their right to study and go to school, as well as to achieve their dreams. Economic and social impacts also worsen the situation, a man has to be responsible for earning a living and loses his social circle, as well as women have to take care of the family and lose the opportunity to play with their peers. The other impacts can also occur on children born from early marriage.

Therefore, we need to make efforts to prevent early marriage to reduce the divorce rate and maternal mortality rate. By providing education to the general public so that they understand the impacts of early marriage. Even though carrying out preventive or prevention efforts is not easy, it would be better to work together to make society aware, such as creating an organization that supports the movement for healthy teenagers and not marrying at a young age, educating all communities, and helping each other to stop cases of early marriage, because if we are not the ones who are aware of this problem, who will raise awareness and solve this problem, it could be in the community or children's school environment. Then carry out counseling and outreach to people who still adhere to marriage at a young age, and provide direction and appeal to stop early marriage.

CONCLUSION

The number of cases of early marriage in Indonesia since ten years ago has started to decline, but is still in the high category, as is the case in several other Asian countries. Factors that can trigger early marriage such as culture, tradition, socio-economics, and climate change can influence the decision to marry off children and even individual willpower. The impact of early marriage can be multisectoral, so joint commitment and cross-sector collaboration between Ministries/Institutions (K/L) is needed to prevent it. One effort that can be made to prevent early marriage is to provide information about the impact of early marriage. The aim of providing information is to increase knowledge about the risks and impacts of early marriage so that awareness of not engaging in early marriage will also increase.

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