

IMPACT OF EARLY MARRIAGE IN CIKANDE DISTRICT: IMPACT OF EARLY MARRIAGE CASE STUDY ON THREE PEOPLE WHO EXPERIENCED EARLY MARRIAGE IN CIKANDE DISTRICT

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Abstract: This research departs from the rise of early marriage in Indonesia, especially in the Cikande District. Early marriage is still ongoing, this is certainly a worrying issue for all of us. Those who marry at this age are teenagers, where this phase is a determinant for adult life. This research is to find out how the impact and trigger factors for early marriage in Cikande District. This research uses qualitative case studies, while this research will try to describe three cases of early marriage in the Cikande. Research data is obtained through interviews, observation, and documentation, this is done to provide a complete explanation of the research questions. To illustrate this, this study uses Hurlock's theory of adolescent developmental phases, where this theory will help describe adolescent development, and then describe the impact and triggering factors of early marriage in the Cikande. From this study, there are several findings, that the impact of early marriage in the Cikande District is on dropping out of high school, then, the triggering factor for this marriage is the lack of knowledge about early marriage, which can have a domino effect on every aspect of life. teenager. For this reason, in this education section, researchers assess that Guidance and Counseling studies can play a role in the public sphere or people's lives, not only in the classroom.

Keywords: Impact, Early Marriage, Counseling

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INTRODUCTION

Humans are social creatures, as the will of "the Creator" who has provided the "Pillar" equipment so that this reality was coined by Aristotle who in 300 (three hundred years). Humans are a "zoon political", this saying is usually interpreted as " humans are social creatures, which means that humans have the nature to look for groups with fellow humans, namely by a life association, where intimate life relationships between humans are united in certain ways by their social desires (Agege et al., 2020).

This desire possessed by every human being is what drives each individual to find a life partner, namely by forming a family. The family is the smallest human group based on marital ties, thus forming a household. To be able to carry out a marriage, one must meet the legal requirements of the marriage. Thus, it can be said that marriage is legal if it is carried out according to the law of each religion and belief (Undang-Undang No.1 Tahun 1974 Tentang Pernikahan).

"O mankind, verily We created you from a male and a female and made you into nations and tribes so that you may know one another. Verily, the most honorable of Allah in the sight of Allah is the one who is most pious among you. Verily, Allah is All-Knowing and All-Knowing" (Quran Surat Al-Hujurat Ayat 13, n.d.)

Although modernization has begun to enter rural areas, it does not necessarily eliminate habits that have existed for a long time, such as those in Cikande District, Serang Regency. It is a habit in the life of the people in Cikande Subdistrict who often marry off their children before the age of 18 and this habit has existed for a long time (Knickel et al., 2017).

According to Arifin & Putri (2020) marriage is the forerunner to the creation of a family as the first stage in forming to realize happy family, inner and outer peace, a household full of grace and love (family *sakinah mawadah warahmah*). For everyone who wants to carry out the desire and dream that the family is a heaven on earth that can cool the heart in it, besides that marriage is a very sacred agreement so that to achieve its goals it requires a rule, but that does not mean there are rules to curb his people, but more to safety.

According to the Law concerning Marriage No. 1 of 1974 (paragraph 1), it is stated that marriage is carried out if the man has reached the age of 19 years and the woman is 16 years old with the condition that there must be permission from the parents. However, if things deviate from the law, for example, because of the promiscuity of a pregnant woman outside of marriage and the woman has not yet reached the age of 16 years and the man has not reached the age of 19 years, then law number 1 of 1974 can still provide the

possibility of The age limit that has been set is by asking for a dispensation from the court or other official appointed by both parents from the female side and the male side, this is based on Article 7 paragraph 2 of the marriage law no. 1 of 1974.

Early marriage has several negative impacts, especially for women, such as reproductive health and the economy. However, the number has increased in Indonesia during the Covid-19 pandemic (Yukich et al., 2021). The Directorate General of the Religious Courts Agency recorded 34 thousand applications for marriage dispensation during January-June 2020. Of this number, 97% were granted and 60% of those who applied were children under 18 years old (Fakhari, 2020). The number of women who marry early is correlated with the number of underage pregnancies. As of March 2020, Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) recorded 4.77% of women aged 16-19 years had given birth. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), as quoted by BPS, pregnancy and childbirth women aged 10-19 years are at higher risk of developing eclampsia, puerperal endometritis, and systemic infections than those aged 20-24 years.

Furthermore, citing the Knowledge Channel of the Faculty of Medicine, UGM, women who give birth before the age of 15 are five times more likely to die than those who are 20 years old and over. In addition, infants born to women under 18 years of age have a 50% higher risk of mortality and morbidity, premature birth, Low Birth Weight (LBW), and bleeding during delivery. BPS recorded 15.74% of babies born to women aged 16-19 years were classified as low birth weight as of March 2020. This figure was higher than babies born to women aged 20-30 years, which was 11.57% (Fakhari, 2020).

In addition, women who marry early also have a higher chance of dropping out of school. According to BPS data in 2015, the average length of schooling for women who were married before the age of 18 was only 7.6 years. Lower than those who married after 18 years, which was 9.8 years. The data above explains several problems. First, that even during the pandemic, early marriage in Indonesia continued to increase. This also coincided with the economic situation that carries out early marriage. Second, apart from economic matters, early marriage also affects the educational situation in Indonesia. In addition, in terms of reproductive health, there is a greater risk than marriage which is regulated in the law on marriage, which determines the minimum age for marriage.

The Covid-19 pandemic brings new problems with the increasing number of early marriages in Indonesia. In January-June 2020, 34,000 applications for early marriage dispensation (under the age of 19) were filed, 97% of which were granted, as quoted by BBC. com. Even though throughout 2019, there were only 23,700 applications. The issue of early marriage has become a separate problem for Indonesia. Based on 2018 data, early marriage is found in all parts of Indonesia. A total of 1,184,100 women aged 20-24 years have been married at the age of 18 years. The highest number is in Java with 668,900 women (Javadian, 2019).

There are many factors behind marriage at a young age. Some of them are solutions to family economic problems, the influence of local religious and cultural norms, and the lack of education related to early marriage (Pusparisa, 2021). Banten is no exception, early marriage in Banten Province in 2020 reached 6.23 percent, an increase compared to 2019 which reached 6.00 percent. although the government has revised the minimum age for marriage in Indonesia to 19 years through Law Number 19 of 2019. However, the fact is that this regulation has not suppressed the practice of early marriage in Indonesia. Dispensation to court is increasing (Kohno, 2021).

The phenomenon of early marriage also does not occur in other districts and cities in Indonesia. This problem also occurs in Serang Regency, where the level of early marriage in Serang Regency is already troubling. Therefore, the local government plans to issue a regulation that prohibits children from having families, this discourse arose based on the intention to protect children. The reason is, most cases of early marriage in Serang are caused by coercion from parents (Makhtar & Ab Kadir, 2019).

In Banten, it is recorded that every year there are always Banten residents who marry underage. Although he admits that the number in Banten province is low because it is below the national average. In the end, an early marriage that is rampant among people in rural areas in Banten is the local government's homework to eradicate early marriage. In addition, underage marriages have a major impact on family welfare, such as the emergence of domestic violence, triggering poverty to the emergence of uterine cancer for women because the reproductive organs are not ready (Muhith et al., 2018).

From the various data presented above, this indicates that early marriage in Indonesia is entering a troubling stage, especially in Banten or Serang District. This issue is not only a matter of the government alone but of all elements of society. Starting from Community Leaders, Religious Leaders, and

others have a big role in alleviating early marriage in Serang Regency, especially Cikande. The phenomenon of early marriage which is increasingly widespread and is at an alarming threshold, then the author is interested in seeing the phenomenon that occurs in the Cikande District with a different research context from what many researchers in Indonesia have done. Early marriage will be seen using the theory of adolescent development to be a guide for researchers in describing the research findings.

Where later the researcher will describe the impact and triggering factors of early marriage in the Cikande District, this is intended to find out how the impact of early marriage in Cikande District is, and know what trigger factors encourage early marriage in the Cikande District.

In addition, about the study program, the authors consider that the existence of guidance and counseling in the community will reduce adolescent problems, especially on the issue of early marriage which is very important, and must be resolved immediately by using an approach to individuals who according to the circumstances and individual characteristics as well as the factors that cause individuals to marry early and others.

METHOD

Research Approach

This study uses a qualitative research approach, which according to Sugiyono, (Hammarberg et al., 2016) as a research method based on the philosophy of post-positivism, is used to examine the condition of natural objects, where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out by triangulation, data analysis is inductive, and research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization.

The type of research that will be used in this research is a case study. Thomas (2011) argues that case study research is suitable for research that refers to "how" or "why" questions on problems that occur in people's lives. So, case study research is research that is used to uncover a problem or topic that is happening in real life at this time, by focusing on the "how" and "why" answers.

The reasons researchers use this type of case study research are: 1) The case study can answer the "how" and "why" questions so that the background of the causes and the process of selecting individuals to experience and the form of behavior "Impact of Early Marriage" case study on three people who experienced underage marriage in Cikande District. 2) The use of this type of

case study research can reveal the background of the problem in-depth so that I can find out the factors and impacts of early marriage that I studied in the Cikande District.

Data Collection Technique

The subjects selected were 3 people according to the study with 1 male and 2 female. The criteria are men and women between the ages of 15-18 years, who marry underage, and are willing to be subjects in the study. According to Archibald (2016) data collection can be done in various settings, various sources, and various ways. Data collection techniques are done by triangulation as in figure 1.

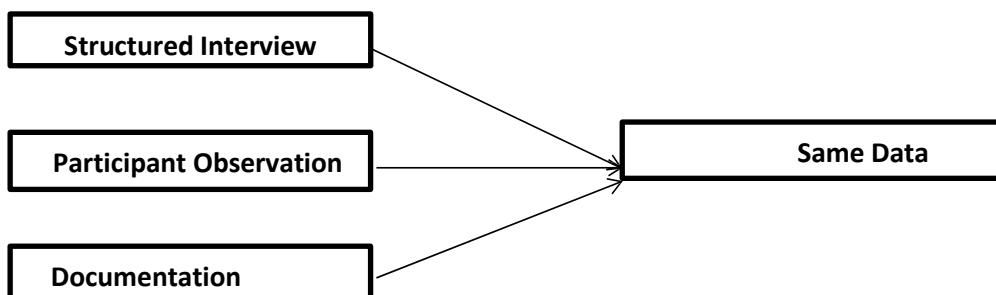


Figure 1. Data Source Triangulation

Researchers can use one or a combination depending on the problem at hand. The data collection used in this study is following the qualitative research as follows:

1. Participant Observation

In this observation, the researcher is involved with the daily activities of the individual being observed or used as a source of research data. While observing, the researcher participates in doing what the data source does and feels what the individual feels. With this participant observation, the data obtained will be more accurate, complete, and to the point of knowing the level of meaning of each behavior that appears. Observation Instrument grid is found in table 1.

Table 1. Observation Instrument Grid

No	Aspect Observed	Indicator	Description
1.	Individual Attitudes And Behavior	a. Have a high desire when seeing the opposite sex b. Seeing the opposite sex in a certain area c. Shows an aggressive attitude	This observation was made, to correct the decision to marry at an early age with the results of the Interview.

towards the opposite sex

2.	Individual Activities outside the home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Gathering with friends b. Interest in seeing peer activity. For example, about the school, work c. Adolescence as the threshold of adulthood 	This observation was carried out to see the perceived social impact of early-age marriage.
3.	Developmental tasks and needs of adolescents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Physical development b. Emotional development c. Personality development 	This observation is seen to review the developmental tasks of adolescents so that adolescents will not experience difficulties in the future.

2. Standardized Interview

Standardized interviews in esterberg's terms are called structured interviews and Patton's terms are open standard interviews. Is an interview using several standardized questions. Interview Instrument Grid is found in table 2.

Table 2. Interview Instrument Grid

No	Component	Indicator	Questions
1.	Early-age marriage	Knowledge of Marriage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What do you think marriage is? 2. Do you know the laws regarding marriage? 3. What do you imagine in building a household?
2.	Factors Causing Early Marriage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Education b. Economy c. Custom factor d. Divorced family e. Matchmaking f. True love g. Parents' worries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What was your last predicate? 2. Can you tell about the conditions (economy, parents, and harmony in your family)? 3. What causes you to get married at this age?
3.	Impact of Early Marriage	Impact on yourself	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the most different thing before and after marriage? 2. How do you feel now after getting married at an early age? 3. Do you regret this

marriage?

4. What impact do you feel after getting married at an early age?
-

3. Documentation

The technique of collecting data through documentation is defined as an effort to obtain information in the form of written notes or stored images relating to the problem under study.

Data analysis

Data analysis from this study used the Miles and Huberman method (In Onwuegbuzie & Weinbaum, 2016) including the following:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is an activity to summarize, choose the main things, focus on the important things, discard unimportant data and look for patterns.

2. Display Data

Data presentation is an effort to assemble information from data that has been reduced in an organized manner to conclude.

3. Data Verification and Conclusion

Verification of data conclusions is the last activity in data analysis, where data that has been collected through a process that has been carried out will be taken from the core of the data that has been collected.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this section, the author will discuss how the trigger factors and impacts felt by early marriage actors in Cikande District. Then it is associated with the theory used in this research, so this section discusses the case study being researched which is based on the theoretical framework used.

Early Marriage in Cikande District

The issue of early marriage is still a serious problem in Indonesia. In 2021, Indonesia is ranked second in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in terms of underage marriage or child marriage. This is certainly very worrying for all of us to see the next generation of Indonesia fall into the phenomenon of early marriage (Sagalova et al., 2021).

According to the Indonesian Women's Coalition (2019) in their study *Girls Not Brides*, they found data that 1 in 8 Indonesian young women had married before the age of 18. This finding is reinforced by data from the BPS

Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) in 2017 which shows the percentage of women aged 20-24 years who have been married under the age of 18 as much as 25.71 percent. Viewed from the geographical aspect, the trend of child marriage rates is two times more common among girls from rural areas than in urban areas (Sagalova et al., 2021).

There are many factors behind marriage at a young age. Some of them are solutions to family economic problems, the influence of local religious and cultural norms, and the lack of education related to early marriage (Sagalova et al., 2021). Banten is no exception, early marriage in Banten Province in 2020 reached 6.23 percent, an increase compared to 2019 which reached 6.00 percent. although the government has revised the minimum age for marriage in Indonesia to 19 years through Law Number 19 of 2019. However, the fact is that this regulation has not suppressed the practice of early marriage in Indonesia. Dispensation to court is increasing (Noor et al., 2021).

The subjects of this study understand what it means to be married. But not yet specifically answered about marriage at a young age. Even though the informants had a fear of divorce before deciding to get married. In the phase of adolescent development, Hurlock (Putri, 2020) also said that one of the changes experienced by adolescents is the development where it is difficult to decide whether they are still children or adults. This also coincides with the behavior and physical form that develops.

But in the context of this research, from the three informants in this research. all of them have their explanation of what marriage is. However, the interesting thing about all of them is that they have fears of getting divorced before getting married. And the three informants said the same thing regarding marriage which led to worries.

Adolescence is a decisive transition period in adulthood. But in its development, adolescence also tends to be curious, search for identity, be unrealistic, and so on. Therefore, it is very natural that the three subjects in this research decide to get married at an early age, citing fear if they continue to be in a relationship (dating), therefore they decide to marry early as proof of their lover.

Factors Triggering Early Marriage

In this section, the author will discuss the factors that trigger early marriage in Cikande District. According to Rachman et al. (2019) several factors cause early marriage, economy, education, mass media, traditional factors, divorced

families, matchmaking, parental concerns. In this study, each research subject has different factors for each informant (Sezgin & Punamäki, 2020).

First, the factor that causes early marriage found in the field is the true love factor. That there is one informant who decides to get married at an early age is consensual. And there was no coercion from other people, some were even refused by the family to have an early marriage, but in the end, the family allowed it because the family was concerned for their child.

The second, the matchmaking factor. This is an interesting finding in this study because marriage due to arranged marriages has a very short relationship, that is, in just one week, they are divorced again. A deeper reason from the informant who married because of an arranged marriage and then divorced was that he did not like the person whose soul mate was with him (Setiasih et al., 2019).

Third, the education factor. From the findings in the field, some information does not know the minimum age in the law, which is 19 years. So not infrequently, early marriages in Cikande District are only legal according to religion and are not officially available at the Religious Affairs Office (KUA) (Wijayanti, 2020).

Fourth, economic factors. In this study, the conclusion that can be drawn by the author is that the economy of the three informants in the field is of middle to lower status. Where is the profession of people or early marriage actors who work as farmers, and are not so productive anymore to look for other economic alternatives. Even though the dominant factor for each individual is different, it's not only economic (Yulyani & Herlin, 2019).

According to the 2020 National Planning and Development Agency (Bappenas) report, it increased in 18 provinces in 2019. Seeing this, the Plan International Indonesia Foundation (Plan Indonesia) of the Indonesian Coalition made observations in several regions in Indonesia. until finally finding nine (9) factors causing early marriage. These include the following (Setiadi, 2021):

- 1) Social factors (28.5%) became the most prominent driving force for child marriage cases,
- 2) Health, such as teenage pregnancy, emotional condition, unstable adolescent mentality, limited knowledge about reproductive health and sexuality, and risky adolescent dating patterns.
- 3) Family parenting is closely related to the child's psychological pattern which has an impact on the child's decision to live.
- 4) Economic factors
- 5) Easy access to information
- 6) Customs and culture

- 7) Education
- 8) Religion
- 9) Law

Broadly speaking, what was found in several regions in Indonesia with this study had similar findings on triggering factors for early marriage in adolescents. Only from the several findings that trigger factors have differences in the dominant things from each case are found.

Impact of Early Marriage

According to Rachman et al. (2023) the impact of early marriage is divided into two categories, namely the positive impact and the negative impact. The positive impact for teenagers is that their mindset changes quickly and they are always careful in their actions. Then, teenagers are more independent, trying to create a happy family. Then, the negative impact for teenagers, they will lose their teenage years. Early marriage also poses a risk to reproductive health, besides that couples who marry early will affect the health of their children and mothers (Pratiwi, 2020). The findings of this study regarding the impact of early marriage can be concluded that it has a fairly negative impact. Of the three research subjects, all three answered that after deciding to get married early, since then they decided to stop and not continue their education, because they had to get married. However, they still want to continue their education after getting married early, then divorced. The desire to continue schooling is also implied by early marriage actors who do not have children, but there is also one informant who has no enthusiasm for school because he already has children. Almost all three, only attended high school (Nurcahyani, 2021).

The next negative impact is having a sense of disappointment after the divorce occurs. This disappointment is based on divorce, and a factor in this is infidelity. Finally feeling disappointed with her ex-husband, then felt sorry for having left school and getting married early. Even though there are informants who have concerns about infidelity, before deciding to get married early.

Then, the findings of the next negative impact are the status of a widow. This is experienced in the social life of the community, where early marriage actors feel that holding the title of the widow is the business of other people around them. This is based on the fact that the actor often becomes the scorn of society.

The impact on dropping out of school is the dominant issue in this study, that all of them drop out of school after having an early marriage. By dropping

out of school, will also have the effect of causing other impacts, such as the economy, making it difficult to work because they already have children. In addition, it is also possible that the lack of education will affect the knowledge that must be possessed in taking care of children until they grow up and achieve their goals. This will also get worse if the closest family and social support do not have a positive impact on the perpetrators of early marriage (Agbaje, 2013).

The psychological impact will be very easy to find in young couples who marry at a young age. They generally cannot accept and are not mentally ready to face changing roles and problems in their new life after marriage. This can lead to feelings of regret because they have to leave school and leave their teenage years. An unwanted pregnancy by a woman at a young age can also have a psychological impact on her because the woman will grow up with a grown mind (Parhizgar, 2017).

This effect was also subject to changes in the status of the three studies, that of the girl, and that of the widowed boy. This change must be accepted by the subjects of this study because the marriage did not last long and ended in divorce.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Early marriage has a very long domino effect, we can even lose a generation of brilliant Indonesian generations, just because of early marriage. The impact on education is important, considering the trend of Guidance and Counseling studies in the classroom, not trying to come out as counselors in a wider space, namely the community.

Adolescent development needs to be an important point of attention because this phase is a decisive stage to enter the adult phase. High curiosity in the phase of adolescent development is also a challenge for people and teachers in the study of Guidance and Counseling education. In this study, the researchers drew the following conclusions:

1. The most dominant impact of early marriage in the Cikande Sub-district is on education matters, where early marriage actors decide to drop out of school. In addition, other impacts such as deep disappointment due to divorce are triggered by infidelity. Also the social impact of bearing the title of a widow at a young age.
2. The factors that trigger early marriage in Cikande District are mostly based on mere love affairs, without thinking about getting married at an early age. Passionate feelings become the main basis in this research, ranging from

consensual to matchmaking that uses the feelings of parents rather than children.

From the two conclusions above, that which is deep for all of us is knowledge about early marriage. Because this will be an education for teenagers, especially in Cikande District. Starting from social impacts, health, and threats to the future. Research findings also show that knowledge about marriage is only about establishing a relationship between two people, not solving problems, roles, and functions of a husband and wife, to reproductive health matters. Guidance and Counseling Studies can take this role in a more public sphere, to minimize early marriage in Indonesia, especially in Cikande District.

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