
THE TRADITION OF GIVING PERMISSION CHILD MARRIAGE AND VIOLATION CHILDS RIGHT

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Abstract

Early marriage is becoming increasingly prevalent in many regions of Indonesia. This has come about through low levels of regulation and law enforcement that has led to widespread marriage dispensation. because of various backgrounds and reasons is increasingly prevalent in wide regions of Indonesia. This is caused by low regulation and law enforcement that lead to widespread marriage dispensation. Factors that affect the application of marriage dispensation including lifestyle, juvenile delinquency, hedonistic consumptive lifestyle, promiscuity, cigarettes, drugs and online game addiction are teen trends nowadays.

This study aims to provide a deeper understanding of the marriage dispensation issue in child marriage. This study uses a mixed method involving qualitative and quantitative methods. The research location is focused on East Java, which are Malang District and Bondowoso District which involves 100 woman respondents of child-bearing age.

The result of this study is described in three factors, which are trigger, enabling and reinforcing factors. The trigger factors: the influence from parents and pregnancy out of wedlock. The enabling factors: the exposure to pornographic media, social, economic, religious, and cultural conditions as well as communication pattern with parents. Reinforcing factor: the lack of physically, socially and economically adolescent readiness.

Keywords: marriage dispensation child, human right, enforcement child right, characteristics, reason factor

Introduction

It cannot be denied, nowadays marriage at an early age because of various backgrounds is increasingly prevalent [1] in wide regions of Indonesia. So, early marriage is not a new thing to discuss although there are many risks that must be faced by the doers and the people around them due to psychological, health, and biological conditions that are still vulnerable to live in a marriage.

The health issue in women starts from the high percentage of the first marriage below 20 years old which are 4.8 percent at the age of 10-14 years and 41.9 percent at the age of 15-19 years [2]. One of the various negative effects caused by early marriage is the couple is not ready emotionally to deal with the responsibilities that must be carried as adults, when in marriage, both sides must be mature enough and ready to face the problems, whether it is the economy, the spouse, or children. Meanwhile, those who get married early are generally not quite been able to solve problems maturely. In addition, teenagers who marry early are not mature enough to have children both physically and biologically. So, the possibility of children and mothers die during childbirth is higher. Ideally, someone who gets married must be biologically, emotionally, and psychologically prepared, so that the physical condition to have offspring is mature enough [3], and the risk of giving birth to a disabled or dead child is is not high.

In current complex life, parents (especially in urban areas) have lost the ability to educate and build families for their children. This is exacerbated by the rise of “poisons” received by our children today. Violent, sexual, mystical, and hedonistic scenes in television, newspapers and internet media, as well as school systems that fail to build the character of children, have attacked our children today. This has also encouraged the possibility of early marriage for teenagers.

On the other hand, the low regulation and law enforcement of the government and its apparatus [4], have rapidly “multiplied” the people who corrupt our young generation. Weak regulation, publicity and media distribution [5] causes millions of Indonesian future leaders on the edge of extinction. A range of current child and adolescent concerns such as juvenile delinquency, consumptive-hedonistic lifestyle, promiscuity, cigarettes, drugs, and online game addiction are almost to be the “lifestyle” of teenagers today.

Amid the news of outstanding students in research event, science Olympiad, art and sport, Indonesian youth are currently threatened in *chaos*. Millions of our teenagers are the victims of nicotine-cigarette companies. Over 2 million Indonesian teenagers are addicted to Drugs [6] and over 20,000 adolescents are diagnosed with AIDS [7]. In addition, the morality of children in sexual relations has entered an alarming stage. More than 60 percent of junior and senior high school students in Indonesia [8] are no longer virgins. The behavior of free living has torn down the joints of our society’s lives.

Based on the findings of the survey in 12 provinces in 2007 conducted by the National Commission on Child Protection in collaboration with Child Protection Institution (*LPA*), it was admitted from the teenagers that: 93.7 percent of junior high and high school students have ever done kissing, petting and oral sex [9]; A total of 62.7 percent of junior high school admitted that they were no longer virgin; As many as 21.2 percent of high school adolescents claimed to have had an abortion; Of the 2 million Indonesian women who had had an abortion, 1 million are girls; and as many as 97 percent of junior high and high school students admitted to like watching porn movies.

Furthermore, based on the 2014 RPJM SURVEY [10], it was found out that of the total that teenagers once had boyfriends, 26 percent of teenagers started dating when they were 10-14 years old (Elementary-Junior High). For that reason, early marriage is against the rights of

children, especially girls. Girls, as the most vulnerable one, are the victims to early marriage, also suffer a number of adverse effects.

Plan Indonesia, a humanitarian organization focusing on child protection and empowerment, presented its findings on early marriage. The Plan organization recorded 33.5 percent of 13-18 years old children were married, and on average they married at the age of 15-16 years [11].

According to the study of Unicef (2011) it was reported [12] that the number of early Indonesian marriages from around the world was in the 37th, while the study of the World Fertility Policies, United Nations, reported 2 million of the 7.3 million Indonesian women at the age of less than 15 years who had married and dropped out of school ranked 2nd in ASEAN after Cambodia [13].

On the basis of the previously explained phenomena and thinking, it is necessary to conduct a review and mapping on factors that can affect the occurrence of marriage dispensation at early marriage. The results of this study can be a consideration for policy makers in an effort to suppress early marriage rates in the community.

Literature Review

Purpose and Limit of the Age of Marriage

Marriage is a spiritual and physical bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife in order to form a happy family (household).

Under the provisions of the Marriage Act No. 1 of 1974 [14] that the purpose of marriage is to form a happy and eternal family (household) based on the Belief in God Almighty. Then, for the realization of the purpose of marriage, a variety of efforts has been made, one of which is the minimum age limit for a person to carry out a wedding.

According to the Marriage Act No. 1 of 1974, article 7, paragraph 1, marriage is permitted if a man is 19 years old and a woman is 16 years old [14]. This is done for the sake of the realization of the marriage goal, which is the realization of a decent marriage without a divorce and get a good and healthy offspring with mature family planning (planning generation (*enerasi berencana/genre*)).

Conversely, when marriage is not properly planned, it can happen because of mental, social, and economic deficiencies of the married couples. For that, it is necessary to prevent marriages between prospective husband and wife who are still under age, because it is also related to the maintaining of reproduction health to prevent more serious health problems [15]. However, whenever there is a problem of misconduct in article 7, paragraph 1, concerning the age limit of marriage so it is possible to marry early / earlier than the age limit required, then a marriage dispensation can be submitted.

Marriage Dispensation

The Marriage Act has described jurisdictionally in Constitution No. 1 of 1974 [14] on Marriage in Article 7 paragraph 1 that marriage is permitted if the man has reached the age of 19 years and the woman has reached the age of 16 years. Article 7, paragraph 2 states that in case of any deviation in such cases, it may request dispensation to a court or other official appointed by

both the male and female parents. It is jurisdictionally for the benefit of all parties, be it the parents of both men and women, also the family and society in general.

At present days, the provisions regulating the grant of dispensation to marriage which have been valid since the legalization of the Marriage Law are fully set in Regulation of the Minister of Religious Affairs No. 3 of 1975 [15], which are:

1. *If a prospective husband has not reached the age of 19 years and the prospective wife has not reached the age of 16 years want to marry, they should get dispensation from the Religious Courts.*
2. *The application of the marriage dispensation for the couple mentioned in paragraph (1) of this article shall be filed by both male and female parents to the Religious Courts located in their area of residence.*
3. *After the examination from the Religious Courts in the court and believes that there are possible matters to grant the dispensation, the Religious Courts shall grant a marriage dispensation with a stipulation.*
4. *A copy of the stipulation is made and provided to the applicants to meet the requirements of marriage.*

Early Marriage

Early marriage or child marriage is done by one or both people who are under age (less than 16 years old) or has not met the requirements of marriage law. However, according to BKKBN limits, the age criteria of early marriage for women is to marry under the age of 20 years and under age of 25 years for men [16].

UNICEF [10] states that early marriage is a marriage committed at the age of less than 18 years old which occurs in adolescence in which it contradicts against the child's rights to receive education, pleasure, health, and freedom of expression. Meanwhile, WHO and Department of Health mention in their book [17] that early marriage is a marriage done by a couple or a person who is still categorized as children or adolescents whose age is under 19 years. So, this study focuses on early marriage done by a woman/wife who has not met the age of 16 years.

Therefore, the meaning of an early marriage or child marriage is a marriage done by a man and a woman in which each party has not reached the age of 16 years who has received permission from the Religious Courts at the request of the parents because there is a deviation of Article 7 paragraph 1 and files marriage dispensation or non-licensed marriage dispensation (*siri* marriage).

Factors that Encourage Early Marriage

There are many factors that cause early marriage. These factors can at least be grouped into two factors causing early marriage among adolescents, which are reasons from the child and reasons from outside of the child.

Reason from the Child

1. Education Factor

Children's education plays a big role. If a child drops out of school, then fills the time by working, in this time the child is feeling quite independent, so the child considers to be able to support himself. The same case happens if a child dropping out of school is unemployed. To spend his time without a job, they end up doing unproductive things. One of them is to have a relationship with the opposite sex, which if out of control, it can lead to pregnancy out of wedlock.

2. Having Sex Factor

There are some cases that marriage is filed because children have had sex like a husband and wife. Under this condition, the parents of the girls tend to marry off their children immediately because according to the parents, the girls are not virgins anymore and this becomes a disgrace. Without prejudice to the feelings of the parents, this is a solution that in the future will possibly mislead the children. As the saying that a child has made a big mistake, instead of fixing the mistake, the parents actually bring the child into a condition that is vulnerable to problems. It has a great possibility in the future that the marriage of these children will be filled with conflicts.

Reasons from the Outside of the Child

1. Religion Comprehension Factor

There are some people who understand that if a child has a relationship with the opposite sex, there has been a religious offense. So, parents are obliged to protect and prevent it by immediately marrying the children.

2. Faktor ekonomi

There are still many cases where parents are in debt that they are unable to pay. And if the parents who are in debt have a daughter, then she will be handed over as a "means of payment" to the person who lends the money. After the girl is being married, then the debt is paid off.

3. Tradition and Culture Factors

In some parts of Indonesia including in East Java, Bondowoso District is a religious community that tends to be introverted and still has some understanding of matchmaking, in which a daughter has been betrothed by her parents since childhood. The daughter will be married soon after she has menstruation, although generally girls start menstruating at the age of 12 years. So, it can be ascertained that the girl will be married at the age of 12 years which is far below the minimum age of a marriage mandated by the Law [18].

4. Gadget Factor

Currently we are entering the gadget era. Gadget affects almost all aspects of our life including the teenagers' life who are facing puberty. With gadget, teenagers are difficult to be creative and become lazy to learn and communicate in the real world. Ironically, gadgets can affect sexual behavior because those teenagers are influenced by their peers who have the experience in dating. And in the end, it triggers promiscuity and rampant teen pregnancy that encourage early marriage or child marriage.

Research Methodology

This research uses a mixed method. It is a method involving two research methods which are quantitative and qualitative ones. By using this method, it is hoped to provide a deeper understanding on the issue of a particular problem concerning early marriage. The steps that can be used in this method are collection, classification and analysis or data processing, conclusion and report making with the primary purpose for describing circumstances objectively of a descriptive.

The variables studied in this study can be described as follows:

- a) The trigger factors: age, husband / wife education, husband / wife employment, residence status, marriage certificate ownership, child ownership, early marriage reason, adolescent reproductive health knowledge, family planning knowledge, dating behavior
- b) Reinforcing factors: economic, educational, social, and cultural conditions as well as planning generation program participation (*Genre Program*)
- c) Enabling factors: access to pornographic media, economic, social, cultural, and religious conditions as well as access to the *Genre Program*

The location of the research was focused on 2 (two) districts in East Java, namely in Malang and Bondowoso. Data collection was done by interviewing 100 respondents with 50 women of reproductive age by using structured instruments.

This research belongs to observational one, that is the researcher only observes the research subject and looks for data related to the research, not giving treatment or intervention to the research subject. The data that have been obtained are then collected, processed, presented and interpreted in accordance with the objectives of the study [19].

Results of the Research

The results will be elaborated in three factors which are trigger, enabling and reinforcing factors.

Trigger Factors

Trigger factors include respondent characteristics according to socio-demography, respondent characteristics and marital characteristics.

Respondent Characteristics According to Socio-Demography

The data shows that the highest number of marriage dispensation cases occur in Malang as much as 94%, while the cases of marriage dispensation in Bondowoso reach 20%. From the results of the investigation, the marriage respondents' age is less than 16 years which shows that Malang District is higher in terms of marital status by using dispensation in Religious Courts compared to Bondowoso District. It is more irony that filing for marriage dispensation in Malang District because of pregnancy is approximately 90 percent.

Family that proposes a marriage dispensation in court mention the following reasons in writing: (1) preventing the relationship between men and women / adultery (2) parents feel necessary the need to file the dispensation because the two children already love each other (3) because the couple have already engaged for too long and they are very intimate.

There are also problems of low marriage dispensation in Bondowoso District. In fact, most of the married couples have not met the requirements of the law to have a marriage certificate made by local KUA. There are several things that are considered to incriminate to the applicants if they want to administer a marriage dispensation letter.

The prospective applicants are largely classified as inadequate financially, especially in Bondowoso District. According to the information presented by the judge, there is a program for poor families called 'Prodia Program' but its allocation is limited. If the access to file marriage dispensation is increasingly unattainable, and plenty of 'space' for KUA / Modinto be unable to access the 'online' demographic data, all marital data providing information for those who have been married early cannot be monitored. As a result, all married couples are also unable to officially obtain identity as a couple and there will be less people who can get proper health care. Therefore, the data of marriage dispensation in Bondowoso District is always little and the maternal mortality rate is greater because many health services and childbirth services are not handled properly that lead to a lot of services by midwives.

Based on education, most child marriage people both in Malang and Bondowoso who only graduate from elementary school are as much as 69 percent. Judging from the conditions of each region, the education of respondents at each level is slightly superior to that of Bondowoso District. However, the average education for child marriage is mostly at the elementary school level, in Bondowoso District (76 percent) and in Malang District (62 percent).

According to the respondents' work characteristic, it shows that most of the respondents who are not working is 75 percent. The reasons for respondents do not work, 90 percent because they are not allowed to work by their husbands.

Characteristics of Respondent Couples

At the level of education of couples of the respondents, it is known that the most widely pursued education is elementary school by 41 percent and there are still those who do not attend school as much as 7 percent. While percentage for each district that is Bondowoso is 40 percent of low education and Malang is equal to 56 percent of respondent couples who have low education. Data is obtained by asking the respondents to show their last school certificates.

The results of the study mention that the most widely performed work is as laborers, whether they are as farm laborers, construction workers, or any laborers. When the respondents are asked more deeply about their feelings toward their husbands' occupation, most of them answer that they are happy about it.

The last thing is also listed about the togetherness with spouses. Togetherness in this case means the condition of the respondents at the time of the interview is living with their spouses or not. From the question, it is known that 90 percent of the respondents live together with their

partners. And the remaining 10 percent does not live together with their partner due to divorced situation or the husbands are working in different cities.

Marriage Characteristics

The percentage of first-time marriage of respondents is as much as 50 percent at the age of 15 years. While the remaining is 14 years old as many as 24 percent, 16 years old as many as 16 percent, 13 years old as many as 7 percent, 12 years old as much as 2 percent, and there is also a teenager who marries at the age of 11 years that is 1 person. The one person who marries at the age of 11 years is in Bondowoso District.

From the confession of the respondents, they were not menstruating yet when they were married. Thus, although married, the sexual intercourse began when the respondents had experienced menstruation. The respondent's characteristics of the most widely spoke reasons for marriage are 37 percent is married because of the parents' wishes, 31 percent is due to their own desire, 29 percent is pregnancy before marriage and 3 percent is the reason for cannot afford school. The parents say the reason they marry off their daughters at an early age because they are afraid of having a short life and not having grandchildren.

From the aspect of marriage book ownership, it is known that out of 100 respondents, 93 people have marriage book and 7 respondents do not have marriage book with reasons such as the book is lost and the book is not yet processed. It shows that 93 respondents already have valid legality despite having married at an early age.

. From the aspect of opinion to early marriage, 59 percent of the respondents agree to marry at an early age either because of self desire or because of encouragement from parents. While 41 respondents do not agree to early marriage even though in the end they are forced to marry despite their unreadiness to undergo a marriage.

Enabling Factors

1. Exposure to Pornographic Media Accessed

From the aspect of exposure to pornographic media accessed, indicating that when dating as much as 70 percent of respondents claim that they never watch pornography either through mobile phone, laptop or movie, and as many as 30 percent of respondents claim to have watched pornography when dating. A total of 78.8 percent of respondents never read pornographic magazines during courtship. However, as much as 21.2 percent of respondents admit that they ever read pornographic magazines when dating. The percentage of respondents who have read pornographic magazines can be said quite a lot.

2. The Readiness of Teenagers to Get Married According to Economic, Social, Religion and Culture Conditions

From the aspect of readiness of teenagers to get married, on the identification of the economic condition of adolescents who marry early, it is known that as many as 77.8 percent of respondents have expenditures below Rp. 50.000 in a day, and as many as 19.2 percent of respondents have expenditures ranging between Rp. 50.000 and Rp. 100.000 in a day, and only 3 percent of respondents who have expenditure above Rp. 100.000 in a day. On the identification

of the economic condition of the parents, it was shown that 68 percent of the respondents' parents have less than Rp. 1.000.000, and furthermore, as many as 24.7 percent of the respondents' parents have revenues ranging from Rp. 1.000.000 to Rp. 2.500.000. Moreover, 7.2 percent of the respondents' parents have income between Rp. 2.500.000 and Rp. 5.000.000. Therefore, it can be concluded that the economic condition of both sides of the teenagers who marry early, as well as from parents who deliberately or forcefully marry off their children, approximately 7 out of 10 children and parents are in poor economic conditions.

Seen from the social conditions that the society can provide assessments and influence the respondents to marry at a young age, it is known that as much as 57 percent of respondents admit to marry early not because they want to get the recognition of 'already sold out'. On the contrary, as many as 43 percent of respondents admit to get motivated to marry early because they want to get the recognition of 'already sold out'. Only 31 percent of respondents get married because of the influence from their friends who marry early, and 69 percent of respondents admit to get married early not because of the influence from their friends who marry early. According to the confession of the respondents, early marriage is already a tradition in their village. Furthermore, 57 percent of respondents say that they get married because they want to be independent and do not live with their parents. The influence to get married early from parents is higher in Bondowoso (52 percent) than in Malang (26 percent). This can be understood because the society in Bondowoso is more introverted and has lower economic conditions than Malang, so the role of parents is more dominant. In contrast, the influence to urge parents to marry off their children by using marriage dispensation from the courts is not much in Malang except because of pregnancy out of wedlock.

Early marriage is also influenced by culture. Cultural factors include beliefs, values, and views prevailing in society related to marriage at a young age. In social life, there is a culture that says that it is better to be a widow than to be an old maid. And as many as 44 percent of respondents claim to get married because of this cultural motivation. However, 56 percent of respondents claim to get married not because of cultural motivation but more on individual factors such as encouragement from parents or relatives, the parents are sick and others. In addition, there is a view that women are allowed to marry at a young age according to Islamic religious law (58 percent).

The belief in religion that permits early marriage is also approved by 67 percent and this opinion is widely embraced by adolescents in the Bondowoso District because most of them are graduated from Islamic boarding school. 33 percent of respondents admit to get married not because of that religious factor and most of them are in Malang District. In addition, there is also a religious belief that teenagers who love each other are required to get married soon, and this is expressed consistently by cultural and religious beliefs (65 percent), this is also expressed by the same person. In this belief factor, it can be concluded that the views or beliefs of teenagers either due to religious factors or because of improper behavior factors that they are already adults, they love each other and cultural factors that allow women to marry at a young age are factors that strengthen the early marriage.

Reinforcing Factors

1. Communication Between Parents and Teenagers Before Marriage

As many as 55 percent of respondents answer that they have never communicated with parents about the fertile period and to protect the reproductive organs, and 45 percent of respondents answer that they have a communication with parents about the fertile period and the protection of the reproductive organs.

2. Characteristics of Child Marriage According to Physical and Economic Preparations

Physically, as many as 67 percent of respondents prepare their physical condition by maintaining health. Respondents who eat balanced nutrition are as much as 20 percent. 11 percent of respondents prepare physically by exercising and the rest of 2 percent of respondents prepare physically by maintaining personal hygiene and environment.

Economically, as much as 78 respondents prepare the economy by saving. While respondents who choose to run a business are as much as 9 percent. 6 percent of respondents give other answers, 4 percent answer to prepare their economic condition by investment and the remaining 3 percent of respondents answer by using insurance.

Mentally, as many as 42 percent of respondents make preparation by studying hard. While the respondents who choose to diligently praying are as much as 33 percent and who choose to work hard are as much as 25 percent of respondents.

Discussion

The Readiness Early Marriage Doers Based on Trigger Factor

Based on the results of the research, it is known that basically early marriage done by the respondents is divided into two major causes that are influence from culture/religion factors that is the will of parents and the social factors resulting in pregnancy before marriage.

The first cause happens a lot in Bondowoso. This is because the great influence of parents on the marriage of their children and the custom of matchmaking is still stiff in society. The teenage girls do not have the means of self-defense to refuse the matchmaking forced by their parents. So, ready or not they will agree to their parents' request to be married soon. A small portion of an early marriage done in Bondowoso District is because of self-interest. The desire begins with the pattern of courtship that in the end the parents become the determinant of the implementation of marriage. Matchmaking, engagement, is a culture that still can not be eliminated from the society in Bondowoso. The culture of Islamic boarding school students which is still thick in Bondowoso District makes Bondowoso's teenagers are practically as "*kuper*" (less social) ones. They are only obedient to the commands of parents and *kyai* (Islamic religion leader) where they learn to study religion.

Low education, low knowledge of adolescents about reproduction health, and the risk of early marriage cause teenagers to have no good reason to reject marriage arranged by parents. A striking difference of causes occur in Malang District. Teenagers' marriages are mostly due to pregnancy that occurs before marriage. The cultural conditions are very different from the people

in Bondowoso District. The communication between parents and children that often raises conflicts becomes one of the triggers of children's rebellious attitude against to parents.

In Malang District, teenagers are easier to get access to better technological progress. Internet access can be done everywhere. Characteristics of the teenagers that are more open in receiving technological advances and dare to do things that are still considered taboo for teenagers in other areas. Therefore, the biggest cause of early marriage in Malang District is due to pregnancy before marriage which in the end proposes marriage dispensation.

In addition, it is known that besides the knowledge about proper age to marry and proper age to give childbirth both for women and men, they have planned ahead to make their children have better future than the parents. They have a plan to provide a better education to their children. For that reason, they work hard to make a living, to improve their fortune for the sake of their children someday.

The Readiness of Early Marriage Doers Based on Enabling Factor

Enabling factors in this study are those that allow teenagers to get motivated to marry soon, which are the exposure to pornographic media, social, economic, religious and cultural conditions, as well as characteristics of communication with parents. These three factors are enough to strengthen the occurrence of early marriage cases in both research areas.

Adolescent exposure to pornographic media. From the results of the research show that pornographic exposure is a lot obtained by teenagers in Malang District. It is because the access is much easier and affordable, and the education is higher. So, they can better understand how to access the internet to get information about pornographic things compared to adolescents in Bondowoso District.

Based on the results of in-depth interviews with respondents, there are some respondents who state that initially they have sexual intercourse with a partner by force, some are given stimulants, some are given drugs, some are forced to. But in the end, they admit that the sense of being forced disappears and they have sex because of mutual feelings, with a sense of love. So, they ignore the negative impact of such behavior and the occurrence of pregnancy out of wedlock can not be avoided. The irony is that the sexual behavior is also affected by *koplo* pills (distro, double L and the like).

Based on the results of in-depth discussion, the results are the partners of the respondents are 4-5 years older than the respondents. The partners fulfill the needs of the girls, for example buying mobile phone, cosmetics, clothes and others. So, it makes the girls become dependent to the partners.

Similarly, the socio-cultural conditions are still stiff among teenagers, especially in Bondowoso District. If the girls are married in the age of more than 20 years old, they are considered old maidens, considered not sold, and this is a scourge for parents. In fact, after they get married, they can not be separated from parents, whether in terms of material support, child care, or shelter.

Communication with parents is very important in developing adolescent behavior. The results of this study indicate that parents do not play an important role in providing information to children, especially about reproduction health. There are some factors that affect communication in the family, which are the state of society in which the family lives, the opportunities that parents provide, and the personality formed between parents and children. If all three factors are good, then parents can play a role in suppressing negative behavior of teenagers. So as in terms of early marriage. If parents can immediately understand the risks endured by married teenagers, parents can definitely prevent the occurrence of marriage among teenagers.

Parental attention is very important as a filter in anticipating the growing teenagers' relationships. Lack of attention from parents and others is very influential in shaping negative behavior. The results of in-depth discussions with teenagers who are pregnant before marriage that there is a 'red thread' of lack of communication between parents and children, a weak faith foundation that is characterized by rarely praying and the intensity of using smartphone to access pornography on social media. According to the results of Somers and Wafa's study [20], parents play an important role in personal factorin influencing sexual behavior as an ecologically important factor includingin protecting the reproduction organs. Competitive Cognitive, social and behavioral competencies may influence the protection in the intention to engage in deviant sexual behavior. Therefore, parental protection factor in anticipating sexual behavior in adolescent periodis needed to be done by using a more easily accepted approach to teenagers.

The Readiness of Early Marriage Doers Based on Reinforcing Factor

The reinforcing factors are the readiness of teenagers and the coaching acquired by teenagers on adolescent reproduction health (*Genre* involvement), social, economic and custom/cultural conditions.

In general, it can be seen that the results of this study indicate the readiness of teenagers physically, economically, mentally, and in health based on the understanding of their limitations. As it is known that although the vision to get a better life from the physical, social, and economic aspects is quite good, but since most of the them are graduated from basic level education, it is not enough to reflect the prosperous life as expected by the advanced generation.

The importance of education is the asset for the teenagers to get a better job. Once teenagers are in the labor market, they begin to feel the full benefits of the basic education and health investment they previously had. In addition, they will also continue to develop the skills necessary for a productive livelihood. Conversely, if they are lack of readiness to be productive and independent, they will make less fortunate life in the future.

In addition, the preparation to form families for teenagers can also affect their readiness in household economics, nutrition fulfillment especially for women, and their reproduction health regarding pregnancy preparation and access to health. The fact that occurs a lot nowadays is the lack of nutritional intake by early married teenagers due to low economic capacity of the household. Lack of nutrient intake is more common in women, resulting in increased risk of Obstetrics complications during pregnancy and at risk for maternal morbidity and mortality.

Provision of opportunities for adolescents to prepare themselves to be parents is very important, such as information about family planning, pregnancy, child health, and nutrition services. Financial incentives can also increase the chance of teenagers, especially the lower middle class, to use health care, nutrition and prevention for early marriage programs.

In order to strengthen the capacity of teenagers' decisions to prepare before marriage, it can be done by providing information to young men and women. The information in this case is about sex education to prevent birth at an early age, reproduction health education for couples, information on safe motherhood, nutritional information, along with information about physical health, psychological, economic and social maturity and spirituality that all of the knowledge is developed in the Planning Generation program.

VI. Conclusion

Based on the research, it can be concluded that:

- a. Seen from the Trigger Factor (Predisposing) that most early marriage doers still have desire to have better life. But, their knowledge, understanding, values and skills are lacking in supporting the five transition phases to achieve a better life and are less likely to be resigned to the conditions. They also do not understand how to strive and gain access to information and services and support needed.
- b. Seen from the Enabling Factor that early marriage is due to the increasingly improper behavior of teenagers which is probably caused by the power and pressure from social media, family and culture that greatly dominate the lifestyle, such as smartphone ownership and lack of readiness to face a social environment that tends to harm teenagers.
- c. Seen from the Reinforcing Factor that economic problems, lack of parent and child communication, and lack of religious faith as well as lack of 'vision' to become an advanced generation because of the tendency to resign to the circumstances are the basis that motivates early marriage.

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