

The Phenomenon of Child Marriage in Jepara and Its Prevention Strategies

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Received March 15, 2023; accepted April 09, 2023 ; published June 08, 2023

Abstract

The rise of child marriage cases under the age of 19 in Indonesia is very concerning. Thus, strategies and prevention efforts are needed. The purpose of this research is to analyze data on child marriage cases in the Jepara Region and as a forum for participating in carrying out outreach activities to suppress child marriage cases in the Jepara Region. The research used in this case is field research or field research by applying the case study method which is packaged in a qualitative descriptive manner. This research was conducted in the Jepara area. Data collection techniques in this study are by observing, interviewing, and document analysis. The results of the study show that child marriage in Jepara is increasing every year from 2020 to 2023. The causes of early marriage are influenced by several factors, including education, customs, environment, and the economy are the dominant factors triggering child marriage. The impacts caused by child marriage are health, psychology and domestic violence, the economy, and divorce. Several strategies to reduce cases of child marriage that can be carried out are through socialization regarding the dangers of child marriage, holding life skills to help hone skills, as well as digital platforms which are currently widely used by the community so that access to information distribution on the dangers of child marriage can be widely accessed.

keywords: *Child marriage, impacts, prevention strategies*

INTRODUCTION

Child marriage is a problem that is currently a problem in Indonesia. Early marriage is the marriage of teenagers who are under 19 years of age who should not be ready to enter into a marriage. The risk of pregnancy in adolescence is also very vulnerable (Sezgin, A. U., & Punamäki, R. L. 2020: 23(2)). Adolescence is a period when emotional conditions are not yet stable, and high emotional conditions dominate more than normal conditions. So that it creates a condition that makes emotions in adolescents turn into attitudes or behaviors that

appear like lazy, passionate, diligent, curious, and explosive feelings. Emotions like that that occur in adolescents need good handling, so as not to cause harmful things.

Marriage in Law 35 of 2014 states that parents are obliged to marry off their children in order to prevent child-to-child marriage. The Indonesian government, by looking at the situation and condition of the country where the population is increasing every year because it includes the impact of child marriage, the government is committed to preventing child marriage by issuing Marriage Law Number 16 of 2019. Law 16 of 2019 changes the minimum age for marriage, which was originally 16 years being 19 years for boys and girls.

The rise of young marriages experienced by adolescents under the age of 20 is still a phenomenon in Indonesia. In the law chapter II, article 6 paragraph 2 states that in entering into a marriage, someone who is not yet 21 years old must first obtain permission from their parents. However, in Article 7 paragraph 1 it is stated that parties are permitted to enter into marriage if the man has reached the age of 19 and the woman has reached the age of 16. If there is a deviation from paragraph 1, one can ask for a dispensation from the court or other officials appointed by the parents (K. Wantjik Saleh: 1987; Lina Dina Maudina: 2019). The ideal age for marriage for women is around the age of 21-25 years, while for men it is 25-28 years (Dwi Rifiani: 2011). At the age of 21-25 for women, the reproductive organs have developed well, apart from that, psychological development is considered ripe for carrying out a marriage and prospective parents for their children. Whereas for men aged 25-28 years is the ripe age to support the family, protect it, protect it psychologically, emotionally, socially and economically in the family. The benefits of getting married at an adult age in terms of the psychological and mentality of both parents to educate their children are ready, in terms of the economy both parties have got a steady job and enough to support the sustainability of their family materially. Whereas in terms of health, the reproductive organs at an adult age are ready to reproduce so that it will reduce problems in reproductive health and young maternal mortality because the reproductive organs at a young age are not ready to reproduce.

Child marriage is an unhealthy marriage. It is said to be unhealthy because child marriage has a very big impact. Marriage at an early age is a serious problem because it has an impact on all aspects such as psychology, health, social and economics (Rika & Muhammad Azniar. 2022: 115). According to World Health Organization (WHO) Child

marriage is no longer a problem in a country, but has become a world problem. Globally there are 28 cases per 1,000 women or around 39,000 early marriages every day in the world, and it has been estimated that there will be around 140 million early marriages in 2011-2020 (Septianah, Solehati, & Widiанти. 2019). One of the UN organizations that deals with the field of population namely United Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) estimates that every year there will be an increase in child marriages which reach 14.2 million every year. Then it is estimated that in 2030 there will be 15.1 million women aged 20-24 married before they are 18 years old. The rise of child marriage is happening in developing countries like Indonesia. It's no secret that cases of child marriage in Indonesia are very high. Indonesia ranks 8th in cases of early child marriage in the world, while it ranks 2nd in ASEAN. This is evidenced by the data recorded by DataIndonesia.id which shows the dispensation of child marriages decided by the Religious Courts in 2019 as many as 23,145 cases, then experienced a very rapid increase in 2020, namely 63,382 cases. In 2021 it decreased to 61,449 cases, and in 2022 it decreased again to 50,673 cases. UNICEF in its research results found that the State of Indonesia occupies around 11% of the incidence of child marriage aged 15 years, while around 35% occurred at the age of 18 years. One of the provinces contributing to cases of early child marriage in Indonesia is in Central Java with a fairly high child marriage rate of 27.84% (Kanella, Anggi, & Suparman. 2016). The data consists of various districts contributing to cases of early child marriage, one of which is Jepara Regency, which is one of the cities in Central Java with the highest cases of child marriage. According to data contained in Suara Baru.Id regarding the Jepara area, during 2021 there were recommendations for underage marriages which reached 385 cases. And for the January-June 2022 period, there were 300 couples who had received dispensation from marriage. A fantastic increase occurred in June with 92 underage married couples. A very worrying thing happened in the Jepara area because of the occurrence of child marriages due to pregnancy, impregnation, and already having sex.

Some of the most important driving factors for child marriage are family, custom, economy and environment. These factors greatly influence the occurrence of early child marriage. Child marriage is not a new problem, it is even a topic that is often discussed (Dwirifani). In Indonesia there is a marriage law, namely number 1, 1974 which states that it is permissible for a girl aged 16 years to undergo marriage. Meanwhile, the health law number

36 of 2009 provides a limit to marry at the age of 20 for several reasons. One of these reasons is to prevent the high rate of cervical cancer and other infectious diseases (A. Syarifuddin, 2007). Therefore, child marriage under 19 years of age should and should not be carried out considering the many risks that may occur to the child and his mother as well as the many impacts caused by child marriage. While the other reason is because to avoid adultery. Based on data for 2021-2022, it can be concluded that cases of child marriage in the Jepara area have increased significantly.

This study aims to find out data on child marriage cases in the Jepara Region as well as a forum for participating in helping the government carry out outreach activities to suppress child marriage cases in the Jepara Region. In addition, knowing the factors and impacts caused by child marriage so that the results of this study can be mapped.

DISCUSSION

1. Research Method

The research used in this case is field research or field research by applying the case study method which is packaged in a qualitative descriptive manner with the aim of conducting detailed exploration and analysis of factors, processes, events, and impacts regarding the rise of the phenomenon of child marriage in Jepara. This is in line with Creswell's opinion that case studies are a qualitative research method, in which a researcher explores in detail about programs, processes, events, activities of a person or many people (Creswell, 2017). The research location is Jepara, Central Java, Indonesia. Jepara was chosen as the research location because of the high prevalence of child marriage in the area. Not only are child marriage cases high, but divorce cases in Jepara are also high.

Data collection techniques in this study were observing, interviewing, and document analysis. The objects in the observation activities were 12 parents and 12 children who had early marriages. In addition, as many as 47 parents and 47 children who did not engage in child marriage were also the objects of observation in the study. Interviews are a technique in research that aims to obtain information through two-way communication activities (Piaw, 2016). It can be interpreted that there is direct interaction between the interviewer and the

respondent so that information is obtained. When conducting interviews using technique esstructured interview which means that the various questions that will be asked of the respondents have been arranged so that they get the same questions. The interviews were not only conducted with parents and children, the researchers also interviewed 3 employees of the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning or commonly referred to as DP3AP2KB of Jepara Regency regarding the rise of the phenomenon of child marriage in Jepara. This study uses data analysis techniques, namely qualitative analysis which is inductive in nature where the analysis is carried out based on the data obtained after that a certain relationship pattern is developed. There are stages in carrying out data analysis techniques such as filtering the core or main things and focusing them on themes or what is commonly called data reduction. In addition, discarding data that is inappropriate or unimportant. The rows in the data are given a code according to the research questions. After that perform data display, and verification or conclusion drawing (Sugiono, 2015).

2. Research Result

a. The Rise of Child Marriage in Japara, Central Java, Indonesia

It's no secret that cases of child marriage in Indonesia are very high. This is evidenced by the data recorded by DataIndonesia.id which shows the dispensation of child marriages decided by the Religious Courts in 2019 as many as 23,145 cases, then experienced a very rapid increase in 2020, namely 63, 382 cases. In 2021 it decreased to 61,449 cases, and in 2022 it decreased again to 50,673 cases. Even though it has shown a decline, in fact cases of child marriage in Indonesia are still very high. The Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture (Kemenko PMK) explained that child marriage in Indonesia is ranked 8th in the world. In fact, it is ranked 2nd in ASEAN. One of the areas in Indonesia that contributes to many cases of child marriage is Jepara Regency, which is an area on the north coast of Java island which is included in Central Java Province which has many cases of child marriage.

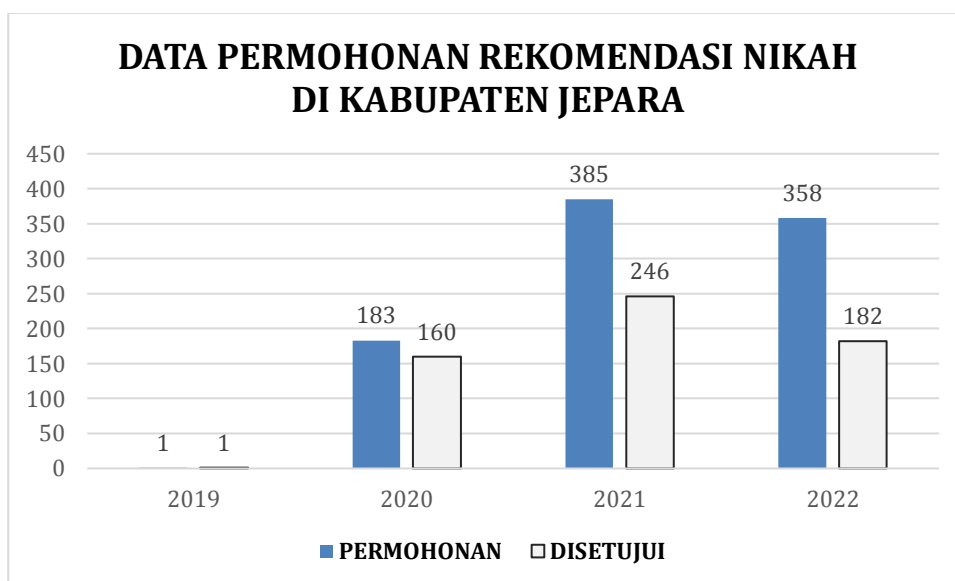


Table 1. Table of Requests and Approvals for Marriage Recommendations in Jepara, Central Java, Indonesia

The high number of child marriage cases in Jepara is evidenced by the data recorded by the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning or commonly known as DP3AP2KB of Jepara Regency. This data was recorded from the end of 2019 until now. At the end of 2019 the Service for Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning or DP3AP2KB recorded 1 case of child marriage, then in 2020 as many as 183 applicants for dispensation were married but only 160 were approved. Whereas in 2021 there will be a drastic increase, namely the number of applicants for the dispensation of marriage is 385, but 246 applicants have been approved. In 2022 the number of applicants has decreased to 358 applicants and 182 have been approved.

In more detail, in 2022 there will be 30 applicants for dispensation from marrying less than 16 years of age, 65 applicants for ages 16-17, 113 applicants for ages 17-18, and 150 applicants for ages 18 and over. The education level of the applicants is 62 SD, 188 SMP, and 107 SMA. Applications for dispensation from marriage were dominated by 133 children who had become pregnant out of wedlock, impregnated 34, and had had sex before marriage by 36. The high rate of child

marriage and sex before marriage in Jepara is motivated by several factors that must be thoroughly investigated with the aim of avoiding, pressing, and looking for accurate and effective solutions to problems that continue to the present.

b. Causes of Child Marriage

Humans are social creatures who need each other. In living human life, it is only natural to get married. According to the Population and Family Planning Agency or BKKBN, the age of a woman who is said to be ready to marry is 21 years old and a man is 25 years old. This age is taken by considering many aspects such as psychological, educational, economic, and health. But unfortunately this is inversely proportional to the situation in Jepara where there are many cases of child marriage. The following are the factors that trigger the high rate of child marriage:

1. Educational Factors

On average, child marriages occur among children with low educational backgrounds, such as elementary and junior high school graduates. For example, in Jepara, the number of marriage applications for children with elementary school graduates was 62 and 188 junior high school graduates. The number of children unable to continue their education was also influenced by economic factors. Their parents couldn't afford it anymore so they decided to get married. There is a lot of stigma from the Jepara community that assumes that girls only have the task of taking care of the household and their economic needs will be borne by their sons or husbands. So that women are considered not necessary to go to higher education. In fact, adequate education will affect the way a person thinks and responds to a problem. Highly educated children, especially girls, will influence mindsets, attitudes, and with higher education, women will be valued more. It can be interpreted that with less education, especially marriage at a young age, it will make someone think that at their age they should not think of such things as marrying young. The lack of education also affects the quality of decision making.

Low education will affect someone to marry at a young age. This is in line with research conducted by (Pramana, et al, 2017) where the results showed that low levels of education, namely at the elementary and junior high school levels, were

caused by a lack of economy, which required them to drop out of school and choose to marry. Even though living life requires good skills in dealing with existing problems. Psychological maturity also influences one's education and decision making (Soraya, 2018).

Adequate parental education also influences efforts to reduce the age of child marriage. This is because with adequate parental education and quality relationships they will direct their children to excel in studying first compared to getting married at the age of the child. Parents have a role in the ongoing child marriage which is related to the level of knowledge and education of parents (Anggraini, 2017).

Education is very important to give to children. By providing good education, it will encourage the improvement of the quality of human resources so that it will affect various sectors, one of which is the economy. Children should be used as future assets that must be maintained and nurtured. However, children, especially girls, are often treated as a burden on the family, discriminated against, and handed over to men when marriage arrives (Lal, 2013). Many people think of minimizing expenses by marrying off their daughters without thinking about the consequences of child marriage or child marriage.

2. *Customs and Cultural Factors*

Another factor that influences child marriage is customs and culture. The culture in question is child marriage which is passed down from generation to generation until it becomes a common thing and becomes a culture. Most parents who marry at a young age will be imitated by their offspring, especially female offspring. This is supported by research that shows that socio-cultural adolescents or children marry due to influences from the environment where parents will feel embarrassed if their 20-year-old child does not get married (Anwar & Ernawati, 2017).

Customs are a factor in child marriage where a woman's family may not reject a man who will ask for her hand. Supported by the existence of stigma from the underlying society, children who already look physically large must be married off immediately to avoid pregnancy incidents outside of marriage. In addition, marrying

a woman who is young and has a low background will result in a minimum marriage dowry. If women have a higher status, it is feared that they will demand many things from men. In addition, women with mature education and age are considered more dominant and tend to rule in married life (Lal, 2013).

3. *Economic Factors*

Another factor that influences the high rate of child marriage is the economic factor. Marriages that occur in childhood are caused by poor or poor family economic conditions. Therefore, often children and parents think that by getting married it will reduce the burden on parents. If they are married, the burden on parents will be reduced by one. This is in line with research conducted among Roma girls in Serbia that child marriage is influenced by poverty (Hotchkiss, 2016). A difficult economy has a significant relationship with someone after marriage. Women who graduate to become a scholar have a responsibility in terms of economic independence and many of them experience delays in getting married (RB, 2014).

4. *Environmental factor*

Environmental factors are one of the factors that encourage child marriage. Many friends who marry at a young age can influence their friends to marry too. Besides the influence of the friendly environment, there is also the influence of the location where you live. The condition of a quiet living environment or being in a rural area can also affect the high rate of child marriage.

An environment that tends to be quiet and family members have their own activities and preoccupations makes children feel lonely. He feels that he needs someone to accompany him, most of them are friends of the opposite sex. Initially as friends, but if you feel comfortable it can cause excessive love (Faltynkova, et al, 2017). At this stage a child or teenager will easily fall for seduction, temptation, especially if given a gift. The unstable psychological state encourages them to do and try new things that they have never done or can be called premarital sex.

The age category of children or adolescents is very vulnerable to sexual behavior before marriage. This can happen because of promiscuity until they have premarital sex. The result of this sex is pregnancy out of wedlock so the solution is to marry off the child even at a young age. Mass media that contain sexual or

pornographic elements will become knowledge that is less educational for teenagers. Teenagers or children at this stage are very happy to try and imitate (Tampubolon, 2021).

5. *Factors Lack of Knowledge about Reproductive Health*

Lack of knowledge about health, especially reproductive health, is a factor that causes high child marriage. This lack of knowledge makes children careless and reckless in following fleeting desires and desires without thinking about the negative consequences of their actions. Material or knowledge about health, especially reproductive health, is an important thing that must be known by children or adolescents so that they understand the adverse effects that will occur if they have sex freely and outside of marriage. As a result of children's ignorance related to reproductive health will result in unwanted pregnancies, miscarriages, below normal baby weight, namely 2.5 kg, maternal death, cervical cancer, and sexually transmitted diseases (Rahman, et al., 2018).

Information about health, especially reproductive health, can be obtained by children or adolescents from teachers at school and the role of parents at home. Children who marry early have low knowledge about reproductive health so they are not afraid to have sex freely outside of marriage (Yao, et al., 2016; Vananda, Simarjeet and Manisha, 2017). They relate to the extent of wanting to show love and affection without thinking about the impact of free sex.

c. ***Impact of Child Marriage***

The impacts arising from child marriage are as follows:

1. *Health*

Marriage that occurs at a young age will have an adverse impact on health. Especially for women, before the end of 20 years the uterus is still developing and not ready to be fertilized. So that when a woman becomes pregnant at the age of less than 20 years, there will be many unfavorable impacts, such as a greater chance of experiencing cervical cancer, uterine cancer, anemia or lack of blood which is certainly very dangerous for pregnant women, miscarriage and even death. Girls who are pregnant and give birth at the age of 10-14 years have five times the risk of dying

compared to pregnant women aged 20-24 years. Meanwhile, women who are pregnant and give birth at the age of 15-19 have twice the risk of dying compared to those who are pregnant and give birth at the age of 20-24 (Tampubolon, 2021). The cause of this death is the child's reproductive organs are not yet fully developed and the condition of the child's pelvis is not ready for the birth process.

Not only the health of a mother is threatened but the health of the baby is also threatened. As a result of a difficult delivery the baby will be disturbed and experience hypoxia due to swallowing amniotic fluid (Yanti., et al, 2018). Even if the child succeeds in being born, it is possible that he will be born with a weight below normal or under 2.5 kg. In addition, children born to young or child-aged mothers also have the opportunity to carry serious congenital diseases.

Nowadays, many children are stunted. Based on data recorded by the Jepara District Health Office which was updated on November 3, 2022, a total of 7,227 children in Jepara were stunted. Stunting is a child's growth disorder due to chronic malnutrition. Stunting is caused because children do not get enough nutrition so that they experience growth and development disorders. Not only physically but also the ability to think or the brain also experiences delays in growth and development. Stunted children must immediately get further treatment and fulfill their nutrition, such as consuming lots of coconut milk and milk. In fact, stunted children are affected by several factors that cause malnutrition in children, such as the age of the mother's marriage, the mother's low education, and the mother's nutritional status (Khan, et al., 2019).

2. *Economy*

Getting married at a young age certainly makes their needs less fulfilled because when they get married they don't pay attention to the elements of stability and maturity. Adequacy is not only interpreted as luxury or excessive where mature, what is meant in this case is having a good job. By having a job, they will be able to meet their needs. Needs are divided into three namely primary, secondary, and tertiary needs. Primary needs are basic needs that must be met in the family such as clothing, food and shelter. While the second need is secondary needs such as health

and education. The third need is tertiary needs, which are luxury needs such as motorcycles and cars.

Child marriage encourages a cycle that is not good, namely the "cycle of poverty" because at the age of their children they do not yet have an established job which is also influenced by a low level of education. This is why married children are the responsibility of the family, especially the son's family or in this case the husband's family. This incident also resulted in the male family's burden increasing. Not only bearing family life, but now there is one new member, namely his wife, his child, whose needs must be met. Incidents like this will occur from generation to generation so that they are gradually considered a normal thing but will have a major impact on increasing the poverty rate (Djamilah & Reni, 2014.)

3. Psychology and Domestic Violence

Child marriage has an impact on their mental readiness to face household life. A husband and wife who are classified as children are not ready to change themselves to play a role and carry out their duties as a wife or husband. Problems that arise during marriage are not ready to be faced by married couples after children because psychologically children have unstable emotions and their anger easily explodes. In dealing with children's problems, they often feel regret for sacrificing their youth and schooling just to get married quickly. Marriage is not about who is the fastest but determines the most appropriate safety.

The result of this unstable emotion triggers both physical and verbal violence. Child-aged couples are more prone to fights and physical violence (Iustitiani, & Ajisukmo., 2018). Conditions of fighting also often occur because their household relations are interfered with by their parents. Childish, self-indulgent, and selfish attitudes are also the underlying factors behind conflicts in child marriages. Violence that occurs can cause a person to become traumatized and even think about ending his life.

Women who are pregnant at a young age tend to be more isolated and limit themselves to their environment. This is because they feel ashamed, insecure, and lack self-confidence due to the changing roles of children who are still in school age

to become wives and even mothers at a young age. The parenting style of parents who are young or at the age of a child affects their children where they have not been able to give maximum affection, attention and upbringing due to the factor of parents who are still children or young. (Setiyaningrum, 2015). Young mothers or children have less ability to decide on nutrition, household management, and health care (Sofi, 2017)

4. *Divorce*

Child marriage will have an unfavorable impact such as infidelity and divorce. Cheerfulness is motivated by the emotional or psychological background of those who are not ready to marry, thus triggering quarrels. Disputes are not only about big or complex things, but even small things can trigger quarrels among child-aged married couples. Quarrels that sometimes lead to violence also lead to divorce.

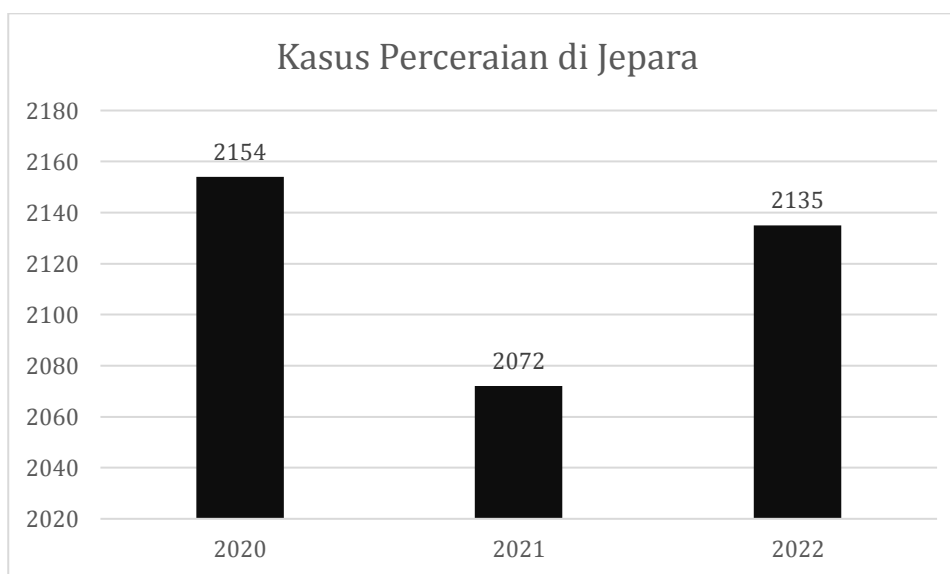


Table 2. Divorce Cases in Jepara

Divorce in Jepara is classified as very high. Evidenced by the statement made by Drs Hendi Rustandi, SH, M.Si as Chair of the Jepara Religious Court quoted from Suarabaru.id that in 2020 there were 2,154 divorce cases in Jepara. Whereas in 2021 there were 2,072 cases, and in 2022 there will be 2,135 cases. In January 2023 the Religious Courts recorded 157 divorce cases. A total of 66 divorce cases were motivated by quarrels that never ended, 37 cases of economic problems, 22 cases of leaving one of the parties, 3 cases of madness, 2 cases of tripping up against the law

in prison, and 1 other case of domestic violence. The high rate of divorce and child marriage in Jepara must be taken seriously and a solution is needed in handling it to make Jepara free of child marriage and minimal divorce.

d. Strategies for Child Marriage

There are many impacts or effects arising from child marriage. However, in this study will provide a strategy to overcome these problems. The strategy raised and made unique in this research is usually (Sodamn, Thatfe skills, and Platdigital form) which is expected to be able to reduce the number of child marriages.

1. Socialization

Socialization is a step that must be taken to overcome the high child marriage in Jepara. Teenagers should be given insight, assistance, and education that does not only rely on teachers at school. Conducting marriage counseling for children in their teens is a solution to reduce child marriage rates (Pinem., et al. 2021). Because basically knowledge is not only obtained in the school world but can also be obtained from friends, the environment, and parents.

It is very important that children or adolescents in Jepara are given socialization about maturing the age of marriage, the effects of child marriage, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, family functions and the importance of life skills that a person must have. Socialization is not only carried out in the sub-districts or downtown Jepara, but remote areas or villages in Jepara are more at risk of child marriage.

Socialization is an activity that provides support and describes a caring attitude towards someone (Allen, David G & Linda Rhoades Shanock, 2013). The socialization carried out to children or adolescents has the aim of making them able to understand what is the minimum age for marriage, what are the effects of marriage. By knowing the consequences that arise from child marriage, which can lead to domestic violence, divorce, maternal and infant deaths, and the lack of optimality in educating children who are basically the successors of the nation, it is hoped that they will be able to limit and filter themselves so as not to approach things which will lead to child marriage.

Socialization is also important for parents of children or adolescents. It is intended that later parents have the ability to educate and direct children. So they will no longer think of marrying off their children early as an effort to overcome family economic problems. In addition, by giving parents insight into the importance of education for their children they are able to limit and hinder their children when they ask permission to enter into child marriages or child marriages. However, it is parents who take part in deciding and granting permission for child marriage. If parents and children have good knowledge, there is less chance of child marriage or child marriage.

2. Life Skills

Life skills are life skills that a person must have since he is a child. Life skills can be interpreted as positive behavior to adapt to the environment, problem solving skills, facing the demands and challenges of life. The life skills possessed can help children deal with life transitions, namely leading a healthy life, continuing their education, and finding a job. Life skills need to be possessed by children because they are very important in preparing them to work directly in society (Abidin, 2014). This is reinforced by the research conducted by Singla, et al regarding Implementation and Effectiveness of Adolescent Life Skills Programs in Low-and Middle-Income Countries: A Critical Review and Meta-Analysis who obtained the result that life skills education is effective, can be relied upon to improve youth life skills (Singla, 2020).

Life skills that can be applied at a young age are physical skills which include understanding your own body where children understand about a healthy life and how to avoid disease. In addition, they must be able to communicate with their own bodies such as if they are sleepy they have to sleep, if they are sick they have to take medicine. Regulating diet and exercise are also life skills that children must have.

In addition to physical skills, there are also mental skills where children accept their shortcomings and weaknesses. Mental skills can be realized such as self-confidence and self-respect, always thinking positively, and being able to deal with stress.

Life skills are also associated with emotional skills, namely whether or not someone is able to manage their own emotions. Emotional life skills are like being

assertive about something, and being able to communicate interpersonally. Interpersonal communication is that children are able to convey what they think by using language and gestures to the other person or other person.

Skills that become a branch of life skills are spiritual skills where children are able to understand their spiritual life and are able to implement it. In addition, honesty life skills also really need to be instilled since childhood because it will shape the child's character.

Difficulty coping skills are a branch of life skills that children must have. It is better if the child has the skills to deal with difficulties of the type of continuing to climb. Where when they get into trouble or fall down they will try to fix it and get back up.

Life skills are the solution to the rise of child marriage because, by mastering physical skills such as understanding body conditions, mental skills in accepting strengths and weaknesses, skills in managing and expressing emotions appropriately, spiritual skills, honesty, and skills in dealing with adversity, they will not will sometimes think or decide to do child marriage because they understand their own needs so they are able to filter or limit which good things to do and bad things to avoid.

3. Platform Digital

Today, in the era of society 5.0, technological advances are developing rapidly. As intelligent citizens or society, of course we should use it for positive things, including campaigning for marriage at the ideal age, aka suppressing child marriage. In Jepara there are many cases of child marriage, some of which are due to economic factors, pregnancy out of wedlock, and even coercion from parents.

Child marriages that have a background of this element of coercion make children even more afraid and have no place to complain. Especially if the parents are forcing the marriage, he will increasingly feel that he has lost someone to complain and tell stories about. Most of the teenagers tell their problems to friends. However, friends his age are not yet able to think maturely and maturely. It is feared that they will tell the wrong story to someone that will be fatal. It is said to be fatal

because with a child telling a story to someone and the other person providing a solution, it is likely that the child will follow suit.

No one can guarantee that a storyteller is sincere and precise in providing solutions. Therefore, a place is needed to accommodate their stories. If this is allowed then they will be mentally depressed. Currently, advances in digital technology can be utilized to add to and improve employment, health, and learning strategies for the community (Komalasari, 2020). For this reason, in an era of very rapid technological progress, it is necessary to have a place or platform to accommodate stories, complaints and provide solutions to the problems faced by children. The problem in question is not only about being forced into marriage, but also about being a place to report abuse and ask for protection. This platform must cooperate with DP3AP2KB Jepara Regency so that the solutions given to children or adolescents are quality solutions.

If the problem is that parents are forced to marry at a young age, then by working with DP3AP2KB they will come to provide explanations and understanding to both parents and children about the dangers of child marriage. By working with DP3AP2KB they are also able to provide mental reinforcement for children who are victims of forced marriages or abuse, because the team from the service also consists of professional psychologists.

There are many benefits to be gained by using a platform for media complaints about various problems faced by children such as problems of forced marriage or sexual harassment. The advantage of making complaints or reporting using the platform is that it can be done anywhere and anytime. In addition, the use of the platform can provide flexibility to its users (Sutherland W & Jarrahi, M.H., 2018). Psychologically, children are more courageous in telling stories and expressing their complaints through social media or platforms. Someone will be braver to express their emotions on social media (Dewi and Savira, 2017).

CONCLUSION

The findings of research conducted in Jepara Regency at the end of 2019 the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning or

DP3AP2KB noted that there was 1 case of child marriage, then in 2020 as many as 183 applicants for dispensation married but only 160 were approved. Whereas in 2021 there will be a drastic increase, namely the number of applicants for the dispensation of marriage is 385, but 246 applicants have been approved. In 2022 the number of applicants has decreased to 358 applicants and 182 have been approved. The background to the rise of child marriage is related to various factors. First, educational factor. Low education will affect a person's pickie pattern. Second, cultural and customs factors. Child marriage is rife so that it makes it commonplace. Third, economic factor. The mindset of the people that getting married will lighten the burden on the family. Fourth, environmental factor. Apart from the location where you live, many friends who marry at a young age can influence their friends to get married too. Fifth, factors of lack of knowledge about reproductive health. This makes children careless and reckless in following their desires and fleeting desires. Based on the results of the research, an appropriate strategy is needed for the rise of child marriage in Jepara, namely usually (Sodamn, Thatfe skills, and Platdigital form) which is expected to be able to reduce the number of child marriages. The socialization carried out to children or adolescents has the aim of making them able to understand what is the minimum age for marriage, what are the effects of marriage. The life skills they have can help children deal with life transitions, namely leading a healthy life, continuing their education, and finding a job. And there is a digital platform that can be a place to tell stories, complain, and make reports in order to suppress child marriage.

Parents and children should understand the impact of child marriage. However, it is necessary to collaborate with various parties such as the community, the Andak Gender and Study Center or PSGA, and the Office for Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning or commonly known as DP3AP2KB Jepara Regency. Collaboration and assistance in question is to optimize usually (Sodamn, Thatfe skills, and Platdigital form) which is expected to be able to reduce the number of child marriages. Efforts to eradicate child marriage cases through Solit must be increased in order to obtain maximum results.

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