



Transforming Family Planning to Prevent Child Marriage: Effective Strategies Uncovered

Hendra Sukmana¹(✉), Jusuf Irianto², Isnaini Rodiyah¹,
and Nargiza Mansurova Shamsidinovna³

¹ Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Sidoarjo, Indonesia
hendra.sukmana@umsida.ac.id

² Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

³ “Silk Road” International University of Tourism and Cultural Heritage, Samarkand,
Uzbekistan

Abstract. This study aims to analyze the organizational strategy used by the Sidoarjo Regency Government to prevent child marriage, which is still prevalent in Indonesia. The research used a qualitative descriptive approach to examine the strategies that were implemented. The results showed that the government’s approach focused on developing a family planning program that was transformed into family development programs that included education for children, adolescents, parents, and the elderly. Additionally, the government created community programs, such as the Sidoarjo Children’s Forum, to encourage discussion and creativity, as well as promoting active participation in the community through counseling programs and support from village and sub-district halls. The study’s implications suggest that these strategies can effectively prevent early marriages, which can improve the well-being of adolescents and their families in Sidoarjo Regency.

Keywords: Child marriage · Prevention · Family planning · Community programs · Sidoarjo Regency

1 Introduction

Marriage is an important thing in life. From marriage, a person will be more able to obtain a balance of life both biologically, psychologically and socially. Marriage is a place of friendship life between a husband as the head of the household and his wife in order to perfect obedience to Allah SWT. Marriage will form the smallest institution called the family, it is the small family that will form society at large, then develop into a nation. Everyone, both those who have been married and those who are about to get married, definitely want to have a harmonious, harmonious and prosperous family by having offspring, which is the goal of all marriages.

Based on Law Number 16 in 2019 concerning of marriage, marriage is a physical and spiritual bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife with the aim of forming a happy and eternal family based on the one and only God. In order to maintain household

harmony in Islamic teachings and Law Number 16 in 2019 concerning marriage, maturity is needed in thinking and acting. The age limit for marriage set by the Indonesian government should be based on the benefit of the perpetrators of the marriage and also for the interests of the country in general. Initially, the regulation in 1945 Constitution, but also has created discrimination against the protection and fulfillment of children's rights as guaranteed in Article 28B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution. In this case, when the minimum age of marriage for women is lower than for men, then legally women can be more quick to form a family. The change of Law Number 16 in 2019 concerning of marriage that covers the age limit for marriage, improvements to norms that reach by increasing the minimum age for marriage for women. The minimum age for marriage for women is the same as the minimum age for marriage for men, which is 19 (nineteen) years. The age limit referred to is considered mature physically and mentally to be able to enter into a marriage so that the goal of marriage can be realized properly without ending in divorce and to produce healthy and quality offspring.

Based on the publication results of National Development Planning Agency regarding the national strategy for preventing child marriage, it concludes that this is a complex issue. Factors that are suspected to contribute are poverty, geography, lack of access to education, gender inequality, social conflict and disasters, lack of access to comprehensive reproductive health services and information, social norms that reinforce certain gender stereotypes (for example, women should young married), and culture (interpretation of religion and local traditions) [1]. According to Lezi Yovita in his writing, it states that the impact arising from child marriage that occurs in Indonesia is a lack of knowledge about reproductive health so that anemia, low birth weight and hypertension occur. Often done to prevent early marriage such as webinars to tell people as stated by the researcher [2, 3].

There are many studies on the impact of early marriage, such as the emergence of domestic violence (KDRT) caused by the economy, lack of communication which can lead to divorce, unstable mental health, and being unable to continue education, abandoning children born to young mothers, not achieving the desired goals and feeling no more freedom to gather and play with their peers [9–11]. Therefore, child marriage that occurs in Indonesia must be prevented so that it does not have a negative impact on children who are not old enough to marry. This can be said to occur in all regions of Indonesia as studies from [23–25].

Sidoarjo Regency is one of the supporting metropolises city of Surabaya that has quite a number of cases of child marriage. It can be seen from the number of applications submitted by prospective brides under the age of 17 to the Sidoarjo district court to obtain a dispensation from marriage [30]. It is because the prospective bride is pregnant out of wedlock. So that, the court must examine carefully and in the trial must present many witnesses. The most child marriages in Sidoarjo Regency are granted. With the reason to protect the rights of children conceived as a result of pregnancy out of wedlock. This study aims to analyze and describe the organizational strategy of Child Marriage Prevention in Sidoarjo Regency.

2 Methodology

This research used descriptive qualitative. The qualitative method is a method in the form of understanding and managing data to analyze the results of interviews with informants [31]. This descriptive writing describes and interprets existing data, which is limited by problems, circumstances or only reveals facts in the field [32]. Data collection techniques were carried out by in-depth interviews, observation and review of relevant literature. The informant determination technique uses purposive sampling. The informant consist of Head of Family Resilience and Community Participation, Head of Advocacy and Kie, Head of Fulfillment of Children's Rights, Head of Protection of Women's Rights and Special Protection of Children, Chairman of the Sidoarjo Children's Forum, Plan Indo Program Coordinator in the Office for Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning. The analysis technique in writing is a type of qualitative analysis referring to the theory of Miles and Huberman [33].

3 Results and Discussion

This strategy relates to the formulation of mission, goals, values and new strategic initiatives. Kooten mentions that these restrictions are necessary to know what to do and for whom [34]. Moreover, this strategy uses to prevent child marriage in Sidoarjo district. The formulation relates to the mission of organizational strategy namely P3AKB Department in Sidoarjo (Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning). It increases participatory and self-reliant communities in implementation, development up to the village level. Then, the second mission is to increase gender equality and equity in people's lives. The third is to create a quality family through the family planning program. Family planning cannot force a husband and wife to have 2 (two) children, but with family planning there is at least a distance between the first, second, third and so on. Because household life must also be able to regulate the economy.

According to article 4 of Law 23 in 2002, the goals in organizational strategy has been updated by Law no. 35 in 2014 that children's rights are part of human rights are guaranteed, protected and fulfilled by parents, family, community, state, government and local government. So, P3AKB Sidoarjo Regency has the aim of educating people in Sidoarjo. The aim of suppressing child marriage is to provide direction regarding a decent source of life in marriage because children aged 18 and under do not yet have perfect reproductive health, are immature mentally and are also immature in education.

The values in the strategy of religious community organizations adhere to religious values in interacting activities with opposite sex because there are still many social deviations such as free sex and so on. Based on religious values that must be considered from the service regarding divorce. According to religion, divorce is not prohibited in Islam, but it is something that is hated by Allah. In the divorce case the P3AKB department of Sidoarjo based on marriages that are carried out at a young age. It will very easily end in divorce, domestic violence, high infant mortality rates and maternal mortality rates. It is because they have not the couple's mental readiness in facing the hustle and bustle in the household and uncontrolled sheer lust. The strategy with a religious values approach is carried out by collaborating with Islamic organizations, for

Table 1. Human Resources involved in the Child Marriage Prevention Program in Sidoarjo

No.	Implementer	Name
1.	Head of Family Resilience and Community Participation	Rachmawati, SH
2.	Head of Advocacy and Kie	Endang Sawitri, B.cs
3.	Head of Fulfillment of Children's Rights	Nilam Cahyandari Listyowati, S. ST
4.	Head of Protection of Women's Rights and Special Protection of Children	Ritz Noor W.A, S.Sos
5.	Chairman of the Sidoarjo Children's Forum	Bima Sena Duanda
6.	Plan Indo Program Coordinator	Aditya Septiansyah

Source: DP3AKB Department of Sidoarjo (2021)

**Fig. 1.** Education with Banner. Source: P3AKB Department of Sidoarjo (2021)

example Muslimat Nu and 'Aisyiyah Muhammadiyah in carrying out various outreach programs to prevent child marriage (Table 1).

On the strategy Organizational Strategy namely developing organizational capabilities is to carry out strategic initiatives. To support the program, it is necessary to explore initiatives to build active participation in the community through rural community institutes, counseling programs with support from village and sub-district halls, family development programs which include children, youth, parents and the elderly based on education carried out by family planning extension assistants in villages or PPKBD, KADER program in village and Dasawisma program in RW sub-regions. It considers that in Sidoarjo there are 349 villages, thus all sides who play a role in preventing child marriage need to be active. Youth activists in the Sidoarjo Children's Forum also have an important role as a forum for children's participation, where children must also learn to have opinions and have the courage to express opinions to their parents. Children's forum as a forum also plays a role in preventing child marriage. The children's forum is a pioneer that pioneers the movement of children in conveying opinions to parents, teachers, the community, the environment and so on (Fig. 1).

This new strategic initiative is supported by a cross-agency organizational strategy. This is done in order to prevent child marriage. For example, the transportation agency guarantees the safety of school children with a school transportation program so that children's safety is guaranteed, the education office sets the age of graduation, school funding assistance for underprivileged residents, social services conducts training for children, adolescents or children who have mental tendencies such as autism and the tendency of games to increase abilities, the health service provides reproductive health

education and suppresses the number of abortions that still occur, the municipal police tidy up beggars and children's buskers to be given education and training to improve self-quality and so on.

4 Conclusion

The results of the research show that the organizational strategy adopted by the Sidoarjo Regency Government in preventing child marriage are: first, the development of a family planning program that transforms into a planned family. Second, creating a community program for the Sidoarjo Children's Forum as a means of discussion and creativity. Third, developing active participation in the community through rural community institutes, counseling programs with support from village and sub-district halls, family development programs which include education-based children, youth, parents and the elderly conducted by family planning extension assistants in the villages or PPKBD, KADER program in village and Dasawisma program in RW area that play a role in preventing child marriage.

The recommendation for this study is the existence of a good strategy to prevent child marriage programs or supporting resources, expected evaluation of the strategy will add insight public administration, then public policy in Strategy Prevention of Child Marriage in Sidoarjo Regency can run be it the community, village, sub-district, children's forum, in the Office for Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning and other cross-sectoral services.

Acknowledgment. We would like to thank the DP3AKB of Sidoarjo, youth and children's organizations, the people of Sidoarjo district who have helped with this research.

Funding. This research was supported by the Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo.

References

1. Bappenas, "Strategi Nasional Pencegahan Perkawinan Anak," 2020. <https://www.unicef.org/indonesia/media/2856/file/National-Strategy-Child-Marriage-2020.pdf>
2. M. A. Ramadhan, F. Yazid, E. S. Luthfiyah, and Rosdiana, "Edukasi Pernikahan Usia Muda Di Indonesia Dalam Perspektif Islam Dan Permasalahanya Melalui Webinar," *Semin. Nas. Pengabd. Masy. LPPM UMJ*, vol. 6286, pp. 1–5, 2021, [Online]. Available: <https://jurnal.umj.ac.id/index.php/semnaskat/article/view/11267>
3. J. Reny and Satiningsih, "Perbedaan Penyesuaian Pernikahan pada Pasangan yang Menikah Muda Program Studi Psikologi Universitas Negeri Surabaya Masalah mengenai menikah muda begitu marak dibicarakan , baik di media- media massa maupun forum-forum di internet . Berdasarkan hasil sur," *J. Psikol. Teor. dan Terap.*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 45–51, 2014.
4. J. Empati, S. I. Nurmaya, and A. Ediati, "Kematangan emosi dan kepuasan pernikahan pada perempuan yang menikah muda di kecamatan bandar kabupaten batang," *J. Empati*, vol. 11, no. 3, pp. 134–140, 2022, [Online]. Available: [https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id/index.php/empati/article/download/34473/27198](https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id/index.php/empati/article/view/34473%0Ahttps://ejournal3.undip.ac.id/index.php/empati/article/download/34473/27198)

5. W. O. W. Nurbaena, "Pengaruh Perkawinan Usia Muda Terhadap Pola Asuh Keluarga Di Kota Baubau," *Kybernan J. Stud. Kepemerintahan*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 28–38, 2019, doi: <https://doi.org/10.35326/kybernan.v4i1.309>.
6. F. Mokoginta, "Kecerdasan emosi, religiusitas dan kepuasan pernikahan pada wanita muslim yang menikah muda," *TAZKIYA J. Psychol.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 103–115, 2014, doi: <https://doi.org/10.15408/tazkiya.v2i1.10761>.
7. I. Indanah, U. Faridah, M. Sa'adah, S. H. Sa'diyah, S. M. Aini, and R. Aprilia, "Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Pernikahan Dini," *J. Ilmu Keperawatan dan Kebidanan*, vol. 11, no. 2, p. 280, 2020, doi: <https://doi.org/10.26751/jikk.v11i2.796>.
8. U. Hasanah, "Pada Tingkat Perceraian Dini (Studi Kasus Pengadilan Agama Kisaran)," *J. Sci. Soc. Res.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 13–18, 2018, [Online]. Available: <http://jurnal.goretanpena.com/index.php/JSSR>
9. H. Agustian, "Gambaran Kehidupan Pasangan Yang Menikah Di Usia Muda Di Kabupaten Dharmasraya," *SPEKTRUM J. Pendidik. Luar Sekol.*, vol. 1, no. 1, p. 205, 2013, doi: <https://doi.org/10.24036/spektrumpls.v1i1.1516>.
10. F. T. Utami, "Penyesuaian Diri Remaja Putri Yang Menikah Muda," *Psikis J. Psikol. Islam.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 11–21, 2015, [Online]. Available: <http://jurnal.radenfatah.ac.id/index.php/psikis/article/view/553/491>
11. U. Sumbulah and F. Jannah, "Pernikahan Dini Dan Implikasinya Terhadap Kehidupan Keluarga Pada Masyarakat Madura (Perspektif Hukum Dan Gender)," *Egalita*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 83–101, 2012, doi: <https://doi.org/10.18860/egalita.v0i0.2113>.
12. A. Adam, "Dinamika Pernikahan Dini," *Al-Wardah*, vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 15–24, 2019, doi: <https://doi.org/10.46339/al-wardah.v13i1.155>.
13. I. S. Suneth, H. Sukmana, and M. R. Alamsyah, "Upaya Sosialisasi Penerapan Wajib Tahu Baca Al Qur'an Dalam Pernikahan Bagi Calon Mempelai," *JKMP (Jurnal Kebijakan. dan Manaj. Publik)*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 71–82, 2013, [Online]. Available: <https://www.ptonline.com/articles/how-to-get-better-mfi-results>
14. A. Prastyawan, Y. Lestari, P. A. R. Dewi, G. Gamaputra, and S. Mardiah, "Women's Participation in Election in Jombang District," *JKMP (Jurnal Kebijakan. dan Manaj. Publik)*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 8–15, 2022, doi: <https://doi.org/10.21070/jkmp.v10i1.1682>.
15. L. Fauziah, Mashudi, H. Lestari, T. Yuniningsih, and H. N. An Nisa, "Women's Role: Between Opportunities And Challenges in Business in The Era of The Industrial Revolution 4.0," *JKMP (Jurnal Kebijakan. dan Manaj. Publik)*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 16–22, 2022, doi: <https://doi.org/10.21070/jkmp.v10i1.1680>.
16. Y. Lestari, G. Gamaputra, and F. Nuzula, "Problematics of Affirmative Action Policy Implementation of Women's Representation Quota in Surabaya City Election," *JKMP (Jurnal Kebijakan. dan Manaj. Publik)*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 91–102, 2021, doi: <https://doi.org/10.21070/jkmp.v9i2.1580>.
17. H. Sukmana, "Implementation of The Policy of The Minister of Health of The Republic of Indonesia Concerning The Health Protocol for The Community in Place and Public Facilities to Press The Spread of Covid-19 in The Sidoarjo Area," *JKMP (Jurnal Kebijakan. dan Manaj. Publik)*, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 1–9, 2021, doi: <https://doi.org/10.21070/jkmp.v9i1.1554>.
18. T. Soesantari and F. Isvandari, "Bisnis Alternatif Perempuan di Era Reformasi," *JKMP (Jurnal Kebijakan. dan Manaj. Publik)*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 169–182, 2017.
19. K. A. Wulanuari, A. N. Anggraini, and S. Suparman, "Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Pernikahan Dini pada Wanita," *J. Ners dan Kebidanan Indones.*, vol. 5, no. 1, p. 68, 2017, doi: [https://doi.org/10.21927/jnki.2017.5\(1\).68-75](https://doi.org/10.21927/jnki.2017.5(1).68-75).
20. Y. F. Monica and L. Fauziah, "Partisipasi Perempuan dalam Pembangunan Desa di Kecamatan Candi," *JKMP (Jurnal Kebijakan. dan Manaj. Publik)*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 217–228, 2017, doi: <https://doi.org/10.21070/jkmp.v5i2.1314>.

21. W. Rosdiana, "Analisis Pemberdayaan Perempuan Desa," *JKMP (Jurnal Kebijak. dan Manaj. Publik)*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 117–240, 2015, [Online]. Available: <https://www.ptonline.com/articles/how-to-get-better-mfi-results>
22. L. Y. Sari, D. A. Umami, and D. Darmawansyah, "Dampak Pernikahan Dini Pada Kesehatan Reproduksi Dan Mental Perempuan (Studi Kasus Di Kecamatan Ilir Talo Kabupaten Seluma Provinsi Bengkulu)," *J. Bid. Ilmu Kesehatan.*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 53–65, Jun. 2020, doi: <https://doi.org/10.52643/jbik.v10i1.735>.
23. W. Indri and I. Nursalam Mas'ud, "Implikasi Sosial Pernikahan Usia Muda di Kabupaten Bone," *J. Equilib. Pendidik. Sociol.*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 1–10, 2017, [Online]. Available: <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/70308-ID-fenomena-plagiarisme-mahasiswa.pdf>
24. R. Baderan, Dewi Wahyuni K Dali and N. Lapolo, "Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Perkawinan Usia Muda Di Provinsi Gorontalo," *J. Kel. Berencana*, vol. 2, no. 1, p. 41, 2017, [Online]. Available: <https://ejurnal.bkkbn.go.id/kkb/issue/view/8>
25. A. Mahfudin and K. Waqiah, "Pernikahan Dini dan Pengaruhnya terhadap Keluarga di Kabupaten Sumenep Jawa Timur," *Huk. Kel. Islam*, vol. 1, no. April, pp. 33–49, 2016.
26. D. Badruzaman, "Pengaruh Pernikahan Usia Muda terhadap Gugatan Cerai di Pengadilan Agama Antapani Bandung," *Muslim Herit.*, vol. 6, no. 1, 2021, doi: <https://doi.org/10.21154/muslimheritage.v6i1.2653>.
27. D. J. P. K. Hedо, "Kajian Perkawinan Usia Muda di Jawa Timur," *Pancanaka J. Kependudukan, Keluarga, dan Sumber Daya Mns.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 97–107, 2020, doi: <https://doi.org/10.37269/pancanaka.v1i2.77>.
28. N. L. A. P. Asak and N. M. A. Wilani, "Peran kecerdasan emosi terhadap kepuasan pernikahan pada remaja yang menikah muda di Bali," *J. Psikol. Udayana*, vol. 6, no. 02, pp. 337–346, 2019, doi: <https://doi.org/10.24843/jpu.2019.v06.i02.p13>.
29. Yanti, Hamidah, and Wiwita, "Analisis Faktor Penyebab Dan Dampak Pernikahan Dini Di Kecamatan Kandis Kabupaten Siak," *J. Ibu dan Anak*, vol. 6, no. November, pp. 96–103, 2018.
30. H. Akbar and F. Marzuqi, "Religious Court Decision Number 222/Pdt.P/2017/PA.Sda: a Judge Considerations on Early Marriage Dispensation in Sidoarjo, Indonesia," *Indones. J. Law Econ. Rev.*, vol. 2, no. 2, Feb. 2019, doi: <https://doi.org/10.21070/ijler.2019.V2.34>.
31. Sugiyono, *Quantitative Research Methods, Qualitative and R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013.
32. N. Hadari, *Social Research Methods*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 2007.
33. A. M. Huberman, M. B. Miles, and J. Saldana, "Qualitative Data Analysis, A Methods Sourcebook, Edition 3. USA: Sage Publications," in *Translate by Tjetjep Rohindi Rohidi*, Jakarta: UI Press, 2014.
34. Salusu, "Performance Indicators in Agrifood Production Chains. In: Quantifying the Agrifood Supply Chain," vol. 15, pp. 47–64, 2006.

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

