



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EARLY MARRIAGE AND DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN BEBANGA VILLAGE

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ABSTRACT

Marriage is a bond of body and soul aimed at forming a *sakinah*, *mawaddah*, and *rahmah* family, but social reality shows a high rate of early marriages that deviate from the ideal age limits according to Law No. 16 of 2019 and psychological perspectives. This study aims to explore the causes and impacts of early marriage, particularly those occurring in *Bebanga Village*, *Kalukku District*. The research method used is descriptive qualitative with data collection techniques through observation and interviews with community leaders and educators. The results of the study indicate that early marriage is triggered by various complex factors, including economic limitations, low education levels, local customary traditions, as well as married by accident (MBA) factors due to unsupervised free association by parents. Field findings indicate that the normalization of interactions between the opposite sexes and the lack of parental understanding of long-term impacts are the main causes of the increase in marriage rates each year. Early marriage has significant impacts on women's reproductive health risks, an increase in school dropouts, and mental unpreparedness in taking on household responsibilities. As a solution, this study emphasizes the importance of intensive education for parents regarding child-rearing according to religious law and strengthening oversight of adolescent interactions to



minimize future legal and social consequences. Through this research, it is hoped that society can be wiser in understanding the essence of marriage as a long-term act of worship that requires both physical and psychological maturity.

A. INTRODUCTION

School dropout among adolescents is a condition in which a student stops participating in formal education before completing the level of education that should be pursued. This phenomenon is one of the serious social problems because it can affect individual development and the future of adolescents. Education has an important role in shaping knowledge, skills, and character; therefore, when adolescents drop out of school, their opportunities to obtain higher education become limited.

Various factors can cause school dropout among adolescents. Economic factors are often the main cause, especially in families that have limitations in meeting children's educational needs. In addition, social environmental factors, lack of learning motivation, early marriage, and lack of support from the family can also influence adolescents' decisions to stop attending school. These conditions indicate that the problem of school dropout is not only related to individuals but is also influenced by family conditions and the surrounding environment.

The impact of school dropout among adolescents is quite broad, both in social and economic aspects. Adolescents who do not complete their education tend to have limitations in obtaining decent jobs in the future. This condition can increase the risk of poverty and narrow opportunities to improve quality of life. In addition, dropping out of school can also affect adolescents' psychological development, such as decreased self-confidence and limited opportunities to develop their potential.

Efforts to overcome the problem of school dropout require the role of various parties, including families, schools, communities, and the government. Family support in providing learning motivation, educational policies that support access to education for all groups, and youth empowerment programs are important steps to prevent school dropout. With attention and cooperation from various parties, it is expected



that adolescents can obtain better educational opportunities so that they are able to prepare for a brighter future.

The role of the family is a very important factor in preventing school dropout among adolescents. The family is the first environment that provides education, values, and motivation to children in undergoing the learning process. Parental support in the form of attention, encouragement, and understanding of the importance of education can help adolescents maintain enthusiasm in continuing school. Good communication between parents and children can also help identify various difficulties faced by adolescents in the educational process, so that families can provide appropriate support so that children continue their education.

In addition, parenting patterns and parental attention to children's development also greatly influence the continuity of adolescent education. Parents who actively monitor children's learning activities, provide direction, and create a family environment that supports the educational process can help children develop a sense of responsibility toward their schooling. This support does not always have to be material but can also be in the form of motivation, appreciation of children's efforts, and assistance when facing learning difficulties.

Family awareness of the importance of education is also key in preventing school dropout. Parents who have a good understanding of the benefits of education will usually make greater efforts to ensure their children remain in school. With good cooperation between families and schools, adolescents will have stronger support to complete their education, thereby opening wider opportunities for their future.

The family is the smallest unit in society, consisting of a father, mother, and children, aiming to achieve happiness and welfare in life and having an important role in forming loving and caring relationships among family members, especially through marital relationships (Sari & Karliani, 2023). Within the family, relationships are built on love, mutual respect, and responsibility among members.

These relationships form strong emotional bonds so that a harmonious atmosphere is created in family life. The role of parents is very important in instilling moral, ethical, and religious values in children from an early age. Through guidance and



role modeling provided by parents, children can grow and develop well and have strong character in facing various life challenges.

In addition, the family also plays a role in shaping children's mindset and behavior in social life. A harmonious and caring family environment will have a positive influence on children's personality development. Conversely, lack of attention and guidance in the family can influence the attitudes and decisions taken by children in their lives. The family has a great responsibility in nurturing, protecting, and directing children so that they can live properly and prepare for the future, including understanding the meaning and responsibilities of marriage.

Marriage is a form of worship desired by every human being because human nature is created in pairs. Marriage is also the longest form of worship among others; therefore, it has become an aspiration for every man and woman to have a good partner according to their respective criteria and choices.

However, sometimes there are people who marry not based on their own will, but due to other factors that require the marriage to occur, whether based on legal interests, cultural customs, traditions, or other reasons such as pregnancy before marriage. This is what causes marriages at a relatively young age for various reasons, although some marriages can last a lifetime.

This condition shows that not all marriages are built on readiness and full awareness from both parties. Marriages that occur due to pressure or certain demands often result in couples not having sufficient readiness to live a harmonious household life. As a result, problems such as conflict, misunderstandings, and difficulties in carrying out roles as husband and wife are more likely to arise.

Marriage Law states that the ideal marriage age is 21 years for men and 19 years for women. However, in reality, many early marriages occur, namely marriages between individuals who are not yet mature according to legal and psychological perspectives.

Early marriage is influenced by various factors such as tradition, social pressure, economic conditions, and low levels of education. In some cases, early marriage is considered a solution to avoid free association or to maintain family honor.



Early marriage often results in school dropout among adolescents, especially girls, limiting their opportunities to obtain higher education and develop skills needed in the workforce.

A. RESEARCH METHOD

Based on the above problems, the authors are interested in using a qualitative method. This research is intended to draw conclusions from interviews and references related to the relationship between early marriage and school dropout among adolescent girls in Bebanga Village.

The authors conducted interviews with informants considered capable of providing answers relevant to the research theme, including community leaders and school teachers.

B. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Marriage is a physical and spiritual bond between a man and a woman aimed at forming a happy and eternal family based on belief in the One Almighty God (Rakhmat et al., 1974). Thus, it is clear that the Marriage Law states that marriage essentially aims to achieve happiness, not misery, because the nature of every human being is to desire happiness and peace. Likewise, in the meaning of the concept of *sakinah*, namely tranquility, calmness, safety, and peace (Kurniawan et al., 2022), within marriage.

The concept of a *sakinah* family describes a household condition based on mutual love, mutual respect, and responsibility between husband and wife in carrying out their respective roles. In Islam, marriage is not only viewed as a social relationship between two individuals, but also as an act of worship with high spiritual value. Therefore, every married couple is expected to build a harmonious relationship by upholding the values of faith, good morals, and commitment to supporting one another in living together.

In addition, the realization of a *sakinah* family also requires mature readiness from both parties, physically, mentally, and economically. Such readiness is very important so that the couple is able to face various challenges in household life wisely and responsibly. Thus, the main purpose of marriage, namely to build a happy, harmonious, and prosperous family, can be achieved so that marriage truly becomes a means to



attain peace and blessings in life.

Marriage in Islam is not merely a bond between two individuals, but also part of worship and the Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad. The main purpose of marriage is to attain happiness in this world and the hereafter by building a household that is *sakinah* (peaceful), *mawaddah* (full of love), and *rahmah* (full of compassion). In addition, the main purposes of marriage in Islam are as follows:

1. Performing Worship and Following the Sunnah of the Prophet

Marriage in Islam is one form of worship recommended by the Prophet Muhammad. Through marriage, a Muslim not only builds a relationship between a man and a woman, but also carries out a religious command that has spiritual value. Marriage becomes part of a Muslim's effort to live life in accordance with Islamic law.

Entering into marriage also means following the Sunnah of the Prophet, who set an example of good household life. By making marriage part of worship, husband and wife are expected to live their household life with full responsibility, patience, and commitment to maintaining family harmony.

2. Building a Sakinah, Mawaddah, and Rahmah Family

One of the main objectives of marriage in Islam is to form a family that is *sakinah*, *mawaddah*, and *rahmah*. *Sakinah* describes tranquility in household life, while *mawaddah* indicates the existence of love and affection between husband and wife. *Rahmah* means sincere compassion that forms the foundation of family relationships.

A family built upon these values is expected to create a harmonious and mutually supportive atmosphere. Household life filled with tranquility and affection will help each family member grow in an emotionally and spiritually healthy environment.

3. Preserving Chastity and Avoiding Adultery

Marriage serves as a lawful means in Islam to preserve honor and chastity from acts of adultery. Through the bond of marriage, the relationship between a man and a woman has clear boundaries in accordance with religious rules. This shows that marriage plays an important role in maintaining individual morality.

Through marriage, natural human desires can be fulfilled in a lawful and responsible way. This condition also functions to protect individuals from behaviors that may damage personal honor and the social order in society.



4. Continuing Righteous Offspring

Another purpose of marriage is to produce legitimate and qualified offspring. Children born from a lawful marriage are expected to become the next generation who carry good values and maintain the continuity of human life.

Parents have a great responsibility to educate and guide their children so that they grow into righteous individuals with good morals. Education within the family becomes an important foundation for the formation of children's character as well as their moral and spiritual development.

5. Building an Islamic and Moral Society

The family is the smallest unit in society and plays an important role in shaping the social order. If every family is built upon Islamic values, then the society that is formed will also have a strong moral and ethical foundation.

Marriage based on religious teachings will create families capable of instilling good values in the next generation. This indirectly contributes to building a more orderly, harmonious, and moral society.

6. Complementing and Helping One Another in Life

In household life, husband and wife have complementary roles. Each partner has different responsibilities, but both must work together to maintain balance in family life.

A relationship based on mutual assistance and support will strengthen the bond between husband and wife. Good cooperation in facing various life challenges will help couples build a stronger and more harmonious household.

7. Maintaining Kinship and Brotherhood Relations

Marriage also functions to broaden and strengthen kinship relations between families. Through marriage, two families who previously had no relationship become bound in a brotherly relationship.

The kinship ties established through marriage can strengthen social solidarity in society. Good interaction between families will create harmonious relationships and strengthen the sense of brotherhood in social life (Syam et al., 2025).



These objectives are also related to the formation of a family that is *sakinah*, *mawaddah*, and *rahmah*, namely a family filled with tranquility, affection, and mercy from Allah SWT. In such a family, each member has a role in creating relationships based on mutual respect, support, and the maintenance of household harmony. A harmonious family life becomes an important foundation in building a healthy environment for the development of family members, especially children.

More broadly, marriage in Islam also aims to continue righteous offspring and strengthen kinship relations in society. Families built upon Islamic values are expected to produce generations with good morals and positive contributions to social life. Thus, the main purpose of marriage is not only personal for husband and wife, but also has a social dimension in building a moral society based on Islamic values (Syam et al., 2025).

According to Imam Al-Ghazali, as quoted by M. Idris Ramulyo, there are five objectives of marriage, namely:

1) Obtaining Legitimate Offspring to Continue the Lineage

Marriage aims to obtain legitimate offspring as successors of the next generation and to preserve the continuity of humankind. Children born from a lawful marriage are expected to carry forward good values and maintain the continuity of social life.

2) Fulfilling Natural Human Needs

Marriage functions to fulfill natural human instincts in a proper and directed manner. Islam provides a lawful path for human beings to fulfill their biological needs through marriage, so that the relationship between men and women takes place within the limits set by religious teachings.

3) Protecting Human Beings from Evil and Moral Corruption

Marriage also aims to protect human beings from various forms of evil and moral corruption. Through a lawful marital bond, a person may avoid prohibited acts such as adultery and various behaviors that may damage personal honor and the social order.

4) Establishing and Regulating the Household as the First Foundation of Society Based on Love and Affection

Marriage becomes a means to establish and regulate household life, which serves as the first foundation of society. A household built upon love and affection will create a harmonious family environment and play a role in shaping the good character of family



members.

5) Encouraging Earnestness in Seeking Lawful Sustenance and Increasing Responsibility

Marriage may also encourage earnestness in working and increase one's sense of responsibility in earning lawful sustenance. Responsibilities as a husband, wife, or parent motivate a person to work harder in fulfilling family needs, thereby creating a more stable and prosperous life (Syakhshiyah et al., 2024).

Early-age marriage is a marriage between a man and a woman who have not yet reached puberty. Thus, early marriage is a legally conducted marriage between a male and a female who are still children or not yet adults (Ilmu-ilmu, 2023).

Several factors causing early marriage vary greatly. According to the authors, these include economic factors, arranged marriage, the desire to preserve a relationship, and an unintended factor, namely *MBA (married by accident)*, or marriage due to an unplanned pregnancy. In this case, a young man and woman are forced to marry at a young age because the woman has become pregnant before marriage (Kudus, n.d.). In more detail, the factors causing early marriage are as follows:

a. Economic Factors

Economic factors are one of the causes of the high incidence of early marriage. Parents become the main factor, particularly their inability to provide for the family; therefore, in order to reduce the burden, they may marry off their children at an early age. The absence of funds to continue education also causes parents to ask their children to work, but when there are no other activities, early marriage becomes the preferred option (Padlah, 2022).

Parents' lack of understanding regarding the long-term impacts of early marriage also contributes to this practice. Some parents assume that marrying off their children at a young age is not a problem as long as the child already has a partner. This view arises from limited knowledge of the risks posed by early marriage in terms of health, psychology, and readiness to live household life. As a result, decisions are often made without considering the child's readiness as a whole.

The low educational level of parents may also influence their mindset in making



decisions concerning their children's future. Parents with limited education tend to have less access to information regarding the importance of education and child development. This condition causes some parents to prioritize marriage as a solution rather than giving children the opportunity to continue their education and develop their potential.

Therefore, efforts are needed to raise parents' awareness and understanding of the importance of education and the impacts of early marriage. Through socialization, counseling, and continuous education, parents are expected to better understand that adolescence is an important period for children to learn, grow, and prepare for the future. Thus, decisions regarding children's marriage can be considered more carefully for their welfare in the future.

b. Accident (Married by Accident)

Sometimes marriage at a young age occurs as a solution to pregnancy outside marriage. This happens because of the freedom of interaction between the sexes among adolescents, which can easily be observed in daily life (Kecamatan & Kabupaten, 2018). Freedom in interaction between young men and women is often not accompanied by sufficient understanding of moral, ethical, and religious boundaries.

This phenomenon can easily be found in everyday life, both through the social environment and the increasingly open influence of media. Adolescents' lack of understanding regarding the consequences of such behavior also becomes a factor encouraging pregnancy outside marriage. When this condition occurs, marriage is often seen as a way out to preserve family honor and provide a clear status for the relationship between both parties.

Parents and families usually choose to marry the adolescent couple immediately, even though they are still classified as young and do not yet have mature readiness to live household life. Making marriage a solution to pregnancy outside marriage does not always resolve the existing problems. Couples who marry at a young age often do not yet have the mental, emotional, and economic readiness to face responsibilities in family life.

This condition may lead to various future problems, such as household conflict, economic difficulties, and instability in raising children. Therefore, preventive efforts are needed through education, moral guidance, and the strengthening of the roles of family



and society in guiding adolescents so that they are able to protect themselves and make wiser decisions in their lives.

c. Parents

Parents play a very large role in determining decisions related to children's lives, including marriage. In some cases, the decision to marry off children at a young age comes from parental encouragement or approval. This is usually based on various considerations, such as concern over children's social interactions, the desire to preserve family honor, or the view that marriage can be a way to avoid behavior considered deviant from social and religious norms.

In addition, there are also parents who assume that marrying off children earlier can reduce their burden of responsibility for the children's needs. Economic factors also sometimes influence such decisions, especially in families with limited economic conditions. As a result, marriage decisions are often more dominated by parental considerations than by the readiness of the children themselves, whether in terms of age, mentality, or ability to live household life.

This view shows that marriage is still understood as a practical solution to overcome family economic problems. A child who is already married is considered to have his or her own responsibility, so that living needs are no longer entirely borne by parents. This condition causes marriage decisions to be more oriented toward family interests rather than the personal readiness of the child who will enter household life. Decisions made without considering the child's readiness may lead to various problems in married life. A relatively young age often means that couples have not yet reached maturity in thinking, decision-making, and resolving conflicts that arise in the household. This situation may affect the disharmony of the relationship and increase the risk of family problems in the future.

This condition indicates the importance of increasing public awareness regarding children's rights and readiness to enter marriage. Better understanding of the social, psychological, and economic impacts of early marriage is expected to encourage parents to consider their children's interests and future more carefully before making marriage-related decisions.



d. Preserving the Relationship

Another factor encouraging early marriage is the desire of adolescent couples to preserve an existing relationship. In some cases, a relationship that has lasted for quite a long time makes the couple feel the need to marry immediately so that the relationship has a clear social and religious status. Marriage is then viewed as a way to strengthen the bond and avoid negative judgments from the surrounding environment.

However, the decision to marry at a young age is often made without mature consideration of readiness to live household life. Many couples do not yet have readiness in terms of mental, emotional, and economic aspects, so marriages conducted at a young age may face various challenges in the future. Therefore, it is important for adolescents to understand that marriage is not only about maintaining a relationship, but also about readiness to bear responsibilities and build family life in a mature and sustainable manner.

Marriage at too young an age may also affect the continuity of education. Many adolescents eventually have to discontinue their education because of the demands of new roles as husband or wife, and even as parents. This condition may limit their opportunities to develop their potential and obtain better employment in the future, thereby affecting the economic condition of the family they build.

Lack of emotional readiness in facing household dynamics often triggers conflict in marriage. Couples who are still in the developmental phase of adolescence generally do not yet have maturity in managing emotions, resolving differences of opinion, and making joint decisions. If this condition is not balanced by good communication and support from the surrounding environment, conflict in the household may increase.

The roles of family, educational institutions, and society are very important in providing adolescents with an understanding of the meaning and responsibilities of marriage. Through education, guidance, and proper counseling, adolescents are expected to develop a more mature perspective on marriage, so that decisions made are truly based on comprehensive readiness, mentally, socially, and economically.

e. Family Tradition

Family tradition is one of the factors influencing early marriage in society. In some



social environments, marriage at a young age has become a hereditary custom, so that it is regarded as normal and acceptable. This pattern then shapes the view that marrying at a young age is not a problem, but rather part of a long-standing practice carried out by previous generations.

The strong influence of such traditions often makes it difficult for society to change deeply rooted mindsets. When a family or community is accustomed to the practice of early marriage, the next generation tends to follow the same pattern without considering the possible long-term impacts. Therefore, changes in mindset and increased public understanding are important so that traditions that are less compatible with present-day developments can gradually be improved.

Social environmental factors also play a major role in maintaining this practice. Social pressure from extended family and surrounding communities often makes individuals feel they have no option but to follow long-standing traditions. This condition causes the practice of early marriage to continue from generation to generation without critical evaluation of its impact on individual lives, especially adolescent girls.

Limited access to education and information also strengthens the continuity of this tradition. Lack of understanding of the social, economic, and health risks posed by early marriage causes some people to view the practice as normal. In fact, with improved education and knowledge, people will be better able to consider the possible consequences before making marriage-related decisions.

Efforts toward change require not only an individual approach, but also social and educational approaches involving various parties, such as families, community leaders, educational institutions, and the government. Through socialization, education, and the improvement of collective awareness, society is expected to begin reviewing existing traditions and adjusting them to values that better support the welfare and future of the younger generation.

f. Local Community Customs

The risk of early marriage during childbirth is very high, especially in relation to pregnancy programs, because this is related to health, as the uterus is still very young



and emotions are not yet stable. Therefore, in terms of economy, education, and pregnancy programs, the effects are substantial on health, physical condition, mentality, and education (Perempuan et al., 2015).

Marriage undertaken by adolescents may also have unfavorable effects on various aspects of the lives of those who experience it. The reproductive organs and physical maturity of an adolescent girl are not yet fully developed, and this affects the risks if she becomes pregnant. The possibility of disability in the child, maternal death during childbirth, and other risks are also very high when early marriage occurs. In addition, the cervix of an adolescent girl is still sensitive. Therefore, if pregnancy is forced, there is a risk of cervical cancer later in life, and more seriously, the risk of death during childbirth also becomes higher at a young age (Masyarakat et al., 2021).

Article 15 of the Compilation of Islamic Law previously regulated the minimum marriage age as 19 years for men and 16 years for women (No Title, 2001), which was later changed to 19 years for both prospective bride and groom. At this age, both prospective spouses are considered capable of entering marriage with all its consequences, while also taking into account family welfare and household benefit, in accordance with Article 7 of Law No. 1 of 1974 (Almahisa & Agustian, 2019).

Based on the interviews we conducted, the rate of early marriage occurring in Bebanga Village, Kalukku District, is very high, and it has increased from year to year, especially in Kampung Baru. Based on an interview with one community leader: “the high number of early marriages occurring in Bebanga happens because of the lack of parental education for their children regarding the impacts of early marriage, so that things beyond parental supervision occur, such as pregnancy outside marriage.”

This is also in line with what one teacher at SMPN 2 Kalukku, Mrs. Rosmawati, stated:

“there is a lack of parental restriction on children regarding interactions between boys and girls, and some parents even normalize such interactions, so that cases such as pregnancy outside marriage occur, and whether they want it or not, they have to be married.”

From the two opinions above, it can be concluded that early marriage occurs because some parents are still not fully prepared to become proper parents in



accordance with religious law, because matters such as interactions between men and women have been regulated in religious law concerning restrictions and prohibitions.

Furthermore, in his statement, the principal of SMPN 2 Kalukku said: “the solution that schools can provide is to educate and give understanding to students and parents about the negative impacts of early marriage, in terms of health, education, and law, and there is also a need for communication and cooperation between teachers and parents of students.”

When viewed from the legal perspective under statutory law, many aspects are inconsistent, such as the minimum age of marriage, and if it conflicts with the law, there will certainly be legal consequences, such as the marriage not being officially registered and other legal problems.

C. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, it can be concluded that early marriage in Bebanga Village, Kalukku District, is a complex phenomenon triggered by the accumulation of various internal and external factors. The main factors causing early marriage include the low economic condition of families, the influence of local traditions and customs, as well as the high incidence of premarital pregnancy (*married by accident*) due to unsupervised adolescent social interactions. In addition, the lack of parental understanding regarding the minimum legal age of marriage as stipulated in Law No. 16 of 2019 also contributes to the persistence of this practice within the community.

The impacts of early marriage encompass various crucial aspects, ranging from high reproductive health risks for both mothers and infants, mental unpreparedness in dealing with household conflicts that may lead to divorce, to limited access to education and career development for young people. From a legal perspective, underage marriages are also at risk of not being officially registered, which may later complicate the fulfillment of civil rights for family members.

As a solution, preventive efforts that are collaborative in nature are required among local governments, educational institutions, and community leaders to provide continuous education to parents regarding parenting practices in accordance with religious teachings and positive law. Society needs to recognize that age maturity and mental readiness are the fundamental foundations in achieving the purpose of marriage, namely to build a



sakinah, mawaddah, and rahmah family in order to ensure the future well-being of the next generation.

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