ADOLESCENCE LOST: A STUDY CASE OF FAMILY PROCESS AFTER CHILD MARRIAGE

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ABSTRACT

Background: Child marriage reaches 12 billion cases globally, and Indonesia belongs to the top 10 countries with the highest ones. Child marriage forcibly takes away the children's rights that they should experience during adolescence. Their new responsibilities and roles go beyond the children's capacity based on age, requiring them to learn and adapt faster without preparation, such as taking care of a household and a partner when the others plan on self-development based on their talents and interests. The impact is that child marriage tends to be unstable and is at risk leading to divorce, sometimes even accompanied by domestic violence.

Research objective: This study explores the family process after child marriage.

Method: The researchers applied the qualitative method with a case study approach. Participants consisted of 7 married young women and 7 parents. Data collection was done by interview and collecting evidence of child marriage dispensation from the court. The data analysis used is thematic analysis.

Findings: The findings indicated that pregnancy was the leading cause of child marriage. The researchers found three main themes. They included unpreparedness for married life, ineffective role performance, and parental involvement after marriage.

Conclusion: Child marriage is still closely related to society's existing norms. Each region has different views regarding the issue—this research described child marriage as a form of responsibility for teenage pregnancy.

Keywords: Child Marriage, Adolescent, Early Pregnancy, Family process

I. INTRODUCTION

Child marriage happens when both actors are under 18 years old, male or female, and formally or informally (Zaman & Koski, 2020). The highest child marriage incidence occurs to 15-to 18-year-old children. However, some child marriage cases involve couples younger than 15 years old (Adedokun et al., 2016). In 2018, the number of child marriages reached 12 billion issues (UNICEF, 2019), and in the last ten years, child marriage cases have decreased from 25% to 21%. However, this figure shows the high number of child marriage cases in 2009-2019. UNICEF reported that, in 2019, East Asia and the Pacific recorded 75,000,000 cases or 12% of child marriage cases in their regions. Indonesia belongs to the East Asia-Pacific region and among the top 10 countries with the world's highest child marriage cases (UNICEF, 2020). In 2018, Indonesia became the second-highest country in ASEAN with 1,220,900 issues (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2020).

Meanwhile, Yogyakarta recorded 7.57% of child marriage cases in 2018. The high number of child marriages cannot be separated from the socio-cultural problems that exist in society. Several problems such as teenage pregnancy, poverty, religion, and local customs are the reasons for child marriage implementation. Teenage pregnancy is the leading cause of child marriage and continues to occur every year(Astuti et al., 2020). Child marriage forcibly takes away children's adolescence and rights(Esthappan et al., 2018). The missing rights have a significant impact on the children's lives in the future. Married children often neglect their education(Ketema &
Most of them do not return to school to continue their education (Sekine & Hodgkin, 2017). They sometimes have to live separately from their parents and must lead themselves without parental guidance.

Marriage indicates that a person has reached an adult and independent stage, so that the married child should be responsible for their life (Kenny et al., 2019). Their new responsibilities stress them as they do not have it coming. Married life is not only about him and his partner but involves both family parties and social relationships with the broader community (Melesse et al., 2020). This condition simultaneously takes away children's rights to play and develop their abilities. The new tasks and roles beyond the children's capacity require them to learn and adapt faster. They must understand how to take care of a household and a partner when other children plan self-development based on their talents and interests (Shahabuddin et al., 2016). The child is forced to jump far at a later stage without preparation. The impact is that child marriage tends to be unstable and has the risk of experiencing household problems leading to divorce, sometimes even accompanied by domestic violence (Gindeel & Etim, 2019). This research aimed to understand further understand the family processes in the child's married life.

II. METHODS

Study Design

This study used a qualitative research method with a case study approach and focused on exploring family processes in the child's married life. Participants were determined using purposive sampling. Fourteen (14) participants consisted of 7 children and 7 parents. Data saturation was obtained for the 13th participant and strengthened for the 14th participant. Determining participants was for data searching related to child marriage at the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) and public health center (Puskesmas). Then, the researchers selected the participant data obtained based on the criteria and contacted the participants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initials</th>
<th>Age of Marriage</th>
<th>Current Occupation</th>
<th>Last education</th>
<th>Spouse’s Occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YE</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Stall owner</td>
<td>High school</td>
<td>Construction worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AN</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>Middle school</td>
<td>Food stall owner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AG</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>Middle school</td>
<td>Construction worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EV</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Housemaid</td>
<td>Middle school</td>
<td>Construction worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AL</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>Middle school</td>
<td>Food stall owner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>Laborer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RE</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Cell phone shopkeeper</td>
<td>Middle school</td>
<td>Online Motorcycle Taxi Driver</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1.1 Married children participants under 19 years old

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Spouse’s Occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PR</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Laborer</td>
<td>Laborer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Entrepreneur</td>
<td>Entrepreneur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SK</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Laborer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Laborer</td>
<td>Laborer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>Laborer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SU</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Laborer</td>
<td>Laborer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This research was also conducted by interviewing the religious affairs office, which understands marriage regulations and has the authority.

Data Collection

Data collection utilized semistructured interviews. Interviews were conducted with interview guides that have been discussed with two community nurses and one child psychologist. The researchers interviewed the...
participants face to face after they signed informed consent. A nurse also helped the interview, accompanied by a research assistant in charge of recording participants’ responses. The interview was conducted in each participant’s house and asked other family members not to enter the room used as the place for the interview. Interviews that were conducted took an average of about 60 minutes. The questions that are asked to the female participants are 10 questions and the questions for parent participants are 5 questions. Secondary data from religious affairs office also supported this research from a consultation with one of the staff who understands the region’s child marriage phenomenon. Data collection was also supported by documentary evidence from the court related to child marriages’ dispensation in the last five years.

Trustworthiness

The data validation was done by conducting peer debriefing with research assistants and external auditors with one community nurse, one family nurse, one family doctor, and member checking. The transcript has been written in verbatim form and is carried out by a member check by providing the results of the transcript to the participants to be checked for correctness. Other data sources were obtained from participant marriage documents and court decisions on child marriages conducted at the religious affairs office.

Data Analysis

Data analysis used thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2012) and was assisted by the NVIVO 12 Plus application. The data obtained were organized and transcribed in the verbatim form. After the transcript was done, the results of the transcript were given to the participants to check the truth of the interviews that had been conducted. After receiving feedback from the participants, the transcripts were grouped. Data grouping was also carried out on the secondary data obtained. Data grouping is done by giving labels according to the meaning of the statement or this stage can be called coding. The codes that have been formed are reorganized into the first category or synthesis. The first category or synthesis is formed from codes that have similar meanings and are grouped together and given a new label that represents the meaning of the collected coding. Furthermore, the first synthesis or category will be reorganized based on meaning to form a synthesis or the second category to the major/main theme. At this stage the synthesis or categories are grouped according to their meaning and given a new label so that a big/main theme is formed. This stage is the structural description stage. Furthermore, the major/main themes that have been obtained are explained in narrative form which is then displayed in the form of tables or charts and discussion. During the analysis process, peer debriefing and external auditors were also carried out.

Ethics

This study was approved by Aisyah University Yogyakarta’s ethics committee with number 1349/KEP-UNISA/X/2020.

Description of Research Location

The research was conducted in Kasihan District, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region. Kasihan sub-district consists of 4 sub-districts, Bangunjiwo, Ngestiharjo, Tamantirto, and Tirtonirmolo. Each sub-district consists of several sub-villages, including Bangunjiwo with 19 sub-villages, Ngestiharjo with 12 sub-villages, Tamantirto with 10 sub-villages, and Tirtonirmolo 12 with sub-villages. Each sub-village has several RT (RukunTetangga) or neighborhoods. The Kasihan area was chosen to be the research site due to high teenage pregnancy cases reported by the puskesmas in this area. Licensing considerations were also the reason for choosing this area as a research site. This region is still permitted research during the COVID-19 pandemic. Kasihan is an area where most people are Yogyakarta natives where the culture and customs are still commonly practiced. People in this area always do selametan or kenduren to show their gratitude, use the Javanese calendar, and hold other certain traditions such as bekakak, gunungan, or kirab. People in the community speak Indonesian and Javanese.

Data obtained from religious affairs office in Kasihan shows that child marriage cases occur equally in all four urban villages (Figure 4.1), and the majority of cases occur due to teenage pregnancy (Figure 4.2). A society dominated by Muslims (Islam) applies Islamic values in social life in this region. For people in this region, pregnant teenagers must get married immediately. During 2015-2020, 130 cases of child marriage were officially registered, according to KUA Kasihan. Married children under 19 years old are known to be 49 boys and 121 girls (Figure 4.3). Marriage under 19 years old is also identified to occur mostly among adolescents who are still a student (Figure 4.4), and 88 children are only middle school (SMP) graduates (Figure 4.5).
III. FINDINGS

The findings of this analysis revealed 3 major themes and 10 sub-themes. The cause of child marriage that occurs in this area is due to teenage pregnancy and is proven by statements from participants and key informants.

Teenage Pregnancy

Child marriage cases found in Kasihan Bantul have similarities to the causes. The couples must be responsible for the pregnancy that has occurred.


"I was sad and crying for days. I missed my period for three months. I was already suspicious. My mother continued to take me to the midwife. She told us that I was three months pregnant. After that, I went straight to my now husband's house (my then-boyfriend). I asked him to be responsible. When I got married, I was seven months pregnant." (AL, married age: 15 years old, female, line 50)

"Menikahkarenahamilduluan, harustanggungjawab. Udah 3 bulan. waktuitumasihsekolahmbakkkelas 2 SMA, kenaikankelas 3 SMA. Pertamanya (ketahuanhamil) tuhgerimayamahdari orang tuasuami (saatitupacar). Tau icihamilitulohmbah nah ituterusdijakkebidanakhirnya tau 3 bulan." (EV, married age 18 tahun, perempuan, line 42)

"I got married because I was three months pregnant. At that time, I was still a sophomore in high school about to be a senior. My husband's parents (my then-boyfriend) thought I was pregnant. They were suspicious and knew the characteristics of pregnancy. Then, I went to the midwife, and finally, I knew that I was three months pregnant." (EV, married age 18 years, female, line 42)

The following is an informant statement regarding permission to get married under 19 years old.


"Child marriage happens incidentally. You can find out why the religious court allows the marriage under 19 years old later. On average, it is due to the child has already been pregnant. So it is an emergency. " (KUA staff: Chief and Marriage Counselor)

Unpreparedness for Married Life

Unpreparedness for married life is a physical and psychological condition of adolescents considered not ready to face marriage.

Adolescent Mental Unpreparedness

This sub-theme illustrates the selfishness and immaturity of teenage couples in performing their roles in the family.


"My husband is still childish. He loves hanging out with his friends and does not think about family. One day he works, one day he does not. He is unlikely to think about a living." (EV, married age: 18 years old, female, line 68)
"Yaa kankalaumasihsama-samaanakkecil, aku juga pengen main, dia (suami) juga kanpengen main. Kalau dia main terussampeenggapolangkan juga akunyarii, terusjadiribut. Masalah uang juga yaakanjarangdikasih uang (samasuami)." (AN, usiamenikah 17 tahun, perempuan, line 70)

"Well, we both are still a child. I also want to go out, and so does my husband. If he comes home late, I will look for him, and then we will fight. Money is also a problem. He barely gives me enough money." (AN, married age: 17 years old, female, line 70)

"Kadangsurukakeselihsamasuamikalaukeinginannyaenggaditurutin, yaudakalaulagikeselgiguanggangobrolsama dia." (RE, usiamenikah 17 tahun, perempuan, line 169)

"Sometimes my husband annoys me if he can give what I want. If I am upset, I will not talk to him." (RE, married age: 17 years old, female, line 169)

Early Teen Marriage Issues
This sub-theme describes the physical, psychological, social, and economic conditions of early teen marriage.


"My child is not ready for marriage. He is jobless and clueless. Unless he is 20 or 25 and knows how to earn money and make a living. Parents have no other choice but to help them." (SK (Parents), Farmer, Male, line 164)

"Kaluaharapannya orang tuaitukan nek bisayaasekolahdulu yang tinggibiarmapan, baruberumahtangga. Diharuskanmenikahyoookan...enggasiapgitu (mataberkaca-kaca, terdiam)." (SA (Orang Tua), Wiraswasta, Perempuan, line 56)

"Every parent hopes that their children graduate from high school, find a decent job, then get married. When they are forced due to certain conditions, they are not ready (teary eyes, silent). " (SA (Parents), Entrepreneur, female, line 56)

Ineffective Role Performance
Ineffective role performance is a behavior pattern that changes and does not fill expectations, norms, or the environment. This condition can occur because of changes in physical, psychological, social, and economic terms.

Family Economic Inability
This sub-theme describes the family's financial condition, which does not always meet its basic needs.

"Kadang-kadang juga, seringnyakalaulawakumintabatimunisagiteronggadikasih. Kadang-kadangkalaudikasih, cumangasih 50rb, 50rb gitu! Engga yang sebulansekalitenggaga. Kalaulanggadaa uang yaaenggadikasih, untungkerjanyakanumadikid. " (AN, menikahusia 17 tahun, perempuan, line 181)

"Sometimes, my husband will not give me money for our kids' vaccines. He only gives me Rp.50.000- and it is not monthly! If he does not have money, he will not give me any. He only earns a little profit from his job." (AN, married age: 17 years old, female, line 181)

"Yaa cukupsih (hasilkerjasuami) kalauseminggubuatanaknyadoangmbak." (AL, menikahusia 15 tahun, perempuan, line 125)

"Well, my husband's income is only enough for our child's needs weekly." (AL, married age: 15 years old, female, line 125)

Ineffective Family Coping
This sub-theme describes teenage couples' ability to respond to problems and coping strategies to solve family problems.
“Belum bisakontrolemosijadia kalumisalnyadia salah, sayamarahin. Pokoknyaintinya sayamarah-marahingitu.”” (YE, menikah usia 17 tahun, perempuan, line 320)

"I am bad at controlling my emotions. When my husband makes a mistake, I will scold him." (YE, married age: 17 years old, female, line 320)


"In front of me, his mother and our child, my husband would slam his helmet. I was pushed while I was carrying my child. Then, I asked, 'Why are you angry with me?' He showed his anger in front of his mother too. He was angry only because I refused to take away the drink bottle in the motorcycle seat. It was trivial." (EV, married age: 18 years old, female, line 244)

**Child Neglect**

This sub-theme describes child neglect due to lack of knowledge and feelings of fear in doing so.

“Takutnya akaluenggabisangurusanak. Kan ribetyaakalaubayituh." (AL, usia menikah 15 tahun, perempuan, line 117)

"I am afraid if I cannot take care of my children. Baby, especially, is so hard to handle. " (AL, married age: 15 years old, female, line 117)

“Belomberanimbakmandiingitujadoauiatuabulek yang mandiinsampesatubulanituenggaberani.” (RE, usia menikah 17 tahun, perempuan, line 212)

"I was hesitant to bath the baby, so I asked my aunt to do it until my baby was about a month old." (RE, married age: 17 years old, female, line 212)

**Confusion in Performing Roles**

This sub-theme describes the inability of behavior to adapt to new roles and confusion in marital relationships.

“Kalauawal-awalduluhiyabetumapanamanyabetummengetahui bagaimana juga kannamashyoankannb, kageteruskepikiranterus, kalauudahjadibugiman? teruskalaauudah punya momonganharangurusanak dan ngurusrumah, ngurusruamigitu. Sempetkepikirkan kayak gitusihmbakbingunggimana. ” (YE, menikah usia 17 tahun, perempuan, line 60)

"In the beginning, I had no idea. I was still shocked and kept thinking, 'Once I become a mother, I must take care of my baby, the house, and my husband.' I did not know what to do. " (YE, married age: 17 years old, female, line 60)


"I had no idea that I would get married at this age. I am still a child. I am confused, worried, and afraid. I am also scared if my husband will do something bad." (AL, married age: 15 years old, female, line 115)

**Husband’s Bad Behavior**

This sub-theme illustrates the husband's inability to become a role model for the family.

“Jadi suami yang lebihbaikaja, jadi imam. Kan yaapenganseyasamisholnyaenggabolong-bolong, Sholatnyaamishbolong-bolong, mbak."(AG, usia menikah 18 tahun, perempuan, line 132)

"I wish my husband become a better husband. I wish him not skip his five daily prayers. He still does, sadly. " (AG, married age: 18 years old, female, line 132)
“Sempt pas bulanpuasaitubayinyanangisterus, 24 jam nangisterus, cari susu jam 3 malamkannmbak, gekmalahsuamikumalamahmabok-mbokantuhlohmbak. Yaa Allah.” (EV, usiamenikah 18 tahun, perempuan, line 132)

"It was fasting month when my baby cried all day. He kept crying for 24 hours. I was out buying milk at 3 am to feed him, but my husband got drunk instead." (EV, married age: 18 years old, female, line 132)

Parents' Involvement in the Child's Married Life

Parental involvement includes the economy, culture, and health aspects of their children's married life.

Parents' Involvement in Daily Needs Fulfillment

This sub-theme describes the parents' involvement in fulfilling their child's family daily needs.

"Semua kebutuhan yang nangungibu” (AN, usiamenikah 17 tahun, line 93)

"My mother bears all of our daily needs." (AN, married age: 17 years old, female, line 93)

"Kan tinggal bareng ibukala umasih sama, ibu yang tangung." (RE, usiamenikah 17 tahun, perempuan, line 116)

"We stay at my mom's house. She provides us food and our daily needs." (RE, married age: 17 years old, female, line 116)

"Dalam arti, enggamung kinitukan belumbisa semuayaambak, mere kamasihkecil-kecil. Kalaudarianak sayasamaucus ayaitumenemang orang tua yang nangung. Saya yang nangung! Yaa 85% hamper semuanyalahsaya yang biayai.” (SA (orang Tua), Wiraswasta, Perempuan, line 67)

"They are still a child. They do not know how to take care of themselves yet. I pay for 85% of what my child and grandchild need." (SA (Parents), Entrepreneur, female, line 67)

Parents' Involvement in the Family Power Structure

This sub-theme describes parents' involvement in every decision of the social, health, or economic aspects.

"Kadangngobrolsihmbakmisalnya kayak kemarinnihmaungambil motor, itu biasanyangomongdulusama orang tua 'bolehingga?' gitu, kalaumisalnya 'oh yaudah' yaudahdilakuingitu, kalauenggayaaengga." (RE, usiamenikah 17 tahun, perempuan, line 188)

"I barely have a conversation with my parents. For example, when I wanted to use the motorcycle, I asked them if I could use it. Then I would only say 'Okay,' then leave. (RE, married age: 17 years old, female, line 188)

"Kalauitu (among-among) harusdilakukan, kalaudisini. Ibu mertautusukabilang 'besokalesanamong' among-among (Javanese communal meal). My mother in law usually reminds me to help every SelasaKliwon (One Tuesday in a Pasaran cycle of the Javanese calendar). I only answer 'Yes.' I have no idea when the tradition will stop and its purpose. I do what she asks me to do." (AG, married age: 18 years old, female, line 184)

"It has been a tradition here to do among-among (Javanese communal meal). My mother in law usually reminds me to help every SelasaKliwon (One Tuesday in a Pasaran cycle of the Javanese calendar). I only answer 'Yes.' I have no idea when the tradition will stop and its purpose. I do what she asks me to do." (AG, married age: 18 years old, female, line 184)

"(Saat Hb 7 dan harusdirujuk) kayak luweh-luwehan (suami). Kayak gimanayaa? Kayak biasaaja! Yaa yang nyuruhenggadirujuk juga ibudarisuami. Gak bolehgitu, soalnyaenggaada yang nemenin, teruspokoknyaalesannyagitu.” (EV, usiamenikah 18 tahun, perempuan, line 118)

"One day my husband's hemoglobin level was only 7 and had to be hospitalized. My mother in law did not want us to go to the hospital. She did not want to be left alone at the house." (EV, married age: 18 years old, female, line 118)

Parents' Involvement in the Child Care

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This sub-theme describes the parents' involvement to help and perform as parents to their grandchild. Child care includes physical and psychological aspects.

“(Anak) engga tau ngurus anak gimana-gimana. Saya yang pegang, saya yang mandiin, saya yang suapin, pas mimikyasaya bantu buat menyuinya.” (SU (Parent), Laborer, female, line 105)

"My child does not know how to take care of a baby. I will help her to hold the baby, bathe, feed, and even assist my daughter when she is breastfeeding." (SU (Parent), Laborer, female, line 105)

“Jadi sayakecucuitu kayak merawatanaksendiri, istilahnya yang anggepnyabukancucumbak kayak anaksendiri. Bahkansicucusayaitukalausa mainbunnyaitumalhengganyaman, lebihnyamsamasaysa (ketawa). Saya mbak, jadi kayak asisten, bidan, sasusternyangit (ketawa)” (PA (Orang Tua), IRT, Perempuan, line 71).

"I treat and consider my grandchild as my child. He prefers to be with me than to be with his mother (laughs). I act like an assistant, a nanny, and a midwife, all at once (laughs)." (PA (Parent), Housewife, female, line 71)

IV. DISCUSSION

Child marriage can occur due to premarital sex resulting in teen pregnancy (Birhanu et al., 2019). The results of this study indicated that the majority of child marriages occurred due to teenage pregnancies, with 67% of the total cases during 2015-2020 (primary data). Seven points found in this study also indicated that pregnancy was the reason for the marriage (Primary Data). Countries with a majority Muslim population consider nonmarital pregnancy an act that violates religious norms, is sinful, and can harm the woman or the child she is carrying (Kohno et al., 2020; Montazeri et al., 2016; Perković et al., 2019). Therefore, these girls must marry boys who have impregnated them to ensure the child's status after being born. The marriage is also intended to prevent the mother and child from being neglected and protect them physically and psychologically (Rumble et al., 2018).

In Indonesia, child marriage is regulated in Law No. 16 of 2019, stating that marriage is allowed when a male or female has reached 19 years old (Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2019). Many adjudications of marriages under 19 years of age due to pregnancy has caused the court to consider giving dispensation to juvenile couples for marriage. Marriage becomes a solution with a much smaller risk of harm than other options such as not getting married for girls or abortion.

Pregnant teens tend to think of having an abortion. Abortion is sometimes the only solution chosen because they are ashamed and not ready to have a baby (Atuhaire, 2019; Munakampe et al., 2018). However, this behavior will cause girls health problems and violate human values and religious norms in society (Perković et al., 2019). This condition has caused the court to allow teenage couples to get married before 19 years old (Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia, 2019; Yasin, 2019). The court will give a marriage dispensation as a form of responsibility for a pregnancy that has occurred. However, it is necessary to think about further consequences of child marriage as it will often raise more significant family process problems.

Marriage involves adolescents who are still developing. Adolescents have developmental tasks that include biological, cognitive, psychosocial, and emotional changes. These developmental tasks must be completed as a form of maturity (Friedman et al., 2003). These developmental tasks include acceptance of each other's uniqueness, developing abilities and skills, preparing for career paths, practicing to be responsible in social life, and learning to be independent. Adolescence is an opportunity for teenagers to prepare themselves for a family. Teens learn to form a family and build exemplary communication with the environment (Sawyer et al., 2018).

Child marriage often hampers the development stage. Stunted developmental stages make it difficult for adolescents to process the married life (Sawyer et al., 2018; Theron, 2020). Teenagers are considered too young to understand marriage, as illustrated in this study's finding. Teenagers do not have enough knowledge about domestic life and welfare in a household. They will often experience confusion once they get married due to drastic changes (Astuti et al., 2020; Sriyasak et al., 2018). They are still exploring their identities. During adolescence, role confusion arises due to the absence of self-identity (Identity ego vs. Role Confusion) (Kitchens & Abell, 2020), and marriage only adds more problems due to the burden of roles and responsibilities (Patton et al., 2016). In general, they also never get to have premarital counseling (Al-Kloub et al., 2019). They will immediately dive into married life and feel shocked while facing this condition (Govender et al., 2020). Their new roles after marriage confuse them. Not to mention their emotional changes that tend to fluctuate will only enable them to determine adaptive problem solving (Scharf et al., 2017).
Unstable emotions in adolescents can affect their thoughts and behavior (Mónaco et al., 2019). Teenagers will express their feelings spontaneously without thinking about the consequences of their behavior (Compas et al., 2017; Mathews et al., 2016). Therefore, they are considered too young to understand the concept of marriage. Married teens often have not reached the stage where they can suppress their egos and understand their partner's condition (Kitchens & Abell, 2020).

After child marriage, the common problem is that they cannot continue their education and hinder their career paths to be economically independent. Not having proper education will prevent them from standing on both feet after the marriage. It is where their parents get involved due to their children's unpreparedness. Parents consider their children to have no experience and come to help (Sriyasak et al., 2018), and taking over their child care is one example of parents' involvement (Ngum Chi Watts et al., 2015). New young moms often feel confused in caring for their children for the first time (Kane et al., 2019; Mjwara & Maharaj, 2018). This condition attracts their parents to be more dominant in managing their grandchildren. The parents consider that their children are not competent yet, and the real situation does not match their expectations (John et al., 2019). Several cases show how the parents and their children will often argue about child care. Usually, the children do not have strong reasons and have to give up due to their lack of experience (Guzzo et al., 2019).

Besides, married teens are confused with their unstable economic conditions. An unstable financial condition prevents teenage couples from being independent (Baldwin et al., 2018). They will often complain about their inability to find a job with an insufficient income to fulfill their family's needs (Kane et al., 2019), and pregnancy will add more problems. They will then ask for their parents to help as a way out (Mjwara & Maharaj, 2018). Parents help by letting them live in their house and providing food. Poor financial conditions force the child to live with their parents or in-laws to reduce expenses (Angarita de Botero et al., 2019). Parents feel that it is still their responsibility because their children are unable to provide for their families. Several cases also show parents' full involvement in financing, including their grandchildren.

The parents will fulfill their children's families' daily needs dominantly (Wahi et al., 2019). Parents' involvement in the financial aspect will only give more authority to their children's family decision-making (Ketema & Erulkar, 2018; Sawyer et al., 2018). They tend to dictate every decision. This condition causes arguments between them and their parents (Astuti et al., 2020; Sriyasak et al., 2018). The dominance of parental influence also exists in the values and norms. In this study, some cases show how the parents continue to do the culture such as among-among, kenduren, or selapanan. Teenagers do not know for sure the purposes of these activities. They only do the traditions because of their parents' orders. Teenagers usually cannot independently decide what is best for their families yet (National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine; Health and Medicine Division; Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education; Board on Children, Youth, and Families; Committee on the Neurobiological and Socio-behavioral Science of Adolescent Development and Its Applications, 2019).

Parents' involvement in their children's married life cannot be generalized as bad. It is only a matter of helping their children to go through domestic life. The absence of parents' involvement may deteriorate their children's marriage due to their inability to solve problems. However, their involvement cannot be too dominant as it can hinder their family process' independence.

**Limitations**

Data collection also only came from the perspective of married girls and their parents. The limited-time and conditions of the areas experiencing the COVID-19 pandemic have made data collection unable to reach the wider community, including the participant's perspective.

**Conclusion**

Child marriage is still closely related to society's existing norms because each region has different views. This study describes child marriage as a form of responsibility for teenage pregnancy. Married teenage couples experience unpreparedness in undergoing marriage resulting in an ineffective role in the family process. This condition requires parents to be involved in their marriage life to maintain their family welfare. It also helps family nurses and related parties to identify problems that arise in child marriage and becomes the basis for developing child marriage prevention programs or assisting married children.
V. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest in this study.

REFERENCE


