Comparison of Early Marriage Age in Bangladesh, Ghana, Iraq and Indonesia

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Abstract

Early marriage is marriage before the age of 18 for either boys or girls. Early marriage can be influenced by customs, beliefs and religion. Customs in some areas lead to girls marrying much older men and have occurred in parts of Indonesia, especially in rural and inland areas. This study aims to examine the socio-cultural factors that drive the incidence of early marriage. The main methods in this research are qualitative ethnography and Narrative review. From the literature review research analyzed, there are several factors that influence early marriage, namely knowledge, education, socio-culture, income, economy, social norms, parents, gender, ethnicity, age, menarche, attitudes, media exposure, premarital pregnancy, family members, religion, adulthood phenomena, employment, peer influence, poverty, parental role, stigma, region and place of residence. This can be used as a reference for midwives in providing services by searching the literature through PubMed, NCBI, and Semantic Scholar. Of the several factors that influence early marriage, studies conducted in Bangladesh, Ghana, Iraq, Indonesia and other countries show that early marriage is still a major problem for the welfare of women from these four countries. Measures that can help address the problem of early marriage include improving access and quality of education, changing social norms that support early marriage, and empowering women to make decisions.

Keywords: *Social, Cultural, Early Marriage.*

INTRODUCTION

Early marriage is marriage before the age of 18 for either a boy or a girl. (UNICEF, 2019). The phenomenon of child marriage has become a global issue in many countries. (Saleheen et al., 2021a).. Various factors cause early marriage, including parents' concerns about the stigma of old virgins besides that there is an assumption that children who have menstruated are eligible for marriage (Mouliza et al., 2023). (Mouliza et al., 2023)..

One of the Sustainable *Development* Goals (SDGs) targets for 2030 is to "achieve gender equality and empower women". (UNICEF, 2019). *World Health Organization* data in 2018 recorded that 1.2 billion (20%) of the world's population were adolescents aged 10-19 years, and more than 650 million women were married before the age of 18 years. In Indonesia, there are 55 thousand (10.35%) cases of women married before the age of 18. This shows that underage marriage is still high, while the target of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment is to reduce the rate of early marriage by 8.74% by 2024. (Tan, 2021),

Early marriage accounts for 20% of maternal deaths. In Indonesia, there are 1.2 million cases of early marriage, and Indonesia is ranked 8th in the world in the number of early marriages globally (BKKBN, 2020). In January - June 2020, Indonesia experienced an increase in the number of early marriages, namely 34,000 applications for dispensation of early marriages less than 19 years old, 97% of which were approved. (Riany, 2020). Data from 2018 shows that early marriage in Indonesia amounted to 1,184,100 women aged 20-24 years who were married at 18. The largest early marriage in the Java region is 668,900 women (UNICEF, 2019). South Sulawesi child marriage aged 15 years to 19 years shows a rate of 14.10% higher than the national average of 11.21%.

Socio-culture is a characteristic pattern of behavior in a society in the form of habits, legal procedures, and social values that are adopted and believed in by a group. (Reza et al., 2020). In various countries and cultures, early marriage is a severe problem that affects women's welfare. Low awareness of health knowledge, growth, and physical development causes early marriage to women to be at higher risk of maternal health problems, disability and death, and risks for newborns. In addition, early couples do not understand the rights and

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obligations in the household properly because there is no physical or mental maturity (Schaffnit et al., 2019). (Schaffnit et al., 2019)..

In order to tackle early marriage, the Indonesian government has made policies to mature the age of marriage. The Indonesian government requires children to study for 12 years, socializes the meaning of reproductive health learning (PP No. 61 of 2014 concerning reproductive health), the existence of Family Planning and Generation Planning programs, Gender Mainstreaming in national development, and the concept of Teacher Working Groups, collaborates with women's organizations and religious organizations and mass organizations to socialize the maturation of the age of marriage, socialization of parenting skills, and the creation of local regulations to avoid early marriage. In order to prevent young people from marrying early, the Population and Family Planning Agency has improved the Generation Planning program. The Generasi Berencana program is aimed at schools, campuses, and citizens by establishing Youth Information and Counseling centers. The Generasi Berencana program was created to prepare for the future. (BKKBN, 2021).

The aim of this literature review is to compare ages and factors that influence early marriages in Bangladesh, Ghana, Iraq and Indonesia. Hopefully with this literature review we can reduce the practice of early marriage and can improve women's well-being by improving the quality of education and involving women in decision-making.

METHOD

This literature review mainly focuses on comparing the ages of early marriage in Bangladesh, Ghana, Iraq, and Indonesia. Semantic Scholar, PubMed, and ScientDirect are the data sources used for journal searches. The design of this Literature Review uses a review model, namely *Narrative Review.* The Narrative Review method aims to identify and summarize previously published articles, avoid duplication of research, and look for new areas of study that have not been studied. Starting with determining the topic, searching for literature based on the database of related articles, selecting, processing data, and coming to conclusions. The key search terms used were early marriage, socio-cultural, family role, and *ecological model.* Searches in English and Indonesian that are considered relevant to the topic of discussion will be included. A total of 78 articles were obtained that were relevant to the title, and then the articles were retrieved in the search and filtered based on the relevant title and abstract content.

RESULT

This literature review's main focus is socio-culture's role in early marriage. To optimize interpretation, we will first clarify the findings, the search flow as shown below:
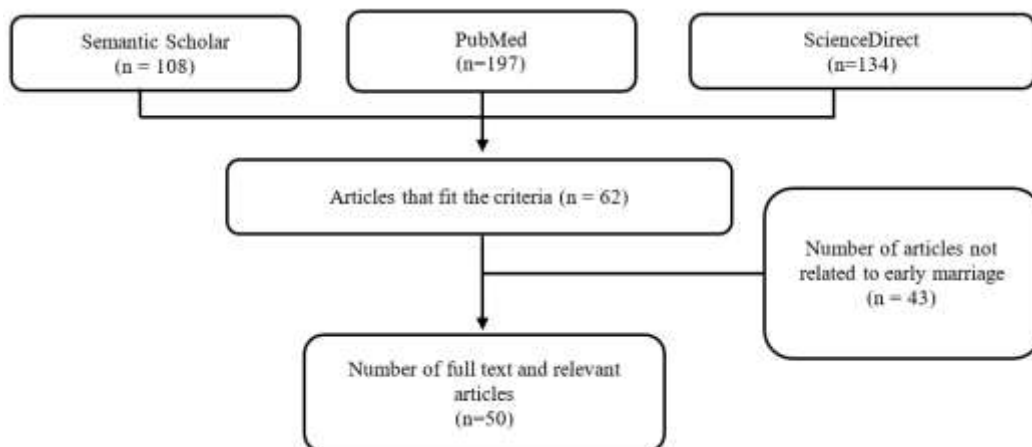
RESEARCH RESULTS

Diagram 1. Literature search flowchart.

Table 1. Data Analysis of the Role of Socio-Culture on the Incidence of Early Marriage.

No.	Author And Year	Judgement	Type Of Research	Sample Population	Data Analysis	Results
1.	Andi Pramesti Ningsih, et al / 2020	A Socio-Cultural Analysis of Early Marriage in the Selayar Islands	Qualitative method research	The informants in this study were four teenagers who married at an early age.	Data analysis by *purposive sampling*	The results of this study show that there are supporting factors from social support and lack of knowledge.
2.	Ahmed Mohamed Bilal, et al / 2018	*Socio-Culture Impact of Child Marriage in Red Sea State*	The descriptive-analytic approach based on	The sample in this study was 18 years old	Descriptive interviews, case studies, and questionnaires	The results of this study show that early marriage is due to cultural factors.
3.	Mat lowe, Mamsamba Joof, Bomar Mendez Rojas / 2019	*Social and Cultural Factors Perpetuating Early Marriage in Rural Gambia*	This research is *mixed methods*	The sample in this study consisted of male and female surveys,	Interview	The results of this study show that ethnicity and children's fear of early marriage in rural Gambia.
4.	Linda Yulyani, Herlin Fitriani kurniati, Anjarwati / 2019	*The Effect of Social Cultural and Religious Aspects on the Occurence of Early Marriage*	Qualitative method with article review.	Articles with PRISMA guidelines. The number of relevant articles was 1,261.	Sources analyzed were from *Pro-Quest, Science Direct, EBSCOhost,* and *Google Scholar.*	The results of this study show that social, cultural, and religious aspects play an important role.
5.	Unimna, F. A, Odey, M. O & Ekuri, P. G / 2019	*Early marriage as Socio-Cultural Practice in Social Studies in Cross River State, Nigeria*	Ex-post facto design.	The sample in this study amounted to 2000 students	Practices Questionnaire and Performance Test, Cronbach Alpha	The results show that the null hypothesis is rejected, which means that early marriage as a socio-cultural practice significantly affects students' academic achievement.
6.	Narti Samsi, 2020	Factors Influencing Early Marriage Among Adolescent Girls in Lembah Melintang Subdistrict	The study used *cross-sectional*	The population and sample in this study amounted to 96 adolescent girls	Analytical survey	The results showed that there is a relationship between knowledge, attitude, and culture towards the incidence of early marriage.
7.	Ainur Mila, et al., 2020	Socio-cultural factors influencing early marriage in Sumenep district	This research uses a descriptive research design with a qualitative approach	Females under the age of 18	Interview, case study	The results showed that socio-cultural influences affect early marriage
8.	Maryam Hosseini and Asadisarvestani, 2022	*Reason for Early Marriage of Women in Zahedan, Iran: a Qualitative Study*	Qualitative approach	36 women who entered into early marriage	Conventional analysis, summative, and directed content analysis	The results of this study from the analysis of interviews showed that early marriage is a transcendental compulsion.
9.	Mikyas Abera *et al.,* 2020	*Early Marriage and Women's Empowerment: The Case of Child-brides in Amhara National Regional State, Euthopia*	This study used a community-based *cross-sectional* study design.	1,278 randomly selected respondents	Survey, Interview, frequency distribution, *Chi-Square, Logistic Regression*	This study shows that structural factors influence the role of women marrying at an early age in the family and society.
10.	Ika Sandra Dewi *et al.,* 2023	Overview of Community Perceptions of Early Marriage in Lumban Dolok Village, Siabu District	Qualitative Method - Descriptive	People who have married with an age range of 15 years, totaling 10 people	Observation, Interview	The results of the study show that many teenagers still marry early, both of whom are still in education.
11.	Gausman et al., 2020	*A Socio-ecological n into the Research, policy and Health service delivery environment related to the early marriage youth in Jordan*	Systematic literature and FGD *(Focus Group Discussion).*	The sample in the study was 27 respondents	Structured interview, FGD	Some sources indicate that early marriages have increased in Jordan since the beginning of the war in Syria, especially among Syrian refugees.

12.	Omer *et al.*, 2021	*The Social And Cultural Practices On Maternal Mortality: A Qualitative Study From South Punjab, Pakistan*	Qualitative Methods	The sample size was 60 informants	Interviews, focus groups recorded on audio and notes	The study identified that delays in seeking health services - and potential maternal deaths
13.	Susan B. Schaffnit, Urassa and Lawson, 2019	*"Child Marriage" in Context: Exploring Local Attitude Towards Early Marriage In Rural Tanzania*	Qualitative Study Methods	A sample of 26 couples married under the age of 18.	Interview, HDSS Framework Analysis	The result of this research focuses on the 18-year age threshold.
14.	Biswas et, al, 2020)	An Exploration of Adolescents and Young Men Negotiating Complex Life Realities to Explain Entry Pathways and Reasons for Early Marriage in Urban Slums of Bangladesh	Qualitative	The sample in the journal amounted to 22 people	The measuring instrument used was a questionnaire with interviews	This research reveals the various factors that influence early marriage decision-making.
15.	Oktarianita et, al, 2019	Factors influencing early marriage in Central Bengkulu Regency	*Cross-Sectional*	The research sample amounted to 237 people with a proportional random sample technique.	Questionnaires were analyzed by description and multivariable.	Research has shown that the youngest age is 15 years old,
16.	Sasmi, 2020	Perceptions of Early Marriage in Semi-urban Communities of Sokoto State, Nigeria	Qualitative	The research sample amounted to 60 people	The measurement tool used is a semi-structured questionnaire data	The average age of the respondents was ± 9, about 88% were Hausa/Fulani, and 96.7% were Muslim. Of them viewed early marriage as a common practice in the region, and over 68% of them had given out at least one girl for marriage before the age of 18.
17.	Nuriikhman et, al, 2021	Factors Associated with Early Marriage in Baru Village, Kecamatan Air Hangat Barat, Kabupaten Kerinci	Analytical	The sample in this study was 78 respondents. Sampling technique with total sampling	The measuring instrument in this journal is a questionnaire. Data analysis using the *chi-square* test	The bivariate results obtained two premarital bodies, knowledge, marriage culture, peer influence, family income (p = 0.000), and pornographic media (p = 0.101).
18.	Sari et, al, 2020	Factors associated with Early Marriage in Tebing Tinggi Sub-district, Empat Lawang Regency	Descriptive	The sample in this study was 48 people	The measurement tools used are primary with questionnaires and secondary by taking data from the register book.	It is concluded that there is an economic relationship with early marriage. There is a relationship between education and early marriage.
19.	Abdus et al, 2021	Sociodemographic Influences associated with Early Marriage among Women in Iraq	*Cross-Sectional*	The sample in this study was 3060, using regression	The measuring instrument used was a questionnaire with data analysis using chi-square.	As a result of this study, early marriage was significantly associated with women's current age, place of residence, religion, level of education, wealth status, exposure to mass media, and family size for the survey.
20.	Abdurrahman Dureti et al, 2022	*Parent's Intention Toward early marriage Of Their Adolescent Gilrs in Eastern Ethiopia*	*Cross-Sectional*	The sample size of 859 mothers and 859 fathers	Adjusted Prevalence Ratio (PR) was calculated using the log-binomial model.	Mothers who thought that most people in their reference group expected them to comply with early marriage norms

No.	Author	Title	Design	Sample	Instrument	Results
21.	Anwar & Ernawati, 2018	Factors influencing adolescent girls to enter into early marriage in Aceh Besar District	*Cross-sectional*	The research sample amounted to 68 people using a stratified random sampling technique.	The measuring instrument used in this journal is a questionnaire, and the data is analyzed using the Chi-square statistical test.	There is a significant relationship between education and early marriage in the Lambaro Angan settlement, Aceh Besar Regency, with a p-value = 0.045 (p < 0.05).
22.	(Ibna et al., 2019)	Factors influencing early marriage among adolescent girls in Kel. Kelayan Timur Kec. South Banjarmasin	cross-sectional	The journal sample amounted to 30 respondents. The sampling technique used purposive sampling.	This journal measurement tool uses a questionnaire with a Likert scale. Data were analyzed using the chi-square test.	Each variable shows a significant influence of parents on early marriage (p-value 0.001), and education level.
23.	(Biswas et al., 2020)	Explores adolescents' and young men's entry into and reasons for early marriage in urban slums of Bangladesh.	cross-sectional	The sample in the journal amounted to 22 people By purposive snowballing.	The measuring instrument used in this journal is a questionnaire with interviews. Data was analyzed thematically.	The phenomenon of socially perceived maturity and readiness for marriage, poverty leading to school dropouts, and early initiation into earning a living.
24.	(Adamu et al., 2017)	Factors influencing early marriage in semi-urban communities of Sokoto State, Nigeria	cross-sectional	The sample of this study amounted to 60 participants using a Multistage sampling technique.	The measuring instrument used in the journal, namely the tour questionnaire, was analyzed using chi-square.	About 97% reported early marriage as a common practice in the region, and over 68% of them had given out at least one girl for marriage before the age of 18.
25.	(Arikhman et al., 2019)	Factors influencing early marriage in Baru Village, Kecamatan Air Hangat Barat, Kabupaten Kerinci, 2019	cross sectional.	The sample of this study amounted to 67 people. Simple random sampling technique.	The measuring instrument used in this journal is a questionnaire by interview. Data were analyzed by univariate and bivariate.	Obtained results: There is a relationship between knowledge, culture, and the role of peers in early marriage.
26.	(Riany, 2020)	Factors that influence early marriage in the Air Rami sub-district	Cross-Sectional	The research sample amounted to 121 respondents who used an accidental technique.	Data analyzed Using univariate and bivariate	The results show the aspects that influence early marriage.
27.	(Montazeri et al., 2016)	Factors associated with early marriage among women of childbearing age in Ethiopia.	cross-sectional	The sample in this journal is 11,646 with a two-stage multilevel cluster technique.	The measuring instrument used by this journal is secondary data With multiple logistic regression analysis.	The results of this study show that the factors that significantly influence early marriage are education, age, and region.
28.	Karp et al, 2021	*Youth Relationships in the Era of COVID-19: A Mixed-Methods Study Among Adolescent Girls and Young Women in Kenya*	*The mix of* qualitative and quantitative *methods*	756 teenagers 15-24 years old	-	Covid-19 affects relationship harmony in adolescents. These include deprivation of emotional support, early pregnancy, and sexual violence" against the b a c k d r o p o f economic.
29.	Mambo et al, 2020	*Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Challenges among Ugandan Youth during COVID-19 Pandemic lockdowns*	*cross-sectional*	Youth aged 18-30 years in Uganda	Online Questionnaire	The results of the study stated that most youth lack information, education, and access to reproductive health.
30.	Yukich et al, 2021	*Projecting the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Child Marriage*	Markov model	Women aged 20-24 who married before age 18	-	Total early marriages in the 5 countries in

No.	Author	Title	Method	Sample	Results
					unmitigated countries were 3.5 million to 4.9 million, and mitigated cases were 1.8 million to 2.7 million during the pandemic.
31.	Zulaika et al, 2022	*Impact of COVID-19 lockdowns on adolescent pregnancy and school dropout among secondary schoolgirls in Kenya*	CCG Trial *(Cups or Cash for Girls)*	Students in 12 selected schools	The results of the study stated that COVID-19 had a significant impact. Students who experience lockdown have an increased risk of early pregnancy, school dropout, and sexual coercion.
32.	Rockowitz et al. 2021	*Pattern of Sexual violence against adults and children during the COVID-19 pandemic in Kenya*	*Cross-Sectional*	314 adults and 224 children	The results showed that school closures and parents' busy schedules were contributing factors.
33.	Nugraha et al., 2020	The phenomenon of early marriage during the Covid-19 Pandemic	Qualitative	Teenagers aged 14-18 years old who are married	The study's results stated that the spike in the incidence of early marriage reached 175 couples in 2020. The incidence is due to pregnancy outside of marriage
34.	Mega et al, 2021	Education Relationships and Work with Early Marriage on Covid 19 Pandemic Period at KUA Rao East Pasaman West Sumatra	Quantitative Descriptive	263 female married status	The results stated that there is a relationship between education level, occupation, and age at marriage. The higher the education, the ideal age for marriage is.
35.	Ningsih et al., 2021	Policy Relationship COVID-19 pandemic on teenage marriage factors in Pringgabaya sub-district, East Lombok, NTB	Methods quantitative with approach associative.	Teenagers aged 13-18 years old, who married	T h e results stated a close relationship between the COVID-19 pandemic policy and the incidence of early marriage.
36.	Kasiyati et al., 2021	The impact of child marriage on the high divorce rate in the Religious Courts of the Surakarta Secretariat during the COVID-19 period	Methods Analysis-descriptive	Assembly Lawyer Law and Human rights, judge Court Religion	The results revealed that cases of early marriage increased from January to November 2 0 2 0 .
37.	Anastasya et al, 2021	The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the increase in the number of marriages	Descriptive-Qualitative	Wedding performers during the pandemic, KUA official, kudus government	The results of the study showed that the surge in marriages conducted during the pandemic ignored the prophylaxis.
38.	Evita Syefin and Putri, Sulistyah 2020	Adolescent girls' knowledge about the impact of Early marriage for reproductive health	The research design used in this study is Descriptive.	40 teenagers	Based on data on the knowledge of adolescent girls about the impact of early marriage on reproductive health, it can be interpreted that almost half have good knowledge.
39.	Nurul Snaini & Ratna Sari, 2019	Adolescent girls' knowledge about the impact of early marriage on reproductive health at SMA Budaya Bandar	Type of Research quantitative, design research	93 people	Knowledge of adolescent girls about the impact of early marriage on

#	Author	Title	Method	Sample	Other	Results
		Lampung	descriptive			reproductive health at SMA Budaya is 50 people (53.8%) in the good category 43 people (46.2%) in the less good category.
40.	Dwi Ratnaningsih, Stevana Pujibinarti, 2019	Level of knowledge of fifth-grade adolescent girls about the impact of early marriage on reproductive health at SMP Negeri 2 Pakis, Magelang district Dwi	Type of Research which is used in this research is descriptive	70 teenagers		The results showed that overall, most adolescents had knowledge about the impact of early marriage on reproductive health in the moderate category as many as 33 adolescents.
41.	Nurasiah et al, 2020	The Relationship Between Sources of Information and Adolescent Girls' Knowledge about the Risks of Early Marriage on Reproductive Health at Cibingbin High School	analytic method with design crossectional	65 teenagers		The results of the bivariate analysis shown in the results of the study showed a relationship between direct sources of information with the knowledge of adolescent girls about the risks of early marriage on reproductive health.
42.	Putri Rhadika, Wahyu Kurnia et al, 2020	The Impact of Early Marriage on Teenagers	This research method uses a scoping review	17 people		Based on the results of research from 17 cases of underage marriage above, it can be seen that various problems cause the factors of marriage.
43.	Karlinda Nuriya et al, 2018	Overview of Adolescent Girls' Knowledge of the Impact of Early Marriage in Lempong Village, Jenawi Regency, Karanganyar	This research was conducted quantitatively once in one period or in a Single Cross Sectional Design.	168 respondents		The results showed that most young women were less knowledgeable due to the lack of information about early marriage from family and environment.
44.	Raudatul Miridatul Jannah, Faishol Roni, Dessi Verawati, 2021	Overview of Adolescent Girls' Knowledge about the Impact of Early Marriage on Reproductive Health of Class Xi Students of Smk Pgri Pandaan Kab. Pasuruan	In this study, researchers used a descriptive research design	47 female students		The results of the study where the age variable can be seen are that most respondents aged 16-17 years, namely all respondents who have less knowledge, namely 21 respondents (44.7%).
45.	Md. R. Kabir, et al, 2019	*Causes of Early Marriage and Its Effect on Reductive Health of Young Mothers in Bangladesh*	Qualitative	Written or oral information about phenomena and impacts related to reproductive health problems due to early marriage.		This study recommends efforts to address social and economic factors, as well as efforts to provide access to reproductive health education and services for young women in Bangladesh.
46.	L. Y. Sari et al, 2019	The Impact of Early Marriage on Women's Reproductive and Mental Health (Case Study in LLir Talo Sub-district, Seluma Regency, Bengkulu Province)	Qualitative approach phenomenological study, data collection, observation, in-depth interviews, *focus group discussion* (FGD)	17 people	Study, Documentation	Thus, the impact of early marriage has an impact on reproductive health.

47.	L. D. Maudina, 2020	The Impact of Marriage on Women	Approach Qualitative	Original Residents of Bedahan Village who did early marriage	Data collection observation, interview, documentation	The impacts are psychological and socio-economic (lack of socialization with the community, embarrassment, and still dependent on parents).
48.	A. P. Harahap et al, 2018	Relationship between Characteristics and Maternal Knowledge about the Impact of Early Marriage on Reproductive Health	Analysis descriptive with approach *cross Sectional*,	Mothers with teenage children aged 16-20 years old at Gunungsari Village has a total of 43 people	Instruments using questionnaire data collection with primary and secondary data. Data analysis includes univariate and bivariate analysis with the Chi-Square test.	Bivariate analysis showed there is a statistically significant relationship between maternal education and knowledge
49.	Ahmad Syaekhu, Irma, Dety Junita, 2022	Risks of Early Marriage on Family Social Life	Qualitative Methods	35 Respondents	Lecture and question and answer method	Based on the results of community activities, more know and understand the risks faced by children and families due to early marriage.
50.	Nega Assefa, 2022	Parent's Intention Toward Early of their adolescent girls in Ethiopia	*Cross-sectional study*	859 respondents	Structured questionnaire	After checking for multicollinearity by examining the correlation matrix, adjusted PRs (APRs) along with 95% CIs were executed to determine the main relationships.

DISCUSSION

The study results showed that 50 journals were obtained by searching *Semantic Scholar, PubMed,* and *ScientDirect.* Of the 50 journals analyzed, there are thirty-six occurrences of early marriage, namely knowledge, education, socio-culture, income, parents, economy, social norms, gender, ethnicity, respondent age, *menarche* age, attitudes, media exposure, premarital pregnancy, family members, religion, maturity phenomena, occupation, peer influence, poverty, parental role, stigma, region, residence, and Covid-19. Of the twenty-six studied, nineteen factors influence early marriage, among others:

Socio-cultural factors cause early marriage in Indonesia, according to the journal (Linda Yuliyani, 2019), and socio-culture in adolescent girls and the community believes in the culture in their village regarding early marriage. The community assumes that someone is said to be an adult if they are married and have menstruated from the age of 12 years to 18 years, so many teenagers are competing to get married immediately. While the socio-culture that occurs in 3 countries is said to be the age of early marriage, namely Bangladesh (16 years), Ghana (20-23 years), and Iraq (20 years) are certain customs and social norms in society, perceptions of gender roles, religious teachings, and values, pressure in the family. The role of socio-culture is also supported in other journals, namely (Ahmed Muhammad Bilal, 2018), (Umami F.A., 2019), (Ainur Mila, 2020), (Anwar & Ernawati, 2017), (Samsi, 2020), (Nurhikmah et al., 2021), (Jam et al., 2017), (Arikhman et al., 2019) on average, all journals factor in socio-cultural factors that influence early marriage because the community thinks that if they have a girl they immediately marry without considering the age of the teenager. Early marriage is common in the community because they believe that girls who are not married off immediately will become old maids. (Yulyani et al., 2019), (Ahmed et al., 2013), (L. Y. Sari et al., 2020)..

A tribe is a factor that influences early marriage according to the journal (Mat Lowe et al, 2019), one of which is in The Gambia, a tribe that has a lot of early marriages, namely the Husai tribe, where the community believes that early marriage is only common and there are no problems whatsoever. Many Husai tribes think that marrying off their children early so that children avoid promiscuity and adultery does not occur. Apart from ethnicity, the factor that influences early marriage is age. In the age factor, people in Indonesia believe that the

ideal age for marriage is less than eighteen years. This research is supported in the journal (Susan B et al., 2020) where according to this journal in the State of Tanzania, many people have early marriages under eighteen years of age, while according to existing laws in Ethiopia, the age limit for marriage is above eighteen years so that in that country there are many cases of early marriage. (Lowe et al., 2020).

Regions affect early marriage, and according to the journal (Sonia Omer et al., 2021), in the Pakistan area, there are three areas with the red zone category, namely Amaraha, Afardan, and Gambela; there are many early marriages. Early marriage is considered a success in these areas because marriage is a sign that someone can be independent. Meanwhile, according to (Abdus et al., 2021), the factor that influences early marriage is residence. Where to live in Indonesia can affect a person's mindset, teenagers who live in rural areas will have a different mindset from teenagers who live in urban areas. Teenagers who live in rural areas will still have a strong culture, and many teenagers have a low education, so they are at risk of marrying early, unlike teenagers who live in urban areas, teenagers' education is much higher so that teenagers are not in a hurry to get married. Apart from place of residence, the factor that influences early marriage is religion. According to the journal (Linda Yulyani et al., 2019), marriage in Ethiopia early marriage occurs a lot in the Islamic religion where to avoid adultery and promiscuity. Religion also has no regulations for marriage age limits (Omer et al., 2021), (Yulyani et al., 2019).

According to the journal (Ika Sandra Dewi, 2020) in Lumban Dolok Village, Siabu District, education is meager because many adolescents cannot continue their education, so the shortcut is only to early marriage. In this case, education can affect early marriage, which is also supported in the journals (Abdus et al., 2021,) (Riany, 2020) and (Ibna et al., 2019). The average education of adolescents is only elementary school, so that affects them because of low education knowledge related to marriage. Meanwhile, in the country of Ethiopia, supported in the journals Kasiyati *et al.* (2021), Yukich *et al. (* 2020), Mega *et al. (2021),* Mambo *et al.* (2020), Ningsih *et al. (*2021), namely due to lack of access to education for women which can make them vulnerable to early marriage due to lack of independence in making decisions. (Saleheen et al., 2021a), (Riany, 2020), (Ningsih et al., 2022)..

According to the journal (Andi Pramesti Ningsih et al., 2020) knowledge affects early marriage because knowledge is a source of information. If the knowledge is low or what is obtained is not good, adolescents will potentially commit early marriage because they do not know early marriage. Knowledge is also supported in the journals (Samsi, 2020), (Oktarianita, 2019), Nurhikmah et al, 2021) (Arikhman et al., 2019), (Riany, 2020), (Sari et al., 2020), (Ningrum and Anjarwati 2021), (Pujibinarti 2022) where in all journals the knowledge factor in adolescents is very low so that adolescents lack information related to the consequences of early marriage such as in pregnancy there will be preeclampsia, LBW (Low Birth Weight), premature and bleeding. (Riany, 2020), (Ningsih et al., 2022), (Kusumaningrat, 2013).

According to the journal (Abdurahman, 2022), social norms and gender are also factors that influence early marriage. In social norms that occur due to the community in urban slums in Bangladesh boys who are said to be mature must be married immediately. Meanwhile, what is meant by gender influencing early marriage is an adult male, namely a man who already has a job and has sufficient income. On average, many men in urban slum areas of Bangladesh are still teenagers who earn their living. (Abdurahman et al., 2022b)

According to the journal, economic factors and parents influence early marriage (Sari et al., 2020). Many people in Tebing Tinggi District, Empat Lawang Regency, have low or poor economies. Their average job is only a farmer, so it is only enough for daily food costs. Parents who have daughters and have a low economy will marry off their children because the child's life is more decent, and the burden on parents is reduced. This opinion is also supported by the journal (Sonia Omer et al., 2021), (Abdus Saleheen *et al.*, 2021)) with other countries where the average low economy will tend to risk marrying off their children for the same reason, namely to reduce the burden on parents. (Saleheen et al., 2021b), (R. M. Sari et al., 2019).

According to the journal (Nurhikmah et al., 2021), the factor that influences early marriage is premarital pregnancy, where if a teenager is pregnant, they will be married off immediately. Many experience pregnancy due to promiscuity, and teenagers do not understand the risks of early marriage. Not only occurs in Indonesia, but cases of premarital pregnancy also occur in many foreign countries. Apart from early marriage, according

to (Nurhikmah et al., 2021), the influencing factor is low family income, so parents lack the funds to provide higher education to their children. Girls who do not go to school will be married off. The income factor is supported by the journal (Oktarianita, 2019), which states that it is the same if parents whose income is low marry off their children to reduce the burden on parents. (Saleheen et al., 2021b).

Media exposure is a factor that influences early marriage. According to the journal (Oktarianita, 2019), media exposure affects early marriage because the media makes adolescents easily access pornographic videos so that adolescents will be at risk of early marriage. This opinion is also supported by journals (Nurhikmah et al., 2021) and (Abdus et al., 2021), where media exposure is a source of information about various things about negative things and tends to risk leading to early marriage. (Saleheen et al., 2021b).

Attitudes influence early marriage. According to the journal (Narti Samsi, 2020) attitudes are the basic things for adolescents in entering into early marriage. In Lembah Melintang District, adolescents who enter into early marriage have different attitudes attitudes that can also influence the role of the family in conducting early marriage. Attitude is related to behavior, and if behavior is good, it is unlikely that adolescent girls will enter into early marriage. Conversely, if the behavior is not good, adolescents will likely enter into early marriage.

The influence of peers affects early marriage, according to the journal (Arikhman, 2019) in Baru Village, West Warm Air Subdistrict, Kerinci Regency, many adolescents marry at an early age due to the influence of peers during adolescence, where they interact more closely with friends of the same age than with parents. Friends become their confidants, and adolescents make friends with their confidants, recognize what is happening, and tell stories related to sex so that friends will be influenced by early marriage. The influence of peers is also supported by the journal (Nurhikmah et al, 2021) where according to this journal the influence of peers because friends can influence negative things and invite to do early marriage and also influence negative things related to sex adolescents tend to have free sex resulting in pregnancy and inevitably will be married off immediately.

The number of family members affects early marriage, according to the journal (Biswas et al, 2020), many family members will affect early marriage, parents will immediately marry off their children so that they can be independent and reduce the burden on parents' costs. The factor of family members in influencing early marriage is also supported in the journal (Abdus et al., 2021) according to this journal, more families will be more at risk of marrying off their children so that children can be released from parental responsibility.

CONCLUSION

Studies conducted in Bangladesh, Ghana, Iraq, Indonesia, and other countries show that early marriage is still a major problem for the welfare of women from all four countries. Similarities of socio-cultural factors such as tradition, socio-culture, social norms, region, religion, education, economic status, and number of members. At the same time, the difference between Indonesia and each country, such as Bangladesh, Ghana, and Iraq is that the power of each tribe or ethnic group in marriage decision-making and can play a significant role in determining life partners, age of marriage, and family approval. If we want to reduce the practice of early marriage, we must consider these issues and come up with a comprehensive solution. Measures that can help address the issue of early marriage include improving access and quality of education, changing social norms that support early marriage, and empowering women to make decisions.

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