

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS CAUSING THE PREVALENCE OF CHILD MARRIAGE IN MAJENE REGENCY

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Abstract

The fact that child marriages occurred in the territory of Majene district increased the prevalence of child marriages. The method used was normative way. The findings showed that the child, as the golden generation and successor of the nation, has the right to survive, grow and develop, and to participate optimally in accordance with the dignity and dignity of humanity, to be protected from violence and discrimination. Therefore, the study aims to analyze the causes and prevention efforts of the prevalence of child marriage in the district. The type of research used is empirical law research which consists of research into the identification and effectiveness of law. The results of the study showed that there were 20 (twenty) applications for marriage dispensation cases registered with the Majene Religious Court in the period from January to August 2023.

Keywords: Cause Factor; Marriage Child; Majene.

Abstrak

Banyaknya perkawinan anak yang terjadi di wilayah Kabupaten Majene meningkatkan prevalensi perkawinan anak. Metode yang digunakan adalah cara normatif. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa anak sebagai generasi emas dan penerus bangsa berhak untuk bertahan hidup, tumbuh dan berkembang, serta berpartisipasi secara optimal sesuai dengan harkat dan martabat kemanusiaan, serta dilindungi dari kekerasan dan diskriminasi. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penyebab dan upaya pencegahan prevalensi perkawinan anak di kabupaten tersebut. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian hukum empiris yang terdiri atas penelitian identifikasi dan efektivitas hukum. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat 20 (dua puluh) permohonan perkara dispensasi nikah yang didaftarkan ke Pengadilan Agama Majene pada periode Januari-Agustus 2023.

Kata Kunci: Faktor Penyebab; Pernikahan Anak; Majene.

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia implements a democratic system that equates a position in the nation and state. Based on the experience of the Indonesian constitution which shows the imbalance between independent institutions of power to realize Justice. The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia was amended, resulting in frequent constitutional debates and the emergence of a new democratic era.¹ The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia has undergone amendments, modifying the system and emphasizing democratic principles. Currently, the system of government is closely related to the division and separation of institutions of power and the relationship between state institutions that run the government to achieve the interests of the people, as explained in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution paragraph 4, in realizing the general welfare, educating the life of the nation, and participating in implementing world order based on.²

Institutions of state power need to be limited in the administration of government so that there is no arbitrariness, there is no duplication of power, and there is no situation where power is concentrated in one particular institution. In the interest of protecting citizens' human rights, this is in line with Lord Acton's statement,³ that abuse of power is a common thing done by officials who have abuse of power is a common thing done by officials who have power in government institutions. Therefore, state institutions must be separated or divided in order to be able to supervise and compensate each other between institutions to avoid abuse of power.⁴

Furthermore, it requires the limitation of power to avoid concentration in one institution that can give birth to tyranny and arbitrariness. Trias politica is currently applied and divided into 3 (three) institutions namely; legislative (DPR), Executive (President) and judiciary (Judge). The three constitutional institutions are separated, hoping to supervise each other and balance checks and balances.⁵ The post-Amendment Constitution adheres to the principles of separation of powers, namely establishing a mechanism of mutual control between the executive, judiciary, and legislature as state institutions that have the same position. Therefore, based on the above description, researchers are interested in conducting a more in-depth study with the title: implementation of the concept of Trias Politica in the Indonesian government system based on the 1945 Constitution after the amendment.

In the provisions of Article 28B of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it is emphasized that every person has the right to form a family and continue their offspring through legal marriage and the state guarantees children's rights to survival, growth and development and the right to protection from violence and discrimination. Furthermore, Law Number 16 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage itself explains that apart from having legal consequences, marriage,⁶ Marriage is also an inner and outer bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife with the aim of forming a happy and eternal family (household) based on God Almighty.

¹ Cora elly Novianty, "Demokrasi Dalam Sistem Pemerintahan", *Pusat Kajian Konstitusi* Vol.10 No.2, Juni 2020, hlm.49.

² Yusmianti, "Kelembagaan Negara Republik Indonesia Menurut Undang-Undang Dasar 1945", *Jurnal Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial* Vol 4. No. 1.2018, hlm. 89.

³ Sukri Badaruddin, "Dinamika Kelembagaan Negara Dalam Pelaksanaan Sistem Demokrasi di Indonesia", *Jurnal Rechten*, Vol 1 No.3, 2019. hlm. 55.

⁴ Santoso, Agus, Prio, Aris, *Pengantar Ilmu Hukum*, Tim Redaksi: Pustakabarupreass, Yogyakarta, 2021.hlm.35

⁵ Jimly Assidduque, *Pengantar Ilmu Hukum Tata Negara*, Catatatan Ke 4, PT. Rajagrafindo Persada, Jakarta, Januari 2012, hlm.322.

⁶ Sulastris Yasim, M Fadhlan Fadhil Bahri, Muh Chaerul Anwar. Abolition of Inheritance Rights for Criminal Acts Forgery of Wills. *Alauddin Law Development Journal (ALDEV)*. 2022;29;4(3):771.

Marriage regulations also discuss the existence of age limits in the implementation of marriage. The parties wishing to enter into a marriage must fulfill certain requirements. These marriage conditions involve both material and formal requirements.⁷ Requirements relating to formalities or procedures that must be followed by prospective husband and wife both before and during the marriage.⁸ The age limit referred to is if men and women have reached the age of 19 (nineteen) years. In the event of a deviation from the age requirement, the man's parents and/or the woman's parents can request a dispensation from marriage from the court for urgent reasons accompanied by sufficient supporting evidence.

Child marriage⁹ is defined as “a marriage entered into through civil, religious or customary law, with or without official registration or approval where one or both partners are children under the age of 18 (eighteen) years. *The Convention on the Rights of the Child* (Convention on the Rights of the Child) defines a child as every human being under the age of 18 so that marriages carried out by someone who has not reached the age of 18 are internationally categorized as child marriages,¹⁰ and is a form of violence against children and is a violation of human rights¹¹ as well as a factor in early childhood marriage which can trigger problems in the household.¹² The fact that child marriages occur in the Majene Regency area increases the prevalence of child marriage in West Sulawesi. The distribution map of the prevalence of child marriages that have received marriage dispensation decisions is as follows:

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS),¹³ the number of marriage dispensation cases decided by the Religious Courts was 40 cases spread across 7 (seven) sub-districts in Majene Regency. Based on the problems above, this research is important to analyze the factors causing the prevalence of child marriage in Majene Regency and find solutions to prevent it considering that sustainable development has goal 5 - Target 5.3¹⁴ - namely to eliminate all dangerous practices, including child marriage by 2030.

METHOD

The research method used in this research is empirical legal research which consists of research on legal identification and research on legal effectiveness with the research location in Majene Regency which aims to find out the factors that cause the prevalence of child marriage. The author's consideration is that the data and information needed are easy to obtain and very relevant to the main problem that is the object of research.

This research was carried out for 1 (one) year and was carried out in Majene Regency, West Sulawesi. The population in this research is the community in Majene Regency. The sample in this research is cases of granting permission for child marriage (marriage dispensation) in Majene Regency

⁷ Mia Novitasari, Latifa Mustafida. Effectiveness of Implementation of the Age Limit Amendment Article Marriage According to Law Number 16 of 2019 in the Office of Religious Affairs Gondomanan District. *Fortioro Law Journal*. 2023;2;3(1):93-112.

⁸ Rosa Agustina. *Civil Law*, Open University: South Tangerang. 2022.

⁹ Abdulkadir Muhammad. *Indonesian Civil Law*, PT. Citra Aditya Bakti: Bandung. 2010.

¹⁰ Chazizah Gusnita. *The Phenomenon of Early Child Marriage as a Deviation from Indonesian Culture*, IKRAITH Humaniora Journal: Jakarta, 2023.

¹¹ I Ketut Sudantra, *Behind the Disturbing Prevalence of Child Marriage: State Law Versus Customary Law*, *IUS Journal*. 2019.

¹² Yunita Syofyan, Didi Nazmi. *Comparative Study of Child Marriage Under Customary Law in Indonesia and India Viewed from a Human Rights Perspective*, *Unes Jurnal Swara Of Justitia*: Padang. 2023;3;6(3):383-397.

¹³ Central Statistics Agency, *National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas)*: Jakarta. 2018

using a purposive sampling technique, namely selecting cases as research samples that have a direct connection to the research.

There are two types of data obtained: 1) Primary Data, in the form of data that will be obtained directly from the source by conducting interviews and observations as well as reports in document form with related parties which will be processed by researchers; 2) Secondary data, in the form of data that will be obtained from documentation materials and other written materials related to this research. Obtaining data sources used to support research results are: 1) Primary data sources, which are obtained from field research, namely research carried out directly on the object to be studied; 2) Secondary data sources obtained from library research, namely research carried out by studying scientific writings, legislation and other sources. Others that already exist and are related to the material that will be discussed by the author.

Data collection techniques used in conducting field research *and* library research *are* as follows: 1) Interview technique, namely direct data collection through questions and answers conducted using unstructured interviews to obtain related data and information. with this research. 2) Documentation techniques, namely data collection techniques using documents and notes related to the problem to be discussed. The data analysis technique used is qualitative analysis to describe the results of the data obtained in the research, both primary data and secondary data so that it can be presented in the form of explanations and depictions which are expected to reveal and understand the objective facts of the research to arrive at a conclusion on the problem formulation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Guidelines for Adjudicating Marriage Dispensation Applications

In the realm of *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (Convention on the Rights of the Child) confirms all actions regarding children carried out by social welfare institutions, state or private, courts, administrative authorities or legislative body, carried out for the sake of interest The best for children includes the process of adjudicating applications for marriage dispensation which is regulated expressly and in detail in Supreme Court Regulation number 5 of 2019 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Applications for Marriage Dispensation. The definition of child marriage ¹⁵put forward by *the International Planned Parenthood Federation and the Forum on Marriage and the Rights of Women and Girls* is a marriage carried out under the age of 18 before the child is physically, physiologically and psychologically ready to assume the responsibilities of marriage and giving birth to children. In accordance with the law on child protection, a child is defined as someone who is not yet 18 years old, including those who are still in the womb. Childhood is a period of physical, emotional and social development before entering adulthood. The practice of child marriage is a fact that violates children's human rights and limits their choices and opportunities. The educational rights needed during the growing period are not available. The quality of life is not optimal because at an age that should be used to study, you have to take care of the household and care for children. As mandated in the 1945 Constitution, children have the right to survival, growth and development and have the right to protection from violence and discrimination. also have rights that must be protected by all parties, not only the state but all levels of society as stated in Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No. 22 of 2002 concerning Child Protection.

¹⁵Allika Fadia Tasya, Atik Winanti. compensation for child marriage after the existence of Perma Number 5 of 2019. Face of the Law, Jambi, Vol 5, No 1 (2021).

Marriage dispensation is the granting of marriage permission by the court to prospective husbands/wives who are not yet 19 years old to enter into marriage. The principles and objectives of judges in adjudicating applications for marriage dispensation include the best interests of the child, the child's right to life and growth and development, respect for the child's opinion, respect for human dignity, non-discrimination, gender equality, equality before the law, justice, expediency and legal certainty. Apart from implementing principles, the guidelines for adjudicating applications for marriage dispensation aim to ensure the implementation of a justice system that protects rights, increasing parental responsibility in preventing child marriage, identifying whether or not there is coercion behind the submission of applications for marriage dispensation and realizing standardization of the process of adjudicating marriage dispensation applications in court,

Regarding its scope, the regulations regarding applications for marriage dispensation submitted are based on Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage as amended by Law Number 16 of 2019 concerning Marriage. Administrative requirements include submitting an application letter, photocopy of the identity cards of both parents/guardians, photocopy of the family card, photocopy of the child's identity card or identity card and/or child's birth certificate, photocopy of the child's identity card or identity card and/ birth certificate of the prospective husband/wife and a photocopy of the child's latest education certificate/or school certificate from the child's school or other document explaining the identity of the parent/guardian.

As for submitting applications, the parties who have the right to apply for marriage dispensation are parents. However, in the case of parents divorcing, the application for marriage dispensation is still submitted by both parents or one of the parents who has custody of the child based on a court decision. In the event that parents have died or their authority has been revoked or their whereabouts are unknown, the application for marriage dispensation is submitted by the child's guardian. Furthermore, in the event that the parent/guardian is absent, the application is submitted by a proxy based on a power of attorney letter from the parent/guardian in accordance with statutory regulations. And in the event that there are religious differences between the child and the parent/guardian, the application for marriage dispensation is submitted to the court in accordance with the religion and domicile of one of the child's parents/guardian.

The classification of judges in adjudicating marriage dispensation applications is a judge who already has a Decree from the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court as a child judge, has had training and/or technical guidance regarding women in conflict with the law or is certified in the juvenile justice system or has experience in adjudicating marriage dispensation applications but if there is no such judge referred to, then any judge can adjudicate requests for marriage dispensation.

Judges in examining cases use language and methods that are easy for children to understand and do not use court attributes. Furthermore, the judge at the trial must provide advice to the applicant, children, future husband/wife and parents/guardians of the parties. This advice is to ensure the possibility of stopping education for children, the continuity of children in taking the 12 year compulsory education, the child's reproductive organs not being ready, the economic, social and psychological impact on children and the potential for disputes and domestic violence. The advice given by the judge is considered in the decision.

During the trial, the judge handling the marriage dispensation case carried out identification and examination. Identification starts with the child submitted in the application knowing and agreeing to

the marriage plan, psychological condition, health and readiness of the child to enter into marriage and build a home life, as well as the judge identifying psychological, physical, sexual or economic coercion against the child and/or family to get married or marry children. In the case of an examination, the judge can hear the child's statement without the presence of the person, hear the child's statement through a long-distance audio-visual communication examination at the local court or elsewhere, suggest that the child be accompanied by a companion, ask for recommendations from a psychologist or doctor/midwife, professional social worker, social welfare workers, integrated service centers, integrated service centers for the protection of women and children, Indonesian/regional child protection commissions, as well as providing translators/people who usually communicate with children when needed.

2. Factors causing the prevalence of child marriage in Majene Regency

The principle In an effort to increase quality and competitive human resources, human development policies are directed at population control and strengthening population governance, strengthening the implementation of social protection, improving health services towards universal coverage, equal distribution of quality education services; improving the quality of children, women and youth, poverty alleviation, and increasing productivity and competitiveness. The issue of child marriage is included in improving the quality of children, women and youth. The direction of the national development policy for child protection¹⁶ is to realize an Indonesia worthy of children through strengthening a child protection system that is responsive to the diversity and characteristics of where children live. The goal is to ensure children enjoy their rights. Strengthening the child protection system includes strengthening regulations and law enforcement that are proportional to the best interests of children, strengthening institutional effectiveness through increasing the capacity of human resources, service providers, coordination, data and information systems, as well as coaching and supervision functions, increasing understanding of child protection for stakeholders, society, families and children, strengthening networks between government and communities, mass media, business world and community institutions; increasing children's participation in development according to their age maturity level, strengthening efforts to prevent and handle various acts of violence, exploitation, including labor issues children, and child neglect, strengthening coordination and synergy in efforts to prevent child marriage by involving various stakeholders, strengthening care in the family environment and temporary care in other institutions, increasing access to basic services that are integrated, friendly and inclusive for all children, especially for children who are in special situations and conditions; as well as improving services and rehabilitation for children who need special protection.

One in nine women in Indonesia is married before the age of 18. Child marriage occurs almost throughout Indonesia. There are 23 provinces with a prevalence of early marriage higher than the national figure¹⁷. Judicial power is part of the Trias Politika which has absolute authority in giving decisions in the Court as an important organ of judicial power. The judge's decision in deciding the case is a decision that cannot be intervened by any party. Thus, the judge's neutrality and consideration in deciding cases is an important point to uphold the birth of just law enforcement. Every judge has legal considerations when looking at a case, therefore the judge's considerations are a very important aspect

¹⁶National Strategy for Preventing Child Marriage. Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS). 2020.

¹⁷Sri Handayani, Syarifah Nuraini, Rozana Ika Agustiya, Factors Causing Early Marriage in Several Ethnic Indonesians. Center for Humanities and Health Management Research and Development, Jakarta. 2021

in realizing the value of a decision based on belief in the Almighty God with the principle of justice (*ex aequo et bono*). Apart from that, the court's decision is expected to provide legal certainty regarding a case. .¹⁸In determining the application for dispensation from marriage, the judge has absolute authority to assess, examine and determine the terms and reasons for the application for dispensation from marriage. Therefore, in determining requests for marriage dispensation, judges at the Religious Courts have legal considerations so that the resulting decisions can provide legal certainty by considering the principles of justice and expediency.

One of the factors causing the high rate of child marriage is tradition, culture, economics, exposure to media via the internet, number of children in the family, parents' education and residence in rural areas. The lack of information about reproductive and sexual health also makes teenagers increasingly vulnerable. In Majene Regency itself, the research results that have been achieved show that there were 20 (twenty) requests for marriage dispensation cases submitted to the Majene Religious Court in the period from January to August 2023. The factors or reasons for the requests for marriage dispensation cases were: were 14 (fourteen) for reasons of pregnancy, 4 (four) for reasons of avoiding adultery and 2 (two) for reasons resulting from promiscuity.

Tabel 1. The factors or reasons for the requests for marriage dispensation cases

No	Case Number	Reason	Registration Year
1	16/Pdt.P/2023/PA.Mj	Pregnant	2023
2	16/Pdt.P/2023/PA.Mj	Pregnant	2023
3	25/Pdt.P/2023/PA.Mj	Pregnant	2023
4	25/Pdt.P/2023/PA.Mj	Pregnant	2023
5	24/Pdt.P/2023/PA.Mj	Pregnant	2023
6	24/Pdt.P/2023/PA.Mj	Pregnant	2023
7	17/Pdt.P/2023/PA.Mj	Pregnant	2023
8	17/Pdt.P/2023/PA.Mj	Pregnant	2023
9	5/Pdt.P/2023/PA.Mj	Pregnant	2023
10	5/Pdt.P/2023/PA.Mj	Pregnant	2023
11	3/Pdt.P/2023/PA.Mj	Avoiding Zina	2023
12	3/Pdt.P/2023/PA.Mj	Avoiding Zina	2023
13	61/Pdt.P/2023/PA.Mj	Avoiding Zina	2023
14	61/Pdt.P/2023/PA.Mj	Avoiding Zina	2023
15	71/Pdt.P/2023/PA.Mj	Promiscuity	2023
16	71/Pdt.P/2023/PA.Mj	Promiscuity	2023
17	80/Pdt.P/2023/PA.Mj	Pregnant	2023
18	80/Pdt.P/2023/PA.Mj	Pregnant	2023
19	81/Pdt.P/2023/PA.Mj	Pregnant	2023
20	81/Pdt.P/2023/PA.Mj	Pregnant	2023

The process of examining, adjudicating and deciding cases regarding applications for Marriage Dispensation through a Single Judge at the Majene Religious Court is carried out by referring to or

¹⁸Darwis, S., Sultan, L. and Kurniati, K. "Judges' Considerations in Determining Marriage Dispensations at the Sunguminasa Religious Court", *Inspirational Education*, 12(1), pp. 274-284. doi: 10.24252/ip.v12i1.40992. 2023.

being guided by the Republic of Indonesia Supreme Court Regulation Number 5 of 2019 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Applications for Marriage Dispensation. Dispensation cases, whether accepted or rejected by the judge in their decision, all refer to the best interests of the child. We can see this in the facts in Figure 4 below:

Table 2. Recapitulation of Marriage Dispensation Data for the Majene Religious Court for 2018-2022

No	Tahun	Jumlah Perkara Dispensasi Nikah	Dikabulkan									
			Jumlah	Dibawah 18 Thn	Umur 18 Thn	Alasan				Pendidikan		
						Hamil	Saling mencintai tidak bisa dipisahkan	Beresiko melanggar nilai agama	Beresiko melanggar nilai sosial	SD	SMP	SMA
1	2022	40	34	15	19	14	7	12	1	10	13	11
2	2021	60	50	32	18	21	5	24	-	9	28	13
3	2020	85	73	53	20	24	-	49	-	29	36	8
4	2019	35	28	22	6	12	3	13	-	14	11	3
5	2018	44	43	35	8	9	-	34	-	25	13	5

In the period from 2018 to 2022, there were 264 (two hundred and sixty four) cases of requests for marriage dispensation submitted to the Majene Religious Court on the grounds that they were granted pregnancy, loved each other and could not be separated, risking violating religious and social values. The age of marriage dispensation applicants starts from elementary school (SD) age with 87 applications, junior high school (SMP) with 101 applications and senior high school (SMA) age with 40 marriage dispensation applications. There are two ¹⁹important things to note. First, there are consistently many annual requests for mating dispensations. Second, the number of divorcees at a young age increases along with the number of cases of marriage dissolution. As a result, it is clear that the age of marriage influences household problems that can arise during a moral crisis, such as conflict, lack of responsibility, and divorce. Teenage marriage can have a negative impact on the continuity of their education. Teenagers who become pregnant at school age will be forced to take on new responsibilities as mothers. This will certainly result in the teenager losing the opportunity to maximize his or her potential.

There is minimal access to reproductive health information among some people who do not know that underage marriage has the potential to have high risks. The low level of disclosure of appropriate information means that teenagers do not know the risks of choices in determining what happens to their reproduction. Another impact ²⁰is the tendency for mental health threats because underage marriages are vulnerable to domestic violence. Child marriage also has an impact on dropping out of school. Children who drop out of school do not have the opportunity to develop their abilities, which results in limited job opportunities for them. WHO illustrates teenage pregnancy as an interrelated relationship between maternal and child health and economic levels. ²¹This indicates that a new cycle of poverty will emerge among married children aged 15-16 years because they are not yet established and do not have a decent job. Regarding social impacts, emotions are still unstable so that arguments easily occur,

¹⁹Mulyadi, ES Application for Marriage Dispensation at the Indramayu Religious Court from a Legal and Legal Sociology Perspective. Rule of Law, 19(01), 16-26. 2023.

²⁰Sonny Dewi Judiasih, Susilowati S. Dajaan, Bambang Daru Nugroho. Contradiction between Marriage Dispensation and Efforts to Minimize Child Marriage in Indonesia, Acta Diurnal, Volume 3, Number 2, June 2020.

²¹ The Social and Economic Impact of Family Planning. 2012. In: By Choice Not By Chance Family Planning Human Rights and Development [Internet]. Geneva: UNFPA; [71-5]. Accessed from: www.unfpa.org.

even over small issues. Quarrels sometimes also lead to domestic violence (KDRT), both physical and psychological. Apart from that, child marriage caused by unwanted pregnancy is also a problem in itself. They had to be exiled from their environment, then married off, and finally forced to give birth. In this case, they become less accepted and discriminated against, both by their own families and their social environment.

In preventing the practice of child marriage, of course the role of various parties is needed, from family, community to government. Parents are the closest people to their children. Today's era of open information technology means that everyone can communicate easily, anytime and anywhere. Therefore, parents are required to be able to communicate well with their children and pay attention to their children's future. Parents are obliged to instill good and correct religious education so that children are not easily tempted by a free life outside the home. Apart from staying at home, children also socialize with other people outside the home. In this context, the role of society is really needed so that children do not fall into unwanted actions. Eastern religious and cultural norms such as shame, good manners, attention to others and other good attitudes need to be revived in society, so that when children are outside the home the community can help supervise and guide them.

The role of stakeholders in preventing the prevalence of child marriage in Majene Regency is collaborated through a cooperation agreement between the Majene Religious Court, the Women's and Children's Empowerment Service and the Health Service regarding the protection of women and children. One form of cooperation in preventing child marriage is that before submitting an application to the Religious Court, applicants for marriage dispensation cases are required to bring recommendations from the Women's and Children's Empowerment Service and the Health Service. The next role is to actively carry out socialization and promotion regarding the urgency of marriage law as well as health education for children and teenagers, as well as preventive efforts against the practice of child marriage that occurs in the legal community of Majene district, West Sulawesi.

CONCLUSION

The facts about the prevalence of child marriage in Majene Regency show that there were 20 (twenty) requests for marriage dispensation cases registered at the Majene Religious Court in the period from January to August 2023. The factors or reasons for the requests for marriage dispensation cases were 14 (fourteen) for reasons of pregnancy, 4 (four) reasons for avoiding adultery and 2 (two) for reasons resulting from promiscuity. The role of stakeholders in preventing the prevalence of child marriage in Majene Regency is collaborated through a cooperation agreement between the Majene Religious Court, the Women's and Children's Empowerment Service and the Health Service regarding the protection of women and children. The process for adjudicating applications for marriage dispensation is regulated strictly and in detail in Supreme Court Regulation number 5 of 2019 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Applications for Marriage Dispensation.

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