

# Socialization of the penak application (master and child assistance) regarding the prevention of early marriage in the Dlingo community, Bantul, Yogyakarta

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## ABSTRACT

Early marriage is a formal or informal marriage under the age of 18. This can lead to lifelong loss and deprivation for minors especially girls. The approach through parent and child assistance is inseparable from the monitoring of local community cadres or leaders. Cases of early marriage in Dlingo District, Bantul Regency, have increased in recent years. One that encourages early marriage includes social and economic issues, child association, restrictions on personal freedom and lack of education due to online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic. Partners in Dlingo Bantul have implemented penak but it is still manual, with the diffusion of science and technology in the field of penak application model technology which includes reproductive health knowledge features that can create a sakinah mawadah warohmah family, the welfare of young families and the prevention of future generations from stunting. Through the socialization of the penak application about preventing early marriage, the community, especially teenagers and parents, can apply and use the website to prevent early marriage so that the community's health status can increase and can prevent stunting, especially the people in Dlingo, Bantul Regency.

## KEYWORDS

Outreach;  
PENAK application;  
prevention of early marriage



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## 1. Introduction

Early marriage is a formal or informal marriage under the age of 18. This can lead to lifelong loss and deprivation for minors especially girls. The approach through parent and child assistance is inseparable from the monitoring of local community cadres or leaders. Cases of early marriage in Dlingo District, Bantul Regency, have increased in recent years. One that encourages early marriage includes social and economic issues, child association, restrictions on personal freedom and lack of education due to online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic. Early marriage has been studied by previous researchers as a reference in this community service. Measuring the association of household wealth at birth with women's early marriage in Nepal was researched by Marphatia [1]. Conceptualizing Conflict-Related Children and Early Marriage as Insecurity: At the Crossroads of Gender and Age was researched by Lee-Koo [2]. Spatial patterns and influencing factors for early marriage: evidence from the 2017-18 Bangladesh Demographic Health Survey data researched by Billah [3]. Analysis of the Violence Against Women and Early Marriage Survey: A Gynecological Perspective researched by Gandhi [4]. Reasons for early marriage of women in Zahedan, Iran: a qualitative study researched by Hosseini [5]. Early marriage and marital satisfaction among young married men in rural Uttar Pradesh, India was investigated by Chauhan [6].

Early marriage and utilization of maternal health care: Evidence from sub-Saharan Africa studied by Li [7]. Determinants of early marriage among married women in nine high-fertility sub-Saharan African countries: a multilevel analysis of demographic and health surveys recently investigated by Belachew [8]. Individual and Community level factors associated with early marriage in Zambia: mixed effects analysis investigated by Phiri [9]. Association of early marriage and child-bearing with anemia among adolescent girls in Ethiopia: a multilevel analysis of a national survey investigated by Tiruneh [10]. Exploring Iraqi

society's perceptions of early marriage: a qualitative study researched by Saleh [11]. Determinants of early marriage in developing countries: a literature review researched by Anggreni [12]. Early marriage and teenage pregnancy: The unspoken consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic in Nigeria was researched by Musa [13]. The relationship between early marriage and mental disorders among young migrant and non-migrant women: a register-based study in Norway investigated by Hynek [14]. Literature review: the relationship between the role of parents as educators on the behavior of preventing early marriage in adolescents was studied by Idawati [15].

Center for Adolescent Girls' Awareness and Engagement Profile: An Empirical Study of Early Marriage in India was researched by Hasti [16]. Application of a community dialogue approach to preventing teenage pregnancy, early marriage and school dropout in Zambia: a case study researched by Zulu [17]. Conditional cash assistance and early marriage: a case study in the city of Mataram, West Nusa Tenggara researched by Hartarto [18]. Early Marriage and Relationships Among Young Women in Sub-Saharan African Countries was researched by Elengemoke [19]. Early marriage, stressful life events, and risk of suicide and suicide attempts: a case-control study in Iran investigated by Fakhari [20]. Trends and determinants of early marriage in Rajasthan: Evidence from a national family health survey investigated by Kumari [21]. Beauty as a risk for Karen girls: Expulsion and early marriage in Thai highland schools researched by O'Meara [22]. Adolescence, marriage, and dropping out of school: The effect of early marriage and childbearing on school leaving in East Africa was investigated by Omoeva [23]. Women's Early Marriage and Son Preference in Pakistan was studied by the Mughals [24].

Factors Influencing Early Marriage Choices in Urban Informal Settlements in Bangladesh was studied by Azmi [25]. Drivers of early marriage and teenage pregnancy in Kenya and Uganda during the COVID-19 lockdown period: A systematic review researched by Masaba [26]. Causes and effects of early marriage: the ordeal of girls in East Java, Indonesia was investigated by Suyanto [27]. Inequality in early marriage, childbearing and sexual debut among adolescents in sub-Saharan Africa was investigated by Melesse [28]. Early Marriage and Motherhood from an Intergenerational Perspective: The Case of Turkey was investigated by Kavas [29]. Early Marriage and Child Cognition: Empirical Evidence from Indonesia was researched by Hartarto [30]. Couples who marry early are generally due to 'unavailability', so they are forced to marry before the age of 16 for girls and 19 for boys. The impact of early marriage is low socio-economic society, increasing the risk of domestic violence. Increasing knowledge and opportunities for girls themselves is a good way to delay child marriage.

Based on information from several policy makers in the Dlingo sub-district, there is involvement of the Dlingo sub-district government in handling the child marriage prevention program which involves many components of society from family planning (KB) cadres, children of village cadres to jointly educate and explain the impact of early marriage but not maximal in the implementation of its activities. During the implementation of Penak mentoring activities, an appointment must be made for the right time between the assistant and parents and adolescents and from the results of this Penak assistance, there are still many adolescents and parents who do not understand reproductive health knowledge.

Based on the results of an interview on January 18, 2021, a community leader said that in our sub-district there are cases of early marriage every year and several young families have experienced the effects of early marriage, such as family violence and having stunted children.

## 2. Method

The target in this socialization who will be involved in this activity is the community, especially teenagers and parents who have teenagers. The method used in the socialization and counseling activities carried out is adjusted to the partner's problems. The goal to be achieved is to increase public knowledge about preventing early marriage and stunting. The method used in community service begins with socialization, question and answer counseling, and the use of the penak application. While the evaluation is carried out from the beginning of the training to the end of the training. The criteria, indicators and evaluation benchmarks are as follows: 1. The criteria used in the assessment: a) If the score is > 75% of the set goal, the goal is declared successful b) If the achievement is between 50% to 74% of the set goal, then the goal is declared less successful c) If the achievement is only <50% below the set goal, then the goal is declared unsuccessful. 2. The indicators used in the evaluation are changes in knowledge about preventing early marriage and the use of penak applications. 3. The benchmarks

used in the evaluation are in accordance with what is formulated in the purpose of the service to be carried out.

### 3. Results and Discussion

This community service activity starts from:

#### a) Activity Preparation

The first activity shown in Figure 1 begins with coordination with the penak assistant coordinator and representatives from the penak assistants and young mothers at Mrs. Tini Dlingo Bantul Yogyakarta as the penak assistant coordinator to prepare and coordinate the implementation of community service activities.



**Fig. 1.** preparation for community service activities

#### b) Socialization of the Penak application

The socialization of the penak application program shown in Figure 2 in the form of a community meeting was carried out at Mrs. Tini Dlingo Bantul Yogyakarta as the penak assistant coordinator which was attended by approximately 10 penak assistants, 20 young families and 6 service teams. This activity aims to socialize the penak application program that will be implemented so that the community knows the purpose and benefits of this activity and actively participates. The problem identification process is carried out through interviews and field observations which can produce information and a clear picture of the main problems faced by the community and the expected solutions.



**Fig. 2.** Penak Application Socialization

### c) Reproductive Health Education

This activity was carried out in collaboration with the health team from Aisyiyah Yogyakarta University and the service team to provide knowledge to the community about preventing early marriage, preventing stunting, forming a *sakinah mawadah warohmah* family as shown in Figure 3. It can be seen that in addition to providing counseling the service team also provides examinations health in young mothers to detect stunting cases early.



**Fig. 3.** Reproductive Health Extension

### d) Penak assistance using the application

The penak application assistance is shown in Figure 4. This was carried out at Mrs. Tini Dlingo Bantul's house, Yogyakarta. This assistance was attended by 3 service teams from lecturers, 3 service teams from students, 1 penak assistant coordinator, 10 penak assistants and 30 mothers of young families. The community was very enthusiastic in participating in these activities as evidenced by the enthusiasm of the participants in participating in the penak accompaniment.



**Fig. 4.** Penak Assistance

### e) Evaluation

Based on the results of the final evaluation of the entire series of community service activities related to the socialization of the penak application for the Dlingo Bantul Yogyakarta community, the implementation of this application has achieved its goals and has had an impact on the target community. This is demonstrated by an increase in awareness and changes in community behavior with a partner satisfaction survey showing more than 75% of the community is satisfied with the results of the activities carried out because they are in accordance with the needs and expectations of the community and provide the right solutions to the problems encountered are shown in Figure 5. Application It is hoped that this penak in daily life can be implemented to facilitate assistance to the people in Dlingo so that they do not have to meet offline. Therefore, providing information on the importance of preventing early marriage through this penak application needs to be continuously

conveyed to the community so that it can increase the knowledge of all levels of society to be able to understand the importance of preventing early marriage.



**Fig. 5.** Penak Assistance Evaluation.

#### **4. Conclusion**

The socialization activity was in accordance with the goals to be achieved by all participants, namely being able to understand and understand the knowledge of preventing early marriage and applying the penak application which can be used every day in consultation with cadre assistants or health workers regarding reproductive health and stunting. Seeing the success obtained and the response that was quite good from the participants, it is suggested that community service activities in the form of outreach and counseling continue, especially other reproductive health problems that will have an impact on improving women's health.

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#### **Author Contribution**

Planned activities in the framework of socialization about early marriage.

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#### **Conflict of Interest**

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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