



Implementation of Family Functions in Early Marriage Couples in Padang City

Maihasni¹, Nini Anggraini¹, Fachrina¹

¹Universitas Andalas, Indonesia: maihasni2001@gmail.com, ninianggraini34@gmail.com, fachrinasos@gmail.com

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CORRESPONDENCE

E-mail: fachrinasos@gmail.com

A B S T R A C T

The family has a very important role in preparing quality Indonesian human resources. The function of the family that is carried out can make a significant contribution to the development of its members. Families that can carry out family functions well have the ability to meet the basic needs of family members in facing challenges and making adjustments to changes in themselves and their environment.

For family functions to run well, certain conditions must be met such as age, marital status, employment status, level of education, knowledge of family functions, and access to information. This condition is not met for early marriage couples. This research aims to: (1). Identify family functions that can be carried out by couples married at an early age. (2) Analyze the obstacles faced by couples married early in carrying out family functions.

This research was conducted in Padang City with a qualitative approach with a descriptive type. Data collection uses in-depth interviews and observations. Informants were determined using snowball sampling. Data was analyzed qualitatively and interpretatively.

The research was conducted on five informants and varying levels of education. As for the family functions that can be carried out by early married couples, almost all of them can be carried out, such as; religious function, affection function, reproductive function, education and socialization function, economic function, recreation function, protection function, and environmental development function, although in limited cases. Meanwhile, the obstacles faced by early married couples in carrying out family functions, such as lack of financial independence, and interaction problems.

A. INTRODUCTION

The family plays a very important role in preparing quality Indonesian human resources (HR). To achieve all this, family functions must be implemented optimally (Sunarti, 2013). Family function is a series of tasks and roles carried out by family members to achieve common goals. Therefore, it is important for families to understand and carry out family functions well.

Factors that have a significant influence on the implementation of family functions are age, marital status, employment status, education level, knowledge of family

functions, and access to information (Herawati et al., 2020). Families that carry out family functions well can accommodate the basic needs and coping of their members and are able to make adjustments to the demands of themselves and the environment so that family members can develop well and the family becomes a safe and comfortable place for family members to grow and develop (Dewi & Ginanjar, 2019). In understanding how the family effectively performs its function of accommodating the basic needs and coping of its members while adapting to internal and external demands, it is important to consider the concepts of family adaptation and adjustment. The Family Adjustment and Adaptation Response (FAAR) model

emphasizes that families strive to achieve balanced functioning by utilizing coping behaviors (family capabilities) to manage stressors and demands through interactions guided by family meaning (Peng et al., 2021). This model is consistent with the idea that family stress arises from an imbalance between demands and abilities in family functioning, highlighting the importance of resources and coping mechanisms in dealing with challenges (Hill, 1958). In addition, families are recognized as collective entities that actively adapt to new situations and environmental demands, demonstrating their resilience and ability to overcome various stressors (Beigi et al., 2021). By utilizing coping strategies, resources, and supportive interactions, families can increase their capacity to meet the needs of their members and adapt effectively to changing circumstances.

The implementation of the family functions above will of course be different for early married couples. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), early marriage is a marriage between a couple or one of the partners who is still categorized as a child or teenager under 18 years of age. Furthermore, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), early marriage as a formal or informal marriage carried out before the age of 18 years. While the age limit for marriage has been set, Marriage Law No. 1 of 1974 article 7 paragraph 1 which was later changed to Marriage Law No. 16 of 2019 article 7 paragraph 1 has determined that the age limit for marriage is only permitted if the man and woman have reached the age of 19 (Nineteen years) (UU No.16/2019, 2019). This is done to protect children from early marriage which can endanger their rights and welfare.

The issue of early marriage still occurs in various countries, including Indonesia, with significant implications for public health, social welfare, and individual welfare. Research has highlighted the detrimental impact of early marriage on women's education, employment opportunities, social relationships, and civic engagement (Marphatia et al., 2017). Studies conducted in countries such as India have shown that early marriage can affect fertility and reproductive health outcomes among young women. In Ethiopia, early marriage has been identified as a global problem that hinders women's development and personal rights (Tekile et al., 2020). Likewise, in Iran, although the overall marriage age is increasing, early marriage continues to pose challenges in society (Montazeri et al., 2016). In Sudan, early marriage is associated with socio-economic and socio-cultural factors that disproportionately affect women (Abdallah et al., 2023). In Indonesia, where the National Commission on Violence against Women reported a large number of cases of early marriage in 2021, the prevalence of this practice demands attention due to its negative impact on education, health, and social welfare, especially among teenagers (Pusporini, 2024). Studies conducted in certain areas of Indonesia, such as Bola District in Wajo District, have highlighted factors contributing to the increasing incidence of early marriage, underscoring the urgent need for interventions to address this problem (Yammar et al., 2022). The economic implications of early marriage, as observed in areas such as Mandailing Natal and South Tapanuli Regencies, have revealed limited employment opportunities, increased economic burden on families, and

structural poverty (Lubis, 2024). Furthermore, the impact of early marriage on monetary poverty in Indonesia has been the subject of studies, linking this practice to increasing economic challenges and social consequences (Rahayu & Wahyuni, 2020). Efforts to reduce the prevalence of early marriage in Indonesia have included policy measures aimed at raising the legal age for marriage to protect women and prevent underage marriage (Aditya & Waddington, 2021). Research has also explored the relationship between education level and risk of early marriage, highlighting how low levels of education can increase the likelihood of early marriage among women in rural areas ("Does Education Level Matter in Women's Risk of Early Marriage?: Case Study in Rural Area in Indonesia", 2021). In addition, research has examined the causes and impacts of early marriage on girls in East Java, which emphasizes the need for preventive and intervention measures to maintain girls' welfare (Suyanto et al., 2023).

In fact, one of the relatively high cases of early marriage in Indonesia is in Madiun Regency, where within a year there are 250 children spread across 15 sub-districts who are getting married (Harianto, 2023). In West Sumatra, as reported by the West Sumatra Regional Office (Kanwil) of the Ministry of Religion (Kemenag), in 2021, early marriages involved 225 men and 929 women. This number increased from the previous year, which was 153 for men and 786 for women (Selvia, 2022). In Padang City, there were 52 underage marriages, 39 of which were predominantly women and the rest were men (Kurniawan, 2021).

In terms of age, early marriage couples are classified as teenagers, which is synonymous with the transition period from childhood to adulthood which includes biological changes, psychological changes, and social changes (Notoatmodjo, 2007). The characteristics of teenagers who are attached to couples who marry at an early age, certainly influence the behavior and attitudes that arise, especially in managing the household, and implementing the family functions that are carried out. Meanwhile, the key to successfully implementing family functions is in the hands of parents as family controllers (Herawati et al., 2020).

Family is one of society's important institutions. It serves as the primary setting for instilling religious values, channeling and providing love and affection, providing comfort, and simultaneously fulfilling the needs of all family members. To realize this important task, it is necessary to be supported by mental and psychological readiness for the couple who will form and carry it out. This condition will certainly be different from early marriage couples in carrying out family functions related to physical, emotional, economic, and reproductive unpreparedness. The purpose of this study is (1) to identify and analyze family functions that can be carried out by early marriage couples and (2) to analyze the obstacles faced by early marriage couples in carrying out family functions. Previous research is known to be more about the causes, impacts, and problems faced and the resilience of early marriage families (Alfa, 2019; Maudina, 2019; Fitriyani et al., 2021; Tampubolon, 2021; Fachrina and Anggraini, 2023).

The structural-functional theory assumes the family is a subsystem of the overall community system. A family

consists of elements that influence each other. Each member of the family carries out a role according to their status. The balance of the system in the family is achieved if each role runs according to its function. According to Adibah (2017), "the application of structural functional theory in the family scope is reviewed in terms of the functions and rules set therein." If one of the functions in the family is not carried out by members, such as the economic function by the father, is not fulfilled, then an imbalance in the family subsystem will occur (dysfunctional) and will be replaced by something else so that balance can be maintained.

Family is one of the important institutions in society. The family is the first place to instill religious values, channel and provide love and affection, comfort, and at the same time become a means to fulfill the needs of all family members.

To realize this important task, it is necessary to be supported by mental and psychological readiness for the couple who will form and carry it out. This condition will certainly be different from early marriage couples in carrying out family functions related to physical, emotional, economic, and reproductive unpreparedness. The purpose of this study is (1) to identify and analyze family functions that can be carried out by early marriage couples, (2). analyze the obstacles faced by early marriage couples in carrying out family functions. Previous research is known to be more about the causes, impacts and problems faced and the resilience of early marriage families (Alfa, 2019; Maudina, 2019; Fitriyani et al., 2021; Tampubolon, 2021, Fachrina and Anggraini, 2023),

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METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach. The aim of using this approach is to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects (Moleong, 2005). Apart from that, this research can see the condition of natural objects, where the researcher is the key instrument (Sugiyono, 2005). Through this approach, it is intended to explore information regarding the implementation of family functions of early marriage couples in Padang City. Research informants were taken using snowball sampling. The technique for taking informants was initially small and then became larger (Sugiyono, 2017) and this technique was carried out because the data source was difficult to find. The number of informants in this study was 5 people. The number of informants to be taken is based on the principle of data saturation. The type of data

needed in this research is primary data obtained through interview and observation techniques. Data analysis in this research uses the Milles and Huberman (1992) model which is carried out in 4 stages, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Informant Identity

In the context of research entitled "Implementation of Family Functions in Early Marriage Couples in Padang City," we collected data from five informants who came from various backgrounds. Each informant provided valuable insight into the implementation of family functions in early-marriage couples. The following are the complete identities of the five informants we interviewed:

Table 1. Research Informants

Informant	Name	Age	Last education	Work	Wedding Year	Age at Marriage	Work During Marriage
Informant 1	Ajizael	53	vocational school	Trader	1989	18	IRT
Informant 2	Nofrianti	41	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	RT's mother	2000	18	Trade
Informant 3	Artati	32	elementary school	RT's mother	2008	16	IRT
Informant 4	Nessa Permatasani	23	elementary school	Waitress	2017	16	IRT
Informant 5	Nofriani	36	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	IRT	2005	18	Trade

Source: Primary Data 2023

In the table above, the identities of the five informants show that the ages and education of the informants vary in age, from 22 to 53 years, and various levels of education, from elementary school to high school. Likewise, the informants' jobs also varied, including traders, household assistants, housewives, waitresses, and entrepreneurs. The informants' years of marriage ranged from 1989 to 2017. Age at marriage varied from 16 to 18 years.

Furthermore, the informant's background regarding the number of children, parents' education, income, husband's job, and place of residence is explained. This information includes the number of children the informant has, the number of siblings who come from families with diverse backgrounds, as well as the ethnic origin which includes Caniago and Koto. The informant's husband's work involves various fields, such as teacher, factory worker, logistics driver, and entrepreneur. The informants' residence includes their own house, family land, and living with their parents.

Finally, the final education level of the informant's parents ranges from primary education (SD) to junior high school (SMP). In addition, the informants' parents' jobs are often related to the agricultural sector or work as farm laborers. It should be noted that parental income is not always available in all cases. This data provides an initial understanding of the background and characteristics of the informants which will be the basis for further analysis regarding the implementation of family functions in early marriage couples in Padang City.

2. Implementation of Family Functions in Early Marriage Couples

1. Function of Religion

The role of religion is to establish the family as the main environment for forming religious values and providing a religious identity to every child born. In this context, the family is expected to teach all its members to carry out worship with full confidence and devotion to God Almighty (Herawati, et al. 2020). The implementation of religious functions in the family is very dependent on the role of a father as a leader, where the father has the responsibility as a figure who sets an example and supervises religious values within the family.

So that religious functions are maintained in the family of young couples, the father as head of the family still holds his responsibilities, even though he is still relatively young. It can be seen from observations in the field that they are still active in providing religious guidance to their children and other religious activities. Even though sometimes there are other family members in the house, this is only complementary.

Regarding the function of religion in early marriage families, it was found that there is consistency and has provided valuable insight regarding the introduction and teaching of belief in divinity and religious values within their family. The introduction and teaching of belief in divinity and religious values include worship practices such as prayer, fasting (although not always fully), giving alms, and other behavior in accordance with religious teachings. This is done where religious values and norms serve as guidelines that will help their children in managing their daily behavior. Apart from that, religious teaching is also used to build children's understanding of the concept of the afterlife and the importance of good behavior. The supervision carried out by the father over his family members is the most effective action in carrying out religious functions. Fathers have the responsibility to supervise their family's worship by teaching, reminding, and ensuring that religious values are maintained in the family environment. Apart from that, fathers have an obligation to set an example of how to carry out religious obligations to their family and provide an example of tolerance towards other religions, patience, and sincerity in living life.

However, in essence, both parents collaborate or cooperate in instilling religious values in their children. In some cases, husbands have a more dominant role in terms of introduction and teaching. This can be caused by deeper religious knowledge compared to the wife. However, in some cases, it is handed over to Koran teachers and school teachers. Apart from parents, religious teachers at schools and teachers at Koran reading centers also contribute to teaching religion to children.

Introduction to religion begins at an early age, around 3 to 4 years old. In some families, children are taught to recite the Koran at an even younger age, namely around 6 or 7 years old. The length of the Koran study period varies, depending on the family, from ages 5 to 14 years (junior high school) and ages 6 or 7 to 12 years (primary school).

The place most often used for religious instruction is at home, because children spend most of their time there. Another common place for religious

teaching is the prayer room or place for reciting the Koran, where children learn and interact in a supportive environment. Meanwhile, religious teaching methods are carried out in various ways. Apart from practicing worship, parents also teach religious principles through daily actions such as honesty, helping each other, and being polite towards others. Husbands and wives also share religious knowledge with each other and provide advice to family members about etiquette and religious obligations.

The results of these field findings illustrate how important the role of religion is in early marriage families. The introduction and teaching of these religious values play an important role in shaping their children's character and preparing them to face life in the future.

2. Affection Function

The function of affection or providing love and attention to family members is very important. The importance of affection as the main pillar in the family is because the function of affection in the family plays a central role in forming strong emotional bonds between family members, creating a sense of security, and providing the foundation for positive personal development. Attention to all family members, without distinction. This function is realized in various ways: in the form of emotional support, such as giving advice, reminding, and providing motivation, as well as providing physical support, such as through hugs, hugs, and giving gifts. Informants also teach family members affectional values, such as helping each other, forgiveness, and responsibility.

The affection function is carried out by all family members. This means that all members are involved in providing attention and affection. Apart from parents, older brothers and sisters also play an active role in providing attention to each other. This creates a family atmosphere full of love and attention at every age level. This function is carried out at every moment of family life, used as an opportunity to provide affection. However, the best times are identified when gathering with family, such as when eating together, talking, or watching TV. This is the most appropriate time to express love and care to family members.

Giving affection is not only given to all members of the nuclear family but also involves the extended family. This happens when the informant's family lives in an extended family, such as grandmother, grandfather, mother and so on. Emotional support is provided through advice, motivation, and positive values, such as kindness, honesty and kindness. This creates a strong emotional bond in the family and helps family members grow into good individuals.

3. Reproductive Function

Another name for this function is hereditary regulation. Reproductive functions in the family include aspects of birth control, teaching biological hygiene, and providing children with an understanding of the importance of protecting themselves from dangers outside the home. This function helps shape children into individuals who are aware of their reproductive health and safety.

The informants had different decisions regarding the number of children they wanted to have. The number

of children they have ranged from 2-4. Some of them have reasons related to the mother's age, birth experience, and the family's current economic conditions. Decisions regarding the number of children and the age gap between children have a significant impact on reproductive function in the family.

Education about reproductive hygiene is consistently taught to their children, such as the importance of maintaining biological hygiene and reproductive procedures. This includes body care, feminine care, use of sanitary napkins, and methods of protecting oneself from danger outside the home. Knowledge and understanding of reproductive hygiene are taught to children at appropriate ages and are sustained throughout their development.

Parents, especially mothers, play a central role in teaching reproductive hygiene to their children. They provide input, and advice, and set good examples in maintaining cleanliness of the body and reproductive areas. Apart from that, the surrounding environment, such as relatives, neighbors, and teachers at school, also provides information and warnings to children about how to protect themselves from dangers outside the home.

Introduction to the concept of biological and reproductive hygiene begins at an early age, approximately 4 to 8 years old. In this way, children begin to gain the basic knowledge necessary to maintain their reproductive hygiene. However, informants also noted that children will understand this concept better when they reach puberty. Apart from that, they also remind their children of the dangers of free sex and the need to protect themselves from peer pressure. They explain the consequences and impacts of irresponsible sexual behavior, provide warnings for their children to avoid unhealthy associations, and maintain their responsibilities as boys and girls.

4. Education and Socialization Function

The function of education and socialization in the family is an integral part of the process of forming children's character. This function looks at how families play an important role in teaching social values and norms to their children. Every family has a unique approach to teaching their children about interacting with outsiders and good behavior.

Education in the family also functions as a foundation for children to develop their personalities. Education helps children express, appreciate, and develop abilities in interacting with the surrounding environment. Thus, education is considered an important factor in forming character and preparing children for the future.

Several key points related to this socialization function are teaching values and norms. Parents provide teaching about ethics, manners, and respect for other people, especially those who are older. This includes teachings to look after each other and be gentle. Different approaches are used by each family, but the point is to teach good etiquette in interactions.

Apart from being provided by the nuclear family, this socialization function is also provided by other extended family members, such as older sisters or grandmothers. This reflects a culture of mutual cooperation in children's education, where older family members play a role in educating the next generation. Values and norms are taught at home, which is the first

place where children learn. Apart from that, teaching of values and norms is carried out in residential and school environments. This will create diverse learning patterns for children.

The age of introducing these values and norms starts from the age of toddlers, starting when children can respond to the conversations of people around them. Gradually parents teach values and norms. In the phase where children easily capture information and absorb the values taught by the people around them. The introduction is carried out through methods such as teaching generally accepted values and norms, providing advice, discussion and supervision. The people who play the most role in this are parents and other nuclear family members, such as siblings. Apart from that, other family members, namely members of the extended family, also take part in this. Because of the principle that is adhered to, "Sahino, samalu". This means that if you receive humiliation and embarrassment, not only the person concerned but also the entire extended family will suffer the consequences. Therefore, they play the role of providing input or suggestions regarding the desired behavior of their children. Apart from that, there are also rewards in the form of praise or prizes when children show good behavior.

Overall, the function of education and socialization in the family creates the basis of values and ethics that will guide children's behavior in interacting with outsiders. This process involves various family members and is an important foundation in children's development towards a good future for their children.

5. Economic Function

Economic function in the family is an important element that influences the stability of family life, regulates the fulfillment of basic needs, and forms an understanding of financial management. In general, household needs are borne by the head of the family. However, there is a family, the wife is involved in this. This condition occurred after her husband died and no one would cover household expenses. Apart from that, there are also wives who are the backbone of the family to support their family members. The wife's participation in earning a living is also caused by the husband's income not being sufficient for the family's needs, namely by opening a shop in front of the house. This is done to maintain the stability of family life and avoid arguments which are often triggered by financial problems.

The amount of income received varies greatly from IDR 2,500,000- to IDR 10,000,000 per month, depending on the type of work pursued. Income of IDR 2,500,000 earned from working as a factory worker; as a construction worker Rp. 2,800,000; for teachers and entrepreneurs each IDR 3,000,000 and for other businesses IDR 10,000,000 per month. Income as described above is sometimes not / insufficient to meet family needs, especially income ranging from IDR 2,500,000 to IDR 3,000,000. Here the role of the wife is very much needed. The wife does not hesitate to step in to help with household finances so that household needs can be met. The efforts made are by opening a shop in front of the house, asking for help from other relatives, especially the husband's family, and using savings when it is very urgent.

When expenses are somewhat reduced, they try to set aside some of their income for savings. His children were taught to be frugal. It is not uncommon for their children to be encouraged to set aside money for their shopping. Some have even taught it to children from an early age (kindergarten). Set aside some pocket money and teach your children to live frugally.

Openness in managing finances is something that is very important in the family. Whatever decisions are taken, they are discussed first between husband and wife. This kind of policy was found in the informant's family. Before saving or borrowing money from the cooperative, they discuss it first. After reaching an agreement, then action is taken. This is done to avoid household conflicts, which shows how important communication is in managing family finances. Thus, this reality shows family cooperation in managing finances.

Apart from that, they also teach children to be thrifty and save, avoid uncontrolled debt, and manage money wisely. This reflects an attempt to create economic stability within the family, despite sometimes limited resources.

6. Recreation Function

The function of recreation in the family is an important component for forming close family bonds, creating precious memories, and releasing stress from everyday life. In general, recreation can be done, even though there is limited time available. This happens when the head of the family has a permanent job, so it is not easy to ask for permission. On the other hand, with precarious work, financial problems cause them to rarely have recreation. Therefore, recreation can be done at special moments such as Eid al-Fitr. At that time, relatives returned from overseas and brought a vehicle. At this time they explore nearby tourist attractions.

Apart from that, there are also some of them who regularly make time for recreation together on holidays or when family members gather. There are even some who don't do recreation because their husbands are busy with work. In general, this family often celebrates recreational moments at home, such as eating together at the dining table, in front of the TV, or in the front room, sometimes even in the area around the house. When they decide to go outside the house, the destinations they choose are usually places that they already frequent. The reasons behind this habit are the busy lives of family members and financial limitations.

7. Protection Function

The protective function means that the family is a place of protection and shelter for all its members, creating a safe and warm atmosphere for each individual in it. The family's role is to protect its members from harmful behavior, with the aim of making them feel safe and comfortable (Herawati, et al., 2020). A father's role in the protective function is very crucial because as the head of the family, he is responsible for providing a sense of security and protection for his family members.

The protective function in the family is a key element in creating a safe environment and helping family members feel protected and able to talk about their problems. Based on field findings from several informants, the protective function in the family is used as a place to complain and talk about their problems. They feel that the family is a safe place to confide in, even

though children today tend to hold back their feelings. Parents play a role in asking about children's problems and providing suggestions and solutions. Apart from that, they teach children to take care of themselves and be careful when meeting new/unknown people, especially girls. Parents also play a role in providing warnings and advice to their children. There is openness to each other, namely by sharing stories and feelings about events that occur in their lives. This helps to bring each other closer and creates a safe environment.

Another form of protection is given by people to children by reprimanding them and giving orders and prohibitions. When children take other people's things, parents order them to return them. Thus parents give boundaries, rules, and orders to children as a way to protect them.

The protective function in the family creates an environment that supports open communication, protects each other, and provides guidance to family members. In this case, parents have a significant role in maintaining safety and helping children overcome daily life problems.

8. Environmental Development Function

The environmental development function indicates that the family has a role in managing life while preserving the surrounding environment. Families and their members are expected to have a good understanding of the surrounding community and show concern for nature conservation. As the first institution in society, the family has the responsibility to teach its members how to understand and preserve the environment (Herawati, et al., 2020). The family's role in the environmental development function includes teaching and supervising environmental cleanliness, as well as conservation efforts such as reforestation and energy-saving practices.

The function of environmental development in the family is an important part of the family's role in creating conditions that support the development of the family and its members. Field findings provided by informants show variations in the way families carry out this function, such as showing a tendency to cleanliness, tidiness and liking plants, especially medicinal plants. Their house and yard look neat with ornamental plants regularly planted. Even though their houses are close together, the layout is not appropriate and the contents of the house are not well arranged. They have good social interactions with the surrounding community which is also known as a friendly community.

On the other hand, there are also families who have a messy house layout, and the layout of their house looks disorganized. Their house is adjacent to a neighboring family who is also his family. There are lots of clothes scattered around their environment. This family has a relatively small house, built close to the parents' house. The layout of their house looks less than ideal, and the management of their residence has not been carried out properly. The informant's husband works every day and comes home at night, which may hinder environmental management. However, harmony in their family seems to be well maintained.

The function of environmental development in the family includes elements such as cleanliness, tidiness, social interaction, management of the residence, and efforts to create environmental conditions that support family development. Based on these field findings, there is

variation in how families carry out these functions, and individuals' roles within families also influence the conditions of their environment.

3. Obstacles faced by early married couples in carrying out family functions

Many marriages experience disharmony or even failure because the couple is not ready to play their role in the marriage. Apart from that, a lack of readiness to face various problems and challenges that arise in the course of married life also contributes. Various obstacles to the marriage of minors in Padang City include:

1. Lack of Financial Independence

Obstacles faced by couples in early marriage include limited experience, lack of financial independence at the start of marriage. After a lapse of several years and accompanied by a steady income obtained, it can gradually be overcome. It cannot be denied that when finances are limited, conflict in the household is inevitable. Therefore, social support from the extended family is very important to help this couple carry out family functions well. Lack of financial independence can affect the implementation of these family functions in early marriage.

Financial problems in the household can arise due to various factors, ranging from uncontrolled spending, and differences in spending priorities, to disagreements in financial planning. The impact of this situation can include emotional conflict, high levels of stress, and tension in family relationships. This kind of situation is often experienced by children who marry at an early age. The severity of the challenges they face comes from their own internal factors. These factors include a low level of education which makes it difficult to obtain adequate work, lack of experience and skills in the world of work.

2. Interaction Problems

The concept of early marriage often involves a lack of empathy in interactions. This means partners don't make enough effort to understand each other's thoughts and feelings, leading to unhealthy interaction patterns. Without the foundation of good interaction, the development of marriage becomes hampered. A lack of empathy can make someone ignore their partner's views and tend to be dismissive. These interaction problems often trigger conflict within the family. Therefore, it is important to set aside special time to discuss important issues between husband and wife to avoid arguments. A tactful attitude from both partners is also needed to control ego and emotions when facing conflict, so that the interactions that occur can be more effective. Openness and acceptance towards one's partner are considered very important and is the key to success in achieving mutual goals in marriage.

CONCLUSIONS

In general, the family function of early marriage couples tends to be carried out relatively well, except for economic and recreational functions. The lack of these two functions

is because when they got married, they did not have a permanent job. Living needs also tend to be helped by parents. This can have an impact on the socio-economic life of this couple's family and the emergence of other social problems such as poverty and divorce. Therefore, there needs to be support and commitment from families, communities, and the government in preventing early marriage. In addition, a family empowerment program is also needed as an effort to strengthen the resilience of early marriage families.

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