

Parental Involvement After the Marriage of Underage Children (A Case Study in Salomekko District, Bone Regency)

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ABSTRACT: This research aims to: 1) The form of parental involvement after the marriage of minors in families in Salomekko District, Bone Regency, 2) The impact of parental involvement after the marriage of minors on families in Salomekko District, Bone Regency. The type of research used is qualitative research with a case study approach. The number of informants consisted of 11 people, with criteria namely; 1) Children who marry underage, 2) Parents who marry underage children, 3) Health workers, and 4) Government or religious figures. The data collection techniques used were in-depth interviews, participant observation, and documentation studies. Checking the validity of the data was carried out by source triangulation. Data analysis, namely data condensation, data presentation, as well as drawing conclusions and data verification.

The results of this research show that 1) The form of involvement of people after the marriage of minors in families in Salomekko District, Bone Regency, namely; a) additional financial provision; b) determination of residence; c) parenting patterns from grandparents; d) provide advice or motivation; e) the parents' desire for the child to immediately have offspring; 2) The impact of parental involvement after the marriage of minors on families in Salomekko District, Bone Regency, namely: a) emotional and psychological support; b) guidance in household management; c) overdependence; d) intergenerational conflict; and e) neglect of children's needs.

KEYWORDS: Parental Involvement, Marriage of Minors

INTRODUCTION

Marriage is a legal and emotional bond between two individuals, or between a man and a woman, based on mutual consent, established with the aim of creating a harmonious, happy, and prosperous household. Underage marriage, however, refers to marriages conducted by individuals who have not reached the legally defined age of adulthood, specifically children under the age of 19. According to Akhiruddin (2016), underage marriage is often carried out by young people who believe that they are sufficiently mature to enter marriage.

The phenomenon of child marriage continues to show an alarming increase from year to year. Preliminary observations in several villages in Salomekko District indicate a rising trend in underage marriages. In Islamic law, a marriage is considered valid if the individual fulfills all religious pillars and requirements. Article 1(1) of Law No. 1 of 1974 on Marriage states that a marriage is legally valid if conducted in accordance with the laws of each religion or belief (Nessa, 2023). This situation highlights the concern in Bone Regency regarding child protection and the continuity of education among young people, underscoring the need for cross-sector collaboration to ensure optimal child development.

Data from the Class 1A Religious Court of Watampone recorded 1,206 applications for marriage dispensation by 2025. However, preliminary findings show that the number of unregistered underage marriages is even higher, as children and their parents often avoid complicated legal procedures and instead wait until reaching the minimum legal age to process marriage validation (isbat nikah). Hilmi & Apriawan (2021, p. 274) explain that parental involvement encompasses participation, contribution, and responsibility as part of their essential role in family life, as the family serves as the primary environment for children's education and socialization. Thus, a child's future is strongly influenced by the degree of parental involvement in their development.

Parental involvement after underage marriage is crucial due to the psychological, social, and economic consequences faced by young couples. In many cases, these couples are not financially independent and often rely on parents for support, which may affect their mental well-being and increase their vulnerability to social issues such as domestic violence. Anesti & Abdullah (2024, p. 202) emphasize that the family comprised of father, mother, and children is the smallest social unit, and parental warmth

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plays a critical role in a child's success. Therefore, parental involvement provides essential support in the lives of children who marry at a young age.

This study on parental involvement after underage marriage seeks to understand the forms of involvement and their resulting impacts not only prior to marriage or during the marriage process, but specifically after the marriage takes place. In contemporary society, underage marriage remains a widespread phenomenon yet poses various challenges. It affects not only economic stability, as young couples are often not financially capable, but also mental health and social dynamics within the family.

Based on the issues described above, this research aims to analyze the forms of parental involvement after underage marriage, especially in Bone Regency, where such cases remain prevalent. Additionally, the study seeks to explore the impacts of parental involvement on the lives of underage married couples. The insights generated from this research are expected to contribute to a deeper understanding of parental involvement in the context of underage marriage and provide meaningful input toward fostering harmonious relationships between parents and their newly married children.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a qualitative research method because the data collected are not numerical, but are derived from observations, in-depth interviews, and document analysis, which are then examined to identify patterns and meanings related to the phenomena under investigation. The research adopts a case study approach, as it specifically focuses on measuring the phenomenon of underage marriage and parental involvement following such marriages.

The data collection techniques used include in-depth interviews, observation, and document analysis. Data validity was ensured through source triangulation. The data analysis process consisted of data condensation, data presentation, and the drawing and verification of conclusions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. The form of Parental Involvement After the Marriage of Minors in Families of Salomekko District, Bone Regency

Parental involvement refers to the activities undertaken by parents to support their children's development, improve behavior, and enhance knowledge and experience related to parenting. The essence of parental involvement lies in their active participation in providing comprehensive support for the child's overall growth and development. The phenomenon of child marriage is influenced by various forms of parental involvement that occur after the marriage and subsequently affect the well-being of underage married children. The forms of parental involvement following child marriage in families in Salomekko District, Bone Regency, are as follows:

Provision of Additional Financial Support

The provision of additional financial assistance by parents after the marriage of an underage child represents a deeper form of involvement in the economic aspects of the young couple's household. This support is typically provided when the young couple faces financial instability or when their primary income is insufficient to meet basic household needs.

Based on the interview findings, it can be concluded that one form of parental involvement after the marriage of underage children in families in Salomekko District, Bone Regency, is the provision of additional financial support. This financial assistance is generally initiated by the parents themselves, as they perceive that although their children are married, they are not yet fully independent, particularly in terms of economic stability. This is especially the case when the marriage occurs at a young age, leading parents to view their children as still being under their responsibility.

Parents assist in meeting the basic household needs of their married children, such as electricity costs, as well as the needs of their grandchildren, including diapers and infant formula. These efforts are undertaken to ensure the continuity and stability of the young couple's household, which is still in the process of adjustment due to entering marriage at an underage stage.

Determination of Living Arrangements

The determination of living arrangements as a form of parental involvement following the marriage of underage children is evident in parents' decisions regarding where the young couple will reside. Such decisions are typically influenced by considerations of safety, economic readiness, and the need for ongoing support and guidance. Consequently, parents often encourage or even require their child and spouse to live in the parental home so they can be continuously supervised, guided, and assisted in meeting their basic needs.

The interview findings indicate that determining the place of residence is one form of parental involvement following the marriage of underage children in families in Salomekko District, Bone Regency. The decision of parents to participate in determining where the young couple will live particularly when the marriage occurs at a relatively young age demonstrates that parents still feel the need to be involved in this aspect. This involvement is driven by their belief that the child lacks the emotional or financial readiness to live independently, as well as parental concerns about the child's potential inability to manage household responsibilities at such a young age. Consequently, parents require their children to live with them so they can continue to supervise, guide, and meet the unmet basic needs of the young couple.

Grandparental Caregiving Patterns

Grandparental caregiving serves as a form of parental involvement that functions as supplementary support for the young parents in caring for their child. This involvement is evident through the active role of grandparents in nurturing, guiding, and accompanying their grandchildren when the young couple is not yet fully capable of independently fulfilling their parental responsibilities. Such involvement extends beyond meeting physical needs such as feeding, bathing, or supervising the child to also include providing emotional support and instilling moral values.

The interview findings indicate that grandparental caregiving is one form of parental involvement following the marriage of underage children in families in Salomekko District, Bone Regency, particularly when the young parents are not yet fully mature in carrying out their new responsibilities. Grandparents often assume the role of auxiliary caregivers because the young mother and father are still adjusting to married life. As a result, grandmothers, in particular, assist almost daily in caring for their grandchildren bathing them, feeding them, preparing milk, and putting them to sleep.

However, the caregiving practices applied by grandparents are generally traditional or influenced by long-established perspectives and habits they have practiced for many years. These approaches may differ from the more modern parenting principles adopted by the young parents, which often leads to disagreements or tension between the two generations.

Providing Advice or Motivation

Providing advice or motivation is not merely an act of giving instructions, but also a process of shaping the child's mindset. Through guidance from more experienced adults, children learn to understand situations, and the manner in which advice is conveyed can significantly influence their ability to solve problems, manage emotions, and develop emotional bonds with their parents. Effective advice not only tells children what they should do but also fosters their capacity to think critically, understand circumstances, and make independent decisions. Thus, offering advice or motivation is a form of skillful guidance that involves good communication, genuine concern, and directing the child toward appropriate choices without coercion.

The interview findings show that providing advice or motivation constitutes one form of parental involvement following the marriage of underage children in families in Salomekko District, Bone Regency. Offering advice or motivation particularly in the context of underage marriage is an effort to foster the child's maturity, as most young couples are still in the adolescent stage of development. The advice given typically emphasizes the importance of patience and emotional regulation. This guidance is provided because parents recognize that marriages involving underage children are often characterized by significant pressures, both in household dynamics and economic conditions. Thus, such advice is intended to help shape a more mature mindset in the young couple.

Parents' Desire for Their Children to Have Offspring Immediately

Parents' desire for their children to have offspring as soon as possible refers to the encouragement, expectations, or even pressure placed on young couples whether those marrying at an appropriate age or those married underage to have children soon after marriage. In some cases, parents believe that the presence of a grandchild can strengthen family bonds, bring new sources of happiness, and ensure the continuation of the family lineage. Some parents also worry that delaying childbirth for too long may lead to difficulties in conceiving. However, such expectations often fail to consider the psychological, physical, and economic readiness of the young couple, particularly when the child married at an underage stage.

Based on the interview findings, the desire of parents to have grandchildren as soon as possible constitutes one form of parental involvement following the marriage of underage children in families in Salomekko District, Bone Regency. This parental desire is a common phenomenon; for many parents, a child's success is not measured solely through education or career achievements. Once their child is married, having a grandchild becomes an emotional milestone that brings happiness. Parents also perceive the presence of a grandchild as a symbol that their family will not only continue but also grow, ensuring the emergence of a new generation. From this perspective, the birth of a grandchild is often seen as something that can strengthen the young couple's marriage.

B. The Impact of Parental Involvement After the Marriage of Minors in Salomekko District, Bone Regency

The impact of parental involvement is often influenced by parents' perception that, as the elders in the family, it is appropriate or justified for them to intervene in their children's lives. In some cases, parents may even attempt to regulate the entirety of their child's household affairs, which can lead the child to feel pressured or constrained. This phenomenon raises concerns regarding the boundaries of parental intervention in the marital life of their children, as such involvement does not always promote harmony within the young couple's family.

The impacts of parental involvement following the marriage of underage children in families in Salomekko District, Bone Regency, are as follows:

Emotional and Psychological Support

One of the impacts of parental involvement following the marriage of underage children is the emotional and psychological support parents provide to their children. When parents offer warm companionship, empathy, and space for their children to

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express the stress or confusion they are experiencing, such support can help alleviate the psychological burden associated with entering marriage at an early age.

The emotional condition of individuals who marry at an underage stage is often characterized by instability, making them particularly in need of support. This support may take the form of listening attentively when the child shares their problems, offering advice, and providing reassurance during difficult situations. However, some children tend to be reserved and may not openly communicate their struggles. As parents, having sensitivity and deep concern is essential, and they often take the initiative to offer warm emotional support even when the child does not explicitly express their feelings.

One important aspect that must be considered by families particularly by parents who have married off their children at an underage age is the provision of emotional and psychological support. Such support is essential in helping the young couple cope with the changes and pressures that frequently arise following underage marriage.

Based on the interview findings, it can be concluded that the provision of emotional and psychological support to the child is one of the impacts of parental involvement following the marriage of underage children in families in Salomekko District, Bone Regency. Emotional and psychological support especially for children who marry at an early age is a crucial factor in maintaining their mental well-being. The presence of parents or other family members provides a sense of security, offers a space for the child to express concerns, and delivers positive, non-judgmental encouragement. Such support and open dialogue between parents and children not only help the young couple endure the challenges associated with underage marriage but also enable them to express their feelings and reduce psychological burdens. This constitutes an essential step in protecting the child and ensuring healthy development.

Guidance in Household Management

Parental involvement following the marriage of underage children often generates positive impacts, including structured guidance in household management. In this context, parents serve as emotional anchors by providing direction on financial management, cooking, and maintaining the household. Such guidance is considered essential because children who marry at an early age generally lack the emotional maturity required to make independent decisions.

Based on the interview findings, it can be concluded that guidance in household management is one of the positive impacts of parental involvement following the marriage of underage children in families in Salomekko District, Bone Regency. Such guidance includes teaching the young couple how to cook, manage household tasks, and organize their finances. Parental involvement in supporting household management is not only technical but also educational in nature, aiming to help the young couple establish a stable and well-structured foundation for their household so that they can develop independence in the future.

Excessive Dependence

Underage marriages often involve individuals who are not yet fully mature, either psychologically or in terms of life skills, which leads them to frequently rely on their parents in managing household responsibilities, including meeting daily needs. Excessive dependence after underage marriage can be observed in various aspects, such as reliance on parents for economic support, dependency in managing household tasks, feelings of anxiety or an inability to handle domestic pressures, and dependence in caring for or raising children. This condition makes it difficult for the young couple to become independent, hinders their personal development, and reinforces an overreliance on parents.

Based on the interview findings, it can be concluded that overly dominant parental involvement following the marriage of underage children in families in Salomekko District, Bone Regency, contributes to excessive dependence of the young couple on their parents. The young couple tends to rely on parental support in various aspects, such as financial assistance to meet daily needs, childcare, household management, and coping with anxiety about managing their marriage without parental involvement.

As a result, such extensive parental intervention hinders the development of the children's independence and limits their ability to assume household responsibilities as husbands or wives. Therefore, given these impacts, it is important for parents to ensure that the assistance they provide is structured, balanced, and gradually reduced in order to encourage the young couple's independence and their capacity to manage their household autonomously.

Intergenerational Conflict

Intergenerational conflict is a phenomenon within families that arises due to differences between two or more generations. Such conflict does not always manifest as open arguments but often appears in the form of emotional tension, excessive interference, or recurring disagreements that generate ongoing stress. Intergenerational conflict is a universal phenomenon, as each generation grows up in a different era and therefore has distinct perspectives and life experiences. These differences can lead to misunderstandings and, consequently, conflict within the family.

Based on the interview findings, it can be concluded that one of the impacts of parental involvement following the marriage of underage children in families in Salomekko District, Bone Regency, is the emergence of intergenerational conflict. This conflict arises particularly when the child marries at a very young age, making intergenerational tensions more pronounced. Young couples who are not yet emotionally or economically mature tend to depend heavily on their parents, resulting in a relationship where separation of roles is unclear.

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Parents often become involved in financial matters, decision-making, and even in the caregiving of grandchildren. Under these conditions, tensions intensify because both parents and the young couple carry their own role-related pressures. While parents intend to offer support, they may be perceived as interfering, whereas the young couple desires independence but lacks the capability to achieve it, making them easily offended when given advice.

Neglect of Children's Needs

Child marriage not only generates issues for the next generation namely, the children born to underage couples but also leads to the neglect of the needs and personal development of the young spouses themselves. As a result, underage marriage frequently causes the neglect of essential needs such as continued schooling, the development of career potential, and, in many cases, contributes to various health problems, including reproductive health issues, impaired physical development, and severe psychological stress. In addition, it also adversely affects children born from underage marriages, who are at greater risk of conditions such as stunting.

Based on the interview findings, it can be concluded that the neglect of children's needs constitutes a significant impact of parental involvement following underage marriage in families in Salomekko District, Bone Regency. The neglect of children's needs after underage marriage represents one of its most serious consequences. Physically, it results in limited fulfillment of basic needs and compromised health conditions. Emotionally and psychologically, it increases vulnerability to mental stress due to the abrupt transition from the role of a child to that of a spouse. From a social perspective, it also has adverse effects because children who marry at an early age frequently lose access to education. In the long term, such neglect may lead to declining physical and mental well-being, as well as an increased risk of divorce at a young age.

DISCUSSION

Parental involvement following the marriage of underage children in Salomekko District, Bone Regency, represents a form of social and familial responsibility aimed at maintaining the stability and well-being of young couples who are not yet fully prepared to manage household responsibilities independently. In this context, parents play a role not only as providers of material support but also non-material support (Arifudin 2023, p. 65; Hidayatullah 2018, p. 65). The forms of parental involvement after underage marriage are as follows:

The provision of additional financial support constitutes the most dominant form of parental involvement in sustaining the household life of children who marry at an early age. Through this financial assistance, parents attempt to compensate for economic shortcomings experienced by young couples whose income is not yet stable. In Salomekko District, this involvement is evident through parents' willingness to offer financial help, not merely as temporary aid but as an initiative driven by parental responsibility.

Children who marry underage typically lack stable income due to the absence of permanent employment; most only assist their parents in agricultural work. Their inconsistent earnings render them unable to meet daily needs, including the needs of young children such as diapers and formula. Thus, financial support becomes an expression of parental responsibility for children who are considered not yet capable of managing a household independently.

These findings align with Kartini (2020), who found that the financial needs of underage married children whether they live with their parents or separately, and regardless of employment status are largely borne by the parents for a period of 5–7 months or depending on the success of the child's livelihood efforts. Such support may take the form of charity, gifts, or similar assistance. Contributing factors include the child's unemployment, the child's residence with parents, feelings of sympathy, and the enduring sense of responsibility parents hold toward their child.

Although married, many underage couples in Salomekko District continue to reside with their parents. This occurs for various reasons parental request, considerations of safety, economic limitations, or the need for close supervision. Septilia et al. (2024, p. 39) note that "most underage married children continue to live with their parents or in-laws due to various influencing factors."

In Salomekko District, many parents prefer or insist that their children reside with them, particularly when the child's economic condition remains unstable. Parents also believe that children who marry young lack emotional and financial readiness for independent living. Therefore, parents often decide or influence the couple's place of residence to ensure continued guidance, supervision, and fulfillment of basic needs.

Nadiva (2023, p. 91) similarly found that post-marriage residence decisions are frequently driven by parental requests. Limited economic resources and the inability to build an independent home encourage young couples to remain in the parental household. Caregiving patterns refer to the nurturing behaviors provided by parents or alternative caregivers such as grandparents, encompassing activities like feeding, bathing, maintaining hygiene, and offering affection (Mulyati et al., 2021, p. 117). The quality of relationships between parents, children, and grandparents is reflected through these caregiving practices, fostering stronger emotional bonds and moral development.

Grandparental caregiving is a significant form of parental involvement in underage marriage households in Salomekko District. This assistance emerges because young couples are often incapable of independently fulfilling caregiving responsibilities. However, generational differences frequently lead to conflict. Underage married couples often adopt more modern caregiving

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practices, while grandparents tend to prioritize emotional indulgence through food, gifts, and leniency reflecting traditional values. Andini (2024, p. 89) notes similar tensions, where differences between modern caregiving methods and those practiced by older generations lead to frequent comparisons and disagreements.

Advice serves as guidance or instruction given by parents to help children manage and improve their household life. Khotimah et al. (2024, p. 39) emphasize that “advice is one of the most frequently used methods by parents in educating children, especially young couples, and is often repeated to cultivate habitual behavior.”

In Salomekko District, parents frequently provide advice or motivation particularly concerning financial management and household expenditure. This reflects parental concern for the economic stability of their children’s families. Underage married children often exhibit spending habits that may jeopardize household finances; hence, consistent guidance becomes necessary to instill discipline and promote financial stability. Given that most underage married couples are still in adolescence, parental advice is essential for fostering maturity and supporting their psychological development.

Parents’ desire for underage married children to quickly produce offspring constitutes another form of involvement. This desire stems from expectations that grandchildren will strengthen family bonds, bring joy, and ensure generational continuity. In Salomekko District, parents express concern that delaying childbearing may lead to future fertility difficulties. Consequently, children often experience pressure to conceive without adequate consideration of psychological, physical, or economic readiness. This urgency illustrates how parental expectations can shape marital experiences and responsibilities. Parental involvement after underage marriage is a complex phenomenon with both positive and negative implications. While it may support young couples who lack emotional, physical, or economic readiness (Lutfi 2022, p. 33; Rahmah 2025, p. 60), it may also generate challenges. The impacts include:

Emotional and psychological support is crucial for underage married children who face responsibilities and conflicts beyond their developmental capacity. Children often rely heavily on their parents as a safe space to express problems, seek comfort, and receive guidance. This emotional outlet helps reduce psychological stress and fosters stability. These findings align with Hasaruddin (2021), who observed that parental roles as communicators, companions, and counselors are vital for managing conflicts and fostering open communication. Underage married children frequently require assistance in managing household responsibilities due to limited maturity and domestic skills. Parents commonly provide guidance in cooking, managing finances, and fulfilling daily household tasks. This support helps young couples adjust to their new roles.

One negative impact is the development of excessive dependency on parents. Many underage couples continue living with parents out of fear or inability to manage household obligations alone. This dependency inhibits their development of independence and imposes additional burdens on the extended family. Intergenerational conflict arises from differences in values, decision-making styles, and household practices. Parental interference in child-rearing, finances, and daily routines often creates tension between young couples and their parents or in-laws. Such conflicts may disrupt marital harmony and generate dissatisfaction among spouses.

Underage marriage often leads parents to overlook the fundamental needs of their children, including education, employment opportunities, and healthcare. Young married individuals still children themselves are frequently denied chances to develop economic independence or pursue personal growth. This neglect poses long-term risks to their well-being.

CONCLUSION

This study is expected to provide theoretical contributions by demonstrating that economic problems, domestic violence, and gambling significantly influence the rise in divorce, particularly in Gantarang District, Bulukumba Regency. This implies the need for comprehensive efforts from families (both spouses), the community, the government, and relevant institutions to reduce divorce rates by addressing economic issues, preventing domestic violence, and minimizing gambling practices that have the potential to trigger marital dissolution. Forms of parental involvement after underage marriage in families in Salomekko District, Bone Regency, include: Providing additional financial support, Determining the couple’s place of residence, Child-rearing practices carried out by grandparents, Offering advice or motivational support and Parents’ desire for the couple to have children soon. The impacts of parental involvement after underage marriage in families in Salomekko District, Bone Regency, include Emotional and psychological support, Guidance in household management, Excessive dependency, Intergenerational conflict and Neglect of the needs of the young couple.

The youth in Salomekko District, Bone Regency, are advised to place greater emphasis on education, life skills, and character development before considering marriage, particularly at a very young age. Young people need to understand that marriage is not merely about fulfilling familial or societal expectations, but a significant responsibility that requires psychological readiness, economic capability, and maturity in managing conflict. It is essential to strengthen both formal and non-formal education and to enhance literacy related to reproductive health, family planning, and emotional regulation so that they can make more informed decisions and avoid the risks associated with early marriage, which may affect their future well-being.

Parents in Salomekko District, Bone Regency, are advised to take a more active and prudent role in guiding young people, especially in addressing the issue of underage marriage. Parents should enhance their supervisory role not only by fulfilling basic

needs but also by providing direction and emotional support, enabling children and young couples to understand household responsibilities, develop emotional maturity, and build sound decision-making abilities. Furthermore, the community, religious leaders, and village authorities are expected to provide continuous education on the importance of schooling, reproductive health, family planning, and household conflict management to both children and young couples.

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