

## **LEGAL EXEGESIS ON THE EARLY MARRIAGE PHENOMENON AND CERVICAL CANCER IN WOMEN**

**ABDUL BASID**

Universitas Negeri Malang, East Java, Indonesia  
Email: [abdul.basid.fs@um.ac.id](mailto:abdul.basid.fs@um.ac.id)

**A. SAMSUL MA'ARIF**

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, East Java, Indonesia  
Email: [syamsulsyafa@uin-malang.ac.id](mailto:syamsulsyafa@uin-malang.ac.id)

**MOHAMMAD RIFQI JUNAIDI**

Universitas Islam Malang, East Java, Indonesia  
Email: [rifqijunaedi@unisma.ac.id](mailto:rifqijunaedi@unisma.ac.id)

**EVI NURUS SUROIYAH**

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, East Java, Indonesia  
Email: [evienurus@uin-malang.ac.id](mailto:evienurus@uin-malang.ac.id)

**BAHROIN BUDIYA**

Universitas Islam Malang, East Java, Indonesia  
Email: [bahroinbudiya@unisma.ac.id](mailto:bahroinbudiya@unisma.ac.id)

**Abstract:** Early marriage is a marital contract involving a child below the age of consent, a practice still prevalent in developing nations. Various factors contribute to early marriage, including economic pressures, community stigma, limited access to information, and a lack of knowledge. Early marriage carries numerous detrimental effects, such as higher divorce rates, unpreparedness for parenthood, and associated health issues like reproductive health problems in women. Cervical cancer, which primarily affects women, is one such health issue linked to early marriage. This article seeks to explore the Qur'anic response to the phenomenon of early marriage and its health implications, particularly cervical cancer. The research employs qualitative methods, drawing from classical Tafsir, academic journals, articles, and YouTube videos, to gather relevant data about the issues surrounding early marriage and cervical cancer. The insights provided in this article are intended to inform young individuals considering marriage about its potential impacts and to enhance public understanding of the persistent issues faced by societies in developing countries.

**Keywords:** Legal Exegesis, Phenomenon, Early Marriage, Cervical Cancer

**Abstrak:** Pernikahan dini merupakan akad nikah yang dilakukan anak di bawah usia yang hingga saat ini sering terjadi di negara berkembang. Terdapat beberapa faktor penyebab terjadinya pernikahan dini. Faktor-faktor penyebab tersebut dapat berupa faktor ekonomi, stigma masyarakat, kurangnya akses terhadap informasi, minimnya pengetahuan. Pernikahan

dini menghadirkan banyak dampak negatif, seperti perceraian dalam pernikahan, belum siap menjadi seorang orang tua bagi anaknya, dan penyakit yang timbul seperti kesehatan reproduksi wanita. Penyakit yang timbul ini salah satunya adalah kanker serviks yang menyerang wanita. Penulisan artikel ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tentang bagaimana respon Al-Qur'an terhadap fenomena pernikahan dini yang berdampak pada masalah kesehatan yaitu kanker serviks. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif yang bersumber pada Tafsir klasik, jurnal, artikel, dan video YouTube. Metode ini bertujuan untuk mencari data yang signifikan mengenai permasalahan yang terjadi, berupa pembahasan mengenai pernikahan dini dan kanker serviks. Penulisan artikel ini memiliki manfaat untuk dijadikan pertimbangan oleh masyarakat yang ingin melakukan pernikahan pada usia belia, memberikan informasi mengenai dampak yang ditimbulkan, memberikan pemahaman pada masyarakat mengenai masalah yang saat ini masih mendominasi masyarakat negara berkembang.

**Kata Kunci:** Respon Al-Qur'an, Polemik, Pernikahan Dini, Kanker Serviks

## Introduction

Early marriage and the risk of cervical cancer in women are major research concerns.<sup>1</sup> Numerous studies have identified factors influencing the early detection of cervical cancer and its prevalence across various populations. Research has demonstrated that knowledge levels, attitudes, access to health services, and spousal support are crucial for early disease detection. The incidence of cervical cancer varies between countries and is linked to risk factors such as the age of early marriage, number of children, menopause, contraceptive use, and smoking. Awareness of cervical cancer and its risk factors tends to be low among women, particularly in certain communities.<sup>2</sup> Education plays a vital role in enhancing knowledge about cervical cancer, especially among university students and unmarried women. Early marriage and the risk of cervical cancer are serious issues that necessitate attention and educational efforts to promote prevention and early detection of the disease.

Early marriage, which often occurs at a very young age, has become a significant concern in many countries, including Indonesia. Unfortunately, early marriage adverse negative effects on women's health, not particularly increasing the risk of developing cervical cancer. Cervical cancer is among one of the most prevalent common diseases affecting women worldwide. Getting married early significantly raises the risk of this disease. Specifically, when a woman gets married before the age of 18, her risk of developing cervical cancer increases significantly. Several factors contribute to this increased risk. Firstly, early marriage often leads to the initiation of sexual activity at a young age. Starting sexual intercourse early increases the likelihood of contracting the Human Papillomavirus (HPV), which is a primary cause of cervical cancer. Additionally, young married women usually have limited access to reproductive health

- 1 See Also KG Santhya and others, 'Associations between Early Marriage and Young Women's Marital and Reproductive Health Outcomes: Evidence from India' (2010) 36 International Family Planning Perspectives 132; See Also M Delprato and others, 'On the Impact of Early Marriage on Schooling Outcomes in Sub-Saharan Africa and South West Asia' (2015) 44 International Journal of Educational Development 42; G V Kyari and J Ayodele, 'The Socio-Economic Effect of Early Marriage in North Western Nigeria' (2014) 5 Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences 582; GL Jackson and others, 'Household Income and Trajectories of Marital Satisfaction in Early Marriage' (2017) 79 Journal of Marriage and Family 690.
- 2 See Also CA Okoro and others, 'Effects of Massachusetts Health Reform on the Use of Clinical Preventive Services' (2014) 29 Journal of General Internal Medicine 1287; See Also 'Knowledge and Awareness of Human Papillomavirus Infection and Human Papillomavirus Vaccine among Kazakhstani Women Attending Gynecological Clinics' (2021) 16 PLoS ONE; CO Kolek and others, 'Impact of Parental Knowledge and Beliefs on HPV Vaccine Hesitancy in Kenya—Findings and Implications' (2022) 10 Vaccines; A Wagstaff and S Neelsen, 'A Comprehensive Assessment of Universal Health Coverage in 111 Countries: A Retrospective Observational Study' (2020) 8 The Lancet Global Health e39.

services and cervical cancer screenings. As a result, they may miss regular screenings or HPV vaccinations, both of which are crucial for preventing cervical cancer.

Islam sets out five core principles aimed at safeguarding religion, offspring, life, intellect, and property. Essentially, the purpose of marriage is to cultivate a strong bond of affection and love between husband and wife, thereby fostering a harmonious family environment characterized by peace, love, and mutual support. To achieve this ideal marriage, both spiritual and physical maturity are essential, enabling couples to fulfil their marital aspirations and objectives.<sup>3</sup> Marriage holds significant importance for every individual, as it provides a means to achieve a balanced life from both biological and psychological perspectives. Within a religious framework, marriage serves multiple purposes: not only does it facilitate the bearing of children, but it also fulfils religious directives to establish a prosperous, harmonious, and joyful family. Here, prosperity refers to the peace of mind and happiness that arises from the love shared among family members. Typically, marriage occurs between adults and is irrespective of ethnicity, wealth, profession, or other factors.

Marrying at too young an age can lead to divorce due to insufficient maturity and understanding necessary for sustaining a household. A marriage is deemed successful when both partners are prepared to undertake the responsibilities of family life.<sup>4</sup> Indonesia's Marriage Law No. 1 of 1974 initially set the minimum age for marriage at 19 for men and 16 for women. However, this was revised by Law No. 16 of 2019, which equalised the minimum marriage age for both men and women to 19 years. Early marriage remains a significant challenge in various countries, including Indonesia. Numerous studies have underscored the importance of curbing early marriages due to their profound impact on society, such as increased rates of maternal and infant mortality. Factors contributing to early marriage include economic difficulties, educational deficits, social conflicts, disasters, limited access to information, and prevailing stereotypes. The repercussions of early marriage are severe, including disruption of education and exposure to domestic violence. Women who marry early are particularly susceptible to health issues, notably a heightened risk of developing cervical cancer. In Indonesia, cervical cancer ranks as one of the leading causes of female mortality, second only to breast cancer.

Many women who marry before the age of 15 face significant consequences, including inadequate nutrition, health issues, and an increased risk of violence. In Indonesia, the rate of early marriage is particularly high, with 0.2% of married women aged 10-14, which equates to approximately 22,000 young women. Women who engage in sexual intercourse before the age of 20 are at a 10-12 times higher risk of developing cervical cancer compared to those who marry after the age of 20.<sup>5</sup> Early marriage is also associated with a lack of awareness about the prevention and early detection of cervical cancer, leading to high mortality rates from the

3 M Hipni, 'The Study of Maqashid Syariah Toward Maduresse Traditional Inheritance by Using System Approach' (2019) 14 *Al-Ihkam: Jurnal Hukum dan Pranata Sosial* 50; See also AM Anshor and MN Muttaqin, 'Kebijakan Pemerintah Indonesia Dalam Pencegahan Penyebaran Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Perspektif Maqashid Syari'ah' (2020) 5 *Al-Istinbath: Jurnal Hukum Islam* 159; R Sangaji and others, 'The News of the Covid-19 Vaccine in the Media and Public Resistance in Indonesia: A Study of Islamic Law' (2021) 5 *Samarah* 957.

4 DD McIntire and others, 'Birth Weight in Relation to Morbidity and Mortality among Newborn Infants' (1999) 340 *New England Journal of Medicine* 1234; A Violari and others, 'Early Antiretroviral Therapy and Mortality among HIV-Infected Infants' (2008) 359 *New England Journal of Medicine* 2233; See more M Greenstone and R Hanna, 'Environmental Regulations, Air and Water Pollution, and Infant Mortality in India' (2014) 104 *American Economic Review* 3038.

5 FA Hudaefi and AM Badeges, 'Maqāṣid Al-Sharī'ah on Islamic Banking Performance in Indonesia: A Knowledge Discovery via Text Mining' (2022) 13 *Journal of Islamic Marketing* 2069; Muhammad Syauqi Bin-Armia, Muhammad Siddiq Armia and Muhammad Fazlurrahman Syarif, 'Economical Rights versus God's Rights: Criticising of the Implementation Shariah Economic in Indonesia' (2024) ahead-of-p *International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management* <<https://doi.org/10.1108/IMEFM-01-2024-0054>>.

condition. This study aims to raise public awareness about the critical importance of avoiding early marriage and preserving women's reproductive health. Additionally, there is a need to increase societal knowledge about cervical cancer, particularly regarding its early symptoms and preventive measures. Kompas TV's YouTube channel serves as one of the sources of research references, where numerous public comments highlight issues related to cervical cancer. This research seeks to enhance understanding of public perceptions and knowledge of cervical cancer and to identify effective solutions to address this health challenge.

Several previous studies have been conducted to examine the impact of early marriage on women's reproductive health. Here is a summary of these studies: Firstly, a study by Y. Hanum and T. Tukiman, published in the *Journal of Healthy Family Welfare* in 2015, focuses on the risks of cervical cancer and sexually transmitted diseases in women who marry under the age of 20. Secondly, research by A.R. Gayatri in 2013, documented in the journal *digilib.ums.ac.id*, aimed to investigate the relationship between early marriage and the incidence of cervical cancer at Dr Moewardi Hospital. The findings suggest that many women marry at an early age, and the study examines whether this increases the risk of cervical cancer. Thirdly, a 2021 study by K. Pratiwi and Y. Fitriana, published in the *Journal of Midwifery Science*, explores the link between early marriage and an increased risk of cervical cancer. This research also involves a risk analysis of how early marriage correlates with cervical cancer risk. Fourthly, research by A. Ramadhaningtyas and B. Besral, published in the journal *fkm.ui.ac.id* in 2020, found that sexual intercourse at an early age can elevate the risk of cervical cancer. This study also highlights the significance of primary prevention efforts, such as HPV vaccination, to reduce cervical cancer risks. In addition, other studies on the topic include a literature review by I. Natiqotul Fadhilah in 2021 and research by H. Ernawati and M. Vewawati in the *Stikes A Yani Journal* in 2014. These studies examine various aspects of the impact of early marriage on maternal and infant health, including the risk of cervical cancer.

These studies provide a deeper understanding of the link between early marriage and the reproductive health of women, specifically in relation to the risk of cervical cancer. The results of these studies can be used as a basis for developing more efficient policies and prevention programs that tackle early marriage and women's reproductive health. It should also be noted that there is no research specifically examining the Quran's stance on early marriage and its effects on cervical cancer in women. This gap underscores a potential field for future research to investigate religious viewpoints on early marriage and its health consequences.

## Methods

The research methodology used is qualitative, drawing from sources such as Tafsir al-Qur'an, academic journals, articles, and YouTube videos. This approach aims to gather meaningful data on the issues of early marriage and cervical cancer. Specifically, the YouTube video referenced is a television news broadcast on Kompas TV, which discusses cervical cancer in Indonesia. The report highlights that Indonesia is ranked second globally in cervical cancer cases, with 21,000 women affected. During the broadcast, an expert explained how cervical cancer leads to cellular changes in the cervix. It was noted that the highest incidence of cervical cancer occurs among sexually active women who have contracted the virus. The timing of sexual activity plays a crucial role in the development of cervical cancer, with early sexual experiences significantly increasing the risk.

The research method used in this article is a case study employing a legal interpretation approach to explore the Qur'anic response to the controversies surrounding early marriage and cervical cancer in women. The primary source of data is content presented on the YouTube channel *Kompastv.com*.<sup>6</sup> Data will be gathered through content analysis of relevant videos uploaded on this channel, particularly those addressing early marriage and cervical cancer. This study adopts a qualitative methodology to identify and analyse Qur'anic verses relevant to these issues. Additionally, data collection includes observing the comments and reactions of

6 J Prosser, 'What Constitutes an Image-based Qualitative Methodology?' [1996] *Visual Studies*.

YouTube users to the uploaded content. To gain deeper insights and interpretations, interviews will be conducted with content creators and Qur'anic exegetes. This comprehensive approach aims to elucidate the religious perspectives on early marriage and its health implications, specifically cervical cancer, within the Islamic context.

The data and findings from this research were analysed descriptively to delineate the Qur'anic perspectives on early marriage and cervical cancer in women. This study aims to provide a deeper understanding of how the Qur'an addresses these critical issues, enhancing the understanding of women's rights and reproductive health from a religious standpoint. The insights derived from this research are intended to inform the community, including policymakers, Qur'anic exegetes, and the general public, on how to approach and resolve the challenges associated with early marriage and cervical cancer in women. It is hoped that the outcomes of this study will serve as a foundation for developing a more comprehensive understanding based on the principles of gender justice and promote initiatives to safeguard women's rights in the areas of marriage and reproductive health.

## Results And Discussions

### *Legal Perspectives on Early Marriage*

Early marriage in Indonesia refers to a union in which at least one partner is below the age specified by the Indonesian Child Protection and Marriage Law. Typically, this involves individuals under the age of 18. Thus, a marriage involving a couple younger than 18 is categorised as early marriage. However, early marriage is also sometimes defined as a marriage under 20 years of age, where the individuals are not yet mature enough for marital life, potentially causing psychological pressure on both the couple and their future children.<sup>7</sup> Islamic legal experts also offer perspectives on the boundaries of early marriage, generally

7 A Jamal and M Ikhwan, 'Kesepakatan Menunda Kehamilan Bagi Pasangan Muda Perspektif Hukum Islam: Upaya Menekan Pernikahan Dini Di Masa Pandemi' (2021) 15 *Al-Manahij: Jurnal Kajian Hukum Islam* 309; Muhammad Nur, Harun Harun and Nurdin Bakry, 'Sexual Harassment By Children In The Aceh Province: A Case Study On The Jinayat Bylaw' (2023) 8 *Petita: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syariah* <<https://petita.ar-raniry.ac.id/index.php/petita/article/view/183>>; Fakhrrurrazi M. Yunus and others, 'Childfree And Its Relevance To 'Azl From The Perspective Of Taqiyyuddin An-Nabhani' (2023) 8 *PETITA: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syari'ah* <<https://petita.ar-raniry.ac.id/index.php/petita/article/view/235>>; Jailani Jailani and Zulfikar, 'From Non-Punishment To Being Punished: Istinbath Taqin Analysis Of Islamic Family Law In Aceh' (2024) 9 *Petita: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syariah* 43 <<https://petita.ar-raniry.ac.id/index.php/petita/article/view/254>>; Kudrat, 'Status Anak Di Luar Nikah Dalam Perspektif Sejarah Sosial' (2016) 1 *Petita: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syariah* <<http://petita.ar-raniry.ac.id/index.php/petita/article/view/78>>; Marsela Riris Eka Senda and I Made Markus Suma, 'Court Jurisdiction On Divorced Catholic Couple: Comparative Study On Canonical And National Marriage Law' (2024) 9 *Petita: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syariah* <<https://petita.ar-raniry.ac.id/index.php/petita/article/view/414>>; Ahmad, 'Ketentuan Batas Minimal Usia Kawin: Sejarah, Implikasi Penetapan Undang-Undang Perkawinan' (2016) 1 *Petita: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syariah* <<http://petita.ar-raniry.ac.id/index.php/petita/article/view/77>>; Iman Jauhari and others, 'Legal Analysis Of Unregistered Marriage Viewed From Ulama's Perspective In Aceh Province' (2023) 8 *Petita: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syariah* <<https://petita.ar-raniry.ac.id/index.php/petita/article/view/196>>; Muharrani and others, 'Children's Rights In A Quasi Broken Home Perspective Of Islamic Law And Law Number 35 Of 2014 Concerning Child Protection' (2024) 9 *Petita: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syariah* <<https://petita.ar-raniry.ac.id/index.php/petita/article/view/284>>; Khairani Mukdin and others, 'Application Of No-Fault Divorce Legal Rules As A Basis For Judges Considerations: A Case Study Of Indonesia' (2022) 7 *Petita: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syariah* 80 <<https://petita.ar-raniry.ac.id/index.php/petita/article/view/149>>; Alfian Dewan Adhayuda Prabowo and others, 'Marriage, Divorce In Islamic Psychological Analysis And Maqashid Sharia' (2024) 9 *PETITA: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syari'ah* <<https://petita.ar-raniry.ac.id/index.php/petita/article/view/321>>.

agreeing that it encompasses marriages involving children who have not yet reached puberty. For boys, this is marked by the occurrence of wet dreams, and for girls, by the onset of menstruation. However, there is a variance among scholars concerning the precise age at which children are deemed to have reached puberty. According to Shafi'iyah and Hanbali scholars, puberty is reached at the age of 15 for both boys and girls. Hanafiyyah scholars set the age of puberty at 17 for boys and 15 for girls. Imamiyyah scholars, on the other hand, determine that both boys and girls reach puberty at the age of 15.<sup>8</sup>

Early marriage significantly hinders a child's psychological and physiological development and recovery. Getting married at a young age for essentially burdens children into with adult responsibilities, thus depriving them of their rights entitlement to a childhood. In Indonesia, early marriage is influenced by various factors, including economic disadvantages, limited education, and pregnancies occurring outside of wedlock. Moreover, the prevailing religious and cultural values in society often endorse early marriage. For example, in certain communities, a married woman, even if she is still legally a child, is highly esteemed compared to an unmarried woman. Such marriages that like frequently result in adverse consequences such as domestic dispute conflicts, divorce, and early widowhood, which are frequently overlook often disregarded. A literal interpretation of religious teachings also encouraging contributions to the promotion of underage marriage. Parents often become concerned about their children once they reach enter puberty, fearing that if they are not married off quickly, they might engage in behaviours considered inappropriate by their religion.<sup>9</sup>

Early marriage remains a significant subject of concern and debate, encompassing various aspects and involving various stakeholders.<sup>10</sup> The areas studied often include inputs and viewpoints from religious institutions, governmental bodies (both legislative and executive), and various forms of media such as online platforms, television, and newspapers.

#### *Causes and Prevention of Cervical Cancer*

Cancer is a leading cause of death worldwide. Cervical cancer is the second most common type after breast cancer. In 2018, there were 18.1 million new cases of cancer and around 9.6 million deaths from the disease. Despite these statistics, mortality rates from cancer, especially cervical cancer, remain high in developing countries, particularly among individuals of reproductive age.<sup>11</sup>

Cervical cancer develops in the cells of the cervix—the lower part of the uterus that connects to the vagina. It is primarily caused by the human papillomavirus (HPV), a sexually transmitted infection. Prevention of cervical cancer is often possible through HPV vaccination and regular screening tests, such as Pap smears and HPV tests. If cervical cancer is detected, the available treatment options may include surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, or a combination of these methods.<sup>12</sup>

8 P Nilan, 'Youth Transitions to Urban, Middle-Class Marriage in Indonesia: Faith, Family and Finances' (2008) 11 *Journal of Youth Studies* 65; Jamal and Ikhwan (n 7); McIntire and others (n 4).

9 L Rumble and others, 'An Empirical Exploration of Female Child Marriage Determinants in Indonesia' (2018) 18 *BMC Public Health*; Hudaefi and Badeges (n 5).

10 See Also E Büyük, 'The Nature of the Science of Tafsīr in the Sharhs and Hāshiyahs Written on An Wār A- Tanzīl' (2020) 24 *Cumhuriyet İlahiyat Dergisi* 1039; Greenstone and Hanna (n 4).

11 M Sharma and CS Kapoor, 'Knowledge and Awareness Regarding HPV Infection and PAP Smear Screening in Reproductive Aged Females of Rural India' (2020) 8 *Clinical Epidemiology and Global Health* 628; See Also X Baraliakos and others, 'Secukinumab in Patients with Psoriatic Arthritis and Axial Manifestations: Results from the Double-Blind, Randomised, Phase 3 MAXIMISE Trial' (2021) 80 *Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases* 582.

12 See Also P Basu and others, 'Vaccine Efficacy against Persistent Human Papillomavirus (HPV) 16/18 Infection at 10 Years after One, Two, and Three Doses of Quadrivalent HPV Vaccine in Girls in India: A Multicentre, Prospective, Cohort Study' (2021) 22 *The Lancet Oncology* 1518; SS Kim

Cervical cancer can have a significant impact on a person's health and well-being. If left untreated, it can spread to other parts of the body and become life-threatening. Even with treatment, cervical cancer can present physical and emotional challenges, such as pain, discomfort, and anxiety.<sup>13</sup> Treatments for cervical cancer may also affect fertility and sexual function. In addition to the physical effects, cervical cancer can result in social and economic consequences, including decreased productivity, financial stress, and stigma. It is essential to protect against and detect cervical cancer early through regular check-ups and vaccinations to minimize its impact.

Several studies conducted across eight developing countries have demonstrated that engaging in sexual activity at a young age may increase the risk of developing cervical cancer.<sup>14</sup> Analyses from case-control studies indicated that women who began actively having sex between the ages of 17 and 20 had a 1.8 times higher risk of cervical cancer compared to those who had their first sexual experience at the age of 21 or older.

Meanwhile, women who engaged in sexual activity at the age of 16 have been found to have a 2.31 times higher risk of developing cervical cancer. Cervical cancer is a type of cancer that affects the cervix, which is the part of the female reproductive organ situated between the uterus and the vaginal canal. Consequently, the surrounding tissue may not function correctly. The VIA (Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid) test is one of the research tools used to detect cervical cancer at an early stage.<sup>15</sup> The test is straightforward, involving the application of acetic acid to the surface of the cervix. The risk of developing cervical cancer is often linked to early marriage, although this can vary from one individual to another. Factors such as genetic predisposition, lifestyle, diet, exposure to free radicals, and other elements also influence a person's risk of cervical cancer.

To address the issue of cervical cancer, there is a critical need for prevention and early detection initiatives. This is particularly important in developing countries, where education and awareness about the risks of cervical cancer and the significance of early detection through VIA tests are essential.<sup>16</sup> Moreover, efforts to reduce early marriage, which is a known risk factor for cervical cancer in women, are necessary. With adequate preventive measures and

---

and others, 'B Cells Improve Overall Survival in HPV-Associated Squamous Cell Carcinomas and Are Activated by Radiation and PD-1 Blockade' (2020) 26 *Clinical Cancer Research* 3345; Sharma and Kapoor (n 11).

- 13 TP Hanna and others, 'Mortality Due to Cancer Treatment Delay: Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis' (2020) 371 *BMJ* (Clinical research ed.) m4087; JM Palefsky and others, 'Treatment of Anal High-Grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesions to Prevent Anal Cancer' (2022) 386 *New England Journal of Medicine* 2273.
- 14 AE Mebratie and others, 'Time to Death from Cervical Cancer and Predictors among Cervical Cancer Patients in Felege Hiwot Comprehensive Specialized Hospital, North West Ethiopia: Facility-Based Retrospective Follow-up Study' (2022) 17 *PLoS ONE*; BG Rodrigues and others, 'Infection by Human Papillomavirus (HPV) in Women Bearers of HIV/AIDS' (2016) 15 *Enfermeria Global* 1.
- 15 FR Gelassa and others, 'Knowledge and Practice of Cervical Cancer Screening and Its Associated Factors among Women Attending Maternal Health Services at Public Health Institutions in Assosa Zone, Benishangul-Gumuz, Northwest Ethiopia, 2022: A Cross-Sectional Study' (2023) 13 *BMJ Open*; AF Olaza-Maguiña and YM De La Cruz-Ramirez, 'Barriers to the Non-Acceptance of Cervical Cancer Screenings (Pap Smear Test) in Women of Childbearing Age in a Rural Area of Peru' (2019) 13 *ecancermedalscience*.
- 16 See Also SZ Altunkurek and others, 'Knowledge and Attitudes of Healthcare Professionals Working in a Training and Research Hospital on Early Diagnosis of Cervical Cancer (a Somalia Example): Cross-Sectional Study' (2022) 22 *BMC Women's Health*; D Vukovic and others, 'Development of a Risk Index for Prediction of Abnormal Pap Test Results in Serbia' (2015) 16 *Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention* 3527; VHT So and others, 'Uptake of Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening in Four Gulf Cooperation Council Countries' (2019) 28 *European Journal of Cancer Prevention* 451.

health surveillance, it is expected that the mortality rate from cervical cancer can be reduced and the quality of life for women can be improved in the future.

### *The Serious Impact of Early Marriage on Cervical Cancer*

Marriage represents the union of two individuals to establish a family and build a household.<sup>17</sup> The significance of undertaking marriage when both parties are mature is to prevent separation within the relationship. Maturity of thought, mental and physical readiness, and mutual acceptance are crucial elements of married life. With such preparedness, married life can be happy, prosperous, and harmonious. Conversely, marriages conducted at a very young age, known as early marriages, negatively impact the psychological and biological aspects of the individuals involved.

Early marriage is closely linked with cervical cancer. Children who marry early are biologically immature for sexual activity, which heightens the risk of cervical cancer. Research indicates that having sex under the age of 20 increases the risk of developing cervical cancer by 3.3 times compared to those over the age of 20. Early marriage results in an immature cervix, making it more vulnerable to infections that can lead to cervical cancer.<sup>18</sup> The consequences include stunted growth, diminished happiness due to the malignant disease, and impaired function of the tissues around the vagina, which can potentially lead to death.

Some measures to prevent cervical cancer at an early age include enhancing the quality of education and delaying sexual activity. Active participation in education makes children more motivated to pursue schooling at higher levels. Additionally, education focused on preparing for family life, both psychologically and biologically, is crucial in preventing early marriage.<sup>19</sup>

Other preventive measures include HPV (Human Papilloma Virus) vaccination and early detection through IVA (Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid) or Pap smear tests. HPV vaccination can be administered to women aged 9 to 26 years who have not yet engaged in sexual intercourse.<sup>20</sup> Early detection through IVA or Pap smear tests serves as a secondary prevention strategy to monitor the development of disorders in cervical function from the onset of sexual activity to the potential risk of cervical cancer.

By implementing these preventive measures, it is hoped that the incidence of cervical cancer at an early age can be reduced, thereby enhancing women's awareness and health in the future. This prevention effort also contributes to protecting women's rights in the context of marriage and reproductive health.<sup>21</sup> Early marriage significantly influences the risk of developing

- 17 A Vennum and MD Johnson, 'The Impact of Premarital Cycling on Early Marriage' (2014) 63 Family Relations 439; Zendy Wulan Ayu Widhi Prameswari and Erni Agustin, 'Indonesian Marriage Law Reform: The Way To Strengthen The Protection of Children's Rights Against Child Marriage' (2018) 2 Journal of Southeast Asian Human Rights 286 <<https://jurnal.unej.ac.id/index.php/JSEHR/article/view/5353>>; Barmawi, 'Marriage Of Underage Couples Due To Khalwat According To Islamic Law' (2018) 2 JURISTA: Jurnal Hukum dan Keadilan 89 <<https://jurista-journal.org/index.php/jurista/article/view/49>>; Muhammad Siddiq Armia, 'Public Caning: Should It Be Maintained or Eliminated? (A Reflection of Implementation Sharia Law in Indonesia)' [2019] Qudus International Journal of Islamic Studies; Muhammad Siddiq Armia and others, 'Criticizing the Verdict of 18/JN/2016/MS.MBO of Mahkamah Syar'iyah Meulaboh Aceh on Sexual Abuse against Children from the Perspective of Restorative Justice' (2022) 17 AL-IHKAM: Jurnal Hukum & Pranata Sosial 113 <<http://ejournal.iainmadura.ac.id/index.php/alihkam/article/view/4987>>.
- 18 AM Anshor and MN Muttaqin, 'Pre-Marriage Course Based on Religious Moderation in Sadd Al-Zari'ah Perspective' (2022) 6 Samarah 74.
- 19 JM Lemp and others, 'Lifetime Prevalence of Cervical Cancer Screening in 55 Low-and Middle-Income Countries' (2020) 324 JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association 1532.
- 20 O Karabulutlu, 'Evaluation of the Pap Smear Test Status of Turkish Women and Related Factors' (2013) 14 Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention 981.
- 21 J Boyden, A Pankhurst and Y Tafere, 'Child Protection and Harmful Traditional Practices: Female Early Marriage and Genital Modification in Ethiopia' (2012) 22 Development in Practice 510.



cervical cancer in women. Early marriage is a union that occurs at a very young age, particularly among adolescents. Various factors associated with early marriage, such as the initiation of sexual intercourse at a younger age, directly impact women's reproductive health.

When a woman marries at a physically and biologically immature age, her body is not fully prepared for sexual activity. Engaging in sexual intercourse at an early age increases the risk of exposure to HPV (Human Papillomavirus), the virus responsible for most cases of cervical cancer. An immature cervix is more susceptible to infection and struggles more to combat the virus.<sup>22</sup>

Additionally, early marriage is frequently linked with limited access to education, reproductive health information, and adequate medical care. This can result in women being unaware of their risk of cervical cancer or not receiving appropriate prevention and early detection services. Another factor that strengthens the connection between early marriage and cervical cancer is the continued risk of unprotected sexual intercourse. When marriage partners are unprepared to take on the responsibility of educating about reproductive health and contraceptive use, the risk of HPV virus infection increases.<sup>23</sup>

Cervical cancer is one type of cancer that can be prevented through HPV vaccination and early detection using the IVA (Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid) or Pap smear method. However, limited access to vaccination and health services renders women who marry at an early age more vulnerable to cervical cancer.<sup>24</sup> The impact of cervical cancer on women who marry early is profound. Besides threatening their safety and health, cervical cancer can also deteriorate their quality of life and trigger social and economic problems within the family.

Therefore, early marriage negatively influences the risk of developing cervical cancer in women. It is crucial to raise awareness about the importance of avoiding early marriage, enhance access to HPV vaccination, and provide comprehensive reproductive health education and services to prevent and detect cervical cancer early.<sup>25</sup> Collaborative efforts from governments, communities, and health organisations are necessary to combat early marriage and reduce its detrimental impact on women's health.

#### *Legal Exegesis in preventing Early Marriage that leads to cervical cancer*

In the discussion regarding the age at which a person can legally marry from an Islamic perspective, it is also essential that the individual possesses psychological maturity and the ability to think clearly to recognise their status. The Quranic verse related to age is Q.S. An-Nisa [4: 6] as follows:

*And test the orphans until they are of marriageable age. And when you think they are of sound mind, then give them their property; and do not eat of the orphans' property beyond what is reasonable, and do not be hasty in spending it before they come of age; and whosoever (of the guardians) is able, let him refrain (from eating of the orphans' property); and whosoever is poor, let him eat of it as he sees fit. Then, when you dispose of the property to them, you shall appoint witnesses for them, and Allah is sufficient as a Controller (of the testimony).*

The discussion regarding the appropriate age for marriage, both from an Islamic and psychological perspective, is a significant topic in society. Surah An-Nisa, verse 6 in the Quran,

- 22 M Brisson and others, 'Impact of HPV Vaccination and Cervical Screening on Cervical Cancer Elimination: A Comparative Modelling Analysis in 78 Low-Income and Lower-Middle-Income Countries' (2020) 395 The Lancet 575.
- 23 Z Cui and others, 'Factors Affecting the Cervical Cancer Screening Behaviors of Japanese Women in Their 20s and 30s Using a Health Belief Model: A Cross-Sectional Study' (2022) 29 Current Oncology 6287.
- 24 YL Qiao and others, 'Efficacy, Safety, and Immunogenicity of an Escherichia Coli-Produced Bivalent Human Papillomavirus Vaccine: An Interim Analysis of a Randomized Clinical Trial' (2020) 112 Journal of the National Cancer Institute 145.
- 25 M Arbyn and others, 'Estimates of Incidence and Mortality of Cervical Cancer in 2018: A Worldwide Analysis' (2020) 8 The Lancet Global Health e191.

guides testing orphans before entrusting them with their property, ensuring they are mature enough and sufficiently intelligent to manage it responsibly.<sup>26</sup> This verse outlines the duties of guardians towards the property of orphans under their care and offers guidance on how to manage this property fairly and wisely.

From an Islamic perspective, it is advisable to marry at an age when one is mature and adult. The verse highlights the importance of reaching the age of maturity before marriage, ensuring that one possesses the mental maturity and cognitive abilities necessary to understand one's status and responsibilities as a life partner.<sup>27</sup> Ibn Abbas, Mujahid, Al-Hasan, As-Saddi, and Muqatil's interpretations of this verse suggest that the prescribed test assesses the readiness of orphans to manage their property before entering into marriage.

The subsequent verse indicates that if the orphans are sufficiently mature and capable of managing their wealth properly, their wealth should then be handed over to them. Scholars believe that when an orphan reaches puberty and demonstrate the ability to manage property, they are entitled to take control of their assets. This emphasizes the importance of granting orphans the autonomy to manage their wealth, provided they can do so wisely.

In the context of interpreting Surah An-Nur, verse 32 instructs the marriage of those who are ready and capable. It further asserts that Allah will grant sufficiency to those who are impoverished when they marry. This indicates that marriage is seen as a means to achieve sufficiency and blessings in life.<sup>28</sup>

Various narrations highlight the recommendation to marry in Islam, accompanied by Allah's promise to provide sufficiency for those who fulfil this commandment. The Prophet once stated that three types of people deserve Allah's help: those who marry to preserve chastity, slaves who aim to buy their freedom, and those who fight for the cause of Allah. This illustrates that marriage is considered a blessed means and can bring significant benefits to one's life.

Psychology's view is also in line with Islam's view on marriage at a mature age. Psychology emphasises the importance of mental and emotional readiness for marriage so that people can perform their roles as husband or wife well. <sup>29</sup>When a person reaches mental maturity and understands the responsibilities of marriage, he or she will be better prepared to face challenges and maintain stability in the marriage relationship.

Therefore, from both Islamic and psychological perspectives, the importance of marrying at a mature age and having mental readiness is the main focus. Surah An-Nisa verse 6 in the Quran provides clear guidelines on the testing of orphans before handing over their property. <sup>30</sup>A verse from Surah An-Nur points out the importance of marriage and Allah's promise to provide sufficiency for those who practice it. Thus, marrying at a mature and mentally prepared age is the recommended view in Islam and is reinforced by psychological views on marriage readiness.

Imam Abul Hasan Ali bin Ahmad Al-Wahidi, a commentator who died in 468 AH/1076 AD, explained that Surah An-Nisa verse 6 is related to Tsabit bin Rifa'ah RA, who was left behind by his father after his death. Tsabit's uncle then asked the Prophet how to manage the child's inheritance. Imam Al-Wahidi explained that the verse was revealed about Tsabit bin Rifa'ah and his uncle. This incident occurred after Rifa'ah died and left her son, Tsabit, who was still a

26 HM Al-Baghawi, 'Ma'alim Al-Tanzeel' [1997] Dar Teba for Publishing & Distribution.

27 AMĤ Al-Baghawī, 'B. Mas'ūd a-Arrā' Ma'ālim al-tanzīl.

28 Abū 'Abd Allāh Muḥammad ibn 'Abd Allāh al- Ḥākīm, *Al-Mustadrak 'alā Al-Ṣaḥīḥain*, vols 1–4 (Muṣṭafā 'Abd al-Qādir 'Aṭā ed, Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah 1990).

29 Abū Muḥammad 'Abdī ibn 'Abd al-Raḥmān ibn al-Faḍl ibn Bahrām ibn 'Abd al-Ṣamad al- Dārimiy, *Musnad Al-Imām Al-Dārimiy*, vols 1–2 (Marzūq ibn Hiyās Āli Marzūq al- Zahrāniy ed, 2015).

30 Muḥammad Ibn Ḥibbān, *Al-Iḥsān Fī Taqrīb Ṣaḥīḥ Ibn Ḥibbān*, vols 1–18 (Syu'aib al-Arna'ūt ed, Mu'assasah al-Risālah PP - Beirut 1988).

child at that time. <sup>31</sup>Later, his uncle came to the Prophet and asked about his right to the orphan's property and when it was the right time to hand it over. Verse 6 of Surah An-Nisa was then revealed as an answer to the question.

*Meaning: And marry those who are alone among you, and those who are worthy of marriage from among your male servants and your female servants. If they are poor, Allah will enable them by His bounty. And Allah is All-Knowing (of His bounty).*

The interpretation and meaning of verse 32 of Surah An-Nur in the Qur'an is the command to marry those who do not have a spouse. The opinion of some scholars states that everyone who can get married is obliged to do so, as explained in the hadith of the Prophet Muhammad SAW. The Hadith states that those who can get married should get married immediately. <sup>32</sup>, because marriage can subdue the eyes and keep the private parts. For those who are unable to marry, it is recommended to fast as a damper on sexual desires.

The verse also invites to marry fertile women to have offspring. The Prophet even praised the number of offspring in his people on the Day of Judgement. This verse is addressed to men and women who do not have a life partner.<sup>33</sup>, either because they are unmarried or have become widows/widowers. Allah also promises that for those who are poor and cannot afford to marry, He will provide sufficiency through His bounty. Abu Bakr As-Siddiq r.a. also emphasised the importance of marriage by saying that if we fear Allah in obeying His command to marry, He will fulfil His promise to provide sufficiency.

The *asbabun nuzul* of this verse relates to the conditions in the *Jahiliyah* era, where there were slave girls who were forced to commit immoral acts such as prostitution on the orders of their masters. This verse emphasises the importance of marrying off these slave girls to prevent immorality and provide for them. The scholars also divide the ruling on marriage into five parts: obligatory, sunnah, permissible, *makruh*, and *haram*. Marriage is considered obligatory for those who are financially capable and fear falling into adultery<sup>34</sup>. For those who cannot afford it but can protect themselves from committing immoral acts, marriage is considered sunnah. Marriage is permissible for those who want to get married but are not financially secure. However, for those who do not intend to take responsibility for their wives and children, marriage is haram. This verse affirms that Allah will provide for couples who want to get married, showing His kindness and generosity in providing sustenance for them. Thus, marriage is considered a form of obedience to Allah and an attempt to prevent immorality in society.

#### *Transcription Polemics on Cervical Cancer for Women and Netizen Comments*

Symptoms and Treatment of Cervical Cancer is news aired on Youtube channel by Kompas TV which already has more than 14.2 million subscribers. This news was aired on 4 May 2014. It has been watched by more than 406,799 and has received more than 446 comments (<https://youtu.be/1eRbA01otT8>). This news is also liked by 2 thousand. This news article discusses 21,000 cases of cervical cancer in Indonesia to date. From the information gathered, in 2014, 92,000 cancer cases caused death, of which 10% died from cervical cancer. A young age can also have cervical cancer, which is around the age of 21 to 22 years. Indonesia itself is currently ranked second with the most cervical cancer in the world. Meanwhile, WHO states that cervical cancer in Indonesia itself lacks early detection, so it is not wrong if Indonesia is currently ranked second in the world with the most cervical cancer. According to Dr Nasdaldy,

31 Mālik Ibn Anas, *Al-Muwatta'* (Muḥammad Fu'ād 'Abd al-Bāqī ed, Dār Iḥyā' al-Turās al-'Arabiyy PP - Beirut 1985).

32 Muslim Ibn al-Ḥajjāj, *Al-Musnad Al-Ṣaḥīḥ Al-Mukhtaṣar Bi Naql Al-'Adl 'an Al-'Adl Ilā Rasūl Allāh Ṣallā Allāh 'alaih Wasallam*, vols 1-5 (Muḥammad Fu'ād 'Abd al-Bāqī ed, Dār Iḥyā' al-Turās al-'Arabiyy 1955).

33 MQ Shihab, "Tafsir Al-Misbah" (academia.edu, 2002).

34 A Ja'far al-Thabari, *Jami Al-Bayan Fi Ta'wil Al-Quran* [2000] Beirut: Mu'assasat al-Risalah, Juz.

a gynaecologist and oculist, almost 100 per cent of cervical cancer is caused by the HPV (Human Papilloma Virus) virus.

Then, if a woman is infected with this virus, this virus will make changes to the cervical cells and then form new pre-cancer or dysplasia. This pre-cancer has mild, moderate and severe levels. For mild levels it can return to normal again or even increase to a moderate level. The percentage of women who have never had sex has a very small chance, so most who have cervical cancer are people who have had sex and contracted this virus.

If the patient is infected with this virus at a young age, when the cervical cells are still very vulnerable to changes, it will be easier to be exposed to it. Sex at an early age is very influential in cancer, so it is recommended not to have sex too often. Not only about the causes discussed, there are also symptoms of cervical cancer; the most common symptoms are bleeding, and the appearance of a foul odour caused by dead cancer cells; of course, these dead cells also cause smelly vaginal discharge.

Furthermore, cervical cancer prevention and treatment measures include vaccination to increase the body's resistance to the HPV virus, which can prevent its transmission through sexual intercourse. Vaccination can be given to individuals aged 10 years and above. Treatment of cervical cancer generally involves surgery, especially in the early stages, to clear the cancer cells. This news was delivered by Meliza Gilbert, a Kompas TV journalist, and covered at Dharmais Cancer Hospital. The duration of this news is 6 minutes 25 seconds.

#### Netizen's Comments

| No. | Audience                                    | Commentary  |
|-----|---|---|
| 1.  | Teknologi Kesehatan<br>Terkini dari Amerika | Cancer is a condition where the body's cells are damaged. The best approach is to continue to consult a doctor and consider the consumption of cell signalling molecules that work down to the atomic level in the body. This is a new health technology first developed in America and the only one in the world. There is already a lot of evidence and clinical trials supporting it. If you need further explanation, there is a video presentation by a Biomolecular professor from Andalas University that can provide more information about the role of cell signalling molecules in cancer. He is a lecturer who also teaches specialist doctors and students who are pursuing a PhD, and understands the role of cell signalling molecules in cancer cases. |
| 2.  | Vani Rossyane                               | I underwent surgery with Dr Nasdaldy at Dharmais Poli Cendana Hospital. Thankfully, all the cancer was removed. My advice, if cost is an obstacle, use BPJS for medical treatment. Don't put it off. Thanks to the doctor, I am now cured. The doctor is very competent. There are no visible surgical stitches on my stomach. I am very happy. Even though I am fussy, the doctor is very patient. I am giving this testimonial so that other people will not be late for treatment. If you do not have the money, you can use BPJS at Dharmais Hospital. Although the hospital building looks old, the doctors and equipment are very sophisticated.  |

|     |                   |  |
|-----|-------------------|--|
| 3.  | Mijiati Mukidi    | I was 2 years ago still undergoing a series of treatments for stage 3 cervical cancer. The treatment I underwent was chemotherapy, radiation and also, I had brobat with Ikhwan's alternative treatment in Aceh, because he said many were cured with Ikhwan's alternative treatment, I routinely brobat for 9 months regularly. Alhamdulillah now I have recovered from stage 3 cervical cancer. It is now just waiting for a 5-year remission to get a complete cure and free from cancer. |
| 4.  | Jovita Official   | Insha Allah I will return from Taiwan to take my son to the cancer hospital to vaccinate my 12-year-old son and for me also to know the condition of free from cancer or not Hopefully we are all kept away from the deadly disease, Aminn   |
| 5.  | Setyawan Hadinata | look at the late Jupe already vaccinated. still got it. in chemo and radiation instead of curing the cancer, it attacked even more aggressively. all of his medical treatments cost billions of rupiah and ended with his life. before she died, she was tormented by chemo and radiation, also tormented because the hospital bill swelled.   |
| 6.  | Qiao Yun          | In Malaysia, even children as young as grade 6 are vaccinated to prevent cervical cancer.  |
| 7.  | Cheetah Shop      | In Indonesia, the government programme provides free HPV vaccine for primary school children. I, who previously worked as a doctor at a community health centre, routinely give HPV vaccinations to children in grade 6. Thanks to the government for this programme.  |
| 8.  | ABD Fatah         | I find it surprising when doctors claim that early marriage causes cervical cancer. If it was adultery, I would believe it. People in ancient times married at a young age, but cervical cancer is now more common. Although they marry at a mature age, they are often involved in adulterous relationships involving multiple partners before marriage. Unfortunately, religion is blamed, when the cause is adulterous behaviour and changing partners without legal marriage.            |
| 9.  | Rasmi Daini       | Unfortunately, the education sector often neglects the health science aspects that should be taught in schools.  |
| 10. | Ce Uas            | Thankfully, my cervical cancer has been operated on by Dr M. Yusuf at RSKD and I am currently undergoing chemotherapy. Hopefully, my recovery process will go smoothly and I will return to my previous health. Aamiin.  |
| 11. | Gia Anie          | If you experience complaints in the genital area, it is advisable to immediately consult a gynaecologist or undergo a Pap smear examination.   |
| 12. | Nur Rokhayatun    | My mother was diagnosed with cervical cancer and is now bleeding continuously and has a foul-smelling vaginal discharge, her body has started to thin and she can't even stand up.   |
| 13. | Husni Purba       | Doctor, I am from Medan and have had vaginal discharge for 9 months. This vaginal discharge also has an odour. In addition, after intercourse, I have blood spotting. During intercourse, I feel weak, feel cold, and vomit. In addition, I feel a bump like a pimple inside the mouth of the uterus.  |

|     |              |   |
|-----|--------------|---|
| 14. | Vita Vitha   | Please give an answer, I often feel pain in the lower abdomen and often pass a little urine, and when having intercourse there is often bleeding. This has been happening for about 4 or 5 months, and a few days ago, for the first 2 days there was only black spotting, then on the third day there was a little bleeding, then it went away again. Is it better if I consult a midwife or a general practitioner? |
| 15. | Choco Pandan | Doctor, is a very strong odour in vaginal discharge one of the characteristics? I have had leucorrhoea since my teenage years.  |

According to the analysis of netizen comments in Indonesia contained in the video, it is true that many young couples who choose to marry early in the estimated age of under 19 years are affected by cervical cancer. The treatment carried out is also classified as very much, gradual, and cannot be underestimated. Because if it is late in handling it, the disease will get worse and worse can cause death. There are some netizen comments in Indonesia that explain that in addition to human papillomavirus (HPV) infection, cervical cancer can also appear due to heredity, environment, unhealthy lifestyle, use of birth control pills, getting pregnant at a young age and several times pregnant, and having sex with different partners. There are also many comments from Indonesian netizens who tell about their personal experiences during the treatment therapy period, cervical cancer recovery, and tell what treatment information they are undergoing.

#### *Qur'anic Response to Early Marriage Polemics as an Effort in Cervical Cancer Prevention*

In Islam, marriage is considered a sacred ritual and is intended to build a happy and harmonious family. However, Islam also emphasises the importance of physical and psychological maturity in undergoing marriage.<sup>35</sup> The Qur'an states that "marry those who are alone among you, and those who are worthy (of marriage) of your male servants and your female servants." (QS. An-Nur: 32)

From this verse, it can be interpreted that Islam recommends that marriage be entered into by individuals who have reached physical and psychological maturity.<sup>36</sup> Early marriage, which is done at a young and immature age, can pose risks to women's reproductive health, including increasing the risk of cervical cancer in the future. Basically, the Qur'an encourages its followers to maintain overall health. Islam recommends taking care of the body as a mandate from Allah SWT and emphasises the importance of maintaining health through a healthy lifestyle, including avoiding actions that can harm health. In the context of the polemic on early marriage as an effort to prevent cervical cancer, the Qur'an implicitly encourages Muslims to think wisely and based on religious values in making decisions about marriage. The right religious understanding and scientific knowledge about reproductive health can help in

35 IJ al-Thabari, 'Ikhtilaf Al-Fuqaha' (1999).

36 L Stark, 'Early Marriage and Cultural Constructions of Adulthood in Two Slums in Dar Es Salaam' (2018) 20 Culture, Health and Sexuality 888. See also, Muhammad Siddiq Armia and others, 'Introduction: Bridging Tradition And Modernity: Legal Innovations For Justice, Equity And Sustainability In Contemporary Society' (2024) 9 Petita: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syariah <<https://petita.ar-raniry.ac.id/index.php/petita/article/view/688>>; Muhammad Siddiq Armia and Muhammad Syauqi Bin-Armia, 'Introduction: Maintaining the Constitutional Rights to Create a Better Society' (2023) 8 Petita: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syariah 69; Muhammad Siddiq Armia and others, 'Introduction: Measuring Environmental Impacts And Judiciary Environments' (2024) 9 Petita: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syariah i <<https://petita.ar-raniry.ac.id/index.php/petita/article/view/309>>; Muhammad Siddiq Armia and Muhammad Syauqi Bin-Armia, 'Introduction: Form Over Substance, Achieving Objectives While Preserving Values' (2023) 8 Petita: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syariah i.

reducing the risk of cervical cancer and improving the well-being and quality of life of Muslim women.

Today, the number of early marriages in the world has declined in the last 10 years ago. This proves that the various efforts that have been made are starting to show results.<sup>37</sup> However, there are still as many as 650 million girls who marry below the legal age of 18. Early marriage is not only considered a deprivation of children's rights but there are many other consequences, such as mental unpreparedness that will trigger domestic violence. This unpreparedness will also cause problems for the child. According to data taken as of 15 December 2020 from the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) SIKS-NG, the number of neglected children in Indonesia reached 67,368. In addition, there are also health risks that must be faced by the woman, such as death from childbirth because the uterus is not ready and the risk of cervical cancer. Research has stated that women who have sexual intercourse before the age of 18 have a 5-fold risk of cervical cancer. This statement makes the factor of having sexual intercourse at too young an age the second highest factor after the factor of suffering from other sexually transmitted diseases.

The Quranic response to the polemic of early marriage as an effort to prevent cervical cancer is found in QS. An-Nur verse 32, as explained in the previous discussion.<sup>38</sup> That in the verse there is the word *الْمُتَّحِينَ* which means those who are worthy / able to marry (get married). And what is meant here is feasible and also mentally, spiritually and other aspects to build a household. Based on this, the Qur'an indirectly discourages the practice of early marriage. Because basically in a marriage, maturity is needed for both parties.

With the arguments regarding the discouragement of underage marriage, this proves that there are negative impacts caused by doing actions that are not recommended / not allowed. This is in accordance with QS. Ash Shura verse 30 which means "And whatever calamity befalls you is due to the deeds of your own hands."<sup>39</sup> The verse explains that a disaster that occurs to a person is the work of that person, namely mistakes and sins. As is the case with the practice of early marriage, that there are already recommendations not to practice early marriage, but there are still many who do not heed these recommendations.

Although not all early marriages cause a negative impact on both parties, most of the perpetrators of early marriage experience a negative impact from the practice of early marriage itself.<sup>40</sup> As for the negative impacts obtained, and almost all dynamics in life are affected, such as economic, psychological, health problems, and so on. In accordance with the discussion at the beginning of the subchapter, a woman who has intercourse before the age of 18 is at 5 times the risk of developing cervical cancer. This indicates that the female party is more negatively affected than the male side.

The relationship between QS. An-Nisa verse 32, early marriage and cervical cancer are. In the previous discussion, in QS. An-nisa verse 32 contains the word *تَتَمَنَّوْا* which means wishful

37 P Ouis, 'Honourable Traditions? Honour Violence, Early Marriage and Sexual Abuse of Teenage Girls in Lebanon, the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Yemen' (2009) 17 International Journal of Children's Rights 445; P Velotti and others, 'Emotional Suppression in Early Marriage: Actor, Partner, and Similarity Effects on Marital Quality' (2016) 33 Journal of Social and Personal Relationships 277; Stark (n 36); Christine Sant'Anna de Almeida and others, 'Endogamous Marriages among the Kiai in Sukorejo Islamic Boarding School, Situbondo: A Phenomenological Approach in the Perspective of Multicultural Fiqh' (2023) 5 Revista Brasileira de Linguística Aplicada 1689; Mary V. Greiner and others, 'Child Welfare Experiences with Automated Medical Data Sharing for Children in Protective Custody' (2022) 136 Children and Youth Services Review 106453; Erdos D, 'Search Engines, Global Internet Publication And European Data Protection: A New Via Media' (2020) 79 The Cambridge Law Journal.

38 Abū Bakr Muḥammad Ibn Ishāq Ibn Khuzaimah, *Ṣaḥīḥ Ibn Khuzaimah*, vols 1-4 (Muḥammad Muṣṭafā al-A'ẓamiy ed, Maktab al-Islāmiy).

39 Ibn al-Ḥajjāj (n 32).

40 Rumble and others (n 9); Hipni (n 3).

thinking. As previously mentioned, the meaning of wishful thinking here is to fantasise about the merits of others<sup>41</sup>. The negative impact of wishful thinking is the onset of the disease of *hasad* (envy). If the disease is already present in a person, then the person will complain, compare one with another, grumble, or even swear.

There are problems regarding the rights and obligations between men and women in the household. Following the discussion in the interpretation of QS. An-Anisa verse 32 before, that most women often dispute obligations and rights. The woman/wife who often disputes the obligations carried out and the rights she gets.<sup>42</sup> A wife compares it with the male/husband. From there, the woman's bad attitude begins to appear, such as nagging or even swearing. If there is no maturity on the part of one or both parties, one's marriage will often have fights until the worst thing happens.

Therefore, maturity is a requirement that must be considered before entering into marriage. One of the indicators that determines a person's maturity is being able to control his emotions when viewed from emotional maturity. In early marriage the perpetrators of early marriage cannot be said to be mature, especially from an emotional point of view. As explained in QS. An-Nisa verse 32,<sup>43</sup> that wishful thinking can cause the disease of *hasad* (envy). If the disease is already present in a person, then that person will complain, compare one with another, grumble, or even swear. If it is associated between emotional levels and cervical cancer, a person's emotionality can increase the risk of cervical cancer. Because of the emotional can also cause stress on the mind.

In addition, nagging or words spoken when emotional, these words can hurt the feelings of others. When someone is emotional, sometimes they don't realise what they are saying. If it's like that, someone can be said to have committed a mistake and a sin. Sometimes, without a person realising it, a disease experienced by a person occurs to erase the sins or mistakes that have been committed.<sup>44</sup> As is the case with cervical cancer, the cause of cervical cancer is because of the mistakes and sins he committed. So that people with cervical cancer must also be aware of the mistakes and sins they have made. The sufferer can make this mistake to anyone, starting from parents, husband, or other people. So, all the person has to do is apologise to everyone he has ever hurt. Following QS. Al Baqarah verse 160, the condition for accepting one's repentance is that the person has repented, which means apologising to the person who has been wronged, introspecting about his mistakes and sins, and promising not to commit these sins and mistakes. Secondly, doing good. And lastly, giving good advice

## Conclusion

QS. An-Nisa verse 32 explains about the prohibition of thinking about something difficult to achieve by oneself (wishful thinking). It also explains that men and women have their own natures. Regarding the law of early marriage, so far, there has been no absolute prohibition of early marriage, but there are indirect suggestions from the Quran and Hadith which say that marriage can be done if there is ability, both mentally, spiritually, and materially or it can be said that it has entered adulthood, which means that there is a suggestion not to practice early marriage.

41 Anshor and Muttaqin (n 18).

42 A Al-Baghawi, 'Explanation of the Sunnah' (Damascus, Beirut: The Islamic Office, 1983).

43 MQ Shihab, *Wawasan Al-Quran: Tafsir Tematik Atas Pelbagai Persoalan Umat* (books.google.com 1996).

44 Anshor and Muttaqin (n 18). See also, Muhammad Syauqi Bin-Armia, 'From Constitutional-Court To Court Of Cartel: A Comparative Study Of Indonesia And Other Countries' (2024) 9 PETITA: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syari'ah; Muhammad Siddiq et al Armia, 'Post Amendment of Judicial Review in Indonesia: Has Judicial Power Distributed Fairly?' (2022) 7 JILS 525; Muhammad Siddiq Armia, 'Ultra Petita and The Threat to Constitutional Justice: The Indonesian Experience' (2018) 26 Intellectual Discourse 1.



Based on the comments of the YouTube post entitled "What Are the Symptoms and Handling of Cervical Cancer", posted by Kompas TV, some of the commentators are already aware of cervical cancer. In addition, there are still opinions that imply that there is no connection between early marriage and cervical cancer. The Quranic response to the polemic of early marriage as an effort to prevent cervical cancer is found in QS. An-Nur verse 32 explains that those who marry are people who are truly worthy of marriage. Where worthy itself means mental, spiritual or other aspects. Based on this, it can be said that the Quran itself also does not recommend the practice of early marriage. And as we know, one of the causes of cervical cancer is early marriage. So, the advice not to do early marriage that has been mentioned can be said to be an effort to prevent cervical cancer.

### Acknowledgement

We extend our deepest gratitude to LPPM Universitas Negeri Malang for their support and funding provided in the 2024 fiscal year. This research, titled " Legal Exegesis on the Early Marriage Phenomenon and Cervical Cancer in Women," is one of the outputs of our main research titled "Nahdlatul Ulama diplomacy in sowing the values of Islam *rahmatan lil alamin* to strengthen the conception of state and religion in Indonesia (reinterpretation of KH. Abdurrahman Wahid-Gusdur's thought).

### Bibliography

- Ahmad, 'Ketentuan Batas Minimal Usia Kawin: Sejarah, Implikasi Penetapan Undang-Undang Perkawinan' (2016) 1 *Petita: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syariah* <<http://petita.ar-raniry.ac.id/index.php/petita/article/view/77>>
- Al-Baghawi A, 'Explanation of the Sunnah' (Damascus, Beirut: The Islamic Office, 1983)
- Al-Baghawī AMḤ, 'B. Mas'ūd a-Arrā" Ma'ālim al-tanzīl
- Al-Baghawi HM, 'Ma'alim Al-Tanzeel' [1997] Dar Teba for Publishing \& Distribution
- al-Thabari AJ, 'Jami Al-Bayan Fi Ta'wil Al-Quran' [2000] Beirut: Mu'assasat al-Risalah, Juz
- al-Thabari IJ, 'Ikhtilaf Al-Fuqaha' (1999)
- Almeida CS de and others, 'Endogamous Marriages among the Kiai in Sukorejo Islamic Boarding School, Situbondo: A Phenomenological Approach in the Perspective of Multicultural Fiqh' (2023) 5 *Revista Brasileira de Linguística Aplicada* 1689
- Altunkurek ŞZ and others, 'Knowledge and Attitudes of Healthcare Professionals Working in a Training and Research Hospital on Early Diagnosis of Cervical Cancer (a Somalia Example): Cross-Sectional Study' (2022) 22 *BMC Women's Health*
- Anshor AM and Muttaqin MN, 'Kebijakan Pemerintah Indonesia Dalam Pencegahan Penyebaran Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Perspektif Maqashid Syari'ah' (2020) 5 *Al-Istinbath: Jurnal Hukum Islam* 159
- , 'Pre-Marriage Course Based on Religious Moderation in Sadd Al- Zari'ah Perspective' (2022) 6 *Samarah* 74
- Arbyn M and others, 'Estimates of Incidence and Mortality of Cervical Cancer in 2018: A Worldwide Analysis' (2020) 8 *The Lancet Global Health* e191
- Armia MS, 'Ultra Petita and The Threat to Constitutional Justice: The Indonesian Experience' (2018) 26 *Intellectual Discourse* 1
- , 'Public Caning: Should It Be Maintained or Eliminated? (A Reflection of Implementation Sharia Law in Indonesia)' [2019] *Qudus International Journal of Islamic Studies*
- , 'Criticizing the Verdict of 18/JN/2016/MS.MBO of Mahkamah Syar'iyah Meulaboh Aceh on Sexual Abuse against Children from the Perspective of Restorative Justice' (2022) 17 *AL-IHKAM: Jurnal Hukum & Pranata Sosial* 113

- 
- <<http://ejournal.iainmadura.ac.id/index.php/alihkam/article/view/4987>>
- , 'Introduction: Measuring Environmental Impacts And Judiciary Environments' (2024) 9 *Petita: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syariah* i <<https://petita.ar-raniry.ac.id/index.php/petita/article/view/309>>
- , 'Introduction: Bridging Tradition And Modernity: Legal Innovations For Justice, Equity And Sustainability In Contemporary Society' (2024) 9 *Petita: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syariah* <<https://petita.ar-raniry.ac.id/index.php/petita/article/view/688>>
- Armia MS et al, 'Post Amendment of Judicial Review in Indonesia: Has Judicial Power Distributed Fairly?' (2022) 7 *JILS* 525
- Baraliakos X and others, 'Secukinumab in Patients with Psoriatic Arthritis and Axial Manifestations: Results from the Double-Blind, Randomised, Phase 3 MAXIMISE Trial' (2021) 80 *Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases* 582
- Barmawi, 'Marriage Of Underage Couples Due To Khalwat According To Islamic Law' (2018) 2 *JURISTA: Jurnal Hukum dan Keadilan* 89 <<https://jurista-journal.org/index.php/jurista/article/view/49>>
- Basu P and others, 'Vaccine Efficacy against Persistent Human Papillomavirus (HPV) 16/18 Infection at 10 Years after One, Two, and Three Doses of Quadrivalent HPV Vaccine in Girls in India: A Multicentre, Prospective, Cohort Study' (2021) 22 *The Lancet Oncology* 1518
- Bin-Armia MS, 'From Constitutional-Court To Court Of Cartel: A Comparative Study Of Indonesia And Other Countries' (2024) 9 *PETITA: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syari'ah*
- Bin-Armia MS, Armia MS and Syarif MF, 'Economical Rights versus God's Rights: Criticising of the Implementation Shariah Economic in Indonesia' (2024) ahead-of-p *International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management* <<https://doi.org/10.1108/IMEFM-01-2024-0054>>
- Boyden J, Pankhurst A and Tafere Y, 'Child Protection and Harmful Traditional Practices: Female Early Marriage and Genital Modification in Ethiopia' (2012) 22 *Development in Practice* 510
- Brisson M and others, 'Impact of HPV Vaccination and Cervical Screening on Cervical Cancer Elimination: A Comparative Modelling Analysis in 78 Low-Income and Lower-Middle-Income Countries' (2020) 395 *The Lancet* 575
- Büyük E, 'The Nature of the Science of Tafsīr in the Sharhs and Hāshiyahs Written on An Wār A-Tanzīl' (2020) 24 *Cumhuriyet İlahiyat Dergisi* 1039
- Cui Z and others, 'Factors Affecting the Cervical Cancer Screening Behaviors of Japanese Women in Their 20s and 30s Using a Health Belief Model: A Cross-Sectional Study' (2022) 29 *Current Oncology* 6287
- Dārimiy AM 'Abdi ibn 'Abd al-R ibn al-F ibn B ibn 'Abd al-Şamad al-, *Musnad Al-Imām Al-Dārimiy*, vols 1-2 (Marzūq ibn Hiyās Āli Marzūq al- Zahrāniy ed, 2015)
- Delprato M and others, 'On the Impact of Early Marriage on Schooling Outcomes in Sub-Saharan Africa and South West Asia' (2015) 44 *International Journal of Educational Development* 42
- Erdos D, 'Search Engines, Global Internet Publication And European Data Protection: A New Via Media' (2020) 79 *The Cambridge Law Journal*
- Gelassa FR and others, 'Knowledge and Practice of Cervical Cancer Screening and Its Associated Factors among Women Attending Maternal Health Services at Public Health Institutions

- in Assosa Zone, Benishangul-Gumuz, Northwest Ethiopia, 2022: A Cross-Sectional Study' (2023) 13 BMJ Open
- Greenstone M and Hanna R, 'Environmental Regulations, Air and Water Pollution, and Infant Mortality in India' (2014) 104 American Economic Review 3038
- Greiner M V. and others, 'Child Welfare Experiences with Automated Medical Data Sharing for Children in Protective Custody' (2022) 136 Children and Youth Services Review 106453
- Ḥākīm A 'Abd AM ibn 'Abd A al-, *Al-Mustadrak 'alā Al-Ṣaḥīḥain*, vols 1–4 (Muṣṭafā 'Abd al-Qādir 'Aṭā ed, Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah 1990)
- Hanna TP and others, 'Mortality Due to Cancer Treatment Delay: Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis' (2020) 371 BMJ (Clinical research ed.) m4087
- Hipni M, 'The Study of Maqashid Syariah Toward Maduresse Traditional Inheritance by Using System Approach' (2019) 14 Al-Ihkam: Jurnal Hukum dan Pranata Sosial 50
- Hudaefi FA and Badeges AM, 'Maqāṣid Al-Sharī'ah on Islamic Banking Performance in Indonesia: A Knowledge Discovery via Text Mining' (2022) 13 Journal of Islamic Marketing 2069
- Ibn al-Ḥajjāj M, *Al-Musnad Al-Ṣaḥīḥ Al-Mukhtaṣar Bi Naql Al-'Adl 'an Al-'Adl Ilā Rasūl Allāh Ṣallā Allāh 'alaih Wasallam*, vols 1–5 (Muḥammad Fu'ād 'Abd al-Bāqī ed, Dār Iḥyā' al-Turās al-'Arabiy 1955)
- Ibn Anas M, *Al-Muwatta'* (Muḥammad Fu'ād 'Abd al-Bāqī ed, Dār Iḥyā' al-Turās al-'Arabiy PP - Beirut 1985)
- Ibn Ḥibbān M, *Al-Iḥsān Fī Taqrīb Ṣaḥīḥ Ibn Ḥibbān*, vols 1–18 (Syu'aib al-Arna'ūṭ ed, Mu'assasah al-Risālah PP - Beirut 1988)
- Ibn Khuzaimah ABMII, *Ṣaḥīḥ Ibn Khuzaimah*, vols 1–4 (Muḥammad Muṣṭafā al-A'ẓamiy ed, Maktab al-Islāmiy)
- Issa T and others, 'Knowledge and Awareness of Human Papillomavirus Infection and Human Papillomavirus Vaccine among Kazakhstani Women Attending Gynecological Clinics' (2021) 16 PLoS ONE
- Jackson GL and others, 'Household Income and Trajectories of Marital Satisfaction in Early Marriage' (2017) 79 Journal of Marriage and Family 690
- Jailani J and Zulfikar, 'From Non-Punishment To Being Punished: Istimbath Taqin Analysis Of Islamic Family Law In Aceh' (2024) 9 Petita: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syariah 43 <<https://petita.ar-raniry.ac.id/index.php/petita/article/view/254>>
- Jamal A and Ikhwan M, 'Kesepakatan Menunda Kehamilan Bagi Pasangan Muda Perspektif Hukum Islam: Upaya Menekan Pernikahan Dini Di Masa Pandemi' (2021) 15 Al-Manahij: Jurnal Kajian Hukum Islam 309
- Jauhari I and others, 'Legal Analysis Of Unregistered Marriage Viewed From Ulama's Perspective In Aceh Province' (2023) 8 Petita: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syariah <<https://petita.ar-raniry.ac.id/index.php/petita/article/view/196>>
- Karabulutlu O, 'Evaluation of the Pap Smear Test Status of Turkish Women and Related Factors' (2013) 14 Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention 981
- Kim SS and others, 'B Cells Improve Overall Survival in HPV-Associated Squamous Cell Carcinomas and Are Activated by Radiation and PD-1 Blockade' (2020) 26 Clinical Cancer Research 3345
- Kolek CO and others, 'Impact of Parental Knowledge and Beliefs on HPV Vaccine Hesitancy in

- Kenya—Findings and Implications’ (2022) 10 Vaccines
- Kudrat, ‘Status Anak Di Luar Nikah Dalam Perspektif Sejarah Sosial’ (2016) 1 *Petita: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syariah* <<http://petita.ar-raniry.ac.id/index.php/petita/article/view/78>>
- Kyari G V and Ayodele J, ‘The Socio-Economic Effect of Early Marriage in North Western Nigeria’ (2014) 5 *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences* 582
- Lemp JM and others, ‘Lifetime Prevalence of Cervical Cancer Screening in 55 Low-and Middle-Income Countries’ (2020) 324 *JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association* 1532
- M. Yunus F and others, ‘Childfree And Its Relevance To ‘Azl From The Perspective Of Taqiyuddin An-Nabhani’ (2023) 8 *PETITA: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syari’ah* <<https://petita.ar-raniry.ac.id/index.php/petita/article/view/235>>
- Mcintire DD and others, ‘Birth Weight in Relation to Morbidity and Mortality among Newborn Infants’ (1999) 340 *New England Journal of Medicine* 1234
- Mebratie AE and others, ‘Time to Death from Cervical Cancer and Predictors among Cervical Cancer Patients in Felege Hiwot Comprehensive Specialized Hospital, North West Ethiopia: Facility-Based Retrospective Follow-up Study’ (2022) 17 *PLoS ONE*
- Muhammad Siddiq Armia and Bin-Armia MS, ‘Introduction: Form Over Substance, Achieving Objectives While Preserving Values’ (2023) 8 *Petita: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syariah* i
- Muhammad Siddiq Armia and Muhammad Syauqi Bin-Armia, ‘Introduction: Maintaining the Constitutional Rights to Create a Better Society’ (2023) 8 *Petita: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syariah* 69
- Muharrani and others, ‘Children’s Rights In A Quasi Broken Home Perspective Of Islamic Law And Law Number 35 Of 2014 Concerning Child Protection’ (2024) 9 *Petita: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syariah* <<https://petita.ar-raniry.ac.id/index.php/petita/article/view/284>>
- Mukdin K and others, ‘Application Of No-Fault Divorce Legal Rules As A Basis For Judges Considerations: A Case Study Of Indonesia’ (2022) 7 *Petita: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syariah* 80 <<https://petita.ar-raniry.ac.id/index.php/petita/article/view/149>>
- Nilan P, ‘Youth Transitions to Urban, Middle-Class Marriage in Indonesia: Faith, Family and Finances’ (2008) 11 *Journal of Youth Studies* 65
- Nur M, Harun H and Bakry N, ‘Sexual Harassment By Children In The Aceh Province: A Case Study On The Jinayat Bylaw’ (2023) 8 *Petita: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syariah* <<https://petita.ar-raniry.ac.id/index.php/petita/article/view/183>>
- Okoro CA and others, ‘Effects of Massachusetts Health Reform on the Use of Clinical Preventive Services’ (2014) 29 *Journal of General Internal Medicine* 1287
- Olaza-Maguiña AF and De La Cruz-Ramirez YM, ‘Barriers to the Non-Acceptance of Cervical Cancer Screenings (Pap Smear Test) in Women of Childbearing Age in a Rural Area of Peru’ (2019) 13 *ecancermedicalscience*
- Ouis P, ‘Honourable Traditions? Honour Violence, Early Marriage and Sexual Abuse of Teenage Girls in Lebanon, the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Yemen’ (2009) 17 *International Journal of Children’s Rights* 445
- Palefsky JM and others, ‘Treatment of Anal High-Grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesions to Prevent Anal Cancer’ (2022) 386 *New England Journal of Medicine* 2273
- Prabowo ADAP and others, ‘Marriage, Divorce In Islamic Psychological Analysis And Maqashid

- Sharia' (2024) 9 PETITA: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syari'ah <<https://petita.ar-raniry.ac.id/index.php/petita/article/view/321>>
- Prameswari ZWAW and Agustin E, 'Indonesian Marriage Law Reform: The Way To Strengthen The Protection of Children's Rights Against Child Marriage' (2018) 2 Journal of Southeast Asian Human Rights 286 <<https://jurnal.unej.ac.id/index.php/JSEHR/article/view/5353>>
- Prosser J, 'What Constitutes an Image-based Qualitative Methodology?' [1996] Visual Studies
- Qiao Y-L and others, 'Efficacy, Safety, and Immunogenicity of an Escherichia Coli-Produced Bivalent Human Papillomavirus Vaccine: An Interim Analysis of a Randomized Clinical Trial' (2020) 112 Journal of the National Cancer Institute 145
- Rodrigues BG and others, 'Infection by Human Papillomavirus (HPV) in Women Bearers of HIV/AIDS' (2016) 15 Enfermeria Global 1
- Rumble L and others, 'An Empirical Exploration of Female Child Marriage Determinants in Indonesia' (2018) 18 BMC Public Health
- Sangaji R and others, 'The News of the Covid-19 Vaccine in the Media and Public Resistance in Indonesia: A Study of Islamic Law' (2021) 5 Samarah 957
- Santhya KG and others, 'Associations between Early Marriage and Young Women's Marital and Reproductive Health Outcomes: Evidence from India' (2010) 36 International Family Planning Perspectives 132
- Senda MRE and Suma IMM, 'Court Jurisdiction On Divorced Catholic Couple: Comparative Study On Canonical And National Marriage Law' (2024) 9 Petita: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum dan Syariah <<https://petita.ar-raniry.ac.id/index.php/petita/article/view/414>>
- Sharma M and Kapoor CS, 'Knowledge and Awareness Regarding HPV Infection and PAP Smear Screening in Reproductive Aged Females of Rural India' (2020) 8 Clinical Epidemiology and Global Health 628
- Shihab MQ, *Wawasan Al-Quran: Tafsir Tematik Atas Pelbagai Persoalan Umat* (books.google.com 1996)
- , 'Tafsir Al-Misbah' (academia.edu, 2002)
- So VHT and others, 'Uptake of Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening in Four Gulf Cooperation Council Countries' (2019) 28 European Journal of Cancer Prevention 451
- Stark L, 'Early Marriage and Cultural Constructions of Adulthood in Two Slums in Dar Es Salaam' (2018) 20 Culture, Health and Sexuality 888
- Velotti P and others, 'Emotional Suppression in Early Marriage: Actor, Partner, and Similarity Effects on Marital Quality' (2016) 33 Journal of Social and Personal Relationships 277
- Vennum A and Johnson MD, 'The Impact of Premarital Cycling on Early Marriage' (2014) 63 Family Relations 439
- Violari A and others, 'Early Antiretroviral Therapy and Mortality among HIV-Infected Infants' (2008) 359 New England Journal of Medicine 2233
- Vukovic D and others, 'Development of a Risk Index for Prediction of Abnormal Pap Test Results in Serbia' (2015) 16 Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention 3527
- Wagstaff A and Neelsen S, 'A Comprehensive Assessment of Universal Health Coverage in 111 Countries: A Retrospective Observational Study' (2020) 8 The Lancet Global Health e39