

Uncovering Adolescents' Experiences of Early Marriage and Reproductive Health: A Qualitative Study at Blabak Community Health Center, Kandat District, Kediri

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ABSTRACT

The age at first marriage carries risks for each woman's childbirth. The younger a woman's age at first marriage, the greater the risks to the safety of the mother and child. This study aimed to determine sexual and reproductive health knowledge regarding early marriage, its impacts, and sources of information about early marriage.

This study used a descriptive qualitative design. The population was all adolescent girls in the Blabak Community Health Center (Puskesmas) area of Kediri Regency. The informants were two teenagers who had previously married early, eight who had never married early, two mothers with teenagers who had previously married early, eight mothers with teenagers who had never married early, and one midwife at the Blabak Community Health Center in Kediri Regency. The instrument used was interviews.

The results showed that the majority of informants understood early marriage. In contrast, only three informants did not understand sexual and reproductive health, the impacts of early marriage, or had not received information about it.

Individual counseling, not group counseling, was necessary because one-on-one counseling with respondents will increase their knowledge about early marriage.

I. Introduction

Teenagers tend to create various problems in society, such as a desire to experiment, low levels of education, limited knowledge, and increasingly complex jobs, which impact family income. This was especially true if marriage occurred at a young age due to sexual intercourse, which can lead to pregnancy. Early marriage was the formal or informal union of a young person under 20 who was not yet ready for marriage. Approximately 60% of girls worldwide marry before the age of 18. Early marriage was most common in Africa and Southeast Asia. According to data from Southeast Asia, approximately 10 million children were married before age 18 while in Africa, the figure is 42%. In Latin America and the Caribbean, approximately 29% of the population has children married before the age of 18.

Early marriage was a significant problem in Indonesia. Indonesia had a high rate of young marriages globally, ranking 37th³. In general, there were several factors closely related to child marriage, namely (1) Education Factors, (2) Economic Factors, (3) Housing Factors, and (4) Tradition and Religion Factors. Young age at first sexual intercourse also increases the risk of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV infection.

In general, there were several factors closely related to child marriage, namely (1) Education Factors, (2) Economic Factors, (3) Residence Factors, and (4) Tradition and Religion Factors. Child marriage was closely related to high fertility, short-term pregnancies, and the occurrence of unwanted pregnancies. Young age at first sexual intercourse also increases the risk of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV infection transmission. In addition to the abovementioned factors, teenagers' understanding of reproductive health provides them the tools to behave healthily and responsibly. Limited knowledge and understanding can lead teenagers towards risky behaviour. Teenagers' sexual behaviour was often not well controlled. Teenagers date, have promiscuous relationships, or have casual sex with their partners, which ultimately leads to pregnancy.



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The reproductive health risks that women have to face in early marriage include abortion, anemia, intrauterine fetal death, prematurity, sexual violence, uterine atony, cervical cancer, in addition to being risky for the mother giving birth, lack of mental and psychological readiness, can cause problems with increasing divorce rates and also have an impact on socio-economic.

The researcher's rationale for qualitative research was that the paradigm of early marriage was culturally and historically entrenched in the social world. Social life was believed to be culturally inherited, so we could only make historical interpretations—qualitative research aimed to understand events or phenomena more holistically, not just parts of them.

According to the KIA report at the Blabak Community Health Centre from 2020 to 2022, data on 62 pregnant women at a young age, of which three babies were born prematurely, were available. In 2024, 5 men and two women entered early marriage, while from 2025 to March 2025, 3 men and two women entered early marriage (KIA Report at the Blabak Community Health Centre, 2025). This research is crucial in the Blabak community because high rates of early marriage and early pregnancy remain a public health problem that directly impacts the well-being of adolescents, families, and the development of future generations. A deeper understanding of adolescents' experiences, knowledge, and factors influencing their decisions regarding early marriage and reproductive health is crucial for designing more effective interventions at the community level.

Based on the above background, the researcher wanted to study "Child Marriage in the Voices of Teenagers: A Qualitative Study of Teenagers' Experiences and Knowledge about Sexual and Reproductive Health at Blabak Community Health Center, Kandat District, Kediri." This data was crucial for the Community Health Centre (Puskesmas) in developing follow-up plans for future teenager health program activities.

II. Methods

The type of research used was descriptive qualitative research because this study emphasizes the interpretation of data obtained and presented in descriptive form. The reason for using a qualitative approach was that the researcher wanted to use this research to understand and explain the phenomena occurring in the environment related to knowledge about early marriage in the work area of the Blabak Community Health Center, Blabak District, Kediri Regency.

This study uses a phenomenological approach to deeply understand adolescents' subjective experiences with child marriage, by exploring the meanings they attach to their decisions to marry early, the dynamics they experience, and its impact on reproductive health. In addition to adolescents, the study also involved mothers as key informants to explore how their perceptions, experiences, and considerations influence their decisions about child marriage. Through in-depth interviews, researchers sought to capture the lived experiences of adolescents and mothers, including the emotions, perceptions, and social pressures that shape the phenomenon. Analysis was conducted by reducing experiences, compiling essential themes, and describing the meaning structure of participants' narratives, resulting in a holistic understanding that can form the basis for more relevant and contextual public health interventions.

This study used observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation as its research instruments. It was conducted in March 2025 at the Blabak Community Health Center in Kediri Regency.

The participants selection technique used was purposive sampling. Data was collected using in-depth interviews with both teenagers who had and had not married early. The data were validated by mothers of both the teenagers and the village midwives as triangulation. Each respondent was interviewed at a different time and location. The results of the in-depth interviews were recorded and then analyzed to identify keywords and themes.

III. Result and Discussion

Description of Research Setting

This research was conducted at Blabak Community Health Center located at Jl. Raya Kediri No. 304, Blabak, Kandat, Kediri, East Java, Indonesia 64173. Blabak Community Health Center is an auxiliary community health center of the UPTD Pesantren Community Health Center. The research setting was conducted at Blabak Community Health Center because of the highest incidence of child marriage in Kediri Regency.

Participant Characteristics

In this study, the participants were two teenagers who had married early, eight teenagers who had never married early, two mothers who had teenagers who had married early, and eight mothers who had teenagers who had never married early at the Blabak Community Health Center in Kediri Regency. The following table will explain the characteristics of the participants.

Table 4.1 Characteristics of two participants who had early marriage experience

Participants	Aged	Age at marriage	Education (Last education at time of marriage)	Occupation
MT1	19	17	Senior School	High Housewife
MT2	20	15	Senior School	High Housewife

MT: Married teenager

Table 4.2 Characteristics of eight participants who do not had early marriage experience

Participants	Aged	Age at marriage	Education
T1	P	19	Senior High School
T2	P	19	Senior High School
T3	P	19	Senior High School
T4	P	18	Senior High School
T5	P	18	Senior High School
T6	P	18	Senior High School
T7	P	18	Senior High School
T8	P	19	Senior High School

T: Teenager

Characteristics of two teenage mothers who were married early

Table 4.3 Characteristics of mothers of two participants who had experienced early marriage

Participants	Aged	Education	Occupation
MMT1	50	Senior High School	Housewife
MMT2	45 ta	Senior High School	Self-employed

MMT: Mother of Married Teenager

Table 4.4 Characteristics of mothers of eight participants who do not had experienced early marriage

Partisipan	Aged	Education	Occupation
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M1	45	Bachelor	Civil servants
M2	50	Senior High School	Housewife
M3	40	Bachelor	Private-employed
M4	47	Bachelor	Teacher
M5	48	Senior High School	Self-employed
M6	40	Senior High School	Farmer
M7	51	Senior High School	Housewife
M8	46	Bachelor	Teacher

M: Mother

Characteristics of midwifery

Tabel 4.5 Characteristics of midwifery

Participants	Aged	Education	Occupation
Mid 1	45	Bachelor	Midwifery

Mid: Midwifery

Early Marriage Knowledge

Based on the results of the researcher's interviews with two teenagers who had experienced early marriage, the following were given:

Based on the results of the researcher's interviews with two teenagers who had experienced early marriage, the following were given:

MT1: "In my opinion, early marriage was marriage under age 21." "I got married at 17, early because I was pregnant, hehehe... Miss..." Another reason for early marriage was "Because I got pregnant from casual sex, Miss."

MT2: "Underage marriage. "I got married at 15, the reason was eee... What should I say... I'm lacking something. I don't want to go to school. I want to get married early." The background to early marriage was "Well, maybe you come from a poor family, Miss... it's not harmonious, so you want to get married early" Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with eight teenagers who had never engaged in early marriage, the following is true:

T1: "I don't understand, miss."

T2: "Underage marriage"

T3: "Eeee... marriage that's not the right time, sis... because you're not old enough."

T4: "Early marriage is like... not being old enough... and not being physically ready."

T5: "Early marriage... early marriage is... we didn't get into early marriage... ooo... It's okay... early marriage is based on desire... your desires dictate it."

T6: "Early marriage is like... sorry... most of it's because of economic reasons, so your parents force you to get married... and... sorry, you get pregnant first."

T7: "Early marriage... huhuhuh... in my opinion, marrying a young girl under age."

T8: "Early marriage was getting married, but not according to your age."

The interview results indicated that most informants understood the concept of early marriage, with only three not yet understanding it.

The researcher's interviews with two teenage mothers who had experienced early marriages were as follows:

MMT1: *"What I know is that early marriage is marriage under the age of 20."*

MM2: *"Eeee... what is it... I don't know, ma'am... sorry, could it be like my daughter who got pregnant while still in school..."* Based on these results, it was discovered that both informants understood the concept of early marriage, but they still expressed doubts in their answers.

Based on the results of the researcher's interviews with eight teenage mothers who had never engaged in early marriage, the following were found:

P1: *"I don't understand, Miss..."*

P2: *"I don't understand, Miss..."*

P3: *"What I know is that early marriage is under the age of 20."*

P4: *"I don't know... hehehehehe"*

P5: *"I understand... getting married before the right age."*

P6: *"Yes... I understand... yes, marriage at an age that is not yet suitable for marriage."*

P7: *"As far as I understand it... marriage under the age of 20."*

P8: *"Early marriage is when someone marries at a young age, or under the age of 20."*

The interview results show that the majority already understand early marriage, but some mothers still do not.

Sexual and reproductive health knowledge regarding early marriage

Based on the results of the researcher's interviews with two teenagers who had experienced early marriage, the following is true:

MT1: *"As a layperson, I don't really understand, sis."*

MT2: *"Sexual health, uh... a healthy diet... like that... not changing partners, as for reproduction... I don't really understand..."*

Based on the results of the researcher's interviews with eight teenagers who had never experienced early marriage, the following is true:

T1: *"Ugh... I don't know either."*

T2: *"Sexual health is... uh... having a health check-up at the hospital."*

T3: *"Sexual health is like having sex, reproductive health is probably more about wanting to have children."*

T4: *"Sexual health is... like there are no problems with that... or... with the genitals, like that... reproductive health is like the health of the fetus."*

T5: *"Sexual health is health that encompasses oneself, what was that like... based on being accompanied by a health professional."*

T6: *"Health Sexual health is like, 'Don't let it happen again, that's the same as what I said earlier... What is reproductive health? Like, uhm, the pregnancy must be really healthy."*

T7: *"Eh... as far as I know, it's like personal hygiene and sexual health... that's it."*

T8: *"What is sexual health? Maybe you haven't had intercourse yet... reproduction is the tool used for intercourse."*

Based on the results of the researcher's interviews with two teenage mothers who had experienced early marriage, the following was true:

MT1: *"Eeee... I think it's about the health of the genitals..."*

MT2: *"Sorry, miss... I don't understand..."*

Based on the results of the researcher's interviews with eight teenage mothers who had never experienced early marriage, the following is true:

T1: *"What do you mean, miss... I don't know."*

T2: *"I don't understand... I don't understand, miss... hehehehe"*

T3: *"In my opinion... it's just unhealthy... it's more mature to be older... 20 and above, sometimes the child is less... born prematurely... you know..."*

T4: *"I don't know either..."*

T5: *"I don't know, miss..."*

T6: *"Yeah... it's not the right time yet... Sexual health... eh, ready means healthy, not unhealthy."*

T7: "What is that health... Yeah... for example, if a child under that age gets married early, I think my offspring won't be healthy... Reproductive... what is it? The womb can't accept it, huh?"

T8: "What health... sexual health is like maintaining our reproductive health, and reproduction is the same, we have to maintain our reproduction."

Based on the interview results, all informants interviewed did not understand sexual and reproductive health.

Knowledge about the impact of early marriage

Based on the results of the researcher's interviews with two teenagers who had experienced early marriage, the following was true:

MT1: "Economically, because we weren't yet established, it ended up being a mess, sis, hehehehe"

MT2: "The impact, well... it was more mental, like we weren't really ready..." Current family situation: "Well, thank God, now I'm more mature for a second marriage, so I'm more prepared. My first marriage ended in divorce..."

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with eight teenagers who had never married early, the following:

T1: "Never..."

T2: "The impact of early marriage... it could... the child... could... if you get pregnant, the child could be deformed, and there's a risk of miscarriage..."

T3: "What are the impacts? What are the fears? If you're underage, like if your hemoglobin level isn't low, that will affect... the child when they're born, there's a fear of deformities or something..."

T4: "The impact is that if you get pregnant, your body isn't ready for childbirth, there are risks like a cesarean..."

T5: "The negative impact of early marriage is that if you marry under age, the impact is usually on the man, who usually experiences problems, whether economic or emotional."

T6: "Divorce, the divorce rate will definitely increase, the impact... it seems like that and the economy." Is there a desire to marry early? "No."

M7: "Eh, the impact is like dropping out of school and then it feels like their future is no longer planned." Is there a desire to marry early? "No... Because the impact is like that... scary."

T8: "Knowing... so usually the impact of early marriage can create social inequality, perhaps from a lack of economic resources and inadequate facilities for children..." Is there a desire to marry early? "Eh, no."

Based on the results of the researcher's interviews with two teenage mothers who had experienced early marriage, the following information was obtained: MT1: "It's a burden for parents, and the child isn't working yet...it's a burden for parents...like me, it's a hassle to take care of my grandchildren because my child isn't ready to care for them."

MT2: "The impact is like my child's, whose first marriage ended in dissolution.... Thank God, she found a second partner who was more established..."

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with eight teenage mothers who had never engaged in early marriage, the following are as follows:

T1: "Oh... it's not nice, miss. What's the wedding like... it's not fun... it's not enough..."

T2: "I don't know... I don't understand what I'm talking about..."

T3: "It's a burden on parents, and the child isn't working yet... it's a hassle for parents..."

T4: "Early marriage... they're not old enough... the impact is that the child can't take care of themselves..."

T5: "Yeah... it's a hassle taking care of the child's finances... they're not ready for work..."

T6: "Well, it's a shame about their future, and it's also a shame they're not ready for marriage."

T7: "The impact is sometimes, I think, at what age do they get reproductive diseases?"

T8: "The impact is sometimes, I think, at what age do they get reproductive diseases?"

Based on the interview results, all informants understood the impact of early marriage, as evidenced by their answers, which cited several examples of its causes.

Based on the results of the researcher's interviews with two teenagers who had experienced early marriage, the following information was obtained:

P1: "Eh, I only understood after I got married, Miss." "I only got information like that from the midwife, Miss..."

P2: "Not before... I never did, but after I got married, I got information... sources... like the community health post, Miss..."

Based on the results of the researcher's interviews with eight teenagers who had never experienced early marriage, the following information was obtained:

P1: "Not yet"

P2: "Ever... ..." desire to marry early "no..."

P3: "Yes... ..." eeee from the midwife..."

P4: "Ever... ..." in high school and junior high too"

P5: "Ever... ..." back in school"

P6: "Not yet"

P7: "Ever... Often "from school friends... often"

P7: "Ever, from social media"

Based on the results of the researcher's interviews with two teenage mothers who had experienced early marriage, the results were as follows:

MT1: "I have." I heard about it on TV and also from a health worker who visited during a PKK gathering.

MT2: "I have"..." from a PKK group in the neighbourhood, but only once, so I didn't understand it at all..."

Based on the results of the researcher's interviews with eight teenage mothers who had never experienced early marriage, the results were as follows:

T1: "Never... information to children about early marriage "Not yet... not yet... children are so small, they are so busy"

T2: "Never... sis"..." do mothers inform children about early marriage? "In my opinion... it's better to get married than to be the talk of the town... what if you find your soulmate, hehehehehe..."

T3: "I have"..." Back when I was a Posyandu cadre, I heard about it... back then, during a meeting at the village hall, the midwife was from the service "The sub-district office also." The mother provided information to her child about early marriage. "Yes, I told some, and some people didn't receive the same reception..."

T4: "No..."

T5: "Yes, during the PKK meeting at the village hall." The mother provided information to her child. "Yes, I have." Is there any desire to marry off your child early? "No."

P6: "Yaaa.. there is,...., since I forgot, yeah.. dropping out of school is all I know." The desire to marry off a child at an early age. "No..... what's important is their future first..."

P7: "I have... it was at the village hall during an event. What was there? Hmm... yeah, there was an invitation about this. My child is still a teenager..." "I advised my child to continue his education first... when the time comes, he can."

P8: "I have... maybe from a friend's story" ..

Based on the results of interviews, all informants interviewed had received information about early marriage.

Statement from the Village Midwife

(Sejati et al.) Uncovering Adolescents' Experiences of Early Marriage and Reproductive Health: A Qualitative Study at Blabak Community Health Center, Kandat District, Kediri

Based on the results of the researcher's interview with the village midwife, the following is true:

Percentage of teenagers engaging in early marriage

"Yes, there are, but not many. It's only in Kandat District. In Kandat District, we had the highest rate of early marriage in 2023."

Complaints about early marriage behaviour

"What you mean by complaints is... for example, what you mean is getting pregnant first... Uh, yeah... the early marriage cases that come to us are those who are already pregnant, so extramarital sex has already occurred"

Providing information about early marriage

"Eeeee often... we do... we provide counseling or provide material on the risks of early marriage to teenagers in junior high schools in the sub-district area. We also provide counseling at the youth health post (posyandu) in Blabak village. Then, for prospective brides and grooms at the KUA (Religious Affairs Office), we also provide counseling on the risks of early marriage."

Process of Counselling

"The process... what do you want, what is the process... in the village, we gather teenage mothers and teenagers themselves by inviting them to the village hall. Then, in the high school, we are invited by the school to provide material on reproductive health for teenagers. There, we also provide counseling on the risks of early marriage so that teenager feel apprehensive if they want to marry early..."

The research results show that almost all respondents, both teenagers and parents, lacked understanding of sexual and reproductive health. For example, respondents responded, "As a layperson, I don't really understand, uh, miss," "Sexual health, uh... a healthy diet... like that... not changing partners, but about reproduction... I don't really understand."

Parents play a significant role in determining whether teenagers will marry at a young age. Parents with limited understanding, particularly regarding reproductive health and children's rights, tend to marry off their children. Mothers play a significant role in the incidence of early marriage. Furthermore, parents also play a significant role in delaying the age of marriage for children. From a family communication perspective, there are three important elements in determining a person's decision to marry as a teenager: the role of parents as holders of authority within the family, the role of the family as a component of communication, and the role of the family in building intimate relationships with family members⁷.

Researchers argue that due to parents' lack of knowledge about the meaning and purpose of marriage, mothers with teenagers should be encouraged to provide an understanding of reproductive health and the meaning of marriage to teenagers so that they have mature thinking, physical (biological), economic, and mental maturity when they reach marriageable age. Parents' taboos about introducing sex education to their children also significantly influence early marriage. Knowledge about reproductive health and early marriage for adolescent girls is crucial, given the complex risks that early marriage poses to reproductive health.

Based on the results of the study, it shows that almost all respondents, namely teenagers who did not marry early or parents already know the impact of marriage itself, which is indicated by the answers "divorce, the divorce rate will definitely increase the impact .. it seems like that and the economy" there is a desire to marry early "No" and "eee the impact is like still in school and then dropping out of school then it seems like their future is no longer organized" the desire to marry early "no Because the impact is like that ... scary". The statement also shows that they will not have an early marriage because of their knowledge of the impacts that will occur if they have an early marriageⁱ.

Early marriage makes it difficult to increase family income, resulting in a family's failure to overcome various challenges, particularly economic ones, increasing the risk of divorce. Marriage reduces the freedom to develop oneself, and society feels the loss of an asset for young people who should serve and contribute to society. However, because they are married, their participation in society is reduced⁸.

The above information indicates no gap between respondents' statements and existing theories regarding the impact of early marriage on individuals, their environment, and their families.

IV. Conclusion

Conclusions should be clearly explained in relation to the new hypothesis and findings. Suggestions may be added containing recommendations on research or input that can be used directly by readers.

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