Khuluqiyya
Jurnal Kajian Hukum dan Studi Islam
Vol 08. No 1. 2026
Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Al-Hikmah 2
p-ISSN 2655-8882
e-ISSN 2723-195X

CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION-SHAREALIKE 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE.
Published by Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Al-Hikmah 2

The Implementation of Premarital Tetanus Toxoid Immunization as a Marriage Registration Requirement: A Maslahah Mursalah Analysis in Palengaan District, Indonesia

Article

Author
Shohibul Hidayat[1*], Urwatul Wusqo[2]

[12]Universitas Islam Madura

Corresponding Author:
wajhunnawri@gmail.com

Data:
Submitted: 21-02-2026;
Revision: 08-05-2026;
Accepted : 29-05-2026;
Published: 05-06-2026

DOI:
DOI: https://doi.org/10.56593/khuluqiyya.v8i1.216

Keywords:
Maslahah al-mursalah, Tetanus Toxoid Vaccination, Marriage Administration, KUA Palengaan District

Abstract

This study examines the implementation of Tetanus Toxoid (TT) immunization as an administrative prerequisite for marriage registration at the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) of Palengaan District through the perspective of maslahah mursalah. It also explores how the policy is understood and implemented by the local community. This research employs a descriptive qualitative field study with sociological and normative approaches. Primary data were collected through interviews with the Head of KUA Palengaan, KUA staff, healthcare workers at the Palengaan Community Health Center, and prospective brides and grooms. Secondary data were obtained from official documents, relevant regulations, fiqh literature, journals, and previous studies. The findings reveal that TT immunization is frequently perceived merely as an administrative requirement, while its broader health benefits remain insufficiently understood. Limited public health literacy and inadequate dissemination of information contribute to this perception. From the perspective of maslahah mursalah, the TT immunization policy embodies significant public benefits, particularly in protecting life (hifz al-nafs) and reducing health risks for mothers and newborns. However, a gap persists between the normative objectives of the policy and its practical implementation. This study contributes to the discourse on integrating public health policies with Islamic legal principles and highlights the need for enhanced education, public awareness, and intersectoral coordination to improve policy effectiveness.

Introduction

Tetanus Toxoid (TT) immunization program is given before wedding is part from intervention health designed society For prevent the occurrence of neonatal tetanus in babies new birth.[1] In a global framework, the World Health Organization has set TT immunization for candidate

[1] World Health Organization, "Tetanus Vaccines: WHO Position Paper, February 2017–Recommendations," *Vaccine* 36, no. 25 (2018): 3573–75.

bride Woman as the main strategy in effort elimination of maternal and neonatal tetanus.[2] At the national level nationally, Indonesia implements policy the through synergy between the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia and the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA), where TT vaccination in several area made into part from condition administrative marriage.[3] Although Thus, the implementation policy This Still face various obstacles, start from low level understanding society, the existence of resistance based culture, until difference interpretation religious about vaccination premarital conditions similar things are also found in rural areas like Subdistrict Palengaan, where some of candidate bride Still doubtful urgency TT immunization with consider tradition local as well as view religious beliefs that develop in society.

Field findings show that implementation premarital TT vaccination at the District Office of Religious Affairs Palengaan Not yet walk in a way uniform in matter reception community. Observation results beginning as well as interview with KUA apparatus and staff health local indicates that compliance candidate bride towards this program Still Not yet maximum. Some individuals operate vaccination Because demands administrative as part from procedure marriage, and some other policies TT vaccination is also often interpreted as form compliance administrative solely without understanding substantial, limitations information, as well as belief that vaccination No is part from provision legitimate wedding according to religion. Situation This indicates existence mismatch between implementation policy health and acceptance social at the level community.[4]

Relatedness between aspect health, value social, and dimensions religious make phenomenon This important For reviewed in a way in depth.[5] In context Madurese people who have character religious and strong mark traditional, decision related health No solely influenced by considerations medical, but also by authorities religious as well as construction culture local. Therefore that, concept benefit mursalah in Islamic law becomes relevant as framework analysis, because emphasize the public interest general that is not contradictory with principle sharia. Apart from that, research this also has urgency in field education health society, especially in increase literacy health reproduction candidate bride and groom to understand in a way comprehensive benefit preventive from TT immunization.[6]

Although numerous studies on premarital TT vaccination have been conducted in the public health arena, most previous research has been dominated by quantitative approaches focusing on coverage levels, program effectiveness, and factors influencing compliance. Studies integrating Islamic legal perspectives, particularly maslahah mursalah (the principle of mutual benefit), and

---

2 World Health Organization, "Typhoid Vaccines: WHO Position Paper, March 2018–Recommendations," *Vaccine* 37, no. 2 (2019): 214–16.

3 Iffa Dilla, Moh. Muhibbin, and Dzulfikar Rodafi, "Preventive Health and Islamic Family Values: The Role of Tetanus Toxoid Vaccine Immunization in Promoting Sakinah Families," *Urwatul Wutsqo: Jurnal Studi Kependidikan Dan Keislaman* 14, no. 3 (November 10, 2025): 1220–35, https://doi.org/10.54437/urwatulwutsqo.v14i3.2575.

4 Laily Hidayati, "Tetanus Toxoid (TT) Injections as a Condition of Marriage Registration for Prospective Brides in the Maqashid Sharia Perspective," *JURNAL PENDIDIKAN IPS* 14, no. 2 (December 28, 2024): 348–55, https://doi.org/10.37630/jpi.v14i2.1991.

5 ROSALINA LANASARI and ZEIL ROSENBERG, "Tetanus Toxoid Immunization of Prospective Brides in Central Java, Indonesia," *Health Policy and Planning* 4, no. 3 (1989): 235–38, https://doi.org/10.1093/heapol/4.3.235.

6 Hasmira Nia, Suarning, and Abd Faiz Karim, "Analysis of Maslahah Mursalah in the Implementation of Tetanus Toxoid Immunization as a Marriage Requirement (A Study in the Pitu Riase Sub-District, Sidrap Regency)," *Jurnal Marital: Kajian Hukum Keluarga Islam* 2, no. 1 (November 30, 2023): 58–75, https://doi.org/10.35905/marital_hki.v2i1.7139.

subjective experiences of individuals such as prospective brides and grooms and KUA (Office of Religious Affairs) officials are still relatively limited. Furthermore, there is limited research that has in-depth examined the interaction of meaning between health policies and religious understanding at the local level. Thus, there is a gap in research that requires further exploration through a descriptive qualitative approach that can capture experiences, perceptions, and social practices contextually.[7]

Based on the description, this study is directed to analyze the implementation of TT vaccine as a marriage administrative requirement in KUA Palengaan District a Maslahah Mursalah Perspective. The main focus of this study includes the process of policy implementation, the dynamics of community acceptance, and religious considerations that influence the attitudes of prospective brides and grooms towards TT vaccination. Theoretically, this study is expected to contribute to the development of interdisciplinary studies between public health and Islamic law. Meanwhile, practically, the results of this study are expected to be a reference for KUA, health workers, and policy makers in formulating strategies for implementing premarital vaccination that are more adaptive, contextual, and in line with the social and cultural values of the local community.

Method

This study employed a descriptive-qualitative field research design with sociological and normative approaches to examine the implementation of Tetanus Toxoid (TT) immunization as a premarital administrative requirement at the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) of Palengaan District and to analyze it through the perspective of maslahah mursalah.[8] The qualitative approach was selected to facilitate an in-depth understanding of social phenomena and the meanings underlying community behavior that cannot be adequately represented through numerical data. The research was conducted at the KUA of Palengaan District, Pamekasan Regency, East Java, from January to March 2025. Research participants were selected using purposive sampling, which was subsequently expanded through snowball sampling. Informants included KUA officials, healthcare personnel from the local Community Health Center (Puskesmas), and prospective brides and grooms who were directly involved in or knowledgeable about the implementation of the policy. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews, direct observation, and documentation. Interviews were conducted to obtain detailed information regarding participants' experiences and perceptions, while observations focused on the implementation of TT immunization requirements within the marriage administration process. Documentation included official regulations, standard operating procedures, and institutional records relevant to the study. To ensure data validity, source and method triangulation as well as member checking were employed. Data were analyzed using the interactive model of Miles and Huberman, consisting of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. Furthermore, the concept of maslahah mursalah served as the normative analytical framework to assess the extent to which the TT

[7] Husnul Fatarib, Suci Hayati, and Agus Salim Ferliadi, "BETWEEN LEGALIZATION AND MORAL HAZARD: A Maslahah-Mafsadah Analysis of Prenuptial Pregnancy Marriage (Kawin Hamil) in Indonesian Islamic Law," *Al-Risalah: Forum Kajian Hukum Dan Sosial Kemasyarakatan* 25, no. 2 (December 27, 2025): 89–104, https://doi.org/10.30631/alrisalah.v25i2.2016.

[8] John Creswell and J David Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (Sage publications, 2017).

immunization policy promotes public welfare, particularly in protecting life (hifz al-nafs) and safeguarding maternal and child health within the objectives of Islamic law.

Result and Discussion

Implementation of TT Vaccination as an Administrative Premarital Requirement at the KUA, Palengaan District

Implementation service recording marriage at the District Office of Religious Affairs Palengaan based on Standard Operational Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) that are formulated with refers to various provision legislation, including Constitution Number 22 of 1946 concerning registration of marriage, divorce and reconciliation; Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning marriage; and Regulation Government Number 9 of 1975 as rule its implementation.[9] Apart from that, there are also references from Regulation Government Number 48 of 2014 regarding change on PP Number 47 of 2004 concerning PNBP NR, Decree of the Minister of Religion Number 517 of 2001 concerning arrangement sub-district KUA organization, and Minister of Religion Regulation Number 11 of 2007 which regulates marriage registration.

In a way administrative, the community who wants to register marriage required moreover formerly get document introduction from office village or ward in the form of forms N1, N2, and N4. Files the Then delivered to KUA Subdistrict Office Palengaan For verification process is carried out completeness documents by officers related. If all over condition administrative has stated accordingly, KUA will publish letter references for candidate bride For undergo inspection health in facilities designated health. Examination results the furthermore must reported return to the KUA as an integral part of condition marriage registration, one of which is covers giving tetanus toxoid immunization.[10]

Stages next covering determination location implementation marriage, namely whether will held within the KUA sub-district area local or outside the area. If wedding planned takes place in the KUA sub-district area local, then candidate bride or the party representing directed For get letter recommendation the next wedding introduction brought to the sub-district KUA place the marriage contract will implemented. Next, it is carried out verification to time implementation marriage, both those who are within the sub-district area local or outside the area, in order to ensure whether term time not enough from 10 days Work or has sufficient. In case available time not enough from 10 days work, then required submission letter application marriage dispensation to office subdistrict. On the other hand, if term available time has exceed or The same with 10 days work, then Enough done announcement will married in the office subdistrict.

Implementation tetanus toxoid immunization in the sub-district Palengaan has long been implemented as one of the condition in the registration process marriage and so on now Still Keep going enforced. Policy This intended as step preventive to tetanus disease, which although the incidence relatively seldom found, still need effort prevention before potential transmission

[9] Sri Achadi Nugraheni et al., "Implementation of Premarital Counseling Description in Grobogan District, Central Java, Indonesia," *Amerta Nutrition* 7, no. 1 (March 3, 2023): 70–78, https://doi.org/10.20473/amnt.v7i1.2023.70-78.

[10] Ririn Handayani and Yuni Handayani, "Knowledge Level of Prospective Bride and Groom about Pre Marital Check Up at Religious Affairs Office Kaliwates," *Jurnal Kesehatan Dr. Soebandi* 11, no. 2 (October 29, 2023): 87–92, https://doi.org/10.36858/jkds.v11i2.456.

happened. As delivered by the Head of the District KUA Palengaan, Mohammad Haidar Bardiri, S.Ag., M.E.I. as informant, stated that :

> *"If reviewed from temporal aspects, application tetanus toxoid immunization as one of the condition registration wedding has enforced since the 1980s and up moment This Still still implemented. Sustainability policy the based on considerations that risk disease can appear at any time, so that effort prevention still need done in a way consistent. Therefore that, the KUA District Palengaan Keep going maintain provision This as form protection to welfare candidate bride and groom, especially in relation with readiness undergo future pregnancy. The basis for this law implementation tetanus toxoid immunization referring to the Joint Instruction of the Director General Guidance for the Islamic Community and Hajj Affairs of the Ministry of Religion and Director General Eradication Disease Infectious and Health Environment Settlement Ministry of Health Number 02 of 1989 concerning Tetanus Toxoid Immunization for Prospective Brides and Grooms."*

Provision the made into as runway in implementation required tetanus toxoid immunization in the registration process marriage by the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) for partner candidate bride and groom. In this case this letter information has implementation tetanus toxoid immunization works as one of the document complement in administration marriage at the KUA. Arrangements This referring to the Joint Instruction of the Director General Guidance for the Islamic Community and Hajj Affairs of the Ministry of Religion and Director General Eradication Disease Infectious and Health Environment Settlement Ministry of Health Number 02 of 1989 concerning Tetanus Toxoid Immunization for candidate bride and groom. Through instructions said, head regional office of the Ministry of Religion and head office The Department of Health is given mandate For direct all over the ranks below to carry out guidelines as well as give facilitation tetanus toxoid immunization to candidate bride.[11]

Providing early immunization is one of the advantages of tetanus toxoid immunization, because it functions as a preventive measure against tetanus infection, both to protect the mother and the fetus that will be born. Essentially, tetanus toxoid immunization is included in the basic immunization program, which is implemented in stages and continuously until reaching the TT 5 stage, which is long-term (lifelong protection). Therefore, prospective brides and grooms registering for marriage are generally referred to a community health center (Puskesmas) for a health examination, which also includes the tetanus toxoid immunization. As delivered by Nihatun ST, S.Kep., who served as Head Field Immunization at the Community Health Center Gelisan, stated that :

> *"Tetanus toxoid (TT) immunization is one of the... form immunization recommended basis for candidate bride and groom, especially woman age fertile. Giving immunization This done in a way gradually, starting from stage first (TT1) which gives protection early in the period zero month. Implementation TT immunization for prospective bride recommended done in range time two Sunday until One month before marriage, with objective give chance for body For form antibody as response to the vaccine given. Next, a series of immunization the to be continued until stage fifth (TT5), which is known capable give protection term long life (long life) more from 25 years.*

For get greater understanding comprehensive about timetable as well as level activity protection from tetanus toxoid immunization for candidate bride and groom, especially women, can seen in the table following:

[11] Hariyanto Hariyanto, Ahmad Rezy Meidina, and Mabarroh Azizah, "Decentralization and the Fulfilments of Children's Rights: Challenges and Opportunities for Local Government in Indonesia," *Lex Scientia Law Review* 8, no. 2 (November 30, 2024): 677–706, https://doi.org/10.15294/lslr.v8i2.14373.

Table 1: Tetanus Toxoid Immunization Schedule for Women Aged Fertile

Immunization Status	Immunization Interval	Protection Period	Dose
TT1	Visit First	-	0.5 ml
TT2	4 Weeks After TT1	3 years	0.5 ml
TT3	6 Months After TT2	5 years	0.5 ml
TT4	1 Year After TT3	10 years	0.5 ml
TT5	1 year After TT4	Over 25 Years	0.5 ml

Data source: Head of the immunization department at Gelisen Health Center in 2025

Based on the interviews conducted, it can be concluded that tetanus toxoid immunization is still an administrative requirement for marriage registration at the Palengaan District Office of Religious Affairs (KUA), in accordance with applicable regulations. This requirement remains in effect to date as it is part of the KUA's responsibility to implement existing regulations and serves as a preventative measure against disease transmission.

In context acquisition rights, implementation obligation become prerequisites that are not can separated, where women moreover formerly need do effort protection to his health before get right certain.[12] This is reinforced by the provisions listed norms in Article 14 of the Law Number 39 of 2009, which states that:

> *"Government responsible answer planning, organizing, organizing, fostering and supervising organization effort "Health that is equitable and affordable for the community."*

Health efforts in question in provision the covers service health reproduction for women. Implementation not quite enough answer government the reflected through policy inspection health pre -marital for candidate bride and groom, as well giving tetanus toxoid immunization for candidate bride women. Policy This is form protection to right women, in particular right on guarantee health in the planning process pregnancy, childbirth, to health the baby that will be born.

The Interpretation of the TT Vaccination Policy as a Premarital Administrative Requirement at the KUA of Palengaan District

Healthy marriage can interpreted as bond between two individual, namely men and women, united through something agreement sacred on name of God. In the bond said, both bride committed For build life House a peaceful and harmonious staircase. Therefore that, the election partner life need done in a way careful through the process of recognition and tracing to characters, background back, and condition health candidate couple, so that harmony and harmony can awake until end life.[13]

[12] Okti Nur Hidayah, Musyafangah, and Ahmad Rezy Meidina, "Analysis of the Rights and Obligations of Husband and Wife in the Compilation of Islamic Law: A Review from the Perspective of Gender Equality," *Legitima : Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Islam* 6, no. 1 (December 30, 2023): 1–15, https://doi.org/10.33367/legitima.v6i1.4148.

[13] Analiansyah Analiansyah and Cut Ulfatun, "The Public Policy Implementation on The Pre-Marital Screening for Prospective Bride and Groom (A Study on The Implementation of The Regulation of The Regent of Pidie, Aceh, Number 54/ 2018)," *Samarah: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Dan Hukum Islam* 4, no. 2 (December 28, 2020): 478, https://doi.org/10.22373/sjhk.v4i2.7937.

Evaluation to history health, personality, and aspects life other become factor important things that need to be done considered before wedding was held. In the context of this, inspection health pre -marital have significant role for second candidate the bride and groom. These efforts done to ensure readiness health reproduction can ensured, so that healthy pregnancy for Woman can realized. One of the step recommended preventive measures is giving Tetanus Toxoid (TT) immunization in women aged Fertile (WUS), as form prevention to contributing tetanus infection to height number death mother and baby new birth. Immunization This can given to women who will Marry or candidate bride.

Although thus Formation family started through implementation marriage that must be fulfil the pillars and conditions that have been set, good based on religious law and provision applicable law.[14] In Indonesia, one of the condition legitimacy marriage is recording at the institution authorized official, such as the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) or the Registration Office Civil. Registration the aim For get confession law, which only can done if all over condition administrative has filled in a way complete. one of condition legitimacy marriage is recording at the institution authorized official, such as the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) or the Registration Office Civil. Registration the aim For get confession law, which only can done if all over condition administrative has filled in a way complete.

If you see one of them condition administrative matters that must be equipped is letter information health from facility service health, such as community health center or doctor. In the process of being published letter said, the thing This Tetanus Toxoid Immunization be one of necessary components fulfilled, especially for candidate bride Woman or Mother pregnant. Her height number death babies, especially those under the age of One month consequence tetanus infection, becomes base implementation policy This as form protection government to society. In addition, the aspect health candidate bride has arranged in regulations national, namely Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 21 of 2021 concerning organization service health in the pre- period pregnancy, gestation period, childbirth, postpartum period childbirth, services contraception, as well as health sexual. Regulation This confirm importance readiness health reproduction as integral part in realize a healthy and prosperous family.[15]

In submitting a marriage application to the KUA there are several conditions:

1. Marriage introduction letter from the village or sub-district office.
2. Photocopy of resident identity card (KTP).
3. Photocopy of family card (KK).
4. Photocopy of parents' marriage certificate.
5. 4 x 2 x 3 photos with blue background along with soft copy.
6. Health card In a health check, several related things need to be considered: a. Physical examination b. TT immunization c. HB test, blood type, PP test, triple elimination d. Dental checkup e. Pre-marital counseling. f. Nutrition counseling.

[14] Zainab Zainab Mega Puspita, Ahmad Rezy Meidina, "Implications of Mixed Marriages and Marriage Agreements," *International Conference on Islamic Studies (ICIS)*, 2022, 1133–47.

[15] Zainal Arifin and Zaenul Mahmudi, "Mandatory Wills for Adultery Children, Analysis of the Compilation of Islamic Law from the Perspective of Maqasid Syariah Al-Syatibi," *International Journal of Law and Society (IJLS)* 1, no. 1 (2022): 36–47.

Based on results observation, still low candidate bride in interpret policy TT vaccine as form protection to health reproduction Woman very a little. Perspective This dominant among KUA officers and part candidate bride Woman with level relative education more high. In view This, TT vaccination is understood as effort preventive For protect mother and baby from risk tetanus infection, especially during pregnancy and childbirth, Meaning the in line with objective policy health as stated in various regulations government related immunization for candidate bride and groom. The results of the observation also show that KUA officers in person routine give explanation about importance health reproduction, although level depth information conveyed varies.

The prevailing interpretation in the field is that this policy is perceived as an additional administrative burden that is considered burdensome. This view is generally found among prospective brides and grooms from lower-middle economic backgrounds or those with limited access to healthcare facilities. Additional procedures such as visits to community health centers, waiting times, and indirect costs are seen as obstacles in the wedding preparation process. A prospective bride, Sister Masruroh revealed that:

> *"It's actually quite a hassle. You have to go to the community health center first, queue, get an injection, and wait for the card to come out. Even though we've already prepared a lot for the wedding, it's also quite expensive. This is like adding requirements that aren't included in our religion. Not to mention, if the community health center is far away, we have to take a motorbike taxi back and forth."*

Some others interpret it TT vaccination policy is also often interpreted as a mere form of administrative compliance without substantial understanding. This pattern is often found among prospective brides and grooms with limited access to information or low levels of education. They tend to follow procedures set by the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) without understanding their underlying health objectives. Observational findings indicate that most prospective brides and grooms are unable to accurately explain the role of TT vaccination in preventing neonatal tetanus. One prospective bride from a remote village admitted plainly:

> *"I just went along with it, as long as the documents were complete and we got married soon. I didn't really understand what a TT was. The KUA said it was mandatory, so I went to the village midwife to get a TT card. I didn't know that a TT was for babies."*

Condition This indicates existence gap communication policy between maker policy, implementers, and society. This Still Lots candidate unmarried bride and groom carry out immunization which is influenced by various factor.

This phenomenon of obedience without understanding can be explained theoretically through the lens of symbolic interactionism developed by Herbert Blumer (1986) and George Herbert Mead. In this perspective, human actions are not merely mechanical responses to external stimuli, but rather are based on the meanings individuals assign to those objects, situations, or actions. In the context of this study, passive prospective brides and grooms interpret the TT vaccine card solely as an " administrative requirement that must be met in order for the marriage to proceed," rather than as " proof of participation in efforts to protect maternal and child health that has substantive value." As a result, after the card is submitted to the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA), awareness of the importance of TT vaccination is not internalized by the prospective bride and groom, and the benefits of vaccination for protection against neonatal tetanus in future pregnancies are not optimized.

A critical reflection on these findings suggests that administrative success (high procedural compliance rates) does not necessarily reflect substantive policy success (internalization of health values and long-term behavioral change). This gap in meaning between policymakers, implementers, and recipients represents an implementation gap that is cognitive-cultural in nature, not merely structural or procedural.

Justification of Maslahah mursalah in the TT vaccination policy at the KUA, Palengaan District

Laws regarding tetanus toxoid immunization does not explained in a way explicit in texts of the Qur'an and the Sunnah, as well as No also found in provision Islamic law during the time of the Prophet Muhammad SAW and his companions. Conditions the caused by not yet known to him practice tetanus toxoid immunization during the period mentioned, considering vaccination is product development knowledge modern medicine that continues to evolve along progress technology health. Absence determination law in a way firm in text No can interpreted that Islamic law does not provide framework arrangement advanced to something problems. In facing dynamics issues of a nature textual still However reality social change, ijtihad is needed as method determination adaptive Islamic law to developments over time.[16]

In perspective maqā ṣ id al- syar ī' ah, every provision Islamic law aims guard welfare humans, in particular in protection soul (ḥifẓ al- nafs).[17] Therefore that, the issues modern health such as immunization understood through approach benefit (maṣlaḥah) for guard sustainability life human development problem contemporary often causes difficulty in determination law Because No found explanation details in text and ijma', so that needed approach Islamic bioethics that integrates mark sharia and science modern medicine. This is show that Islamic law is dynamic and responsive to development knowledge knowledge and needs modern humans.[18]

In context law positives that apply, there are regulations that govern implementation tetanus toxoid immunization for candidate bride and groom, who until moment This become base implementation at the District Religious Affairs Office (KUA) Palengaan Regency Pamekasan.[19] Terms and Conditions the is implementation policy health preventive based state regulations in line with principle protection soul in maqā ṣ id al- syar ī' ah.[20]

In line with principle obedience In Islam, Muslims are required to For obey Allah SWT, the Messenger, and government in various aspect life, including in policy health public like tetanus

---

16 Mohammad Hashim Kamali, "Maqasid Al-Shari'ah and Ijtihad as Instruments of Civilisational Renewal: A Methodological Perspective," *Islam and Civilisational Renewal* 2, no. 2 (2011): 245; Muhammad Solikhudin et al., "National Fiqh and Maqasid-Based Ijtihad: Reassessing Ahmad Hasyim Muzadi through Jamal Al-Din 'Atiyyah," *Mawaddah: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Islam* 3, no. 2 SE-Articles (n.d.): 383–405, https://doi.org/10.52496/mjhki.v3i2.38.

17 Asyraf Wajdi Dusuki and Nurdianawati Irwani Abdullah, "Maqasid Al-Shariah, Maslahah, and Corporate Social Responsibility," *American Journal of Islamic Social Sciences* 24, no. 1 (2007): 25, https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1108/08288660710726829.

18 Akmal Marhalifams, "Fiscal Policy in the Spectrum As-Shari'ah Maqashid: Study of Al-Syatibi Thinking in the Book of Al-Muwafaqat," *Li Falah: Jurnal Studi Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Islam* 8, no. 1 (2023): 75–85.

19 Muhammad Solikhudin et al., "Political-Legal Strategies in Regulating Interfaith Marriage: An Analysis of Supreme Court Circular Letter in Indonesia," *Jurnal Ilmiah Al-Syir'ah* 22, no. 2 (December 31, 2024): 262, https://doi.org/10.30984/jis.v22i2.3237.

20 Edy Setyawan et al., "Legal Age for Marriage: SDGs and Maslahah Perspectives in Legal Policy Change in Indonesia," *Al-Manahij: Jurnal Kajian Hukum Islam*, September 22, 2023, 183–98, https://doi.org/10.24090/mnh.v17i2.9506.

toxoid immunization for candidate bride as part from effort preventive health reproduction.[21] Obligations the related with policy inspection health prenuptial agreement that This the more implemented as effort protection health partner before enter marriage, which is phase life term long and requires comprehensive preparedness.

In context health modern society, examination health premarital including tetanus toxoid immunization is considered important although No there is history disease descendants, because action preventive This aim lower risk diseases that can endanger mother and baby. This in line with draft welfare in Islamic law which emphasizes achievement protection soul, convenience, and welfare people in a way comprehensive. Condition This demand existence analysis rational in set law to issues contemporary developments in society, especially in field health and family.

In the study contemporary Islamic law, there is strengthening methodological through integration between source flexible law, development of ijtihad based on competence, as well as use approach principles jurisprudence as base taking law. Approach the allows settlement problem new through method istinbath adaptive law to change social. there is three element the main thing that can respond the rules that exist nowadays developing. First, there is elasticity source Islamic law. Second, the spirit of ijtihad is based on skill. Third, carry out ijtihad with method principles fiqh.[22]

From various approach said, the concept maslahah mursalah be one of runway important in determination law, especially on issues that are not own argument specific However bring welfare general.[23] With Thus, the implementation draft the can reduce concern Muslims towards legality policy health premarital through based approach benefits and protection soul. Implementation draft maslahah mursalah demand fulfillment a number of criteria that have been formulated in study principles jurisprudence.[24]

Principle the main thing that must be filled is that welfare the nature real (true) and scale general, not just assumptions or unsubstantiated allegations own base empirical and rational. Concept welfare thus must can understood by reason Healthy as something really give benefit as well as capable remove harm for man in life social and health. Furthermore, the benefits that are made base determination law must in harmony with objective sharia (maqashid al- syariah), which is oriented towards protection fundamental human interests.

Beside that, every form welfare must own suitability with arguments syara ' which has there is and there isn't may contradictory with text and principle base Islamic law.[25] More further, determination law No justified if only based on assumptions or prediction just. Characteristic

---

21 M Hasbi Umar, "Maslahah'Ammah:(A Comparative Study of The Concept Maslahah'Ammah According To Nahdlatul Ulama And Ulama Mazdhahib Al-Arba'ah)," *International Journal of Islamic Education, Research and Multiculturalism (IJIERM)* 5, no. 1 (2023): 65–88.

22 Muhajir HM et al., "The Role of Religious Affairs Office (KUA) of Makassar City in Preventing Marriage Violation under the Maṣlaḥah Mursalah Principle," *Al-'Adalah* 21, no. 1 (June 25, 2024): 125, https://doi.org/10.24042/adalah.v21i1.17017.

23 Yahdi Dinul Haq, Hafizah Muchtia, and Zia Alkausar Mukhlis, "Bid'ah in Concept of Maslahah Mursalah and Istihsan According to Imam Asy-Syathibi," *JURIS (Jurnal Ilmiah Syariah)* 20, no. 2 (December 15, 2021): 225, https://doi.org/10.31958/juris.v20i2.3352.

24 Muhammad Aulia Rahman, Roibin Roibin, and Nasrulloh Nasrulloh, "Dayak Ngaju Customary Fines in Pre-Marriage Agreement to Minimize Divorce in The Perspective of Maslahah Mursalah Ramadhan Al-Buthi," *El-Mashlahah* 13, no. 1 (June 30, 2023): 57–75, https://doi.org/10.23971/el-mashlahah.v13i1.5623.

25 Elon Harvey, "The Decline of Green-Glazed Jars after the Early Abbasid Period," *Islamic Law and Society* 28, no. 4 (May 26, 2021): 415–57, https://doi.org/10.1163/15685195-bja10012.

approach speculative without analysis comprehensive can leading to the determination severe law next to it, because only consider benefit without take into account potential possible consequences arise. In the context of study this, ijtihad is based on maslahah mursalah used as runway in answer formulation problem second.[26]

Implementation tetanus toxoid immunization before marriage is also understood as part from effort formation a healthy generation, so that including in category benefit Hajiyah, namely need secondary function support achievement primary benefit in life humans.[27] If reviewed from aspect mafsadat, no implementation immunization can increase risk potential tetanus infection cause complications Serious like disturbance system breathing, organ damage, to risk death. Therefore that, action preventive required as form protection towards the five goals main sharia (al- dharuriyyat al- khamsah), namely protection of religion, soul, mind, offspring and property.

Giving tetanus toxoid immunization is also considered as one of the form intervention health preventive measures that work as guarantee security and safety for candidate bride before enter life marriage. In perspective health society, action immunization pre - marriage positioned as effort protection - oriented prevention term long, especially in guard quality health reproduction and offspring.

Main purpose giving tetanus toxoid immunization does not only focused on improving system immunity body individual, but also directed For prevent occurrence infection bacteria Clostridium tetani, especially in the reproductive area women, both at the time beginning connection wedding and during the labor process ongoing. In addition, immunization it also has role important in give protection to baby from risk of neonatal tetanus and reduce possibility occurrence tetanus complications in mothers pregnant, so in a way significant contribute to decline number maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality.

Based on results analysis conceptual in Islamic law, construction benefit mursalah in a way epistemological No show conflict with principle text nor ijma', but functioning as ijtihad mechanism in respond problem law contemporary that is not own argument specific. In context policy health reproduction, in particular tetanus toxoid immunization as condition marriage, can understood that policy the represent form intervention preventive protection - oriented soul (hifz al- nafs) and offspring (hifz al- nasl) as constructed in maqashid al- syariah.[28]

In a way theoretical, policy the No only functioning as instrument medical, but also as form implementation mark purposeful benefit For eliminate potential mafsadat that can threaten health reproduction women and babies. More further, validity welfare in policy This determined by three indicator main, namely: suitability with objective sharia, no contradictory with argument nash, and own impact universal benefit (al-maslahah al- 'ammah). With Thus, tetanus toxoid immunization as condition marriage can classified as benefit mursalah at the level of hajiyyat, namely functional welfare as complement to primary needs for use strengthen protection to sustainability life man.[29]

---

[26] Syafik Muhammad et al., "The Impact of the Family Values Crisis on Children's Right to Education: An Islamic Legal Principles Perspective in Addressing the Challenges of the Modern Era," *El-Aqwal : Journal of Sharia and Comparative Law*, June 2, 2025, 17–34, https://doi.org/10.24090/el-aqwal.v4i1.13600.

[27] Muhammad Harfin Zuhdi and Mohamad Abdun Nasir, "Al-Mashlahah and Reinterpretation of Islamic Law in Contemporary Context," *Samarah: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Dan Hukum Islam* 8, no. 3 (October 17, 2024): 1818, https://doi.org/10.22373/sjhk.v8i3.24918.

[28] Abu Ishaq Al-Syatibi, "Al-Muwafaqat Fi Ushul Al-Syari'ah," *Vol. II (Beirut: Dar Al Kutub Al Ilmiyah, Tt)* 1 (2003): 290.

[29] Nur Faizah et al., "The Role of Indonesian Women Ulama Congress (KUPI) in the Search for Gender Equality-Based Islamic Law," *Al-'Adalah* 21, no. 2 (December 25, 2024): 323, https://doi.org/10.24042/adalah.v21i2.23698.

If welfare the ignored, then there is potential openness room significant mafsadat, esp in form risk tetanus infection which can impact on complications pregnancy, disorders childbirth, until maternal and neonatal mortality. In perspective preventive, policy this can also analyzed through approach sadd adz-dzari'ah, namely mechanism closing road to potential damage before occurs (preventive jurisprudence). Therefore that, immunization before marriage No only understood as action medical, but also as a normative strategy in Islamic law for prevent greater mafsadat big through approach anticipatory to risk health reproduction Woman.[30]

Conlusion

This study concludes that the implementation of Tetanus Toxoid (TT) immunization as a premarital administrative requirement at the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) of Palengaan District represents an intersection between marriage administration, public health policy, and Islamic legal values. Although the policy has been formally integrated into the marriage registration process in accordance with national regulations and intersectoral technical guidelines, its practical implementation reveals varying levels of public acceptance. While some prospective brides recognize TT immunization as an important preventive health measure, others continue to perceive it merely as an administrative obligation. From the perspective of maslahah mursalah, the policy embodies significant public benefits, particularly in safeguarding life (hifz al-nafs) and protecting future generations (hifz al-nasl), thereby aligning with the broader objectives of maqāṣid al-sharīʿah. These findings reaffirm the relevance of maslahah mursalah as a normative framework for addressing contemporary issues that are not explicitly regulated in classical Islamic legal texts, especially in the field of reproductive health. The study further identifies an implementation gap between policy objectives, service providers, and community understanding, which limits the effective internalization of the health values underlying TT immunization. Therefore, strengthening reproductive health education, improving policy communication strategies, and enhancing coordination between KUA offices and healthcare institutions are essential to ensure that TT immunization is understood not merely as an administrative formality but as a preventive measure that contributes to public welfare. Future research is recommended to adopt comparative and quantitative approaches across different regions to assess policy effectiveness more objectively. Further studies may also explore more applicable models for integrating public health policies with Islamic legal principles in the context of premarital services in Indonesia.

References

Al-Syatibi, Abu Ishaq. "Al-Muwafaqat Fi Ushul Al-Syari'ah." *Vol. II (Beirut: Dar Al Kutub Al Ilmiyah, Tt)* 1 (2003): 290.

Analiansyah, Analiansyah, and Cut Ulfatun. "The Public Policy Implementation on The Pre-Marital Screening for Prospective Bride and Groom (A Study on The Implementation of The Regulation of The Regent of Pidie, Aceh, Number 54/ 2018)." *Samarah: Jurnal Hukum*

[30] Durotun Nafisah et al., "Comparative Analysis of Islamic Family Law and Normative Law: Examining the Causes of Divorce in Purwokerto, Indonesia," *Samarah: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Dan Hukum Islam* 8, no. 2 (May 21, 2024): 847, https://doi.org/10.22373/sjhk.v8i2.16825.

Keluarga Dan Hukum Islam 4, no. 2 (December 28, 2020): 478. https://doi.org/10.22373/sjhk.v4i2.7937.

Arifin, Zainal, and Zaenul Mahmudi. "Mandatory Wills for Adultery Children, Analysis of the Compilation of Islamic Law from the Perspective of Maqasid Syariah Al-Syatibi." *International Journal of Law and Society (IJLS)* 1, no. 1 (2022): 36–47.

Creswell, John, and J David Creswell. *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. Sage publications, 2017.

Dilla, Iffa, Moh. Muhibbin, and Dzulfikar Rodafi. "Preventive Health and Islamic Family Values: The Role of Tetanus Toxoid Vaccine Immunization in Promoting Sakinah Families." *Urwatul Wutsqo: Jurnal Studi Kependidikan Dan Keislaman* 14, no. 3 (November 10, 2025): 1220–35. https://doi.org/10.54437/urwatulwutsqo.v14i3.2575.

Dusuki, Asyraf Wajdi, and Nurdianawati Irwani Abdullah. "Maqasid Al-Shariah, Maslahah, and Corporate Social Responsibility." *American Journal of Islamic Social Sciences* 24, no. 1 (2007): 25. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1108/08288660710726829.

Faizah, Nur, Ahmad Rezy Meidina, Achmad Lubabul Chadziq, Moch. Iqbal, and M. Shaiful Umam. "The Role of Indonesian Women Ulama Congress (KUPI) in the Search for Gender Equality-Based Islamic Law." *Al-'Adalah* 21, no. 2 (December 25, 2024): 323. https://doi.org/10.24042/adalah.v21i2.23698.

Fatarib, Husnul, Suci Hayati, and Agus Salim Ferliadi. "BETWEEN LEGALIZATION AND MORAL HAZARD: A Maslahah-Mafsadah Analysis of Prenuptial Pregnancy Marriage (Kawin Hamil) in Indonesian Islamic Law." *Al-Risalah: Forum Kajian Hukum Dan Sosial Kemasyarakatan* 25, no. 2 (December 27, 2025): 89–104. https://doi.org/10.30631/alrisalah.v25i2.2016.

Handayani, Ririn, and Yuni Handayani. "Knowledge Level of Prospective Bride and Groom about Pre Marital Check Up at Religious Affairs Office Kaliwates." *Jurnal Kesehatan Dr. Soebandi* 11, no. 2 (October 29, 2023): 87–92. https://doi.org/10.36858/jkds.v11i2.456.

Haq, Yahdi Dinul, Hafizah Muchtia, and Zia Alkausar Mukhlis. "Bid'ah in Concept of Maslahah Mursalah and Istihsan According to Imam Asy-Syathibi." *JURIS (Jurnal Ilmiah Syariah)* 20, no. 2 (December 15, 2021): 225. https://doi.org/10.31958/juris.v20i2.3352.

Hariyanto, Hariyanto, Ahmad Rezy Meidina, and Mabarroh Azizah. "Decentralization and the Fulfilments of Children's Rights: Challenges and Opportunities for Local Government in Indonesia." *Lex Scientia Law Review* 8, no. 2 (November 30, 2024): 677–706. https://doi.org/10.15294/lslr.v8i2.14373.

Harvey, Elon. "The Decline of Green-Glazed Jars after the Early Abbasid Period." *Islamic Law and Society* 28, no. 4 (May 26, 2021): 415–57. https://doi.org/10.1163/15685195-bja10012.

HM, Muhajir, Hamzah Hasan, Supardin Supardin, Mursyid Fikri, and Laras Shesa. "The Role of Religious Affairs Office (KUA) of Makassar City in Preventing Marriage Violation under the Maṣlaḥah Mursalah Principle." *Al-'Adalah* 21, no. 1 (June 25, 2024): 125. https://doi.org/10.24042/adalah.v21i1.17017.

Kamali, Mohammad Hashim. "Maqasid Al-Shari'ah and Ijtihad as Instruments of Civilisational Renewal: A Methodological Perspective." *Islam and Civilisational Renewal* 2, no. 2 (2011): 245.

Laily Hidayati. "Tetanus Toxoid (TT) Injections as a Condition of Marriage Registration for Prospective Brides in the Maqashid Sharia Perspective." *JURNAL PENDIDIKAN IPS* 14, no. 2 (December 28, 2024): 348–55. https://doi.org/10.37630/jpi.v14i2.1991.

LANASARI, ROSALINA, and ZEIL ROSENBERG. "Tetanus Toxoid Immunization of Prospective Brides in Central Java, Indonesia." *Health Policy and Planning* 4, no. 3 (1989): 235–38. https://doi.org/10.1093/heapol/4.3.235.

Marhalifams, Akmal. "Fiscal Policy in the Spectrum As-Shari'ah Maqashid: Study of Al-Syatibi Thinking in the Book of Al-Muwafaqat." *Li Falah: Jurnal Studi Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Islam* 8, no. 1 (2023): 75–85.

Mega Puspita, Ahmad Rezy Meidina, Zainab Zainab. "Implications of Mixed Marriages and Marriage Agreements." *International Conference on Islamic Studies (ICIS)*, 2022, 1133–47.

Muhammad, Syafik, Fi'liatul Laili, Hilma Nur Ashlakha, and Ahmad Rezy Meidina. "The Impact of the Family Values Crisis on Children's Right to Education: An Islamic Legal Principles Perspective in Addressing the Challenges of the Modern Era." *El-Aqwal : Journal of Sharia and Comparative Law*, June 2, 2025, 17–34. https://doi.org/10.24090/el-aqwal.v4i1.13600.

Nafisah, Durotun, Nasrudin Nasrudin, Ahmad Rezy Meidina, and Muhammad Fuad Zain. "Comparative Analysis of Islamic Family Law and Normative Law: Examining the Causes of Divorce in Purwokerto, Indonesia." *Samarah: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Dan Hukum Islam* 8, no. 2 (May 21, 2024): 847. https://doi.org/10.22373/sjhk.v8i2.16825.

Nia, Hasmira, Suarning, and Abd Faiz Karim. "Analysis of Maslahah Mursalah in the Implementation of Tetanus Toxoid Immunization as a Marriage Requirement (A Study in the Pitu Riase Sub-District, Sidrap Regency)." *Jurnal Marital: Kajian Hukum Keluarga Islam* 2, no. 1 (November 30, 2023): 58–75. https://doi.org/10.35905/marital_hki.v2i1.7139.

Nugraheni, Sri Achadi, Atik Mawarni, Cahya Tri Purnami, Sri Winarni, Alfi Fairuz Asna, Apoina Kartini, Septo Pawelas Arso, Novia Handayani, and Naila Fauziatin. "Implementation of Premarital Counseling Description in Grobogan District, Central Java, Indonesia." *Amerta Nutrition* 7, no. 1 (March 3, 2023): 70–78. https://doi.org/10.20473/amnt.v7i1.2023.70-78.

Nur Hidayah, Okti, Musyafangah, and Ahmad Rezy Meidina. "Analysis of the Rights and Obligations of Husband and Wife in the Compilation of Islamic Law: A Review from the Perspective of Gender Equality." *Legitima : Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Islam* 6, no. 1 (December 30, 2023): 1–15. https://doi.org/10.33367/legitima.v6i1.4148.

Organization, World Health. "Tetanus Vaccines: WHO Position Paper, February 2017–Recommendations." *Vaccine* 36, no. 25 (2018): 3573–75.

———. "Typhoid Vaccines: WHO Position Paper, March 2018–Recommendations." *Vaccine* 37, no. 2 (2019): 214–16.

Rahman, Muhammad Aulia, Roibin Roibin, and Nasrulloh Nasrulloh. "Dayak Ngaju Customary Fines in Pre-Marriage Agreement to Minimize Divorce in The Perspective of Maslahah Mursalah Ramadhan Al-Buthi." *El-Mashlahah* 13, no. 1 (June 30, 2023): 57–75. https://doi.org/10.23971/el-mashlahah.v13i1.5623.

Setyawan, Edy, Muhammad Chairul Huda, Afif Muamar, Didi Sukardi, and Muhammad Feby Ridho Pangestu. "Legal Age for Marriage: SDGs and Maslahah Perspectives in Legal Policy Change in Indonesia." *Al-Manahij: Jurnal Kajian Hukum Islam*, September 22, 2023, 183–98. https://doi.org/10.24090/mnh.v17i2.9506.

Solikhudin, Muhammad, Ahmad Rezy Meidina, Ahmad Zayyadi, Ashima Faidati, Ikhdan Gimas Shufyansyah, Muhammad Fuad Zain, and Nur Faizah. "Political-Legal Strategies in Regulating Interfaith Marriage: An Analysis of Supreme Court Circular Letter in Indonesia." *Jurnal Ilmiah Al-Syir'ah* 22, no. 2 (December 31, 2024): 262. https://doi.org/10.30984/jis.v22i2.3237.

Solikhudin, Muhammad, Irzak Yuliardy Nugroho, Moh. Faizur Rohman, Ahmad Rezy Meidina, and Ashima Faidati. "National Fiqh and Maqasid-Based Ijtihad: Reassessing Ahmad Hasyim Muzadi through Jamal Al-Din 'Atiyyah." *Mawaddah: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Islam* 3, no. 2 SE-Articles (n.d.): 383–405. https://doi.org/10.52496/mjhki.v3i2.38.

Umar, M Hasbi. "Maslahah'Ammah:(A Comparative Study of The Concept Maslahah'Ammah According To Nahdlatul Ulama And Ulama Mazdhahib Al-Arba'ah)." *International Journal of Islamic Education, Research and Multiculturalism (IJIERM)* 5, no. 1 (2023): 65–88.

Zuhdi, Muhammad Harfin, and Mohamad Abdun Nasir. "Al-Mashlahah and Reinterpretation of Islamic Law in Contemporary Context." *Samarah: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Dan Hukum Islam* 8, no. 3 (October 17, 2024): 1818. https://doi.org/10.22373/sjhk.v8i3.24918.