



BETWEEN LAW AND SOCIAL REALITY: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE PREVENTION OF EARLY MARRIAGE THROUGH FAMILY AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

¹M. Rifqi Ahrar M*, ²Muhammad Akmal, ³Abdurrahman, ⁴Muh. Muhsin

¹Universitas Al-Azhar Cairo, Mesir. Rocipalallo89@gmail.com

²IAI DDI Mangkoso, Indonesia. akmalyongky21@gmail.com

³IAIN Pontianak, Indonesia. abdurrahman@iainptk.ac.id

⁴IAI DDI Mangkoso, Indonesia. muhmuhsin750@gmail.com

*Corresponding Author

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ABSTRACT

Early Marriage remains a social Problem that Frequently occurs in rural areas, including sondoang village, kalukku district, mamuju regency. The practice of early marriage is influenced by various factors such as family economic condition, low level of education, cultural values, and the limited understanding of parents and the community regarding the negative impacts of early marriage on children. This study aims to describe the role of parents and the community in preventing early marriage in sondoang village. This research employed a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation involving parents, adolescent, community leaders, religious leaders, and village officials as informants. The result indicate that parents play an important role in providing education, supervision, and affective communication with their children regarding future planning and the risks of early marriage. Meanwhile, the community contributes through socialization programs, counseling, and the establishment of social norms that support delaying the age of marriage. However, these efforts still face several



obstacles, including limited knowledge and strong cultural influences. Therefore, synergy among parents, the community, and the village government is essential to strengthen sustainable early marriage prevention efforts.

Kata kunci:

Pernikahan Dini, peran orang tua, peran masyarakat,

ABSTRAK

Pernikahan dini merupakan salah satu permasalahan sosial yang masih banyak terjadi di wilayah pedesaan, termasuk di Desa Sondoang, Kecamatan Kalukku, Kabupaten Mamuju. Praktik pernikahan dini dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor, seperti kondisi ekonomi keluarga, rendahnya tingkat pendidikan, budaya, serta kurangnya pemahaman orang tua dan masyarakat mengenai dampak pernikahan dini bagi anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan peran orang tua dan masyarakat dalam upaya pencegahan pernikahan dini di Desa Sondoang. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi, dan dokumentasi dengan informan yang terdiri dari orang tua, remaja, tokoh masyarakat, tokoh agama, dan aparat desa. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa orang tua berperan penting dalam memberikan Pendidikan, pengawasan serta komunikasi yang efektif kepada anak terkait perencanaan masa depan dan resiko pernikahan dini. Sementara itu, masyarakat berperan melalui kegiatan sosialisasi, penyuluhan serta pembentukan norma sosial yang mendukung penundaan usia perkawinan. Namun, peran tersebut masih menghadapi berbagai kendala, seperti keterbatasan pengetahuan dan pengaruh budaya yang kuat. Oleh karena itu, sangat diperlukan sinergi antara orang tua, masyarakat dan pemerintah dalam memperkuat upaya pencegahan pernikahan dini yang berkelanjutan.

A. INTRODUCTION

Early marriage remains a common social problem in many regions, including Sondoang Village, Kalukku District, Mamuju Regency. Early marriage refers to marriage entered into by children who have not yet reached the legal age of marriage established by law. This practice is generally influenced by economic conditions, community traditions, low levels of education, and a lack of understanding regarding the negative impacts of early marriage. (Sari & Puspitasari, 2022)

Early marriage can lead to various negative impacts on children, such as dropping out of school, health problems, and a lack of mental readiness to build a family. Children who

marry at a young age often face difficulties managing family life, which can lead to family conflict and economic problems. Therefore, the prevention of early marriage is essential to protect children's futures.(Syalis & Nurwati, 2020)

Parents and the community play an important role in preventing early marriage. Parents are responsible for guiding, supervising, and educating their children about the importance of education and readiness for marriage. Meanwhile, the community helps create a supportive environment, provides education and awareness, and works together to prevent children from marrying at an early age. Cooperation among parents, the community, and the village government is essential in preventing early marriage in Sondoang Village.(Rangkuti & Rivauzi, 2023)

With the active involvement of parents and the community, it is hoped that the number of early marriages can be reduced. This will help children in Sondoang Village grow and develop well, continue their education, and achieve a better future.(Desmawanti & Akmaluddin, 2023)

From a legal standpoint, early marriage also raises issues related to children's legal protection, as marriage and family regulations in Indonesia are fundamentally designed to protect children's rights so that they do not marry before reaching the age required by law, while also ensuring their optimal physical, psychological, and social development. The child protection framework within the prevailing legislation further underscores the importance of synergy among legal, social, and cultural dimensions in preventing children from becoming victims of early marriage.

The impact of early marriage extends beyond education into the psychological domain and household sustainability. Adolescents who marry at an early age typically lack the emotional maturity needed to cope with the pressures and responsibilities of married life, making them susceptible to psychological problems such as anxiety and unpreparedness for their new roles as spouses and parents. This lack of readiness also contributes to a high risk of divorce among couples who marry young, particularly when the marriage is not accompanied by family economic stability. This phenomenon is consistent with various strands of literature that have consistently shown early marriage to be associated with reproductive health risks, psychosocial stress, and long-term household instability.

Prior studies have also identified that the factors underlying early marriage are multidimensional and interrelated. Weak family economic conditions often prompt parents to marry off their children earlier in the hope of easing the family's economic burden, while low levels of education further increase the likelihood of early marriage.(Indanah et al., 2020)

In addition, cultural constructs and community views that still regard young marriage as normal perpetuate this practice, particularly in rural areas that continue to strongly uphold traditional values. Misconceptions within the community regarding the ideal age for marriage, compounded by limited access to information about the risks of early marriage, further

reinforce a permissive mindset toward this practice at the grassroots level.

Unlike prior studies, which generally discuss the prevention of early marriage in general terms or in other regions, the novelty of this study lies in its specific focus on the socio-cultural dynamics of Sondoang Village, Kalukku District, Mamuju Regency, which possesses distinctive geographical characteristics, economic conditions, and local cultural values. As such, the pattern of the roles played by parents and the community in preventing early marriage in this area has not been extensively explored by previous research.

A number of preventive efforts have been developed by the government, religious institutions, and civil society organizations to reduce the rate of early marriage. Outreach programs targeting junior-high-school-aged adolescents have proven effective in improving students' understanding of the risks and consequences of early marriage. Similar socialization activities carried out through community service programs have also shown improvements in students' perceptions and understanding of the negative impacts of early marriage following participation in such activities. In addition, strengthening adolescents' reproductive health knowledge has become an important strategy in preventing child marriage, as demonstrated by empowerment programs implemented in various communities. International organizations such as UNICEF have also played an active role in combating child marriage through various cross-country advocacy and education programs, while approaches grounded in religious values have likewise been developed as prevention strategies relevant to the socio-cultural context of Indonesian society.(Kurnia et al., 2024)

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employed a descriptive qualitative approach aimed at exploring in depth the prevention of early marriage in Sondoang Village, Kalukku District, Mamuju Regency, with a specific focus on the roles of parents and the community. This approach was chosen because it allows for a comprehensive understanding of social conditions, cultural values, and patterns of community interaction related to the practice of early marriage.

Data were collected through in-depth interviews with parents, community leaders, religious leaders, village officials, and adolescents considered to have relevant experience and insight regarding the research topic. In addition, field observations were conducted to directly examine social dynamics, family parenting patterns, and community participation in efforts to prevent early marriage.

The collected data were analyzed qualitatively through a process of data reduction, categorization, and interpretation to identify the roles of parents and the community, as well as the supporting and inhibiting factors in preventing early marriage.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This study reveals that early marriage in Sondoang Village is shaped by a range of interrelated factors, including social norms, cultural traditions, economic conditions, and

educational background. A lack of understanding among some parents regarding the adverse effects of early marriage, such as health complications, educational disruption, and long-term economic vulnerability, continues to be a key factor. Early marriage is often viewed as a way to avoid social stigma or to ease financial pressure within the household. However, the findings also indicate a positive shift in perspective among some parents, who are increasingly recognizing the importance of delaying marriage and prioritizing their children's education.(Bawono et al., 2022)

The study highlights that parents play an important role in preventing early marriage. Parents who engage in effective communication, provide consistent guidance, and closely monitor their children's activities are more successful in preventing early marriage. Emotional support and encouragement to continue education significantly influence adolescents' aspirations and decision-making. Conversely, limited parental involvement and weak family relationships tend to increase adolescents' vulnerability to early marriage. These findings reinforce existing research that underscores the central role of the family in shaping the behavior and life choices of young people.(Herviryandha & Nashir, 2022)

Beyond the family, the community plays an important role in preventing early marriage. Community leaders, religious authorities, and village officials contribute through educational campaigns, counseling sessions, and community discussions aimed at raising awareness of the risks associated with early marriage. Social norms and informal social control within the community also serve as mechanisms for preventing early marriage. Nevertheless, these initiatives remain less effective due to a lack of coordination among stakeholders, the absence of sustainable programs, and the persistence of cultural values that may still accept early marriage under certain circumstances.(Yasir et al., 2025)

Further discussion emphasizes that preventing early marriage requires strong cooperation among parents, community institutions, and local government. When families are supported by community leaders and a clear policy framework focused on child protection, prevention efforts become more effective. Therefore, strengthening parental education, increasing community engagement, and integrating early marriage prevention into village-level development initiatives constitute essential strategies.

Overall, this study demonstrates that a holistic and sustainable approach involving families, communities, and institutional support systems is required to reduce the practice of early marriage in Sondoang Village.(Kurnia et al., 2024)

Aspect Examined	Research Findings	Discussion
Factors causing early marriage	Early marriage is influenced by social norms, cultural traditions, family economic conditions, and low levels of education.	These factors are interrelated and reinforce the practice of early marriage, particularly when marriage is regarded as a solution to social and economic pressures.(Hardianti, 2020)

Parental understanding	Some parents still have a limited understanding of the negative impacts of early marriage.(Atmoko & Ahmad, 2022)	This lack of knowledge causes parents to give insufficient consideration to long-term risks such as reproductive health and children's futures.(Haloho et al., 2018)
Changes in parental attitudes	Parents are increasingly recognizing the importance of delaying marriage and supporting their children's education.(NU & Indonesia, 2020)	This shift reflects growing awareness that can become a key asset in efforts to prevent early marriage.(Fuadi, 2023)
The role of parents	Parents contribute through communication, moral guidance, supervision, and educational support.(Claudea et al., 2025)	Active parental involvement has proven effective in reducing the risk of early marriage among adolescents.(Ariawan et al., 2021)
The impact of insufficient parental involvement	A lack of attention and family communication increases adolescents' vulnerability to early marriage.	Weak family relationships make adolescents more susceptible to environmental influence and social pressure.(Agege et al., 2018)
The role of the community	Community leaders, religious leaders, and village officials conduct counseling and outreach activities	The community's role helps establish social norms that reject early marriage, although this has not yet operated optimally (Damayanti et al., 2026)
Barriers to prevention	Lack of coordination, discontinuity of programs, and the strength of certain cultural values	These barriers reduce the effectiveness of prevention efforts undertaken by the community and village government.(Hanapi & Fuadhi, 2023)
Prevention efforts	Cooperation among parents, the community, and the village government(Hasanah, 2022)	A collaborative and sustainable approach is needed for early marriage prevention to be carried out effectively.(Perada Tiruk & Ula, 2022)

The field findings further reinforce the general pattern of adolescent marriage age commonly found in rural areas, where most cases of early marriage occur within the junior-to-

senior high school age range, consistent with trends identified in descriptive research on adolescent marriage age in other regions. This pattern confirms that the issue of early marriage is not merely a local phenomenon but part of a broader social pattern requiring consistent intervention from various stakeholders.(Arianto, 2019)

In addition to its impact on education, this study also found indications that couples who marry at an early age in Sondoang Village are potentially vulnerable to difficulties in maintaining household harmony, consistent with findings that early marriage contributes to a higher risk of divorce due to the psychological and economic unpreparedness of young couples.. (Wowor, 2021) This condition is further reinforced by findings that the combination of young age, limited family economic resources, and the influence of social media is associated with an increase in divorce cases among reproductive-age couples who married early.(Haloho et al., 2018)

From a policy perspective, the findings of this study underscore the importance of strengthening the legal framework at the village level as a foundation for sustainable early marriage prevention efforts, in line with the view that child protection from early marriage practices should ideally be integrated into a comprehensive child protection policy.(Hanapi & Fuadhi, 2023) Collaborative efforts among the village government, community leaders, and families in realizing high-quality and prosperous families are also consistent with strategies for preventing underage marriage developed in other rural community contexts.(Damayanti et al., 2026)

When compared with the international context, the pattern found in Sondoang Village shows similarities with research findings on parental perceptions of girl-child marriage among the Urhobo community in Nigeria, which likewise found that economic factors and cultural norms are the primary drivers behind parents marrying off their children at an early age.(Agege et al., 2018) This cross-contextual similarity strengthens the argument that preventing early marriage requires a multisectoral approach that focuses not only on local interventions but also considers lessons learned from good practices in other regions, including the strengthening of reproductive health-based programs and education for adolescent girls. Accordingly, the findings of this study underscore that the success of early marriage prevention in Sondoang Village depends heavily on the consistency of collaboration across actors, from families and community and religious leaders to the village government, in carrying out sustainable programs.(Yasir et al., 2025)

The dimension of reproductive health is also an important concern in the discussion of early marriage prevention in Sondoang Village. Most adolescent girls who marry at an early age do not yet have an adequate understanding of reproductive health, including the risks of pregnancy at a young age, making them vulnerable to health complications for both mother and child.

Programs to improve adolescents' reproductive health knowledge implemented in various communities show that such interventions are effective in raising adolescents'

awareness of the risks of child marriage while encouraging them to delay marriage until they are more physically and mentally prepared. The findings in Sondoang Village indicate that a similar approach could potentially be applied through cooperation among the local community health center (puskesmas), village health cadres, and schools, so that reproductive health education becomes not only the responsibility of parents but also part of a sustainable community health service system.

In addition to health-based approaches, the strengthening of religious values has also proven relevant as an early marriage prevention strategy suited to the socio-cultural context of Indonesian society, including Sondoang Village, where religiosity remains strong. Approaches that integrate Islamic values into early marriage prevention activities, while also increasing adolescents' interest in continuing their education, have shown positive results in changing families' perspectives on young marriage. In the context of Sondoang Village, religious leaders hold a strategic position because they are trusted by the community as moral references, meaning that messages about the dangers of early marriage are more readily accepted when delivered through religious forums such as religious study groups (pengajian), sermons, or Islamic study assemblies (majelis taklim), rather than solely through formal outreach from government agencies.

From a regulatory standpoint, the findings of this study also underscore the need to strengthen the child protection legal framework in a manner integrated with village-level policy. Legal protection of children from early marriage practices should ideally not rely solely on provisions of national legislation, but should also be translated into local rules or agreements, such as village regulations, that specifically govern mechanisms for preventing and handling cases of child marriage.(Hanapi & Fuadhi, 2023)

The absence of a legal framework at the village level means that prevention efforts undertaken by parents and community leaders in Sondoang tend to be persuasive in nature and lack enforceability, so that when cases of early marriage occur, the village government does not yet have a formal instrument for intervention or follow-up assistance.

The involvement of external institutions, including international organizations, can also strengthen the effectiveness of early marriage prevention programs at the village level. Organizations such as UNICEF have demonstrated an active role in combating child marriage through various advocacy, education, and community capacity-building programs across countries, which can in principle be replicated on a smaller scale at the village level.(Herviryandha & Nashir, 2022) Synergy between the Sondoang Village government and non-governmental organizations or community empowerment programs based on health and education has the potential to expand the reach of interventions, particularly in terms of funding outreach activities, providing more varied educational materials, and training village cadres to become independent and sustainable facilitators of early marriage prevention programs.

Strengthening the comparative argument with the international context, particularly the findings on parental perceptions of girl-child marriage among the Urhobo community in

Nigeria, shows that the dominant role of parents in decisions regarding children's marriage is not a phenomenon unique to a single region but a recurring pattern in societies with similar patriarchal economic and cultural structures.(Agege et al., 2018) This similarity offers an important lesson: interventions that target only adolescents without involving parents as the primary decision-makers tend to be less effective. Therefore, the strategy for preventing early marriage in Sondoang Village needs to be designed in a multisectoral and tiered manner, ranging from strengthening family economic capacity, reproductive health education for adolescent girls, and strengthening religious values, to establishing a legal framework at the village level, so that these four aspects can mutually reinforce one another in the long term.

Overall, the elaboration above confirms that the prevention of early marriage in Sondoang Village cannot be separated from efforts to achieve comprehensive family resilience and well-being. Programs for preventing underage marriage that are oriented toward strengthening high-quality and prosperous families show that the success of prevention depends heavily on families' ability to meet basic needs, build healthy communication, and instill values that support children's optimal development.(Damayanti et al., 2026)

Accordingly, strengthening the roles of parents and the community in Sondoang Village needs to be directed simultaneously toward four key dimensions, namely reproductive health, religious values, legal certainty at the village level, and cross-institutional support, as a unified and comprehensive strategy for the sustainable prevention of early marriage.

CONCLUSION

This study shows that the effectiveness of early marriage prevention in Sondoang Village, Kalukku District, Mamuju Regency, largely depends on the involvement of parents and the community. The practice of early marriage arises from the interaction of social, cultural, economic, and educational factors, particularly the limited awareness among some parents regarding the long-term negative impacts of early marriage. Parents play a key role in prevention through positive communication patterns, guidance, supervision, and support for their children's educational attainment. Adolescents who receive adequate parental attention and support are generally better prepared to delay marriage and plan their futures more responsibly.

At the community level, the prevention of early marriage is also strongly influenced by the participation of community leaders, religious leaders, and the village government in educational and awareness-raising activities. However, these prevention efforts continue to face challenges, including weak coordination among stakeholders, the absence of sustainable programs, and the persistence of certain cultural values that may justify early marriage under specific circumstances. Therefore, strong synergy among families, community institutions, and local government is essential to ensure effective prevention. Improving parental knowledge, strengthening community involvement, and integrating early marriage prevention initiatives

into village policy and the development agenda are necessary strategic steps to sustainably reduce the practice of early marriage.

More operationally, this study recommends that parents establish regular, open communication with their children regarding educational plans and the risks of early marriage, and actively participate in outreach activities held at the village level, that community and religious leaders integrate early marriage prevention material into religious forums and periodic community meetings, and establish adolescent mentoring groups at the hamlet (dusun) level and that the village government formulate village regulations that specifically govern mechanisms for preventing and handling cases of early marriage, allocate village budget funds for reproductive health education and continuing education programs for adolescents, and establish routine coordination mechanisms among the local health center (puskesmas), schools, and community leaders.

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Between Law and Social Reality: An Empirical Study on The Prevention of Early Marriage Through Family and Community Engagement

M. Rifqi Ahrar M, Muhammad Akmal, Abdurrahman, Muh. Muhsin

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