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Research Article

Prevention of Early Marriage in Building a Problem Family

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Abstract. This research aims to explore and analyze strategies for preventing early marriage in the context of building a *maslahah* family. The research method used is a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis techniques. Data was collected through literature reviews and case findings in the field related to the research topic. Data analysis was carried out systematically, by presenting and interpreting the main findings that emerged from the process. The results of this research reveal the complexity of factors that influence the practice of early marriage, including social, cultural, economic and religious factors. The findings show variations in views and experiences among respondents regarding the prevention of early marriage. Descriptive analysis also identifies patterns in prevention strategies that have been implemented by various parties, from families, communities, to social and religious institutions. The implication of this research is a deeper understanding of the issue of preventing early marriage in the context of building a quality family. These findings can provide a basis for the development of policies, intervention programs and community strategies that are more effective in addressing the problem of early marriage. In addition, this research also makes an

important contribution to academic and practical understanding of the social and cultural dynamics that influence family formation in society. Thus, this research emphasizes the importance of a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis techniques as an effective tool in understanding and overcoming the challenges faced by society regarding the issue of preventing early marriage.

Keywords: Early Marriage; Problem Family;

INTRODUCTION

Early marriage often occurs without considering a person's psychological maturity. Even though someone may have reached physical maturity, their psychological maturity is not necessarily the same (Suyanto et al., 2023; Yoosefi Lebni et al., 2023). This can lead to unpreparedness in facing the role of husband and wife, as well as problems in understanding and managing sexual relations, which in turn can cause prolonged psychological trauma (Rahayu & Wahyuni, 2020). Early marriage is often the root of complex problems, especially in the context of domestic violence. Adolescent girls who marry at a very young age often find themselves living with their husband's extended family. This situation can open up greater opportunities for them to become victims of physical and psychological violence (Batyra & Pesando, 2021; Berliana et al., 2021). Without adequate social and financial support, these young women often have no choice but to stay in relationships that may be detrimental to their well-being (Idawati et al., 2023; Saleheen et al., 2021).

Early marriage, which occurs when a person is still in their cognitive development period, can have serious impacts on various aspects of life. First of all, the decision to marry at a too young age often results in cognitive impairment. Teenagers who are not yet fully mentally mature may be less able to understand the long-term consequences of marriage. They tend to lack the skills to make wise decisions, resulting in difficulty in solving everyday problems (Raj et al., 2019; Tiruneh et al., 2021). Early marriage can also disrupt memory function. Newly married teenagers may experience great stress in adjusting to their new roles as a married couple. In this situation, their cognitive ability to store and process information can be affected, resulting in an inability to remember things that are important in everyday life (Amzat, 2020; Schaffnit et al., 2019)

Not only that, marriage at a very young age is also often the root of problems of injustice in relationships. Married children may have no control over these decisions and can easily become victims of domestic violence or exploitation by an older partner. This creates an unhealthy and unfair environment for those involved. Furthermore, early marriage often ends in divorce (Jannah & Hamidah, 2022). Couples who marry at a young age are often unprepared to face the challenges of married life, such as differences in values and expectations. As a result, the divorce rate among young couples tends to be higher compared to those who marry at a more mature age (Wantu et al., 2021). Girls who marry at an early age also often face difficulties in raising children. Financial and mobility limitations often mean they are unable to provide adequate care for their children. In addition, a lack of knowledge

and skills in caring for babies can also be a significant obstacle to children's development (Abubakar, 2019).

No less important, early marriage also involves emotional unpreparedness on both sides. Newly married teenagers may not have enough emotional maturity or understanding of interpersonal relationships to face the challenges. This can result in serious marital conflict and can even have a negative impact on their psychological well-being. Thus, it is important for society and the government to understand the negative impacts associated with early marriage and take steps to prevent it. This includes education about the importance of education, providing greater access to reproductive health services, and strict law enforcement against the practice of child marriage. With the right actions, we can help protect young people from the detrimental consequences of early marriage (Abubakar, 2019; Ilahi, 2021).

Human life is always colored by the dynamics between obedience and violation of existing laws and regulations. Discomfort arises when these rules are frequently violated, disrupting the balance and order in society (Hidayati & Assa'diah, 2021). Every violation, even though it is sometimes considered trivial, has a significant psychological impact on the perpetrator. One of the psychological sanctions that arises from violating the law is a deep feeling of guilt. People who break the rules not only break social norms, but also damage their relationships with themselves. They are caught in an internal conflict between the desire to act according to their desires and the awareness of their mistakes (Ilahi, 2021).

This psychological burden can disturb a person's peace of mind. They may feel anxious, restless, or even depressed because of the awareness of their actions breaking the rules. Their minds may be filled with regret and doubt, doubting their own integrity and morality. Guilt can also disrupt a person's emotional well-being. They may experience drastic mood swings, from deep anxiety to uncontrollable sadness. This inability to assuage feelings of guilt can disrupt interpersonal relationships and reduce overall quality of life. (Givanti & Djaja, 2023)

These psychological sanctions can also trigger feelings of social isolation. People who feel guilty tend to withdraw from social interactions because they feel inadequate or afraid of being judged by others. This can create a negative spiral where the person becomes increasingly isolated and entangled in their negative feelings. Psychological sanctions are not only felt by the perpetrator, but also by the people around him. Family, friends and colleagues may feel the psychological impact of misconduct committed by someone in their circle. They may feel disappointed, angry, or even traumatized by the consequences of the violation (Givanti & Djaja, 2023; Liang & Yu, 2022).

Early marriage, which occurs at a relatively young age, has been the subject of increasing attention in recent years. One of the main issues frequently discussed is the impact on the physical health of the individuals involved. First, early marriage can increase the risk of pregnancy disorders, such as intrauterine fetal death, where the fetus dies in the womb. This condition is often related to the mother's physical and psychological immaturity.

Pregnancies at a young age often do not reach the full stage of development, which can cause the baby to be born prematurely. As a result, the baby may face

serious health problems, such as respiratory infections or developmental problems. Low Birth Weight (LBW) is another serious health problem that often occurs due to early marriage. Due to their unprepared physical condition, mothers who marry at a young age may not be able to provide adequate nutrition for fetal development, causing babies to be born with a lower weight than they should. LBW can have long-term impacts on a baby's health, including the risk of developmental problems and chronic disease. Bleeding during childbirth is another serious complication that can occur as a result of early marriage. Pregnancy at a young age is often high risk, because the mother's body is not yet fully mature to handle the birthing process. This can increase the chance of uncontrolled bleeding, which in turn can increase the risk of maternal death during childbirth.

WHO shows that early marriage has a direct correlation with an increased risk of maternal and infant mortality. For example, in countries with high rates of early marriage such as Bangladesh and Niger, maternal and infant mortality rates are much higher than in countries where marriage at an older age is more common. This fact provides strong empirical support for the claim that early marriage can increase the risk of physical health problems. Furthermore, studies conducted by experts in the field of reproductive health show that early marriage is often associated with a lack of access to adequate prenatal care. Women who marry at a young age may not have adequate knowledge about reproductive health or not have access to necessary health services. As a result, they may not receive adequate prenatal care, which increases the risk of complications during pregnancy and delivery.

Evidence also shows that early marriage can result in serious medical complications, including bleeding during childbirth. A study published in the journal "Obstetrics & Gynecology" found that teenagers who gave birth under the age of 15 years had a risk of postpartum hemorrhage that was two times higher than women who gave birth at the age of 20-24 years. This suggests that younger age at birth may be a significant risk factor for serious physical health problems. In addition, case analysis also reveals the long-term impact of early marriage on the health of mothers and babies. A longitudinal study conducted in several developing countries found that children born to mothers who married at a very young age had higher health risks, including growth and development problems. This highlights the importance of paying attention not only to the current physical health, but also the long-term well-being of individuals involved in early marriage.

Early marriage is an issue that often has a significant impact, especially on the social and economic health of the individuals involved. First of all, children who marry at an early age tend to experience difficulties in completing their education. This could be caused by the responsibilities of marriage coming earlier than they should, disrupting the focus and time they should allocate to education. Incomplete education can limit future economic opportunities. When someone does not have sufficient educational qualifications, they tend to find it difficult to get a stable, high-income job. As a result, they will most likely be trapped in a cycle of poverty that is difficult. Furthermore, early marriage can also damage an individual's social health. Children who marry at an early age may not be emotionally and psychologically ready

to face the responsibilities of marriage. They may not have the communication and problem-solving skills needed to maintain a healthy and happy marital relationship.

Early marriage is often associated with higher divorce rates. When a couple gets married at a very young age, they may not really know each other well. This can lead to higher conflict and a lack of awareness of the commitment necessary to keep the relationship stable and sustainable. The social impact of early marriage can also be seen in society as a whole. This practice can lead to a continuous cycle of poverty, as children who marry at an early age tend to have children in greater numbers and at younger ages, without having sufficient resources to support their families financially.

Numerous studies have found a correlation between early marriage and lower educational completion. In various countries around the world, girls who marry under the age of 18 are less likely to complete secondary or higher education compared to those who marry at an older age. In addition, there is strong evidence that early marriage can hinder individual economic mobility. Research in various countries shows that individuals who marry at an early age tend to have lower income levels than those who delay marriage until a more mature age. For example, a study in Bangladesh found that women who married under the age of 18 tended to have more limited access to formal employment and lower earnings in the long term. The high number of divorce cases among couples who marry at an early age highlights the emotional immaturity and lack of communication skills underlying these marriages. A report from Human Rights Watch on early marriage in Niger shows that high divorce rates often occur because couples who marry at a young age are not ready to handle the conflict and stress in a marital relationship.

RESEARCH METHODS

Qualitative research methods with descriptive analysis techniques are the right approach to explore complex phenomena such as preventing early marriage in building a *maslahah* family. The initial step in this method is collecting data through various techniques such as literature reviews and cases found in the field. Researchers will obtain cases by reviewing groups who have direct experience related to the research topic, such as community leaders, *ulama*, couples who have undergone early marriage, and social workers involved in prevention programs. Participatory observation allows researchers to understand in depth the social and cultural dynamics that influence marriage practices in society. In addition, documentation studies will provide historical, legal and policy context regarding early marriage.

After the data is collected, the next step is descriptive analysis. Researchers will carry out the process of organizing, presenting and interpreting data in a detailed and systematic manner. Descriptive analysis will allow researchers to identify patterns, main findings, and differences in respondents' views and experiences regarding the prevention of early marriage. The data is presented through clear and in-depth narratives, often using direct quotes from interviews or observation notes. Data interpretation will involve the use of relevant theories as well as the cultural and social context that influences the phenomenon.

The results of the descriptive analysis will allow researchers to produce in-depth and nuanced findings related to preventing early marriage in building a *maslahah* family. These findings can be used to develop policy recommendations, intervention programs, or community strategies that are more effective in overcoming the problem of early marriage. In addition, this research can also provide valuable insight for practitioners, academics and the general public about the complexity of social issues relevant to building a prosperous family. Thus, qualitative research methods with descriptive analysis techniques are a very useful tool in understanding and overcoming the challenges faced by society regarding the prevention of early marriage.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Early Marriage from a *Maslahah* Perspective

In *Maslahah*'s perspective, early marriage can be seen as an effort to protect teenagers from premarital practices that are not in accordance with religious and moral values. By marrying them off at a younger age, this can reduce the risk of being involved in illicit relationships or other illicit acts. Adolescent relationships nowadays have led to promiscuity which is synonymous with sexual behavior before marriage. Nowadays, teenage social ethics have been greatly eroded, teenage couples who are dating no longer feel embarrassed and display affection in public places such as hugging, holding hands, kissing in public places which can actually trigger the couple to engage in casual (intimate) sexual acts (Habibi, 2023).

Premarital sex is sexual behavior carried out between a man and a woman without a legal marriage bond. This behavior is considered bad and deviant behavior and is contrary to normative rules and the expectations of the social environment in question. Sexual behavior among teenagers in Indonesia is currently a threat, with 26.67% of the population of 237.6 being in the young age group (10-24 years). In the Islamic religion, premarital sexual behavior is considered *zina*, which is prohibited and has a bad impact on the good name of the individual or family. This also receives social sanctions from society in the form of criticism and insults because it does not comply with applicable religious, legal and cultural rules (Hoiri, 2023).

Maslahah's perspective highlights that preventing adultery before marriage can also help protect teenagers from health risks, both physical and mental. By enabling teenagers to marry early, they can have healthy and valid relationships that fulfill their emotional and sexual needs, which in turn can help reduce the risk of developing sexually transmitted diseases and mental health problems. *Maslahah*'s perspective also emphasizes that early marriage helps strengthen family and community values. By emphasizing the importance of marriage as a legitimate channel for expressing emotional and sexual needs, this view promotes strong family and community values in society. In addition, *Maslahah*'s perspective highlights that early marriage helps reduce the emotional and social pressure that teenagers may experience due to sexual urges. By providing a valid outlet for expressing emotional and sexual needs, early marriage can help teenagers feel more emotionally and socially stable. *Maslahah*'s perspective also emphasizes that early marriage can provide a solid foundation for the formation of a stable family. By providing

opportunities for teenagers to establish legitimate and responsible relationships, this view views early marriage as the first step in building a strong and stable family (Khoiri, 2018).

Young Muslim children/adolescents usually celebrate this day by having pre-marital love and romance, which is considered a big shame from a religious and cultural perspective. Therefore, avoiding promiscuity and establishing pre-marital love and romance is considered an important step to protect religious and moral values. In this context, premarital counseling aims to help couples who want to get married to examine unresolved problems between them, clarify each other's personal values, and convey hopes that the couple wants to achieve in their relationship in order to increase their chances of success in life. wedding. This counseling is also useful in providing new knowledge and opening insight into thinking about married life, being an opportunity to discuss things that have not been discussed between couples regarding their hopes.

An understanding of Islamic family law issues offers a comprehensive view of how to empower women in society. One of the main ways is by giving women greater access to economic resources. This can be achieved through various mechanisms, including women's economic empowerment through training, education and financial support to start their own businesses (Ulfa, M, 2020). Apart from that, understanding Maslahah of Islamic family law also emphasizes the importance of giving women a higher social status. This not only means providing formal recognition of their contributions in the family and society, but also creating an environment where women feel valued and have authority in decision-making. Furthermore, providing support from a partner for women to pursue education or a career before marriage is also an integral part of empowering women in Islamic societies. This creates opportunities for women to develop themselves personally and professionally, which in turn can increase their independence and contribution to the family and society (Serour et al., 2023).

The importance of education for women in Islam cannot be ignored. Understanding Islamic family law issues emphasizes the importance of education as the key to empowering women. With a good education, women have the opportunity to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to reach their full potential in a variety of fields, both domestic and professional. Apart from empowering women economically and socially, understanding Maslahah of Islamic family law also emphasizes the need to give women the right to participate in decision-making processes that affect their lives. This includes the right to express opinions in family matters, such as children's education and family financial management. Providing strong legal protection for women is also an integral part of efforts to empower them in Islamic societies. This includes protection against domestic violence, gender discrimination, and other unfair treatment that can hinder women's progress and independence. Thus, through understanding the Maslahah of Islamic family law, efforts to empower women cover various aspects, from providing access to economic resources to providing support for education and careers before marriage. These are important steps towards creating a more just and inclusive society, where women have a significant role in development and collective progress (Ropei et al., 2023).

Factors that Encourage Early Marriage

Economic factors play an important role in determining marriage decisions at an early age. Families with lower income levels tend to face greater economic pressures, which can force teenagers to marry earlier. In this context, poverty is often the main motivating factor behind early marriage, as families may hope that marriage will provide a solution to their economic problems. Limited access to education and decent employment opportunities can cause teenagers to feel that marriage is the only way out of the cycle of poverty they face (Rachmadani, 2019).

Economic inequality between genders can influence early marriage decisions. In many cases, adolescent girls are more vulnerable to early marriage because they tend to face greater economic difficulties compared to adolescent boys. The economic burden borne by the family may be greater in preparing for a daughter's marriage, and in some cases, early marriage is considered an economic strategy to reduce the family's financial burden. Economic instability in the family can be a trigger for early marriage. Families experiencing economic hardship may see marriage as a way to secure their children's future. In some cases, teens may feel pressure to marry in order to contribute financially to their family, especially if they have the opportunity to earn income through marriage. Teenagers who marry at an early age are often not financially ready to face large family responsibilities. They may not have enough skills or education to obtain stable, income-generating employment, which can ultimately worsen the family's economic conditions (Rachmadani, 2019).

Education plays a crucial role in determining marriage decisions, especially in Indonesia. In this context, low levels of education are often associated with higher rates of early marriage. Adolescents who only have limited access to formal education tend to lack understanding of the consequences of early marriage, including its impact on health, economics and personal development (Salim, M, 2020). In Indonesia, there is still a large gap in access and quality of education between urban and rural areas. Teenagers in rural areas often face greater challenges accessing adequate education compared to those living in urban areas. Lack of available schools, long distances, and economic factors are often the main obstacles for teenagers in rural areas to obtain adequate education (Khoiri, 2018).

Apart from that, the patriarchal culture that is still strong in most Indonesian society can also affect access to and participation in education, especially for women. In many cases, social norms that emphasize women's traditional role as housekeepers can hinder women's participation in formal education. This often leads to low levels of education for women, which in turn increases the risk of early marriage. Research also shows that education is key to empowering teens, especially girls, to make better decisions about their future, including decisions regarding marriage. Through education, adolescents can gain the knowledge and skills they need to take control of their own lives, including regarding reproductive health and their rights in marital relationships.

While the importance of education in preventing early marriage is widely acknowledged, there are still many teenagers in Indonesia who are disconnected from the education system for various reasons. Factors such as poverty, domestic violence, and social norms that devalue women often become obstacles for teenagers,

especially women, to continue their education. Therefore, there needs to be greater efforts from the government, educational institutions and society as a whole to improve access and quality of education for teenagers in Indonesia, especially in rural areas. This includes investments in educational infrastructure, scholarship programs, and campaigns to raise awareness of the importance of education, especially for girls. Apart from that, there is also a need for comprehensive sexual education programs in schools to provide appropriate knowledge about reproductive health and rights in marital relationships. This can help teens make wiser, more informed decisions about relationships and marriage.

Public policy factors, such as the minimum age of marriage permitted by law, have a significant impact on the rate of early marriage in society. First, policies that set a high minimum age for marriage tend to provide greater opportunities for individuals to complete their education before marriage. Thus, they are more likely to have the knowledge and skills necessary to build a stable and sustainable life with their partner. Second, a higher minimum age for marriage can help reduce social pressures that encourage early marriage in society, especially in communities where traditions and cultural norms value marriage at a younger age. With policies limiting the minimum age for marriage, people are more likely to shift their focus to educational attainment, career and personal development before deciding to get married.

In the context of Islamic family law, *maslahah* or public interest is the main principle in determining policies regarding marriage and the minimum age for marriage. Islam, as a religion that protects individual rights and prioritizes human welfare, places *maslahah* as the main basis for determining public policy. In this case, the minimum age for marriage set by Islamic law must take into account factors that contribute to the welfare of individuals, families and society as a whole. The Islamic family law view emphasizes the importance of physical, mental and emotional maturity in marriage. This is in line with the aim of Islam to maintain the welfare of individuals and families, as well as preventing oppression or exploitation of individuals who are not fully ready to marry. Therefore, setting a minimum age for marriage that takes into account maturity and readiness holistically is a step that is in accordance with the principle of *maslahah* in Islamic law.

Protection of children's rights. Setting a minimum age for marriage that is reasonable and appropriate to the physical and mental development stages of children is a form of protecting their rights. Thus, public policies that follow the views of Islamic family law issues will help prevent early marriages which can threaten the welfare of children. The *maslahah*-based approach in Islamic family law also includes social and economic aspects. Marriages entered into at a more mature age tend to provide economic and social stability for couples, which in turn can have a positive impact on the welfare of the family and society as a whole. Therefore, policies that set a minimum marriage age that takes social and economic issues into account will help reduce the risk of poverty and family instability.

Strategies to Prevent Early Marriage from the View of IPR Masalahah

Comprehensive sexual education is a comprehensive approach in providing knowledge and understanding about reproductive health, interpersonal relationships, and sexual issues to individuals. The purpose of this point is to emphasize the importance of providing holistic sexual education to teenagers from an early age. Comprehensive sexual education includes information about body anatomy, human reproduction, the menstrual cycle, as well as the various contraceptive methods available. Introduces the concept of healthy relationships, communication in relationships, and understanding consent and boundaries in sexual activity. It is important to help teenagers understand the importance of respectful relationships and understand that they have the right to set boundaries in their sexual lives. Speak up about sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS. By providing information about the risks and how to prevent them, teenagers can make smarter and more responsible decisions regarding their sexual behavior. This is very relevant considering the increasing rates of STDs and HIV/AIDS among teenagers. Provide an understanding of values and norms related to sexuality, including gender equality, respect for reproductive rights, and rejection of all forms of sexual violence. By strengthening this understanding, it is hoped that teenagers can develop more positive attitudes towards themselves and others. Explains information about the risks of teenage pregnancy and the social, economic and health consequences associated with it. By being aware of the implications of teenage pregnancy, teenagers will be more motivated to make responsible decisions regarding their sexual activities.

Empowering women in society so that they have control over their own lives, including decisions regarding marriage. This aims to increase economic independence, access to education, and awareness of their rights. The following are several stages that can be taken to realize women's empowerment, namely provide skills training relevant to the job market. This could be technical skills training such as computer programming, craft skills, or leadership and management skills. This stage allows women to become more economically independent and have more career options available. Ensure women have the same access as men to jobs and economic opportunities. This could include policies that support equal pay, creating women-friendly workplaces, and support for women-owned micro and small businesses. Provide women with access to financial resources, such as microcredit or other financial assistance programs, that enable them to start or grow their own businesses. This stage also involves providing financial education to women so that they can manage their finances wisely.

Cooperation between government and non-government organizations in efforts to prevent early marriage. This kind of collaboration can strengthen prevention efforts by combining the resources, expertise and networks of both parties. The following are the stages that must be carried out in collaboration between the government and NGOs is collaboration is identifying problems and needs related to early marriage in certain communities. The government and NGOs need to work together to conduct research, surveys and situation analysis to understand the root causes of early marriage and the factors that influence it. The government and NGOs

need to form a strong strategic partnership based on mutual interests and goals to be achieved. This could involve signing a cooperation agreement or memorandum of understanding (MoU) that sets out each party's responsibilities and how the cooperation will be implemented. The government and NGOs can work together to develop effective and sustainable early marriage prevention programs. These programs must be designed based on evidence and best practices, and take into account the needs and aspirations of target communities. Governments and NGOs can provide each other with the resources needed to support the implementation of prevention programs. This can be in the form of funds, experts, facilities, or access to networks and other resources that each party has. Once prevention programs have been designed, the government and NGOs need to work together to implement the program activities. This includes outreach, training, social campaigns, reproductive health services, and psychosocial support for affected individuals and families. Monitoring and evaluating prevention programs that are implemented jointly. Governments and NGOs need to work together to collect data, measure impact, and evaluate program effectiveness so they can make improvements and adjustments where necessary. Collaboration between government and NGOs can also include advocacy efforts for policy changes that support the prevention of early marriage. Governments and NGOs can work together to develop policy recommendations, advocate at local and national levels, and participate in policy-making processes.

Problem with pEarly marriage often comes at the expense of women's well-being, both physically and emotionally. In many cases, women who marry at a young age have limited educational opportunities, reducing their chances of reaching their full potential. Additionally, they may not be mentally or emotionally ready to face marital responsibilities, such as managing a household or caring for children. This can lead to stress, depression, and even domestic violence. Therefore, promoting early marriage can be a form of perpetuating gender inequality and limiting women's potential in society. Early marriage can also hamper a country's economic growth. When women marry at a young age, they are often forced to leave school or work, which reduces their contribution to the economy. This not only negatively impacts short-term economic growth, but also reduces their ability to achieve financial independence and reduces their contribution to the long-term economy. Thus, early marriage can perpetuate the cycle of poverty and make sustainable economic development difficult

CONCLUSION

In facing the challenges of early marriage, preventive steps play an important role in building a sustainable and harmonious family. This research highlights the importance of comprehensive sexual education and building awareness about individual rights, especially among adolescents. By strengthening awareness of the consequences of early marriage and providing better access to reproductive health services, society can take concrete steps to reduce the rate of early marriage and ensure the creation of prosperous families. Apart from that, the role of educational and religious institutions is very important in efforts to prevent early marriage. Schools, community groups and religious institutions have a strong platform to

convey messages about the importance of physical, mental and emotional readiness before entering into marriage. By strengthening cooperation between these institutions, prevention messages can be delivered consistently and evenly to the entire community, especially to the younger generation who are vulnerable to early marriage. Finally, efforts to prevent early marriage also require active involvement from the government and related institutions in developing policies that support the protection of the rights of women and children. Policies that encourage better access to education, employment, and reproductive health services will help reduce the social and economic pressures that encourage the practice of early marriage. Thus, through a holistic and collaborative approach, preventing early marriage can be integrated into broader efforts to build a family-friendly and empowered society.

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