

The Phenomenon of Early Marriage in the Seginim Sub-District South Bengkulu District

Tia Yuanta¹, Heni Nopianti², Diyas Widiyarti³

^{1,2,3}Bengkulu University, Indonesia

Email: ¹tiyayuan722@gmail.com, ²heninopianti@unib.ac.id*, ³diyas.widiyarti@unib.ac.id



p-ISSN: 2808-9529 (Printed)
e-ISSN: 2808-8816 (Online)

Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Indonesia (JISI)
<http://journal.uinjkt.ac.id/index.php/jisi>

VOL. 5, NO. 2 (2024)

Page: 189 – 196

Recommended Citation (APA 7th Edition):
Yuanta, T., Nopianti, H., & Widiyarti, D. (2024).

The Phenomenon of Early Marriage in the Seginim Sub-District South Bengkulu District. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Indonesia (JISI)*, 5(2), 189–196. <https://doi.org/10.15408/jisi.v5i2.42331>.

Available at:
<https://journal.uinjkt.ac.id/index.php/jisi/article/view/42331>

Article History:
Received: September 03, 2024
Accepted: November 22, 2024
Available online: December 28, 2024

* Corresponding Author



This is an open access article under CC-BY-SA license
© [Copyright Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International \(CC BY-SA 4.0\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)

Abstract. Early marriage is a marriage event conducted by a man and a woman under the minimum age of marriage. As happened in Seginim Subdistrict, South Bengkulu Regency, the number of early marriages that occur is relatively high. This research uses a qualitative approach, described descriptively. The techniques used to collect data are non-participant observation, semi-structured interviews, and documentation studies. The data analysis technique used in this research is the Miles and Huberman data analysis model, which includes data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The theory used to analyze the results of this study is Max Weber's social action theory. This study found several findings, namely that early marriage was caused by marriage by accident and not wanting to go to school, lack of knowledge about marriage from both adolescents and parents of adolescents who entered into early marriage, especially regarding the provisions of the minimum age of marriage and the attitude of parents of adolescents who entered into early marriage who were not too strict with their children, especially for their children who only married because they were tired of school. So, it can be concluded that the low knowledge of adolescents regarding the essence and provisions of the minimum age of marriage.

Keywords: Early marriage, Phenomena, Seginim, South Bengkulu, Teenagers.

Abstrak. Perkawinan dini adalah peristiwa perkawinan yang dilakukan oleh seorang pria dan wanita yang masih di bawah usia perkawinan minimal. Seperti yang terjadi di Kecamatan Seginim, Kabupaten Bengkulu Selatan, jumlah perkawinan dini yang terjadi relatif tinggi. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif yang dijelaskan secara deskriptif. Teknik yang digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data adalah observasi non-partisipan, wawancara semi-struktural, dan studi dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah model analisis data Miles dan Huberman, yang meliputi pengumpulan data, reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Teori yang digunakan untuk menganalisis hasil penelitian ini adalah teori tindakan sosial Max Weber. Penelitian ini menemukan beberapa temuan, yaitu bahwa perkawinan dini disebabkan oleh perkawinan yang terjadi secara tidak sengaja dan tidak ingin melanjutkan sekolah, kurangnya pengetahuan tentang perkawinan baik dari remaja maupun orang tua remaja yang melakukan perkawinan dini, khususnya terkait ketentuan usia perkawinan minimal dan sikap orang tua remaja yang melakukan perkawinan dini yang tidak terlalu tegas terhadap anak-anak mereka, terutama untuk anak-anak mereka yang hanya menikah karena merasa lelah dengan sekolah. Oleh karena itu, dapat disimpulkan bahwa rendahnya pengetahuan remaja mengenai esensi dan ketentuan usia perkawinan minimal.

Kata Kunci: Perkawinan dini, Fenomena, Seginim, Bengkulu Selatan, Remaja.

1. INTRODUCTION

Marriage is the process of inaugurating a relationship between a man and a woman to become husband and wife, form a family, and produce offspring. According to UU RI Number 16 of 2019 concerning Marriage, marriage is a physical and mental bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife to form a happy and eternal family (household) based on God Almighty (Kementrian Sekretariat Negara RI, 2019). Marriage is a fixed social regulation that follows the norms or rules in society to regulate sexual relations and divide responsibilities. This can be seen as a sacred phenomenon or God's rule, which is confirmed by heavenly laws and holy books as the foundation of human life (Kadzim Nabil in Musalim & Indrawati, 2017).

UU RI 16 of 2019, which in Article 7 paragraph (1) stipulates that marriage is only permitted if the man and woman have reached the age of 19 years. (Kementrian Sekretariat Negara RI, 2019). Head of BKKBN Hasto Wardoyo, stated that the ideal age for marriage is 21 years old for women and 25 years old for men. Because at this ideal age, it is considered to have physical and mental readiness it can minimize the potential for divorce and the potential for risky early pregnancies (BKKBN, 2021).

Early marriage in Indonesia is still rampant, even though there are regulations regarding the minimum age of marriage. Early marriage is a marriage between a man and a woman who have not met the age limit for marriage or are still teenagers. According to (UNICEF, 2023), early marriage is a formal marriage or informal bond between a child under the age of 18 and an adult or other child. According to WHO, early marriage is a marriage between a husband and wife or one of the partners who are still classified as children or adolescents under the age of 19 (BPS, 2021). Dlori, 2005 in Husnani & Soraya, 2020), suggests that early marriage is an underage marriage whose purpose of preparation has not been maximized, namely physical preparation, mental preparation, and material preparation.

According to data from the Ministry of Empowerment and Child Protection (KemenPPA), cases of early marriage in

Indonesia are very worrying, where religious courts receive applications for dispensation of child marriage, in 2021 there were 65 thousand cases and in 2022 there were 55 thousand submissions. The submission of applications for marriage at a child's age is mostly due to the factor that the female applicant is already pregnant in advance and the encouragement factor from parents who want their children to get married immediately because they already have friends/boyfriends (Kemen PPA, 2023). The head of the child protection sector of DP3AP2KB Bengkulu Province, Rismawati, said that 20 percent of children under the age of 19 choose to marry at an early age. This is because they are influenced by promiscuity (Iwan, 2022).

Table 1. Number of early marriages in Seginim Sub-district in 2022-2023

No.	Year	Total
1	2022	23
2	2023	11

Seginim sub-district Religious Affairs Office, 2023.

Then the number of cases of early marriage in the Seginim Subdistrict, South Bengkulu Regency as of 2022 was 23 cases, the causes of early marriage were due to two causes, namely pregnancy outside of marriage and public health (Seginim sub-district Religious Affairs Office, 2023). Early marriage has various negative impacts such as being prone to divorce due to unstable mental conditions, dropping out of school, and the high risk of maternal and infant mortality and low maternal and child health. From the social aspect, the perpetrators of early marriage who lack mental preparation and knowledge include a crisis of confidence, trauma, emotional instability, the possibility of family breakup due to violence, lack of family harmony, and low autonomy (Defriza et al., 2023). Several studies that examine the causes of early marriage, one of which is research conducted by Hikmah (2019) shows that three factors cause early marriage, namely the poor economic factors of the community, the low education factor of the community, and even not going to school, and the customs and habits of the community to marry off their children at an early age. Then the research Soleha, Imaroh (2023) Based on the results of this study, early marriage

occurs due to various factors such as knowledge, education, economy, the role of peers, culture, and promiscuity. Then the need for awareness and knowledge about the meaning of marriage to make wiser decisions in marriage. Meanwhile, research conducted by Sari & Desiningrum (2017), This study shows that marriage due to marriage by accident is caused by premarital sexual behavior which causes pregnancy outside of marriage. Marriage due to pregnancy outside of marriage in adolescence is a way chosen by the family to solve the problem of pregnancy outside of marriage.

From several descriptions related to previous research that examines the factors of early marriage, the researcher is interested in discussing more deeply the aspects of the causes of early marriage in adolescents in Seginim District, South Bengkulu Regency, Bengkulu Province caused by marriage by accident (MBA) or married because of events either because they are pregnant outside of marriage or not yet pregnant but have committed adultery. Researchers want to see the things that cause them to have to do early marriage and the extent to which they understand related to marriage.

The theory used to examine the problems in this study is Max Weber's social action theory. Max Weber's social action theory is used to explain the causes of early marriage in adolescents the motives of adolescents who enter into early marriage and the actions that influence them to enter into early marriage. Social action theory is a theory that studies individual motives and behavior. A subjective approach to meaning makes it possible for individuals to influence other individuals and be influenced. Max Weber's social action theory is oriented towards individual motives and goals. This theory allows us to understand the behavior of individuals and groups, each of which has different motives and goals for action. By understanding the behavior of each individual and group, we also appreciate and understand their causes during an action. Weber argues that the best way to understand different groups is to assess their typical forms of activity. To understand the reasons why members of society act (Suryani & Kudus, 2022).

2. METHOD

The approach used in this research is a qualitative approach with descriptive research. The techniques used to collect data are non-participant observation, semi-structured interviews, and documentation studies. Key informants in this study were 5 teenage couples who had early marriages aged 13-18 years, additional informants were 5 parents of one of the teenage couples who married early, residing in Gunung Ayu Village, Kota Bumi Baru Village and Sindang Bulan Village, Seginim District, South Bengkulu Regency. The data analysis technique used in this research is the Miles and Huberman data analysis model, which includes data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing (Sugiyono, 2019).

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Understanding of Teenage Couples Who Married at an Early Age Marriage

The results of interviews conducted with couples who married young regarding what marriage is, its purpose, and the minimum age limit for marriage according to State law, most of them are still confused and find it difficult to explain. Like the informant couple, K and I who could not answer any of the questions asked. K's parent, Mr. L, said:

"Can't explain what marriage is. The purpose of marriage is to build a household and have children. According to the government, the minimum age for marriage is 18 years old for women and 20 years old for men."

Then for other couples, can answer but only a few words and cannot describe in detail, such as informant P:

"Marriage is to form a family and unite families, the purpose of marriage is to prevent adultery and can both earn money. I don't know about the minimum age for marriage according to government regulations."

However, his partner A could not explain as he did. The parents of P, namely Mrs. S, said:

"That according to Islam, marriage is obligatory. The goal is to run a household to be prosperous, get along peacefully. I don't know how old the age is, but now there is a law on the age limit of marriage, whereas in the past there was none, even though it was underage. Like the marriage of P and A, it must also go through a trial first."

Informant T also did not know about marriage, but his partner M could find out:

"Marriage is to form a household, if the purpose of marriage is not known, for the minimum limit of marriage according to the law is 17 years."

T's parent E said:

"Marriage is to increase offspring. the aim is to build a prosperous household. As far as I know, the age is 20 years old, if under 20 years old, a trial must be held first."

Then informant I also did not know about marriage and its purpose, but he knew the minimum age for marriage according to the law.

"According to the government, a woman is 19 years old and a man is 20 years old."

Informant M:

"Marriage is to continue to a more serious level and the aim is to prevent unwanted things such as adultery. As far as I know, the minimum age for marriage according to government regulations is 25 years old."

Furthermore, her partner, E, did not know and could not answer questions related to understanding marriage. Then E's parent, Y, said:

"I don't know if the purpose is to form a family and have a family if a woman is 19 years old and a man is 21 years old."

From the description of the results of the interview above, it can be seen that teenage couples who enter into early marriages in Seginim District do not understand marriage and its purpose and do not know at all the minimum age limit for marriage according to the law, especially the latest minimum marriage limit law, namely UU RI No. 16 of 2019 concerning Marriage Article 7, marriage is only permitted if the man and woman have reached the age of 19

years (Kementrian Sekretariat Negara RI, 2019). Parents of teenage couples who marry at an early age also do not understand about marriage. Teenagers who do not have sufficient knowledge tend to marry prematurely.

3.2 Factors Causing and impact of early marriage

Early marriages that occur are usually caused by being married by accident or married because of events, namely the occurrence of pregnancy outside of marriage or not yet married but have had relationships that violate norms such as premarital sexual behavior. Premarital sexual behavior itself is behavior related to sexual desire with the opposite sex or with the same sex, which is carried out both legally and religiously before entering into a legal marriage (Sarwono, 2011).

Early marriage is also influenced by several causative factors such as knowledge, education, parental attitudes, parental employment, parental income, parenting patterns, cultural beliefs, and the role of peers. The causes of early marriage in Indonesia are influenced by several factors, namely socio-cultural factors, economic pressure, education level, difficulty finding work, mass media, religion, views, and self-confidence. (Ardayani, 2020). Low levels of education are also related to early childhood marriage, low levels of education affect the mindset of individuals to understand the meaning of the purpose of marriage. The higher the education, the more knowledge that is broader and simpler is received containing information about reproductive health, good married life, and the effect of age on young marriage in the perception of adolescents, marriage with higher education reduces the risk of young marriage. (Febriawati 2020 in L. M. Sari & Azinar, 2022).

The factors that cause marriage in adolescents in Seginim District consist of several factors, namely:

3.2.1 Married by accident

The first cause of marriage that occurs in adolescents in Seginim District is marriage by accident, namely in the form of pregnancy outside of marriage. Of the five informant couples interviewed, three couples got married

because they were pregnant outside of marriage and two more couples got married not because they were pregnant outside of marriage but just wanted to get married and were tired of going to school. The five teenage couples were still in school before deciding to get married, namely junior and senior high school. The five couples had also been in a dating relationship before marriage, some for up to two years.

Teenage couples who marry because they are pregnant outside of marriage are also influenced by the lack of parental supervision of their children because their parents work as farmers. Where from morning to evening parents are in the fields, there are also parents who have gardens outside Bengkulu province and their children are entrusted with their grandmothers who are old and even have reduced hearing and vision.

Then their parents have also allowed their children to play cellphones without supervision. As we know that with the easy access to the internet now, it is free to access anything that can lead to negative things. This lack of supervision from parents is what caused three teenage couples who married early to violate the norms to cause pregnancy outside of marriage.

Pregnancy outside of marriage can be a driving force for families to decide to marry off their children early so that parents can avoid shame and family disgrace. Therefore, the decision to marry is taken without much thought about the implications (Rahman, 2023).

3.2.2 Lack of knowledge related to marriage

The next contributing factor is the lack of knowledge and understanding related to marriage for both teenagers and their parents. Teenagers who enter into early marriage do not understand and do not even know the essence of marriage itself. They also do not know the impact of getting married at an early age. Marriage is an alternative way, especially for those who are already pregnant outside of marriage and also teenagers who are bored with school and happen to have a boyfriend.

The family environment, culture and society in which a child lives can influence his

or her growth and stage of independence. Parenting makes an invaluable contribution to a child's life. Through the father and mother, the child can familiarize himself with his environment and understand the world. Because the family is the first foundation, the foundation that shapes the child's second personality. Parents have the first and foremost duty to educate, feed, care for and raise their children (Muslimin & Dini, 2024).

Then the parenting style applied by parents to their children also affects the child's attitude and personality. The parenting pattern possessed by parents who married early in Seginim District is in the form of letting their children act freely without any supervision from them as parents. Permissive parenting that allows children to act as they wish and gives freedom, and does not provide punishment or control (Sandi, 2017 in (Farida Rohayani et al., 2023).

The low knowledge of parents regarding marriage and the impact of early marriage and the low level of education in Seginim Subdistrict causes no motivation for children to stay in school or continue to a higher school level. So that when their children get tired of school and want to stop and get married, they only agree even though they do not agree that their children marry early.

As expressed by the parents of the couple K and I, namely L, they revealed this: "I actually don't really agree because I'm still in school, but because my child really wants to get married, I just agree, maybe it's his soul mate."

So, they have just felt and realized the impact of early marriage like informant P:

"Don't know the advantages and disadvantages of early marriage. And after marriage, I already know the advantages and disadvantages, namely advantages after marriage when I come home from work there is a welcome and the disadvantage is that I feel that at this age it should be a time when I often go out and get married."

Then another impact felt by informant P is: *"There is, do not want to hang out with young people of the same age and prefer to*

hang out with men. Because they are ashamed to hang out with young people because it is not good to be seen by the community. And there are many difficulties experienced, one of which is the economy and educating the wife because the wife is still underage and her ego is still high."

Other informants also said that the impacts felt were changes in the social environment and financial factors, as revealed by E:

"The change is not being able to meet and play with peers, only being able to establish communication through social media. The difficulty experienced is financial."

Then L, the parent of K and I, said:

"The couple K and L do not have a direction in their household, they also do not have a permanent job, they only help their parents in the fields, because they are still small and do not know anything. they also often quarrel because of money and each other's ego is still high. For example, L hit K and then K hit back, so there was a quarrel."

In this case, good knowledge will shape and influence a person's mindset, which in turn will lead to positive actions. So, knowledge is very influential on marriage at an early age because poor knowledge affects adolescents' decisions to marry at an early age (Pohan in Peni et al., 2023).

3.3. Analysis of Max Weber's theory of rational action

Max Weber uses the basic concept of rationality to classify the types of social action. Social action according to Weber relates to conscious considerations and the choice that the action is expressed Murdiyatmoko, 2007. p: 64-65 in Fallis, 2017).

According to Weber, social action is the action of an individual as long as his actions have a subjective meaning or meaning for him and are then directed to others (Vionita, 2020). The social action in question can be in the form of actions that are directed at others. Social action can also be an action that is "internalized" or subjective which may occur due to the positive influence of certain situations. Social action can also be a deliberate

act of opportunity as a result of the influence of a similar situation. In addition, social action can be passive acquiescence in certain situations (Fallis, 2017).

Social action is also defined as deliberate action, intentional for others and for the actor himself, whose active thoughts make mutual interpretations of other people's behavior, communicate with each other, and control their behavior under the intent of the communication carried out. (Mulyana, 2001: 61 in Fallis, 2017). According to Max Weber (Ritzer, 2012), rational action is referred to as follows:

The first, traditional action, determined by one's usual and customary ways of behaving. This action is an action that is passed down from the previous generation and then applies to generations.

The second, affectual action, determined by one's emotional actions. For example, hate, anger, fear, joy. This will affect people's actions or responses in carrying out an action.

The third, instrumentally rational action (instrumental action), actions taken to fulfill certain interests or goals. Actions are based on considerations and conscious choices that a person makes in an effort to achieve the desired goal. The term "Shortcut is considered appropriate" assumes that the action taken is the right action for him to achieve the goal. Actors think that the actions taken are the best way to achieve what they want.

The fourth, value rational action, an action that is carried out consciously in relation to a commitment that cannot be separated from religious values, laws, or other forms of values.

Based on the description of Max Weber's theory above, the case of early marriage in adolescents in Seginim District, South Bengkulu Regency is influenced by instrumental rational action and affective action. In instrumental action, actions are carried out based on considerations and conscious choices that a person makes to achieve the desired goals. The term "shortcut is considered appropriate" assumes that the action taken is the right action for him to achieve the goal. Actors assume that the actions taken are the best way to achieve

what they want. So, the decision to marry off a teenage couple in the event of an accident or pregnancy outside of marriage is the best decision for both the teenage couple and the parents from the community's view.

Because people will think that if this has happened, it is better to get married. The same thing happened to a couple who wanted to get married and stopped going to school because they were bored. Their parents agreed that they should get married to avoid them committing acts that violate norms such as adultery and avoid negative perceptions from society. Then affectionate action is an action that prioritizes the impulse of feelings or emotions. Teenage couples who marry at an early age in Seginim District, South Bengkulu Regency do not understand the advantages and disadvantages of early marriage itself. They get married without any careful planning. They do early marriage as a result of not being able to control themselves so that they fall into things that are not wanted so they have to get married.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the research results described in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that early marriage in Seginim District, South Bengkulu Regency occurs due to the lack of knowledge of adolescents and parents regarding the understanding of marriage and the minimum age limit for marriage. So that teenagers do not have control over their parents so they do unwanted things such as getting pregnant outside of marriage. Recommendations for further research are to see how the household life of teenage couples who marry early such as how they carry out their roles as husband and wife or parents and how they maintain their household.

5. REFERENCES

- Ardayani, T. (2020). Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Pernikahan Dini. *Jurnal Ilmu Keperawatan Dan Kebidanan*, 11(2), 280. <https://doi.org/10.26751/jikk.v11i2.796>
- BKKBN. (2021). *Hindari Nikah Muda Untuk Kurangi Resiko Kematian Ibu Melahirkan*. BKKBN. <https://bkkbn.or.id/>
- BPS. (2021). *Pengaruh Perkawinan Usia Dini Terhadap Tingkat Fertilitas Di Kabupaten Manggarai Tahun 2019-2021*. BPS Kabupaten Manggarai. <https://manggaraikab.bps.go.id>.
- Defriza, R., Lubis, M., Khodijah, S., & Saniah, N. (2023). Dampak Pernikahan Dini Ditinjau dari Aspek Ekonomi dan Sosial di Kabupaten Mandailing Natal. *INNOVATIVE: Journal Of Social Science Research*, Volume 3 N, 5534–5546. <https://j-innovative.org/index.php/Innovative/article/view/7147>
- Fallis, A. . (2017). Tindakan Sosial Pasangan Suami Istri Nikah Dibawah Umur Dalam Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Keluarga. *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, 53(9), 1689–1699.
- Farida Rohayani, Wahyuni Murniati, Tirta Sari, & Annida Ramdhani Fitri. (2023). Pola Asuh Permisif dan Dampaknya Kepada Anak Usia Dini (Teori dan Problematika). *Islamic EduKids*, 5(1), 25–38. <https://doi.org/10.20414/iek.v5i1.7316>
- Hikmah, N. (2019). Faktor-Faktor Yang Menyebabkan Terjadinya Pernikahan Dini Di Desa Muara Wis Kecamatan Muara Wis Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara. *EJournal Sosiatri-Sosiologi*, 7(1), 261–272. [https://ejournal.ps.fisip-unmul.ac.id/site/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/01_format_artikel_ejournal_mulai_hlm_Ganjil_03-30-19-01-11-43\).pdf](https://ejournal.ps.fisip-unmul.ac.id/site/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/01_format_artikel_ejournal_mulai_hlm_Ganjil_03-30-19-01-11-43).pdf)
- Husnani, R., & Soraya, D. (2020). Dampak Pernikahan Usia Dini (Analisis Feminis Pada Pernikahan Anak Perempuan Di Desa Cibunar Kecamatan Cibatu Kabupaten Garut). *Jaqfi: Jurnal Aqidah Dan Filsafat Islam*, 4(1), 63–77. <https://doi.org/10.15575/jaqfi.v4i1.9347>
- Iwan. (2022). *Diperkirakan 20 Persen Pernikahan Dini Terjadi di Bengkulu*. Radar Bengkulu. <https://radarbengkulu.disaway.id/read/654640/diperkirakan-20-persen-pernikahan-dini-terjadi-di-bengkulu>
- Kemen PPA. (2023). *Perkwinan Anak Sudah Mengkhawatirkan*. Kementerian

- Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dan Perlindungan Anak Republik Indonesia. <https://www.kemenppa.go.id>
- Kementrian Sekretariat Negara RI. (2019). Undang-undang Republik Indonesia No 16 Tahun 2019 Tentang Perubahan Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 1974 Tentang Perkawinan. *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia*, 006265, 2-6. <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/122740/uu-no-16-tahun-2019>
- Musalim, M., & Indrawati, I. (2017). Pernikahan Usia Dini di Desa Bukit Payung Kecamatan Bangkinang Kabupaten Kampar. *Jurnal Online Mahasiswa Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Riau*, 4(1), 1-14. <https://www.neliti.com/publications/115974/pernikahan-usia-dini-di-desa-bukit-payung-kecamatan-bangkinang-kabupaten-kampar#id-section-content%0Ahttps://jom.unri.ac.id/index.php/JOMFSIP/article/view/13479>
- Muslimin, D., & Dini, R. P. (2024). Pola asuh orang tua terhadap risiko terjadinya pernikahan dini pada remaja di kabupaten poso. *Ilmu Kesehatan Mandira Cendika*, 921, 163-169. <https://journal.mandiracendikia.com/index.php/JIK-MC/article/download/1354/1090/9258>
- Peni, G., Lestari, R. M., & Prasida, D. W. (2023). Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Remaja Terhadap Kejadian Pernikahan Dini di Wilayah Kelurahan Kereng Bangkirai RT 01/ RW 01 Kota Palangka Raya Tahun 2022. *Jurnal Surya Medika*, 9(1), 88-95. <https://doi.org/10.33084/jsm.v9i1.5151>
- Rahman, A. (2023). Pernikahan Usia Dini Pada Masyarakat Adat Dayak Agabag Di Desa Tinampak Ii Kecamatan Tulin Onsoi Kabupaten Nunukan. *EJournal Pembangunan Sosial*, 2023(1), 347-362. [http://ejournal.ps.fisip-unmul.ac.id/site/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/eJournal-wironoto2016\(01-31-23-08-15-43\).pdf](http://ejournal.ps.fisip-unmul.ac.id/site/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/eJournal-wironoto2016(01-31-23-08-15-43).pdf)
- Religious Affairs. (2023). *Data Peristiwa Nikah Usia Dibawah Umur*.
- Ritzer, G. (2012). *Teori Sosiologi Dari Sosiologi Klasik Sampai Perkembangan Terakhir Postmodern*. Pustaka Pelajar.
- Sari, L. M., & Azinar, M. (2022). Kejadian Pernikahan Usia Dini pada Wanita Usia 15-24 Tahun di Kecamatan Arut. *Higeia Journal of Public Health Research and Development*, 6(2), 251-259.
- Sari, P. P., & Desiningrum, D. R. (2017). Pengalaman Berkeluarga Pada Wanita Yang Menjalani Married By Accident Studi Fenomenologis Pernikahan Karena Kehamilan di Luar Nikah. *Jurnal EMPATI*, 6(1), 338-345. <https://doi.org/10.14710/empati.2017.15144>
- Sarwono, S. W. (2011). *Psikologi Remaja*. Rajawali Pers.
- Soleha, Imaroh, Z. F. M. (2023). Faktor Pendorong Kejadian Pernikahan Pada Remaja Usia Dini: Literatur Review. *Ilmu Kesehatan*, 11(8.5.2017), 2003-2005.
- Sugiyono. (2019). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D* (Sutopo (ed.); kedua). Alfabeta.
- Suryani, D., & Kudus, W. A. (2022). Fenomena Menikah Muda Dikalangan Remaja Perempuan Di Kelurahan Pipitan. *Jurnal Pendidikan Sosiologi Dan Humaniora*, 13(2), 260. <https://doi.org/10.26418/j-psh.v13i2.54437>
- UNICEF. (2023). *Pernikahan anak Pernikahan dini mengancam kehidupan, kesejahteraan, dan masa depan anak perempuan di seluruh dunia*. <https://www.unicef.org/protection/child-marriage>
- Vionita, Y. O. (2020). Pandangan Masyarakat Tentang Pernikahan Dini Sebagai Implementasi Undang-Undang Perkawinan Di Desa Balun Kecamatan Turi. *Jurnal mahasiswa.Unesa.Ac.Id*, 08, 764-778. <https://jurnalmahasiswa.unesa.ac.id/index.php/jurnal-pendidikan-kewarganegaraa/article/view/35779>