

Adolescents' Perceptions of Early Marriage in Setupatok Village, Mundu District

Ani Nurhaeni¹, Dea Andini¹, Lily Wahyuni¹, Yani Kamasturyani¹

¹Institut Teknologi dan Kesehatan Mahardika, Cirebon, Indonesia

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Corresponding Author :

Ani Nurhaeni

E-mail : ani@mahardika.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background & Objective: Early marriage is a marriage carried out by individuals under the age of 19. This phenomenon is still a serious problem in Setupatok Village, Mundu District. Adolescent perceptions of early marriage are one of the factors that can influence the decision to marry at a young age. This study aims to determine the relationship between adolescent perceptions and the incidence of early marriage in Setupatok Village, Mundu District. **Method:** The research method used is quantitative with a cross-sectional research design. The research sample was 82 respondents selected using the proportional random sampling technique. Data were collected through questionnaires and analyzed using the chi-square statistical test. **Result:** The results showed that 67 adolescents (81.7%) had a good perception of early marriage, while 15 adolescents (18.3%) had a bad perception. The incidence of early marriage in Setupatok Village was recorded as 64 adolescents (78.0%) had married at an early age, while 18 adolescents (22.0%) were not married. Statistical tests showed a significant relationship between adolescent perceptions and the incidence of early marriage ($p\text{-value} = 0.000$; $p < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The results of this study are expected to contribute to efforts to prevent early marriage by increasing adolescent awareness of the impact of marriage at a young age. Reproductive health education and counseling are strategic steps in changing adolescent perceptions of early marriage.

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Introduction

Early marriage is a global issue associated with various health and social consequences for adolescent girls (Montazeri et al., 2016). This issue has broad

implications, including health risks, disruption of education, and social and economic challenges. This systematic literature review aims to analyze the impact and causes of early marriage on adolescent girls, focusing on health, education, and socio-economic consequences, as well as identifying evidence-based interventions to address these issues. Studies using a systematic literature review (SLR) approach, in articles published between 2019 and 2024, stated that early marriage significantly impacts the health of adolescent girls, including pregnancy complications, perinatal mortality, and mental health problems such as anxiety and depression. In the field of education, early marriage leads to school dropouts, which limits future skills and employment opportunities. Socioeconomic factors such as poverty and cultural norms were found to be the main causes. Rural communities and marginalized groups have higher prevalence rates due to limited access to education and health services (Nurhaeni et al., 2025). Other factors include ideas about morality and honor (Ijeoma et al., 2013).

In Indonesia, the minimum age for marriage is 19 years for both men and women, in accordance with Law No. 1 of 1974, amended by Law No. 16 Article 7 Paragraph 1 of 2019. If one or both parties are under the specified age, the marriage is categorized as early marriage under Law No. 16 of 2019.

Early marriage is a global phenomenon that affects millions of adolescents, especially girls, in various parts of the world. Early marriage has important consequences for individuals in the United States. Several studies have linked religion to early marriage (Uecker, 2014). Data from the 2023 UNICEF report shows that around hundreds of millions of girls worldwide marry before the age of 18 every year. This is often related to various social, cultural, and economic factors, including social norms that emphasize the importance of marriage as a first step towards a higher status or as a solution to reduce family economic hardship (Ernawati, 2021).

In Indonesia, early marriage is also an urgent issue, with data showing that the prevalence of early marriage in some areas has reached significant levels. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, around 14% of women in Indonesia marry before the age of 18, and this figure tends to be higher in rural areas (Hidayat Rohmat, 2023). This phenomenon is often triggered by social, cultural, and economic factors, which have a negative impact on reproductive health and education among adolescents.

In Cirebon Regency, early marriage is a serious problem, especially in Mundu District. Based on data from the Mundu District Religious Affairs Office (KUA) in 2024, it was recorded that 187 adolescents were married before the age of 21. This figure makes Mundu Subdistrict the area with the second highest rate of early marriage in Cirebon Regency. Among the villages in Mundu Subdistrict, Setupatok Village recorded the highest number of early marriages, with 38 adolescents marrying under the age of 19 in 2024. The high rate of early marriage in Setupatok Village shows the urgency of implementing more effective interventions to address this problem.

Several previous studies have discussed various aspects of early marriage, including peer education, legal perspectives, socio-psychological impacts, and the effectiveness of prevention policies. However, these studies have not specifically examined the relationship between adolescents' perceptions of early marriage and the incidence of early marriage at the village level. Therefore, this study aims to fill this gap by focusing on adolescents in Setupatok Village, Mundu District. Using a structured quantitative approach, this study will measure how adolescents'

perceptions of early marriage contribute to the high rate of early marriage. The results of this study are expected to provide new contributions to the development of education and reproductive health-based intervention strategies to reduce the incidence of early marriage at the community level.

Objective

Based on the above background, the researcher was interested in conducting a study entitled "The Relationship between Adolescent Perceptions and Early Marriage in Setupatok Village, Mundu District." Setupatok Village was chosen as the location for the study due to the high rate of early marriage in the district. It is hoped that this study will make a real contribution to efforts to prevent early marriage through a deeper understanding of adolescent perceptions.

Method

This study used a quantitative design with a *cross-sectional* approach (Fadilla et al., 2023). The independent variable in this study was adolescent perception, and the dependent variable was the incidence of early marriage. The population in this study was all adolescents in the village of Setupatok, totaling 470 people. The sample size was calculated using the Slovin formula (*margin of error* 10%) (Sugiyono, 2019), with a total sample size of 82 people. The sampling technique used in this study was *proportional random sampling* (Priadana, 2021), which is random sampling based on the division of neighborhood units (RW) in the village of Setupatok. The instrument used in the independent variable of adolescent perception was a questionnaire consisting of 13 questions with a Guttman scale, where "Yes" answers were given a value of 1 and "No" answers were given a value of 0. A perception score of $< 50\%$ did not support early marriage, while a perception score of $\geq 50\%$ supported early marriage. The adolescent perception question indicators included adolescent perception, information acceptance, understanding, and interpretation (Effy et al., n.d.). The dependent variable questionnaire was about the incidence of early marriage with indicators of the minimum age for marriage according to Law No. 16 of 2019 Article 7 Paragraph 1 (Rizaldi Muhammad Fahmi, 2024). The validity test was conducted in Kaliwulu Village, Plered District, targeting adolescents aged 10-21 years, with a total of 15 respondents (the significance level used was 5%, table r value = 0.514) (Fadilla et al., 2023). Univariate analysis used frequency distribution, and bivariate analysis used the *Chi-square* statistical test with a significance level of $\alpha=0.05$. This study was conducted in Setupatok Village, Mundu District, from March 3 to March 10, 2025.

Results

The results of this study used the *Chi-square* statistical test, which shows that if the $P \text{ value} \leq \alpha (0.05)$, then H_0 is rejected, meaning that there is a significant relationship between physical activity and the occurrence of myalgia. If the $P \text{ value} > \alpha (0.05)$, then H_0 is accepted, meaning that there is no significant relationship between the two variables.

Adolescent Perceptions

TABLE 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Adolescent Perceptions of Early Marriage

Teenagers' Perceptions	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Supportive perception	67	81.7

Unsupportive perception	15	18.3
Total	82	100.00

Based on the table above, the results of the study show that of the 82 respondents, 67 respondents (81.7%) had a positive perception of early marriage, while 15 respondents (18.3%) had a negative perception of early marriage. Incidence of Early Marriage

TABLE 2. Frequency Distribution of Early Marriage Incidence in Setupatok Village, Mundu District

Early Marriage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Married	64	78.0
Not yet Married	18	22.0
Total	82	100.0

Based on the table above, it shows that most respondents were married early, with 64 respondents (78.0%) married and 18 respondents (22.0%) unmarried.

Relationship between Adolescent Perceptions and Incidence of Early Marriage in Setupatok Village, Mundu District

TABLE 3. Relationship between Adolescent Perceptions and Early Marriage Incidents in Setupatok Village, Mundu District

Teenagers' Perceptions	Early Marriage				Total		P Value
	Married		Not yet Married				
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Supportive perception	64	95.5	3	4.5	67	100.0	0.000
Unsupportive perception	0	0.0	15	100.0	15	100.0	
Total	64	78.0	18	22.0	82	100.0	

Based on the table above, it can be seen that of the 67 respondents who had a supportive perception of early marriage, 64 (95.5%) were married early, while only 3 (4.5%) were not married early. Meanwhile, out of 15 respondents who had perceptions that did not support early marriage, none married early (0.0%), and all (100%) did not marry early. The results of the Chi-Square statistical test show a p-value = 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), which means H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected. Thus, there is a significant relationship between adolescents' perceptions of early marriage and the incidence of early marriage in Setupatok Village, Mundu District.

Discussion

Adolescent Perceptions

Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that of the 82 respondents, 67 adolescents (81.7%) had a supportive perception of early marriage, while 15 adolescents (18.3%) had an unsupportive perception of early marriage. These results show that most adolescents still have a positive or supportive view of early marriage.

A supportive perception of early marriage is defined as the view of adolescents who consider that marrying at an early age is normal, positive, or beneficial. This term is used to indicate the subjective attitude of adolescents, namely a group of respondents who view early marriage as something positive based on their experiences, values, and the information they have received. In other words, the label "supportive" here serves as a statistical category to distinguish between groups of respondents who relatively agree with the phenomenon of early marriage and those who disagree with it.

McShane and Von Glinow explain that perception is the process of receiving information and understanding the environment, including the establishment of information to form categorization and interpretation. In essence, perception is related to how a person receives information and adapts to their environment. This means that it is an interpretation in understanding information that can increase the knowledge of the recipient or the selection of various stimuli captured by the five senses. This will later influence the behavior of each individual who receives the information. (Sabarini, 2021).

Perception factors depend on the perceiver, and subjective experiences are only partially and gradually transformed into objective descriptions of the environment. Perception is essentially a process initiated by the receiver themselves to achieve their goals, and passive reception only plays an additional role. Perception is essentially integrated with cognition. (Wang et al., 2022)

Perception is one of the interpersonal factors in the chain of attitude change. In adolescence, specific values and views on life are formed, as are primary perceptions of a person or thing, including perceptions about early marriage. Perceptions about early marriage are personal factors that can influence adolescent attitudes. Perception itself consists of three aspects, namely cognitive, affective, and conative. (Taufik et al., 2018)

Adolescents' perceptions of early marriage can form the basis for their decision to enter into early marriage or not. Information and knowledge are important factors in the formation of perceptions. The cognitive, affective, and conative aspects are aspects of perception that influence adolescents in perceiving something. (Indah et al., 2023).

Based on the results of field observations, the factors that influence adolescents' perceptions of early marriage include the influence of family, the surrounding environment, and access to information about the impact of early marriage. Some adolescents consider early marriage to be normal and even desirable in their society. However, there are also adolescents who have a better understanding of the risks of early marriage, such as its impact on reproductive health, education, and future economic prospects.

The results of the data analysis show that perceptions that do not support early marriage are related to adolescents' perceptions of the impact of early marriage in the context of education and economics. A total of 44 respondents (53.7%) disagreed that early marriage would allow them to continue their education and work for the future, and 42 respondents (51.2%) disagreed that early marriage would enable them to work and provide for their families after marriage. This shows that although many adolescents support early marriage, they are still aware of the negative consequences, especially in terms of education and economics. Research by Finka Auninda Azzahro, 2004, states that the impact of early marriage on children's education in Pasar Sukadana Village, Sukadana District, East Lampung Regency is as follows: (1) Economy: the economic impact experienced by children of early marriage is that they have to work to meet the economic needs of the family, which should not be the responsibility of a child. (2) Impact on education: parents who marry at an early age do not consider education important and believe that education is only for finding work, so it is not important to pursue higher education.

Respondents who agreed with early marriage were those who understood that early marriage can teach responsibility from an early age, totaling 13 respondents

(15.9%), meaning that the majority of respondents agreed that early marriage teaches responsibility from an early age. This high level of support indicates that many adolescents view early marriage as a means of learning responsibility early in life. This suggests that, in certain contexts, some adolescents see the positive value of early marriage, particularly in shaping character and preparing for future roles as spouses and parents.

The purpose of early marriage, according to Khasanah, 2014, from a religious perspective, is to learn to take on responsibilities at an early age. Many young people have few responsibilities before marriage because they have their parents to rely on. Here, they must be able to manage their affairs without depending on their parents. However, these new responsibilities have a negative impact on education, often causing children to drop out of school because they now have new responsibilities as wives and future mothers, or heads of households and future fathers, who are expected to play a greater role in managing the household and becoming the backbone of the family and the breadwinner. Another pattern is that due to unaffordable education costs, children drop out of school and are then married off to shift the burden of responsibility for supporting the child to their spouse (Marlah et al., n.d.).

Perception is the result of an individual's interpretation of a phenomenon based on their experiences, knowledge, and values. Adolescents' perceptions of early marriage can be shaped by various factors, including formal education, social media, and personal experiences. According to social psychology theory, perceptions formed from norms and values within a community can influence individuals' behavior in making decisions.

This study is in line with research conducted by Wibowo (2019), which shows that adolescents' perceptions of early marriage are greatly influenced by social and cultural factors in their environment. In addition, research by Pourtaheri et al (2023) also states that adolescents' understanding of early marriage is closely related to their level of education and exposure to reproductive health information.

The results of this study indicate that adolescents' perceptions play an important role in the decision to marry at a young age, thus requiring education-based interventions and counseling to shape a more critical understanding of the impacts of early marriage. Steps that can be taken include reproductive health counseling, youth empowerment, and the involvement of families and communities in providing an understanding of the risks of early marriage. Thus, it is hoped that the rate of early marriage can be reduced through changes in adolescents' perceptions of early marriage.

Early Marriage

Law Number 16 of 2019, Article 7 Paragraph 1 Marriage is only permitted if a man and a woman have reached the age of 19 (nineteen). In the event of a deviation from the age requirement as stated in the first paragraph, the parents of the man and/or the parents of the woman are permitted to apply for a dispensation from the court on the grounds of genuine urgency and with sufficient supporting documentation. In granting a dispensation by the court as referred to in the second paragraph, the opinions of both parties regarding the success of their marriage must be taken into consideration.

Based on the results of a study conducted in Setupatok Village, Mundu District, out of 82 respondents surveyed, it was found that 64 people (78.0%) had married early,

while 18 people (22.0%) had not married early. This shows that the rate of early marriage is still quite high in this region.

In line with Jayanti's (2023) research, West Sulawesi ranks 8th among all provinces in Indonesia, with an early marriage rate of 11.7% or 145 cases. In Majene Regency, the highest number of early marriage cases was recorded in 2020, namely 85 cases. (Asrina & Ulmy Mahmud, 2025)

The high rate of early marriage is influenced by several factors, such as social and cultural pressures and family economic conditions. Many families in these villages still consider early marriage as a solution to reduce economic burdens and as a way to maintain family honor. In addition, other factors such as low levels of education and a lack of knowledge about the negative impacts of early marriage also contribute to this phenomenon.

Early marriage has a broad impact on the lives of adolescents, including reproductive health, education, and social and economic aspects. Adolescents who marry at a young age are at greater risk of reproductive health problems. In addition, many of them end up dropping out of school, limiting their opportunities to get better jobs in the future.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Yolanda (2020), which shows that social and cultural factors play a dominant role in influencing the decision to marry early in rural areas. In addition, research by Ernawati (2021) also found that family economic conditions are often the main reason for adolescents to marry early as a survival strategy.

Therefore, to reduce the rate of early marriage in Setupatok Village, more comprehensive interventions are needed, such as improving education on reproductive health, empowering families economically, and implementing socialization programs on the importance of education for adolescents. These steps are expected to change the mindset of the community and provide better alternatives for adolescents before they decide to get married.

The Relationship between Adolescents' Perceptions and Early Marriage in Setupatok Village, Mundu District

The results of the analysis show that the Chi-Square statistical test produced a p-value of 0.000. Because the p-value is less than 0.05, H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, which means that there is a significant relationship between adolescent perceptions and early marriage in Setupatok Village, Mundu District.

Adolescent perceptions have a significant influence and play a major role in early marriage. Therefore, if adolescent perceptions of early marriage are not taken into account, it will lead to an increase in early marriage. Everyone's perceptions are different from one another, and this can be influenced by various factors, such as experience, gender, education level, age, demographic conditions, and the sources of information obtained by the individual. (Sukmawati et al., 2024)

The results of Endah Sary's research in 2025 show that adolescents who have a positive perception do not plan to marry too early. Researchers found that adolescents who marry at a young age face greater risks than adolescents who wait until adulthood, supported by the fact that early marriage can affect the psychological readiness of adolescents. Therefore, the research respondents clearly understand that marrying at a young age is not a good idea.

Early marriage is a social phenomenon that still occurs due to various factors, one of which is the perception that has developed in society. Teenagers who have a positive perception of early marriage tend to marry earlier than those who have a negative perception. Other factors such as family influence, customs, and economic pressure also reinforce the decision to marry at an early age.

The results of the study show that most adolescents in Setupatok Village still agree with early marriage. This is in line with previous findings that environmental and cultural factors play a major role in shaping adolescents' views on early marriage. In addition, the analysis also revealed that adolescents who better understand the negative impacts of early marriage on education and the economy tend to have a more critical view, as seen from the answers to questions related to the impact of early marriage on employment opportunities and economic dependence.

Furthermore, most adolescents are still unaware of the mental and physical health impacts of early marriage. This is evident from the low percentage of adolescents who are aware of the health risks of early marriage, such as emotional pressure, stress, and the risk of complications from pregnancy at a young age. Therefore, increasing education about the health impacts needs to be given more attention in intervention programs to reduce the rate of early marriage.

According to social theory, the decision to marry early is not only influenced by individual factors but also by norms that develop in society. This study is in line with the findings of Yolanda (2020), which revealed that culture and social environment play an important role in the decision to marry early. In addition, research by Ernawati (2021) shows that adolescents who have a better understanding of the impact of early marriage tend to postpone it until a more mature age.

Therefore, a more comprehensive approach is needed, such as reproductive health education, raising awareness through education, and providing economic support to families in order to reduce the rate of early marriage. With these steps, it is hoped that the community will better understand the importance of delaying marriage until a more mature age for long-term well-being.

Conclusion

Based on research and discussion regarding the relationship between adolescent perceptions and early marriage in Setupatok Village, Mundu District, with 82 respondents, the following conclusions can be drawn.

1. Adolescents' perceptions of early marriage in Setupatok Village show that 67 adolescents (81.7%) have a supportive perception of early marriage, while 15 adolescents (18.3%) have an unsupportive perception of early marriage.
2. The incidence of early marriage in Setupatok Village, Mundu District, shows that of the 82 respondents, 64 adolescents (78.0%) were married at an early age, while 18 adolescents (22.0%) were not yet married.
3. The results of the Chi-Square statistical test show a significant relationship between the perceptions of adolescents and the incidence of early marriage in Setupatok Village, Mundu District, with a p-value = 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). This indicates that adolescents who have a supportive perception of early marriage tend to marry at an early age more than those who have an unsupportive perception.

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