

The Strengthening Family On Marriage Planning Among Adolescent Women at Rural Area

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ABSTRACT

Marriage planning for adolescent women in rural areas is one of needed to be considered to prevent adolescent women from early marriage, the majority of which have a negative impact on them. Families in rural areas need to have a strengthening family to prepare adolescent women's marriage. The purpose was to analyze the influence of strengthening families on marriage planning among adolescent women in rural areas. The research location is in one of the rural areas in Jember Regency. The research design uses a quantitative descriptive approach. The research population was mothers with adolescent women aged 13-18 years and mothers who lives in village. The research respondent was 260 used simple random sampling technique. The independent variables consisted parental resilience, social connection, knowledge of parenting, concrete support, social and emotional competence. The dependent variable was marriage planning. The research instrument was a questionnaire with closed questions. Multivariate analysis used multiple linear regression tests. The results showed that there was partial influence of parental resilience ($p=0.000$), social competence ($p=0.000$), knowledge of parenting ($p=0.000$), and social and emotional competence ($p=0.045$) on marriage planning. There was no partial influence of concrete to support ($p=0.278$) on marriage planning. The R square value was 0.795. The F test showed $p<0.001$ with F value = 196.724. This showed that there was a simultaneous influence between parental resilience, social connection, knowledge of parenting, concrete of support and social and emotional competence on marriage planning. Parental salience is the most influential variable in strengthening families. Families in rural areas need to improve managing stress and implementing family functions to prepare adolescent women's marriages

Keyword: Strengthening family, adolescent women, marriage planning, rural area

ABSTRAK

Perencanaan pernikahan pada remaja putri di daerah pedesaan merupakan salah satu hal yang perlu diperhatikan untuk menghindari remaja putri dari pernikahan dini yang mayoritas memberikan dampak negatif terhadap mereka. Keluarga di daerah pedesaan perlu memiliki penguatan keluarga untuk mempersiapkan pernikahan anak remajanya. Tujuan penelitian adalah menganalisis pengaruh penguatan keluarga terhadap perencanaan pernikahan pada remaja putri di daerah pedesaan. Lokasi penelitian di salah satu daerah rural di Wilayah Kabupaten Jember. Desain penelitian menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif. Populasi penelitian adalah ibu dengan remaja putri usia 13-18 tahun dan ibu yang tinggal di desa. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 260 responden dengan teknik sampel acak sederhana. Variabel independen penelitian terdiri dari ketahanan pola asuh, hubungan sosial keluarga, pengetahuan keluarga tentang parenting, dukungan keluarga, kemampuan sosial dan emosional. Variabel dependen penelitian yaitu perencanaan pernikahan. Instrumen penelitian adalah kuesioner dengan pertanyaan tertutup dan opsi jawaban skala likert. Analisis multivariate dilakukan dengan uji regresi linear berganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat pengaruh ketahanan pola asuh ($p=0.000$), hubungan sosial keluarga ($p=0.000$), pengetahuan keluarga tentang parenting ($p=0.000$), dan kemampuan sosial dan emosional ($p=0.045$) terhadap perencanaan pernikahan pada remaja putri di daerah rural. Tidak ada pengaruh dukungan keluarga ($p=0.278$) terhadap perencanaan pernikahan pada remaja putri di daerah rural. Nilai R square sebesar 0.795. Uji F menunjukkan p value <0.001 dengan nilai F = 196.724. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh secara simultan antara ketahanan pola asuh, hubungan sosial keluarga, pengetahuan keluarga tentang parenting, dukungan keluarga, kemampuan sosial dan emosional terhadap perencanaan pernikahan. Ketahanan pola asuh merupakan variabel yang paling berpengaruh dalam penguatan keluarga. Keluarga di daerah pedesaan perlu meningkatkan manajemen stress dan pelaksanaan fungsi keluarga untuk mempersiapkan pernikahan remaja putri

Kata Kunci: Strengthening family, remaja putri, perencanaan pernikahan, daerah rural

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Introduction:

Marriage planning is one of needed to be prepared by families, especially families with stages of family development with adolescent. There are many things that need to be prepared about marriage planning, especially related to age at marriage, emotional maturity, social maturity and financial maturity. It was one of activity to prevent the impact of poor marriage planning, that is early marriage or child marriage. The majority of adolescent women will feel the impact of poor marriage planning. Besides that, early marriage is also one of the actions that to be part of sexual violence than pften occurs to children (Maurida & Silvanasari, 2023). A phenomenon that occurs in society, especially in rural areas, many early marriages or child marriages occur because of traditions that have been carried out for generations, whether in the context of arranged marriages or the negative stigma of society as spinsters. In general, this illustrates that there is poor marriage planning in rural areas.

The results of previous research showed that 39.3% of adolescent had insufficient knowledge and 19.7% of teenagers had no knowledge about the mature marriage age (Hapsari, 2019). The other research explained that 19.6% of adolescent women in rural areas have plans to marry at the age of less than 18 years old (Maurida et al., 2023). This condition has an impact on increasing the number of early marriages. Based on UNICEF data, Indonesia is ranked 8th in the world and 2nd in ASEAN with a total of 1,459,000 cases or around 11.2% of adolescent women who married before the age of 18 year old. East Java Province is the province with the highest number of child marriages in 2024 (Putri et al., 2021).

Family is the person closest to adolescent. One of the factors that influences adolescent behavior is the family. In the context of early marriage, family is also an influencing factor. Family economic is one of the factors behind early marriage (Sari & Puspitari, 2022). The family roles that are not carried out well are also the reason early marriage among adolescent women (Fitriani, 2020). The lack of family knowledge about sexual healthy among

adolescent has an impact on promiscuity that causes pregnancy. This phenomena has been widely studied in research (Salisa, 2017). In rural areas, the tradition of matchmaking is the most background in the context of early marriage incidents (Slamet, 2022).

The concept of strengthening families is a framework for intervening in families with certain problems. Strengthening families has been proven by several studies related to optimizing families in solving problems, including strengthening families having a positive impact on child protection, reducing violence and neglect towards children (Center for the study of social policy's, 2021). Strengthening families developed five indicators, they are parental resilience, social connections, knowledge of parenting, concrete support and social and emotional competence. Based on this phenomenon, researchers are interested in analyzing the influence of strengthening families on marriage planning among adolescent women in rural areas.

Methods:

The research was conducted in Jenggawah Village, one of the rural areas in Jember Regency. The research was conducted in July 2024. Researchers coordinated with kader to recruit research subjects according to the inclusion criteria. Data collection was carried out for 6 days by visiting respondents' homes. Explanation of the research and signing of informed consent were carried out before the research respondents filled out the instruments provided. The research design used quantitative decriptive approach. The research population was mothers with adolescent women aged 13-18 years. The research sample was 260 . It is based on the roles of the thumb, respondents in the modeling as many as 10 times the observed variables. This study has 26 observed variables, so for the research sample was 260. Techniques sampling used simple random. The inclusion criteria for research respondents were mothers with adolescent women aged 13-18 years who had not married their adolescent women and mother who live in village. The exclusion criteria for research respondents were mothers with physical or psychological health problems at the time the

research was conducted. The research variables consist of independent variables and dependent variables.

The independent variables consisted of parental resilience, social connection, knowledge of parenting, concrete support, social and emotional competence. The dependent variable was marriage planning. This study has many variables. So to minimize research bias, the researcher conducted a perception equation with the enumerator to be able to provide direction from questions on the research instrument that were not yet understood by the respondents. The research instrument for the independent variable was modified from the strengthening family self-assessment with 46 questions (Center for the study of social policy's, 2021). Parental resilience has indicators of managing stress and family function with 8 questions. Social connection has indicators of emotional support, informational support, instrumental support and spiritual support with 12 questions. Knowledge of parenting has indicators of physical development, cognitive development, language development, social development, and emotional development with 15 questions. Concrete to support has an indicator of link to services with 3 questions. Social and emotional competence has indicators of communicate clearly and recognize emotion with 8 questions. The research instruments used questionnaires with closed questions and answer choices using a Likert scale, namely strongly agree, agree, poorly agree and disagree. The highest answer option value is 4 and the lowest is 1. The research instrument for the dependent variable was modified from the marriage readiness scale questionnaire with 19 questions (Shemila, 2018). It has indicators marriage age, physical maturity, social maturity, emotional maturity with 19 question. The research instruments used questionnaires with closed questions and answer choices using a Likert scale, namely strongly agree, agree, poorly agree and disagree. The highest answer option value is 4 and the lowest is 1. All instruments have been tested for validity and reliability with a Cronbach alpha value > 0.6 (Maurida, Putri, & Rosalini, 2022). Multivariate data analysis used multiple linear regression tests. Normality test, linearity

test, multicollinearity test and heterokedastisitas test were conducted before multivariate analysis. This research has received an ethical letter from KEPK Dr. Soebandi with NO. 525/KEPK/UDS/VII/2024.

Results: Characteristics respondents

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Characteristics of Research Respondents

characteristics	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Age	18-60 years old	215	82,7%
	>60 years old	45	17,3%
Number of children	1-2	137	52,7%
	>2	123	47,3%
Employment status	Public officer	75	28,9%
	Self employed	70	26,9%
	Housewives	115	44,2%
	Employed	0	0%
	Others	0	0%

Table 1 explain that the majority of research respondents have an age range of 18-60 years as much as 82.7%, have a number of children between 1-2 children as much as 52.7%, and work as housewives as much as 44.2%.

Analysis Descriptive

Table 2. Standard deviation, minimal maximal and mean (N=260)

Vraiabel	SD	Min-Max	Mean
Parental resilience	3,54	19-30	26,03
Social connection	4,10	31-48	39,61
Knowledge of parenting	2,91	40-60	46,53
Concrete to support	0,88	7-12	8,93
Social and emotional competence	2,78	19-32	25,23
Marriage planning	9,25	37-98	57,13

Table 2 explain that parental resilience has a maximum score of 30, mean = 26.03, SD = 3.54. Social connection shows a maximum score of 48, mean = 29.61, SD = 4.10. Knowledge of parenting shows a maximum score of 60, mean =

46.53, SD = 2.91. Concrete to support shows a maximum score of 12, mean = 8.93, SD = 0.88. Social and emotional competence shows a maximum score of 32, mean = 25.23, SD = 2.78. Marriage planning shows a maximum score of 98, mean = 57.13, SD = 9.25. This shows that the respondents' answers were between strongly agree and disagree.

Linearity Test

Table 3. Linearity Test

variabel	ANOVA Table		
	Deviation from linearity	Conclusion	
Parental resilience * marriage planning	0.169	>0.05	linear
Social connection * marriage planning	0.093	>0.05	linear
Knowledge of parenting * marriage planning	0.973	>0.05	linear
Concrete to support * marriage planning	0.551	>0.05	linear
Social and emotional competence * marriage planning	0.710	>0.05	linear

The linearity test with a significance level of 0.05 showed that each independent variable has a linear relationship with its dependent variable with a deviation form linearity > 0.05.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 4. Multikolinearitas Test

Model	Colinearity Statistic
	VIF
(constant)	
1 Parental resilience	3.338
Social connection	3.883
Knowledge of parenting	4.454
Concrete to support	5.378
Social and emotional competence	2.484

The results of the multicollinearity test in this study were determined using the VIF (variance Inflation Factor) method with a VIF value for each variable of less than 10, so it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity.

Normality Test

Table 6. Normality Test On Research Data Residuals

One sample Kolmogorov smirnov	
Unstandardized residual (N)	p-value
260	0.192

The results of the normality test with the one sample Kolmogorov Smirnov test showed a p-value > 0.05 so it can be concluded that the research data is normally distributed.

Heterokedastisitas test

Table 7. Uji Glejser

Model	P-Value
(constant)	
1 Parental resilience	0.209
Social connection	0.375
Knowledge of parenting	0.331
Concrete to support	0.247
Social and emotional competence	0.514

The results of the Glejser test show all variables with a p-value > 0.05 so it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity.

Multiple Linear Regretion Test

Table 3. Multiple linear regression (N=260)

Model	Unstandardized Coefficient B	Standardized Coefficient Beta	T	p-value
(Constant)	-30.165		-6.826	.000
parental resilience (X1)	1.290	.129	10.020	.000
social connection (X2)	.488	.121	4.026	.000
knowledge of parenting (X3)	.424	.158	2.676	.008
concrete of support (X4)	.686	.630	1.088	.278
social and emotional competence (X5)	.338	.168	2.011	.045

Dependent Variable: marriage planning (Y1)

Table 3 explains the results of multiple linear regression. It shows that parenteral resilience (T = 10.020; p = 0.000) has partial influence on marriage planning. Social connection (t = 4.026; p = 0.000) has partial influence on marriage planning. Knowledge of parenting (t=2.676;

$p=0.000$) has partial influence on marriage planning. Concrete of support ($t=1.088$; $p=0.278$) has no partial influence on marriage planning. Social and emotional competence ($t=2.011$; $p=0.045$) has partial influence on marriage planning. Parental salience is the most influential variable in strengthening families with $T=10.020$ and beta value = 0.494.

Tabel 4. Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	F	Sig.
1	.891 ^a	.795	196.724	.000 ^b

a. Predictors: (Constant), social and emotional competence (X5), knowledge of parenting (X3), parental resilience (X1), social connection (X2), concrete of support (X4)

Table 4 explain the summary model. It shows an R square of 0.795, which indicates that the strength of influence between the dependent variable and the independent variable is 79.5%, while the other 20.5% is influenced by external factors outside the identified independent variables. The F test shows p value <0.001 with F value = 196.724. This shows that there is a simultaneous influence between parental resilience, social connection, knowledge of parenting, concrete of support and social and emotional competence on marriage planning

Discussion:

Parental resilience on marriage planning

There is an influence of parental resilience on marriage planning on adolescent women in rural areas. This explain that parental resilience which good can make good marriage planning for adolescent women in rural areas. Parental resilience is one of the variables in strengthening families that needs to be considered. In parental resilience there are two indicators, they are managing stress and family function. The family's ability to manage stress is one of the abilities needed to prevent the family from poor marriage planning for adolescent women. This is in line with previous research which explains that there is a relationship between the family's ability to manage stress and family resilience (Inayati & Izzah, 2024). One of the stressors in the family is the number of children. In this study, The majority of research respondents have 1-2 children. This indicates that the research

respondents do not have a stressor of the number of children in the family so that their parental resilience is in the good category. In addition, the stage of family development with the elderly can be one of the stressors in the family. The majority of research respondents are aged 18-60 years. This indicates that the age range of the majority of respondents is at the adult development stage, so their stress management is better and they have good parental resilience.

Family function is the second ability to increase parental resilience which has an impact on marriage planning. This is in accordance with previous research which explain that family function is related to adolescent self-control (Indrawati & Rahimi, 2019). The function of the family is to enable the family to recognize adolescents and to determine attitudes in dealing with changes that occur in adolescents, whether physiological, emotional or psychosocial changes. Family function is implemented in 5 indicators, they are affective function, economic function, socialization function, reproductive function and health care function. The economic function leads to balancing income and expenditure in the family. The socialization function refers to the family's ability to socialize the family with the external environment, including how the family has control when their adolescent women interact with other people outside the home. The affective function leads to fulfilling the needs for love, attention and care between family members. The reproductive function refers to the family's ability to maintain the reproductive health of each family member, including goes marriage planning. The function of health care is related to implementing clean and healthy living behavior within the family, including monitoring children's growth and development. The majority of research respondents are housewives, so they have more time to meet family needs, including facilitating the development needs of adolescent (Afritayeni et al., 2019).

Social connection on marriage planning

There is an influence of social connections on marriage planning among young

women in rural areas. This shows that social connection which good can make good marriage planning for adolescent women in rural areas. Social connections can be improved by providing instrumental support, emotional support, informational support and spiritual support. This is in accordance with previous research which explains that instrumental support, informational support, emotional support and assessment support have a relationship with the level of conformity in adolescents (Parashati et al., 2023). Informational support can be provided by communication about marriage planning with children, discussing marriage readiness and sharing marriage experiences. Instrumental support is related to the availability of facilities and infrastructure at home and outside the home to support positive activities of adolescent to increasing marriage planning among them. Emotional support is related to emotional presence in the family. Spiritual support can be increased with religious teaching.

Knowledge of parenting on marriage planning

There is an influence of knowledge of parenting on marriage planning among young women in rural areas. This explain that knowledge of parenting which good can make good marriage planning for adolescent women in rural areas. Knowledge of parenting can be increased by paying attention to various variables including physical development, cognitive development, language development and social development. Previous research explains that adolescent development is related to family support (Diorarta & Mustikasari, 2020). The family has a role in paying attention to adolescent development, that is physical, cognitive, linguistic and social development. This allows families to assess teenagers' readiness for marriage.

Concrete to support on marriage planning

There is no influence of concrete to support on marriage planning among adolescent women in rural areas. Concrete to support is making it easier for families to access health services, it can be general health services or pre-marital counseling services. The majority of

respondents agree that they have easy access to health services, but pre-marital counseling services are still not optimal so that information about good marriage planning cannot be received optimally. The large number of independent clinics for health workers makes it easy for people to access health services. This is in line with previous research that easy access to health services can be obtained by people in rural and urban areas (Damayanti et al., 2023).

Social and emotional competence on marriage planning

There is an influence of social and emotional competence on marriage planning for adolescent women in rural areas. This explain that social and emotional competence which good can make good marriage planning for adolescent women in rural areas. Social and emotional competence can be optimized by improving communicate clearly, recognize emotions, and maintain relationships. The results of previous research explain that there is a relationship between parental communication and adolescent sexual behavior (Banowo & Maulana, 2021). Good communication can increase emotional recognition and maintain relationships between family members. One of the knowledge about marriage planning can be obtained from families who can have good communication with family members. Knowledge is the basis for adolescent to form perceptions which will be realized in the form of behavior (Maurida, Putri, Novitasari, et al., 2022). This illustrates that good family communication about marriage planning can make adolescent's perceptions regarding marriage planning that need to be carried out by paying attention to the reasonable age of marriage, emotional readiness, social readiness and financial readiness. Culture is one of factors in marriage planning. The limitation in this research was the cultural background is not homogenized, so for further research the influence of culture on strengthening family can be identified

Conclusions:

Strengthening families with the variable parental resilience, social connection, knowledge

of parenting, concrete support, social and emotional competence simultaneously has an influence on marriage planning for adolescent women in rural areas. Parental resilience, social connection, knowledge of parenting and social and emotional competence have a partial influence on marriage planning. Meanwhile, concrete to support does not have a partial influence on marriage planning. Families in rural areas need to improve family strengthening to prevent early marriage among adolescent women. This can be optimized by increasing knowledge related to marriage planning and support from the external environment.

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