



EDUCATION AND ADVOCACY THROUGH EARLY MARRIAGE PREVENTION TRAINING

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Abstract

This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of early marriage prevention training conducted in Lempang Village, Gowa Regency. The training involved 30 participants, consisting of PKK cadres, Posyandu cadres, Karang Taruna members, and community leaders, as well as presenters from the Office of Empowerment, Culture, and Child Protection. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative, which includes observation, interviews, and group discussions. The results showed that the training was successful in increasing participants' understanding of the negative impacts of early marriage, as well as encouraging their active participation in disseminating information to the community. However, there are still challenges in changing parents' perceptions regarding the ideal age for marriage. Therefore, a sustained and broader approach is needed to address this issue.

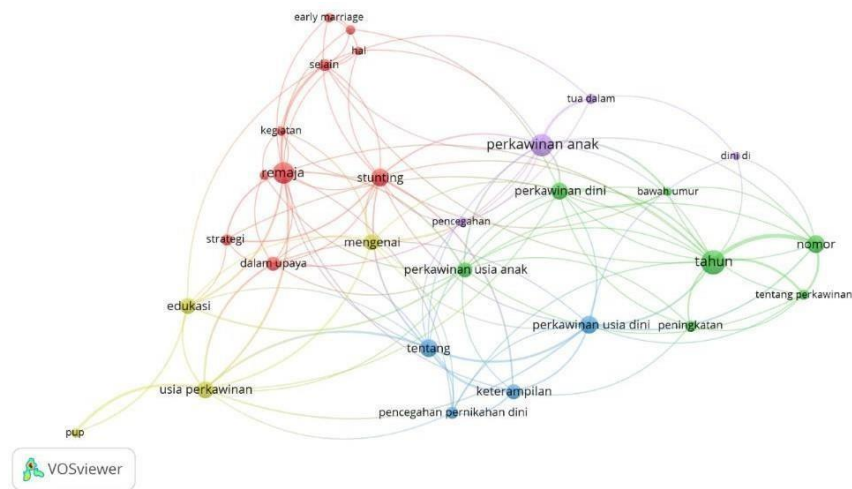
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INTRODUCTION

Early marriage is still an alarming social problem in Indonesia. Based on UNICEF data in 2023, Indonesia ranks fourth as the country with the highest rate of early marriage in the world after India, Bangladesh and China, with 25.53 million girls married before the age of 18. This figure even surpasses Nigeria, one of the countries in Africa, which recorded 24.38 million cases of child marriage (Purnomo *et al.*, 2021). Early marriage itself refers to marriages conducted by individuals under the age of 18, while according to Marriage Law Number 16 of 2019, the minimum age for marriage is 19 years for both men and women (JASMINE, 2014). In local communities, early marriage is often seen as an economic solution, where married girls are expected to

reduce the financial burden on the family and earn a dowry to supplement their income. In addition, limited access to quality education leads to girls' poor understanding of the risks and consequences of early marriage and limits their chances of acquiring the necessary skills for the world of work (Nurhikmah, 2024). Deep-rooted social and cultural norms in society regard early marriage as a tradition that is passed down from generation to generation. Environmental and family pressures to marry off girls at a young age are strong, often resulting in the neglect of children's rights and negative outcomes (Kurniadi, Muhamad Hasbi, 2023).

The call to prevent early marriage is a very important issue in the context of social development and public health (Kodri and Lestari, 2023). Early marriage, which often occurs due to ignorance or indifference to its effects, can lead to a variety of serious problems, both for the individuals involved and for society as a whole (Miftakhul Marwa, Muhammadi and Syuhada, 2021). The negative impacts of early marriage include increased maternal and child mortality, psychological disorders, low levels of education, and limited economic opportunities for young couples (Endang Koni Suryaningsih, 2025).



Picture 1. Result of VOSviewer

This image, created using VOSviewer software, shows the relationship between keywords that frequently appear in 300 articles on early marriage. The bibliometric map displays several key thematic clusters that illustrate how the topic relates to child marriage, education, advocacy and prevention strategies. There are several important

clusters in this visualisation. The red cluster relates to adolescent issues and the impact of early marriage such as stunting and challenges in education. The green cluster highlights regulatory aspects, including legal policies on marriage age limits and relevant regulation numbers. The blue and purple clusters show the linkages between early marriage prevention and skills and awareness raising through advocacy and education.

Based on the bibliometric map, it can be seen that research on early marriage is mostly directed towards its effects on adolescents, legal provisions, and general educational approaches. Health issues such as stunting and the psychological effects on adolescents who marry at a young age are among the themes that have been frequently raised in previous studies. In addition, many studies also emphasise the need for regulations to prevent child marriage, especially with regard to the age limit for marriage set out in various national and international policies.

In addition, previous studies have discussed socio-economic factors that encourage early marriage, such as poverty, low education levels, and strong cultural and religious pressures in some communities. According to some studies, families with financial constraints tend to see child marriage as a way to ease their financial burden (Lestari, Nurjanah and Sururiyah, 2024). Early marriage also has a negative impact on the economic well-being of the family (Sunariyah, Hipni and Mawardi, 2024). On the other hand, lack of access to quality education makes adolescent girls more vulnerable to this practice (Pamessangi *et al.*, 2024). However, while these factors have been widely studied, there has been little research conducted on how education and advocacy strategies can be combined with local cultural and economic-based approaches so that interventions are truly relevant and have a lasting impact on communities vulnerable to early marriage practices.

Furthermore, there is a lack of studies on more effective community-based approaches, particularly with regard to community training as a preventive measure. Many studies emphasise more on the normative educational aspects, such as seminars or awareness campaigns (Mulia *et al.*, 2024), but few have focused on developing skills-oriented programmes that can strengthen future advocacy. In addition, previous studies have not sufficiently highlighted the active role of the community, especially parents, educators and local policy makers. However, social and cultural factors have a

major influence on the sustainability of child marriage practices in different regions (Delliana and Latabulo, 2024). Therefore, strategies that are more orientated towards concrete actions on the ground are needed, such as community-based training that empowers communities to function as agents of change in the effort to stop early marriage (Prayetno, Mubaraq, *et al.*, 2024).

This research presents an innovation by highlighting 'Education and Advocacy through Training to Prevent Early Marriage' as part of a community service activity. Rather than simply providing data, this approach integrates educational elements with pragmatic training that allows participants to hone their advocacy skills, including aspects of communication, negotiation, and prevention strategies rooted in local culture. Therefore, this study contributes to addressing the gap in academia by offering a more applicable and community-facing solution to the issue of early marriage.

Education and advocacy (Prayetno, Nursalam, *et al.*, 2024) on the dangers of early marriage is very important, especially through trainings that can increase community understanding. Especially parents and adolescents, about the importance of delaying marriage until a more mature age (Tahir, 2024). Through this training, it is hoped that the community can be more aware of the adverse effects of early marriage and understand the importance of education, health, and emotional and social readiness in building a healthy household (Prayetno, Amalia, *et al.*, 2024).

This article aims to discuss the importance of education and advocacy through early marriage prevention training, focusing on efforts to raise awareness, educate communities, and develop policies that support the implementation of early marriage prevention at the community level.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach with the aim of exploring the understanding and impact of the early marriage prevention training conducted in Lempangang Village (Creswell, 2002). The qualitative approach was chosen because it provides space to explore the experiences, views and understandings of participants and village officials related to the education programme, which was implemented in Lempangang Village, Gowa Regency, with the location of the training activities at the local village hall. The training was attended by 30 participants from various elements

of the community, including PKK cadres, Posyandu cadres, Karang Taruna members and other community leaders. In addition, this activity also involved Lempangang village officials and speakers from JEPAKA (Office of Empowerment, Culture and Child Protection), as well as other speakers who are competent in the field of preventing early marriage.

Research Steps: 1) Observation of Training Activities, researchers will observe the course of the training activities to understand the methods used, the materials delivered, and the interaction between the presenters and participants. This observation aims to obtain a clear picture of the dynamics of the training and the involvement of participants in this educational activity. 2) In-depth Interviews In-depth interviews will be conducted with training participants, village officials and presenters to explore their understanding of the training materials as well as any changes in attitude and behaviour that may have occurred after participating in the activity. This interview also aims to understand the obstacles faced during the training and how solutions were implemented to overcome them.

Data collected from observations and interviews will be analysed thematically, using an inductive approach to identify emerging themes related to the effectiveness of the training and efforts to prevent early marriage in Lempangang Village. Through this qualitative methodology, this study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the early marriage prevention training in raising community awareness, as well as to determine the impact of the training on changes in participants' understanding and attitudes regarding the importance of delaying marriage until a mature age.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research conducted in Lempangang Village, related to training on preventing early marriage attended by village officials, presenters, and 30 participants consisting of PKK cadres, Posyandu cadres, Karang Taruna members, and community leaders, it can be seen:



Picture 1. Welcome to the Activity by Mrs PLT Lempangang Village

The activity organised by the Lempangang village government was strongly supported by the officials, especially the PLT of Lempangang Village, in her speech in front of the villagers said that the importance of collaboration of all parties in reducing the number of early marriages, especially in Lempangang village. In addition, in her speech, she discussed the negative impacts that can be caused by early marriage such as the impact on the mental and physical health of children, and can limit their opportunities for higher education. This early marriage prevention training is one of the strategies that can be applied to overcome this problem. This training programme aims to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the risks faced by children who marry at a young age, in terms of health, psychological and social aspects. Therefore, it is crucial that the community of Lempangang village attends the training programme.



Picture 2. Babinsa and Binmas Attend Training

Also present were Babinsa and Binmas as a form of support from the security forces to prevent early marriage in Lempangang village. Their presence shows the

importance of synergy between the village government, community, and authorities in creating a safe environment that supports the welfare of children. Babinsa in his speech emphasised that the role of family and community is very important in providing understanding to children about the risks of early marriage. Meanwhile, Binmas emphasised that legal education related to the age limit of marriage and its impact must continue to be socialised so that people understand the consequences that can occur. This training activity became a momentum for Lempangang villagers to raise their awareness about the importance of education and children's welfare as an investment in the future. In addition to raising individual awareness, the training also serves as an advocacy effort in pushing for stricter policies related to preventing early marriage. The government, educational institutions and social organisations have an important role in overseeing the implementation of the policies that have been made and ensuring that this programme can run effectively and sustainably. Collaboration with various parties is also needed to create an environment that supports children to develop optimally without being trapped in early marriage. With continuous education and advocacy, it is hoped that the number of child marriages can continue to decrease, so that the future of Indonesian children can be more secure, both in terms of education, welfare, and overall quality of life.



Picture 3. Providing Materials to Participants

In this session, training participants received material from resource persons who are competent in their fields. The material presented by the Head of the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office (P3A) of Gowa Regency, Ms Kawaidah Ilham, S.Sos., M.Si. and the second speaker, Mr Arminsyih Arifin, S.E., M.M. focused on

the negative impacts of early marriage, both from health, psychological and social aspects. The speakers explained that early marriage can hamper the physical and mental development of children, increase the risk of health complications for mothers and babies, especially in terms of reproductive health. Given their young age, women's bodies are generally not ready to experience pregnancy and childbirth. This condition can lead to various complications, such as anaemia, high blood pressure, and the risk of premature delivery. Not only in terms of health, early marriage can also affect girls' education and future. Many of them are cut off from school due to their roles as wives and mothers, limiting their opportunities to develop and achieve economic independence, as well as limiting educational and economic opportunities for young couples. In addition, an understanding of the legal regulations governing the age of marriage and the sanctions for violating them was also provided. In addition, the presenters used various interactive counselling methods, including case studies and group discussions. This helped participants to more easily understand the material and see how the problem of early marriage can be addressed concretely at the village level.



Picture 4. Training Participants

During the training activities, participants were very active in discussing and asking questions related to the issue of early marriage. This shows that the participants have high enthusiasm to understand this issue and are ready to disseminate the information to the communities around them. After the training, the majority of participants showed a significant increase in their understanding of the negative impacts of early marriage in terms of health, social and economic aspects. Presenters from the Office of Empowerment, Culture and Child Protection managed to convey the information clearly, which triggered participants' awareness of the importance of

delaying marriage to a more mature age. The success of the training was supported by the active involvement of PKK cadres, Posyandu cadres, and Karang Taruna members. They became effective agents of change in disseminating information to the wider community. Their role is crucial in ensuring that early marriage prevention messages reach the wider community, especially young families and adolescents.

Some participants revealed that although they have understood the importance of preventing early marriage, there are still challenges in changing the perceptions of parents in the village regarding the ideal age for marriage. There is still a traditional view that marriage at a young age is normal and should not be a problem. One of the biggest challenges in preventing early marriage is changing the attitudes of parents who are still attached to the tradition of marrying off girls at a young age. (Mulyani, 2019). Factors that influence the occurrence of early marriage include cultural and social norms prevailing in society, economic conditions, and education levels. Social cultural norms, including traditions and beliefs that have been passed down for generations, play a major role in determining the age of marriage for women. In addition, economic conditions are also a major factor, especially in rural areas, where families with financial limitations often choose to marry off their children at a young age as a strategy to reduce the economic burden. Meanwhile, low levels of education also contribute to the high rate of early marriage, due to a lack of understanding of the negative impacts that can be caused later in life (Raksun *et al.*, 2023). Therefore, there needs to be a more specific approach to engaging parents in this education, such as specialised counselling that highlights the negative impact of early marriage on children's health and well-being. Using technology, especially web-based applications and social media, is an effective way to disseminate information on how to avoid early marriage. (Khayuni *et al.*, 2024). In the internet age, teens and families are spending more time on online platforms (Thahir, Hani and Masri, 2025). Therefore, this channel is an effective medium for delivering educational messages. Information on the negative effects of early marriage can be conveyed in a more engaging way by using interesting content, such as videos, infographics and inspirational stories. Not only can this attract the attention of a wider audience, but it can also make the message easier to understand, raising public awareness about the issue.

Social media and web-based applications also allow for more dynamic interaction between the audience and the information delivery (Malik, 2018; Kim, Lee and Kwak, 2020; Park, Kim and Park, 2021; Setiyadi, Isnaeni and Ellianawati, 2021; Setiadi *et al.*, 2023). Adolescents can gain a better understanding of the importance of delaying marriage by actively participating in conversations, asking questions, and sharing their experiences. Information can be delivered in real-time and reach more people in a shorter period of time with features such as discussion forums, webinars and Q&A sessions. Like the research conducted by (Juniar *et al.*, 2025) Not only do adolescents and families gain information through this approach, but they also form a supportive community where they can share their knowledge and experiences and get the necessary support to make informed decisions about early marriage. This community is further strengthened by various education and socialisation programmes involving community leaders, religious leaders and non-governmental organisations who are actively working to change customs about early marriage. The study conducted in Pinrang District showed that this method of cooperation proved effective in raising community awareness about the importance of reproductive education and reproductive health and the negative effects of early marriage. In addition, the communities formed help adolescents and families find a safe place to talk about their problems, share experiences and find solutions.

In addition, web-based applications can be customised to provide more comprehensive information on how to prevent early marriage (Khabib, 2024). For example, the app can offer interactive quizzes, learning modules and additional resources that can be accessed anytime and anywhere. Adolescents can learn in a way that suits their learning style with a more individualised and interactive approach. In addition, these apps may have features that allow users to connect themselves with counselling or support services to get the information and help they need to make informed decisions. Thus, technology not only helps disseminate information, but also helps adolescents and families address the issue of early marriage.

CONCLUSION

The early marriage prevention training held in Lempangang Village had a significant positive impact on increasing participants' understanding and awareness of

the dangers of early marriage. Through the active involvement of 30 participants consisting of PKK cadres, Posyandu cadres, Karang Taruna members, and other community leaders, as well as the support of competent presenters, the programme succeeded in increasing community knowledge about the negative impacts of early marriage in terms of health, social, and economic aspects. However, the challenges faced, such as the perception of parents who are still attached to the tradition of marrying off children at a young age, show that changing community attitudes requires time and a more intensive approach. The role of community cadres is crucial in disseminating information and educating villagers. In addition, the use of technology as an extension tool can expand the reach of the message to adolescents and families outside of the training activities. Overall, the training is an effective first step to prevent early marriage in Lempangang Village, but to create sustainable change, further efforts are needed with a more comprehensive approach and involving various elements of the community.

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