

ROLE OF YOUTH INFORMATION CENTERS AND COUNSELING IN MINIMIZING PREMATURE WEDDING EVENTS

Hernisa Trisna Putri^{1*}, Fitri Yuliana², Dede Mahdiyah³, M. Fajriannor TM⁴

¹Program Studi Sarjana Bidan, Fakultas Kesehatan Universitas Sari Mulia

²Program Studi Profesi Bidan, Fakultas Kesehatan Universitas Sari Mulia

³Program Studi Sarjana Farmasi, Fakultas Kesehatan Universitas Sari Mulia

⁴Program Studi Sarjana Terapan Promosi Kesehatan, Fakultas Kesehatan, Universitas Sari Mulia

¹E-mail: hernisa.t.putri@gmail.com

ABSTRAK : PERANAN PUSAT INFORMASI DAN KONSELING REMAJA DALAM MEMINIMALIKAN KEJADIAN PERNIKAHAN USIA DINI

Latar Belakang: Pusat Informasi Konseling Remaja (PIK-R) adalah suatu wadah yang dikembangkan dalam program GenRe, yang dikelola dari, oleh dan untuk remaja guna memebrikan pelayanan informasi dan konseling kepada remaja salah satunya upaya pendewasaan usia perwakinan untuk meminimalikan kejadian dari pernikahan usia dini. Kejadian pernikahan usia 15-19 tahun pada tahun 2018 Barito Kuala menduduki peringkat tertinggi sedangkan pada tahun 2022 barito Kuala menduduki peringkat ke 12.

Tujuan: Mengetahui peranan Pusat Informasi Konseling remaja (PIK R) dalam meminimalikan kejadian pernikahan usia dini di Barito Kuala.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, informan dalam penelitian sebanyak lima orang informan utama dan empat orang informan triangulasi. Pengumpulan data menggunakan wawancara mendalam dengan analisis isi.

Hasil: Pernikahan usia dini yang terjadi di Barito Kuala masih sering terjadi dengan beberapa faktor yang mempengaruhinya yaitu pengetahuan, pergaulan, orang tua dan kebiasaan turun-temurun. Peran dari PIK R sendiri sudah cukup baik, namun SDM untuk PIK masih kurang, sehingga pelayanan yang diberikan masih sangat terbatas.

Simpulan: Pusat Informasi Konseling Remaja di Barito Kuala berperan dalam meminimalikan kejadian pernikahan di usia dini.

Saran: Diharapkan untuk meningkatkan promosi PIK R di kalangan remaja, agar peranan dari PIK R sendiri bisa terjalankan dengan baik

Kata Kunci: pernikahan usia dini, Pusat Informasi Konseling Remaja (PIK R), remaja

ABSTRACT

Background: The youth counseling information center (PIK R) is a vessel developed in genre, run of, by, and for youth to provide information services and counseling to youth, one of which is an effort to increase the age of the delegation to minimize incidents of premature marriage. The incidence of a 15-19 - year - old wedding in 2018 named Barito Kuala finished its high rating by 2022; Barito Kuala received its 12th.

Objective: Knowing the role of the youth counseling information center (PIK R) in minimizing youth wedding events in Barito Kuala.

Methods: Qualitative descriptive methods, Informant in research as many as five key informant and four persons informant triangulation. Data collection USES in-depth interviews with content analysis.

Results: Early marriage that takes place in barito Kuala Lumpur is not uncommon with some factors affecting his knowledge, associations, parents, and past customs. Whereas the role of the PIK R itself was good enough, however, because human resources for PIK R were so small that service was still so limited.

Conclusion: The role of the youth counseling information center in Barito Kuala plays in minimizing premature marriage events.

Suggestion: It is hoped to enhance the PIK R promotion among teenagers, so that the role of PIK R properly carried out.

Keywords: youth, Youth Counseling Information Center (PIK R), Youth marriage,

INTRODUCTION

Early marriage is a case to be handled, as the effects of early marriage on the youth themselves are very much, especially on young women(Handayani et al., 2021).In terms of health according to the world health organization (who), teens often experience the problem of premature pregnancy. So that the who sets a teenage limit to 10-20 years, at which time there is much at risk for youth marrying at an early age (Istawati, 2019). One of the factors that affect early marriage is the lack of understanding about the age of marriage (PUP), where the information on the pup can be obtained by youth through the youth center for information and counseling (PIK R), which is a program of the colonization and family planning (BKKBN), which is called the GENRE (Generasi Berencana) program conducted with an approach to youth through the development of the youth counseling center, And the approach to the family through the development of a youth family building group (BKR). Based on studies conducted by rismawan (2022), with youth counseling centers (pikr) at school and community centers can have a say in early marriage events (Rismawan et al., 2022).

According to the report from armasin city services (aki) maternal death rates in 2021 as many as 100 deaths and in Kuala Lumpur's own barito 133, the largest cause of complications in pregnancy (Jalastri, Aprilita., 2022). According to data from the Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) of the province of south Kalimantan Selatan, the youth who enters marriage at the age of 15-19 in south kalimantan Selatan is in Barito Kuala (BPS Kalsel, 2018). As of the year 2022, 12th place. (BPS Kalsel, 2022). This shows a

significant decline over the last 5 years in the case of an early marriage that occurred in Barito Kuala. In the year 2019 in the southern kalimantan province early marriage events were at its highest in Indonesia at 39.53% of the total number of marriages (Juhaidi & Umar, 2020).

Based on the background that has been outlined, further research will be needed to learn the role of the youth information center and counseling (pikr) in minimizing premature wedding events.

RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is qualitative with the case study approach. The study is conducted in Barito Kuala, which approaches a PRECEDE-PROCEED model with five phases covering. The informant in this study was selected using a potent sampling method with 3 major informers and 4 suspected triangulation. The informant in this study corresponds to predetermined characteristics and the data obtained in analysis using content analysis.

The study instrument is a researcher supported by important interview guidelines that are asked to both the source and the recorder. The study was conducted about 2 months from april-june 2023.

RESEARCH RESULTS

The general layout of the research facility presented the characteristics of the research informant who provided important information to the compilation of the study. Based on in-depth interviews that have been conducted in this study. Characteristics of research informants are presented at the table below:

Respondent characteristics data

**Table 1
Prime informant**

Informant code	Age	Last Education	Work
Iu 1	17 year old	SMP	Student
Iu 2	17 year old	5 th grade SD	Housewife
Iu 3	17 year old	MTs	Housewife

**Table 2
Informant Triangulation**

Informant code	Age	Last Education	Work
It 1	45 Tahun	Tidak Sekolah	Housewife
It 2	40 Tahun	SD	Housewife
It 3	-	S1	Teacher
It 4	-	S2	Youth Management/ Staff BKKBN

1. Images of an early wedding in Barito Kuala

Social Assesement

Studies show that premature weddings in social environments are still very frequent. Here is the statement of the main informant (lu₃).

"banyak, si x,y,z."

Epidemiological Assesment

Studies show that the problems that can affect an early marriage can be seen from the influence of social media, association and family. Here's a statement from the chief informant (lu₃).

"sorangan ai, tetamu di hp, hehee." (lu₃)

Behavioral and Environment

Studies show that behavior and the environment themselves can influence events of premature marriage. Here's a statement from the chief informant (lu₃).

"... banyak, si x, y, z."

The above statement is also supported by a statement from the informant triangulation of it₁. Here's the statement from the informant triangulation (lt₁).

"...amun sampai jodoh ku lakiakan kaitu, inya sama handak lah kada kawa pang kita manulak iyakalu ..."

Educational and Ecological Assessment

Studies show that early marriage events are also influenced by education, which can be learned from the informant's statement of lt₁ triangulation. Here's the statement from the informant triangulation (lt₁).

"... kisahnya dibawah tangan, yang resmi balum lagi, nah kayaitu, mun sampai umurnya 20 tahun hanyar dinikah akan beasa pulang kasitu. Kaitu jar urang, kaitu ai paling, kada tahu juu aku." (lt₁)

"...nah kada tahu am aku, hehee..." (lt₁)

"...jar urang tu lah ngalih baranak dan sagala-galanya, iyakaitu lah kisah nya tuh, ngalih baranak jar urang. Nang ngitu haja jar urang ngalih baranak yang lain ngitu kada tahu aku." (lt₁)

Administrative and Policy Assessment

Based on the results of studies conducted that the policies of the government on premature marriage, which are governed under laws on marriage age restrictions can be seen from the statements of informant triangulation.

"... kisahnya dibawah tangan, yang resmi balum lagi, nah kayaitu, mun sampai umurnya 20 tahun hanyar dinikah akan beasa pulang kasitu. Kaitu jar urang, kaitu ai paling, kada tahu juu aku." (lt₁)

2. Preview of the role of the youth counseling information center in Barito Kuala Social Assesement

Research has shown that the role of the youth counseling information center/ Pusat Informasi Konseling Remaja (PIK R) in minimizing premature marriage events is broad enough. Here's the chief informant's statement. "...dua puluh satu kah rasanya tuh, ujar kekawanan ulun disana." (lu₃)

Then in favor with informant triangulation following informant statements triangulation.

"...Alhamdulillah anak-anak kita sudah mengantisipasi atau mendapatkan ilmu yang harus mereka dapatkan dan yang kita harapkan bisa menerapkan ilmu-ilmu yang ada di diri mereka masing-masing. Khususnya di sekolah X dan di lingkungan masyarakat tempat mereka tinggal, itu sementara." (lt₃)

Epidemiological Assesment

Based on research done by researchers on the epidemiology assessments of the role of the PIK R, there is still a lack of management of the activities of the PIK R. Here's a statement from the chief informant (lu₁).

"Untuk saat ini belum ada pang."

The statement above is clarified with a statement from a informant triangulation. Here's the statement from the informant triangulation (lu₃).

"Untuk program kerjanya sendiri memang kita harus mencakup apa yang ingin kita sampaikan atau yang kita dapatkan, tetapi kayaknya memang ada masalah atau sedikit kendala... masalah kegiatan itu .jadi kalau smpai sekarang anggap aja program yang kita anggarkan itu sudah berjalan beberapa persen itu, anggap seratus persen, karna kan tergantung situasi kondisi disekolah kita."

Behavioral and Environment

Based on research done by researchers on the epidemiology assessments of the role of the pik r, there is still a lack of management of the activities of the pik r. Here's a statement from the informant triangulation (lt₃).

"Untuk peminat PIK R ini sendiri masih sedikit, tapi alamduillah untuk anggota PIK R, kalo pengalaman kita kan dahulu pembinaanya dari ibu rizka, kalau gk salah adalah 8 orang-10 orang, dan untuk tahun berikutnya kayaknya ada peningkatan sejumlah 15 orang. Artinya ada peningkatan dari tahun ketahun."

According to the claims from the top informant, there's still a small percentage of

interest in the PIK R. Here's a statement from the chief informant (Iu1).

"jadi menurut ulun pik ini pusat informasi konseling remaja, jadi ini sangat berguna sekali untuk kami para remaja, untuk saling bertukar cerita pendapat saling memberikan informasi untuk hal-hal yang positif."

Educational and Ecological Assessment

Based on the research that has been done, following the statement of the informant triangulation (It4).

"... ada yang di sekolah, ada yang di masyarakat. Ada sih nanti saya kasih bisa nanti saya copy, disitu kan dia jalur pendidikan ada jalur masyarakat, nanti itu ada yang smp, sma, sama perguruan tinggi ada sih. Di batola ini sih ada yang SMP dan SMA tapi yang perguruan tingginya gak ada. Sama yang untuk jalur yang masyarakatnya ada yang organisasi keagamaan ada sama ADLSM palingan sama organisasi kepemudaan."

Administrative and Policy Assessment

Based on research into resource assessment, organization, management and policy can be seen from the following statements of the key informant (Iu1) about the activation of member PIK

"Kurang lebih 15 orang." (Iu1)

"Ada yg egak tapi banyak yang aktif sih." (Iu1)

"Karna banyak tugas sekolah lawan sibuk kegiatan lainnya, lawan jua anggota pik kami di sini ada jua umpat kegiatan luaran, kayak padus lawan paskib kak ai. jadi jarang umpat turun rapat." (Iu1)

"Ada struktur organisasinya." (Iu1)

The above statement makes it clear that human resources is still small, but management of management is well structured, but there are some members who are not active due to outside activity. But the information for his own spy was very lacking. Here is the statement of the main informant (Iu2).

"...kada, kadada."

It was also supported by a statement from the main informant Iu1. Here is the statement of the main informant (Iu1).

"...jadi ini sangat berguna sekali untuk kami para remaja, untuk saling bertukar cerita, pendapat saling memberikan informasi untuk hal-hal yang positif."

The above statement is also supported by statements from the source of It1 triangulation of the informant (It1).

"... kalau PIK itu yaa selama ini sampai sekarang yaa berjalan, mungkin bisa dilihat

sendiri kan pada PIK di Sari Mulia kan ada nih PIK nya kan, nah bentuk-bentuk kegiatannya yaa seperti kadang kan konseling ada juga yang mereka mengadakan rapat-rapat sendiri terus..."

DISCUSSION

1. Images of an Early Wedding in Barito Kuala Social Assesement

Based on studies conducted that the social environment of a teen can affect premature marriages. Based on observations made by researchers, the influence that social interaction and the public view of weddings has given rise to the opinion that such a premature marriage is a good thing, since it makes a bold decision to get married. But most societies and parents don't think long of the consequences.

The consequences of young marriage and pregnancy are at high risk of experiencing problems in pregnancy and childbirth and babies being born. Furthermore, domestic violence or sexual violence often occurs in women who marry at a younger age (Handayani et al., 2021).

Epidemiological Assesment

Based on research already done, that the factor that influences early marriage is the factor of knowledge, association, parents, traditions. Where research is being carried out, the informant to triangulation claims that he doesn't know much more clearly about the reason for the imposition of a minimum of a marriage. This explains that knowledge is essential to decision-making. Then the informer also stated that he would marry his child to avoid misconduct, and since the child had refused to continue school.

Research found by researchers is consistent with research done by Hardianti & Nurwati by 2021, where it states that a girl's lack of knowledge and education can influence her thinking patterns, a teenager will think of things that should not be thought of in her life at that age. A young woman with low knowledge will focus more on young marriage (Hardianti & Nurwati, 2021).

Then the informant claims that his earlier sons performed marriages at a young age and that their marriage was not a problem, and this also proves that the factor of local tradition or culture also influences early marriage events. According to research by Handayani in 2021, early marriage occurred as a result of the environmental influence of some who saw their peers get married and their independence in

order to live apart from their parents (Handayani et al., 2021).

The informant also claims that he is marrying his son because of his mutual love and desire to marry, not only is it supported by the informant's claim that many of his friends have decided to get married. It also proves from here that the factor of child behavior and association also influences early wedding events. This goes hand in hand with research done by Hardianti & Nurwati in 2021 stating that young marriages can also be caused by individuals themselves. The factors that emerge from inside a young woman are such as physical maturity, psychological, a need to meet such needs as dress and sexual or puberty and because of this they encourage a young young woman to marry (Hardianti & Nurwati, 2021).

Behavioral and Environment

Research has shown that the environment of the informant can affect attitudes and behavior. Where the informant claims that his friends have been married in many ways and that the traditional customs of parents who have given their children their children in marriage can influence the informant to get married at a young age. Based on research done by Mawardi & Nugroho in 2019, communication developed between youth and parents and those around the neighborhood can influence the decision for a young person to marry or parents to have children marry (Mawarni & Nugroho, 2019).

Educational and Ecological Assessment

Based on studies stating that education affects the events of premature marriage, in which the informant triangulation explains that he is unaware of the dangers of premature marriage, and states also that his son is no longer continuing education, so the parents of this premature child decide to enter a period, it explains that a good education, can provide a good understanding of early marriage, So that no longer is a premature incident.

That goes in line with the research done by Mujiburrahman in 2021, which states that education is important to anyone. To come out and be free of ignorance, ignorance, and the results of ignorance such as narrow-minded thinking, poverty, ignorance, ignorance, and other results from foolishness (Mujiburrahman et al., 2021).

Administrative and Policy Assessment

Research has yielded results that the policy adopted on the profusion of a marriage is that by applying the minimum of a marriage has

been effective. Marriage is valid when it qualifies, as for the terms it has been specified by both Islamic law and law (Handayani et al., 2021). This harmonizes with a study carried out by Lasmadi et al in 2020, which states that the age limit for a marriage is crucial, since a marriage is aiming for a biological relationship that results in health. As the law of marriage states, the groom must have rigidly developed in order to get a marriage done so as to bring about a good marriage without ending in divorce and having a good and healthy offspring (Lasmadi et al., 2020).

2. Preview of the role of the youth counseling information center in Barito Kuala Social Assessment

According to the research that has been done, the PIK's role itself has been executed on the statement of the major informant, in which the main informant said that he knew of the ideal age for marriage from his friends, and it has been shown that the simple distribution of education done by members of the PIK has been well underway.

A person's communication ability can influence receiving response to the target of communication. Communication can be interpreted as an exchange of thoughts, messages, or information through word, signal, writing or behavior (Rohmani & Utari, 2020).

More than that, research results show that information is given by means of a peer approach. Based on research performed by Ismiyati & Rumiatun, teens prefer to find information to cope with the problem, including reproductive and sexual health problems to friends or the Internet, not to parents. This is because a parent's uncomfortable demeanor and lack of ability to establish communication (Ismiyati & Rumiatun, 2019). This suggests that good communication and approach skills will make it easier for the delivery of education.

Epidemiological Assessment

Based on studies already done, the activity management in PIK itself is not at its maximum, thus lowering the PIK role in the everyday environment. Management is the control and use of all factors and resources, which some planning is required to achieve a particular goal (Supiana et al., 2019).

Behavioral and Environment

Based on studies of behavior and environment studies affecting the role of the PIK

R is the lack of interest in being a member of the PIK R. it is because there are very few young people who understand the importance and benefits of being a member of the PIK R.

Based on research done by nurul aulia & tan, adolescence is the stage in which one's life reaches the process of emotional, psycho-social and sexual maturity. A youth often develops behavior that carries risk and negative effects on himself. When such an environment is sufficiently conducive, in the sense that its condition is colored by a harmonious, trusting, respectful, and responsible relationship, teenagers tend to reach emotional maturity (Nurul Aulia & Tan, 2020) The study agrees with what researchers have observed about the behavior of medical society members, even though they are dating, they understand the boundaries they should maintain. This suggests that while not completely changing teenage behavior, with information and training given to hospital members can help address delinquency...

Educational and Ecological Assessment

Researchers have found that the presence of the pik r itself is not only in school circles but also in communities. This is made clear by a study carried out by Wahyuninglah & Rustiyah, the pik r is developed through educational pathways and public pathways. Courses of education include schools, colleges and boarding schools. Whereas on the community's pathway through youth organizations, religious organizations and youth communities. The passage will help draw up access to the teens' access to information genre specifically for the health of the youth, the life skills, occupation and family development (Wahyuningsih & Rustiyah, 2021).

Administrative and Policy Assessment

According to the study, the assessment of resources, organizations, management, and policies is good enough, with management management being well structured, but resources are scarce, so the provision of services is limited. This goes hand in hand with Wahyunyyah's study & Rustiyah, to improve the quality of management and youth care need to develop an activity that spurred groups to advance and be self-reliant. One of the activities involved is the selection of the youth group. It is hoped that the selection will encourage each pik-r group to strive to improve its quality and capacity and be an example to the rest of the youth. If this is not done, it will result in aberrant

adolescent behavior as is the loose association that is prevalent among adolescents (Wahyuningsih & Rustiyah, 2021).

CONCLUSION

Based on the study's "Peranan Pusat Informasi Konseling Remaja dalam Meminimalkan Kejadian Pernikahan Usia Dini di Barito Kuala", it has been reached the conclusion that an early wedding in Barito Kuala is a high factor in knowledge, social factors, parents, and cultural factors. The role of the PIK R can also be judged by resource, organization, management and policy assessments.

SUGGESTION

For the next researcher it is expected to supplement the informant so that the data is obtained more clear and complete and make sure there's no outside interference.

REFERENCES

- Handayani, S., Nuraini, S., & Agustiya, R. I. (2021). Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Pernikahan Dini di Beberapa Etnis Indonesia. *Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan*, 24(4), 265–274. <https://doi.org/10.22435/hsr.v24i4.4619>
- Ismiyati, & Rumiatur, D. (2019). Model Komunikasi Antara Orang Tua Dan Remaja Tentang Kesehatan Reproduksi. *Jurnal Media Kesehatan*, 12(2), 090–101.
- Istawati, R. (2019). Hubungan Pengetahuan Dengan Sikap Remaja Putri Tentang Pendewasaan Usia Perkawinan Di Ma Pondok Pesantren Teknologi. *Jurnal Ilmu Kebidanan*, 8(Vol 8 No 1 (2019): Al-Insyirah Midwifery: Jurnal Ilmu Kebidanan (Journal of Midwifery Sciences)), 34–49. <https://jurnal.stikes-alinsyirah.ac.id/index.php/kebidanan/article/view/120>
- Jalastri, Aprilita., N. C. A. L. (2022). Asuhan Kebidanan Komprehensif Pada Ny. H Di Puskesmas 9 Nopember Banjarmasin Timur. *Zona Kebidanan*, 12(2), 1–13. http://ejurnal.univbatam.ac.id/index.php/zona_bidan/article/view/947
- Juhaldi, A., & Umar, M. (2020). Pernikahan Dini, Pendidikan, Kesehatan Dan Kemiskinan Di Indonesia : Masihkah Berkorelasi? *Khazanah: Jurnal Studi Islam Dan Humaniora*, 18(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.18592/khazanah.v18i1.3585>
- Lasmadi, S., Wahyuningrum, K. S., & Disemadi, H. S. (2020). *KEBIJAKAN PERBAIKAN NORMA*

- DALAM MENJANGKAU BATASAN MINIMAL UMUR PERKAWINAN. 3(1), 1–16.
- Mawarni, A., & Nugroho, D. (2019). Hubungan Pengetahuan, Budaya, Lingkungan Tempat Tinggal dan Sosial Ekonomi dengan Pernikahan Dini pada Wanita. *Jurnal Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat*, 13(1), 11–15.
- Mujiburrahman, Nuraeni, Astuti, F. N., Muzanni, A., & Muhsin, M. (2021). Pentingnya Pendidikan Bagi Remaja Sebagai Upaya PENCEGAHAN PERNIKAHAN DINI. *COMMUNITY: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 1(1), 36–41.
- Nurul Aulia, D. L., & Tan, C. C. (2020). Peran PIK-R Dengan Perilaku Seks Pranikah Pada Remaja. *Jurnal Kebidanan Malahayati*, 6(2), 249–254.
<https://doi.org/10.33024/jkm.v6i2.2647>
- Rismawan, M., Sanjwani, N. M. G. A., & Wulansari, N. T. (2022). Hubungan Antara Partisipasi Siswa Dalam Pusat Informasi Dan Konseling Remaja Dengan Sikap Pendewasaan Usia Perkawinan Siswa Sma Di Kota Denpasar. *BIMIKI (Berkala Ilmiah Mahasiswa Ilmu Keperawatan Indonesia)*, 10(1), 11–17.
<https://doi.org/10.53345/bimiki.v10i1.197>
- Rohmani, N., & Utari, D. (2020). Pemberdayaan Masyarakat melalui Pelatihan Komunikasi Efektif bagi Kader Posyandu. *Jurnal Pengabdian Pada Masyarakat*, 5(1), 167–174.
<https://doi.org/10.30653/002.202051.271>
- Supiana, S., Hermawan, A. H., & Wahyuni, A. (2019). Manajemen Peningkatan Karakter Disiplin Peserta Didik Melalui Kegiatan Ekstrakurikuler. *Jurnal Isema Islamic Educational Management*, 4(2), 193–208.
<https://doi.org/10.15575/isema.v4i2.5526>
- Wahyuningsih, E., & Rustiyah, S. (2021). Pusat Informasi Dan Konseling Remaja (PIK-R) Dalam Meningkatkan Kualitas Remaja. 1(1), 70–81.
- Edyana, A. (2019). Kerangka Teori, Kerangka Konsep, Hipotesis, Dan Definisi Operasional. Domain Afektif Depkes RI Cartono Dan Utari & Sundeen, 1–12.
<http://lib.ui.ac.id/file?file=digital/126446-TESIS0494 Ase N08f-Faktor yang Metodologi.pdf>
- Hadza, R. Q. (2018). Perencanaan Dan Evaluasi Kesehatan Model-Model Perencanaan. *Unusa Press*, 2(June), 1–137.
- Handayani, S., Nuraini, S., & Agustiya, R. I. (2021). Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Pernikahan Dini di Beberapa Etnis Indonesia. *Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan*, 24(4), 265–274.
<https://doi.org/10.22435/hsr.v24i4.4619>
- Heryana, A., & Unggul, U. E. (2018). Informan Dan Pemilihan Informan Dalam Penelitian Kualitatif. *Sistem Informasi Akuntansi: Esensi Dan Aplikasi*, December, 14. eprints.polsri.ac.id
- Hikmah, N. (2019). Faktor-Faktor Yang Menyebabkan Terjadinya. *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)
- Ismiyati, & Rumiatun, D. (2019). Model Komunikasi Antara Orang Tua Dan Remaja Tentang Kesehatan Reproduksi. *Jurnal Media Kesehatan*, 12(2), 090–101.
- Istawati, R. (2019). Hubungan Pengetahuan Dengan Sikap Remaja Putri Tentang Pendewasaan Usia Perkawinan Di Ma Pondok Pesantren Teknologi. *Jurnal Ilmu Kebidanan*, 8(Vol 8 No 1 (2019): Al-Insyirah Midwifery: Jurnal Ilmu Kebidanan (Journal of Midwifery Sciences)), 34–49.
<https://jurnal.stikes-alinsyirah.ac.id/index.php/kebidanan/article/view/120>
- Jalastri, Aprilita., N. C. A. L. (2022). Asuhan Kebidanan Komprehensif Pada Ny. H Di Puskesmas 9 Nopember Banjarmasin Timur. *Zona Kebidanan*, 12(2), 1–13.
http://ejurnal.univbatam.ac.id/index.php/zona_bidan/article/view/947
- Juhaidi, A., & Umar, M. (2020). Pernikahan Dini, Pendidikan, Kesehatan Dan Kemiskinan Di Indonesia : Masihkah Berkorelasi? *Khazanah: Jurnal Studi Islam Dan Humaniora*, 18(1), 1. 5
<https://doi.org/10.18592/khazanah.v18i1.3585>
- Kurniawati, R., & Sa'adah, N. (2022). Konseling Lintas Budaya: Sebagai Upaya Preventif Pernikahan Dini. *Islamic Counseling : Jurnal Bimbingan Konseling Islam*, 6(1), 51.
<https://doi.org/10.29240/jbk.v6i1.3418>
- Lasmadi, S., Wahyuningrum, K. S., & Disemadi, H. S. (2020). Kebijakan Perbaikan Norma Dalam Menjangkau Batasan Minimal Umur Perkawinan. 3(1), 1–16.
- Lezi Yovita Sari, D. A. U. D. (2020). Dampak Pernikahan Dini pada Kesehatan Reproduksi dan Mental Perempuan. *Idang Ilmu Kesehatan*, 10(1), 1–13.
- Mawarni, A., & Nugroho, D. (2019). Hubungan Pengetahuan, Budaya, Lingkungan Tempat

- Tinggal dan Sosial Ekonomi dengan Pernikahan Dini pada Wanita. *Jurnal Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat*, 13(1), 11–15.
- Mujiburrahman, Nuraeni, Astuti, F. N., Muzanni, A., & Muhsin, M. (2021). Pentingnya Pendidikan Bagi Remaja Sebagai Upaya Pencegahan Pernikahan Dini. *Community: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 1(1), 36–41.
- Nurul Aulia, D. L., & Tan, C. C. (2020). Peran PIK-R Dengan Perilaku Seks Pranikah Pada Remaja. *Jurnal Kebidanan Malahayati*, 6(2), 249–254.
<https://doi.org/10.33024/jkm.v6i2.2647>
- Oktarianita. (2022). Tingkat Pengetahuan Dengan Sikap Remaja Terhadap Pendewasaan Usia Perkawinan. *Jurnal Kesmas Asclepius*, 4(1), 19–25. <https://doi.org/10.31539>
- Pratomo, H., Sekarrini, L., Siregar, K. N., Hanifah, L., & Kusumayanti, A. (2022). Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja (I. Jemadi (ed.); 1st ed.). PT. RajaGrafindo Persada.
- Rismawan, M., Sanjiwani, N. M. G. A., & Wulansari, N. T. (2022). Hubungan Antara Partisipasi Siswa Dalam Pusat Informasi Dan Konseling Remaja Dengan Sikap Pendewasaan Usia Perkawinan Siswa Sma Di Kota Denpasar. *BIMIKI (Berkala Ilmiah Mahasiswa Ilmu Keperawatan Indonesia)*, 10(1), 11–17. <https://doi.org/10.53345/bimiki.v10i1.197>
- Rofiq, A. (2019). Pusat Informasi dan Konseling Remaja : Upaya Perwujudan Pendidikan Nonformal. *Jurnal Pendidikan Luar Sekolah*, 3(2), 82–93.
- Rohmani, N., & Utari, D. (2020). Pemberdayaan Masyarakat melalui Pelatihan Komunikasi Efektif bagi Kader Posyandu. *Jurnal Pengabdian Pada Masyarakat*, 5(1), 167–174.
<https://doi.org/10.30653/002.202051.271>
- Rosyidah, E. N., & Listya, A. (2019). Infografis Dampak Fisik dan Psikologis Pernikahan Dini bagi Remaja Perempuan. *Visual Heritage: Jurnal Kreasi Seni Dan Budaya*, 1(03), 191–204. <https://doi.org/10.30998/vh.v1i03.34>
- Stats, M. A., Hill, D. R., & Ndriyas, J. (2022). Experiences of adolescent pregnancy among Maasai in Kenya: Implications for prevention. *African Journal of Reproductive Health*, 26(6), 36–44.
<https://doi.org/10.29063/ajrh2022/v26i6.5>
- Subagyo. (2011). *Himpunan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan yang Berkaitan dengan Komplikasi Hukum Islam Serta Pengertian dalam Pembahasannya*.
- Sugono, D. (2008). *Kamus Bahasa Indonesia*.
- Supiana, S., Hermawan, A. H., & Wahyuni, A. (2019). Manajemen Peningkatan Karakter Disiplin Peserta Didik Melalui Kegiatan Ekstrakurikuler. *Jurnal Isema Islamic Educational Management*, 4(2), 193–208. <https://doi.org/10.15575/isema.v4i2.5526>
- Tampubolon, E. P. L. (2021). Permasalahan Perkawinan Dini di Indonesia. *Jurnal Indonesia Sosial Sains*, 2(5), 738–746. <https://doi.org/10.36418/jiss.v2i5.279>
- Tirang, Y., & Ladamay, I. (2019). Pernikahan Dini Akibat Pergaulan Bebas Remaja. *Conference.Unikama.Ac.Id*, 3, 42–49. <https://conference.unikama.ac.id/artikel/index.php/fip/index>
- Wahyuningsih, E., & Rustiyah, S. (2021). Pusat Informasi Dan Konseling Remaja (PIK-R) Dalam Meningkatkan Kualitas Remaja. 1(1), 70–81.
- Wirdhana, I. (2012). *Pedoman Pengelolaan Pusat Informasi Dan Konseling Remaja Dan Mahasiswa (Pik Remaja/Mahasiswa)*.