

**DETERMINATION OF DIVORCE IN EARLY MARRIAGE: AN  
EMPIRICAL STUDY IN BANYUWANGI REGENCY**

**Saipul Nasution<sup>1</sup>, Samsul Setiawan<sup>2</sup>, Fazari Zulhasmi Kanggas<sup>3</sup>, Muhammad  
Azrul Amirullah<sup>4</sup>, Mahadir<sup>5</sup>**

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> Universitas Darussalam Gontor

<sup>5</sup>IAIN Takengon

[saipul.nasution@unida.gontor.ac.id](mailto:saipul.nasution@unida.gontor.ac.id)

[samsulsetiawan75@student.pm.unida.gontor.ac.id](mailto:samsulsetiawan75@student.pm.unida.gontor.ac.id)

[fazarizulhasmikanggas@unida.gontor.ac.id](mailto:fazarizulhasmikanggas@unida.gontor.ac.id)

[muhammadazrulamirullah62@student.pm.unida.gontor.ac.id](mailto:muhammadazrulamirullah62@student.pm.unida.gontor.ac.id)

[mahadir@iaintakengon.ac.id](mailto:mahadir@iaintakengon.ac.id)

**Abstract:** Early marriage remains a significant social issue in Banyuwangi Regency and is often linked to a higher risk of divorce. This study aims to analyse the factors driving underage marriage and its connection with divorce rates. It employs an empirical legal research method with a qualitative approach. Data were collected through interviews, observations, and documentation at the Banyuwangi Religious Court, involving judges, clerks, and relevant informants of early marriage and divorce cases. The findings reveal that early marriage is influenced by multiple factors, including efforts to avoid adultery, low economic conditions, socio-cultural pressures, and premarital pregnancy. Conversely, divorce is primarily caused by economic hardship, ongoing conflict, abandonment, and domestic violence. Although early marriage does not directly cause divorce, it has a strong correlation with marital instability, especially due to young couples' lack of emotional, mental, and financial readiness. This study concludes that early marriage increases the risk of divorce when couples are unprepared for married life. Therefore, improving public awareness, promoting education about appropriate marriage ages, and strengthening institutional roles in providing guidance are essential to fostering stable and harmonious families.

**Keywords:** *divorce, early marriage, family resilience, marriage dispensation, social factors*

## 1. Introduction

The phenomenon of early marriage is a social problem that is still a concern in various regions in Indonesia, including in Banyuwangi Regency. Early marriage refers to marriages carried out by individuals who have not reached the age of maturity in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations (Republic of Indonesia, 2019). This practice is not only related to legal aspects, but also involves social, psychological, cultural, and economic factors of the community that also affect the sustainability of household life (Sulistiawati et al., 2025). These various factors often determine the success or failure of a marriage, especially when the couple does not have adequate alertness in living a family life.

In recent years, applications for marriage dispensation in Banyuwangi Regency have shown quite significant numbers. Based on data for 2022–2023, Banyuwangi Regency ranks fourth in East Java in the number of early marriage cases, with a total of around 781 cases. Of these, around 49 cases were recorded in Banyuwangi District. Meanwhile, in 2024 the number of marriage dispensation applications was recorded at around 737 cases, with around 34 cases occurring in Banyuwangi District (Banyuwangi Religious Court, 2024). Despite the decrease in the number of cases, the phenomenon of early marriage remains a problem that requires serious attention because it has the potential to cause various social impacts in family life.

Early marriage is often associated with various negative consequences for the couple who are going through the marriage. Individuals who marry at a relatively young age generally do not have adequate emotional, psychological, or economic readiness (Rusmalinda et al., 2024). These conditions can affect the quality of domestic relationships, such as the emergence of conflicts, emotional instability, limitations in meeting family economic needs, and hindered access to education and career development. In the long run, these problems can increase the risk of divorce.

As for Indonesia, even though there are regulations that regulate the minimum age limit for marriage, the practice of early marriage is still quite high. Data from various institutions such as the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and Komnas Perempuan show that marriages under the age of 19 still occur in various regions (Central Statistics Agency, 2022a). This phenomenon is generally influenced by a number of factors, including social and cultural pressures, family economic conditions, low levels of education, and a lack of comprehensive religious understanding. These factors often encourage individuals, especially women, to marry at an immature age.

Marriage at an early age is also often associated with various problems in domestic life, such as the increased potential for family conflicts, domestic violence, and unpreparedness in carrying out the roles of husband, wife, and parent (Azizah et al., 2024). Emotional immaturity and weak communication skills between couples often exacerbate the condition. As a result, couples who marry at a young age have a higher risk of divorce than couples who marry at a more mature age (Suharman, Abu Baedah, et al., 2025).

Based on this phenomenon, this study focuses on the analysis of early marriage factors that have the potential to cause divorce in Banyuwangi District, Banyuwangi Regency. In addition, this study also seeks to identify whether early marriage is one of the factors contributing to the high divorce rate in the region. Interestingly, data in recent years show a tendency to decrease, both in the divorce rate and marriage dispensation applications, in

Banyuwangi District (Banyuwangi Religious Court, 2024). Therefore, this study also seeks to examine the factors that play a role in decreasing the rate of divorce and early marriage from year to year. The analysis is expected to provide a more comprehensive picture of the dynamics of early marriage and its implications for family resilience in society.

Dengan demikian, penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi akademik sekaligus praktis bagi masyarakat, khususnya bagi pasangan muda maupun orang tua, dalam memahami faktor-faktor yang dapat memicu perceraian dalam pernikahan dini. Pemahaman tersebut diharapkan dapat menjadi dasar dalam upaya pencegahan pernikahan dini yang berisiko tinggi mengalami perceraian serta dalam membangun kehidupan rumah tangga yang lebih harmonis dan berkelanjutan.

## 2. Method

The type of research used in this study is empirical legal research or often referred to as sociological law research. Empirical legal research is research that focuses on observing the legal reality that occurs in society, especially related to how the law is applied and the impact caused by its application (Soekantor, 2014). Empirical legal research not only examines the text of laws and regulations, but also examines the behavior of the community, legal institutions, and law enforcement officials in the practice of social life (Marzuki, 2017). Therefore, this study focuses on the analysis of early marriage practices and their relationship with the increasing divorce rate in society.

This research was carried out at the Banyuwangi Religious Court. The selection of the location of the study was based on the consideration that the institution is an institution authorized to handle divorce cases and marriage dispensation applications related to the practice of early marriage so that it becomes a relevant location to obtain related data. The data source comes from primary and secondary data. Primary data is the main data obtained directly from the first source in the field through interviews with parties who are directly related to the object of research, such as judges and clerks at the Banyuwangi Religious Court, as well as staff within the institution. In addition, primary data was also obtained through observation activities on administrative processes and case handling practices related to early marriage and divorce (Sugiyono, 2021). Meanwhile, secondary data is obtained indirectly through various literature sources such as scientific books, academic journals, previous research results, and laws and regulations related to early marriage, marriage dispensation, and divorce in family law in Indonesia (Ali, 2021).

To obtain the data needed in this study, the researcher used several data collection techniques, namely interviews, observations, and documentation. In this study, a semi-structured interview was used, which is an interview conducted using a pre-prepared question guideline, but still provides space for the interviewee to explain information more broadly and openly (Creswell, 2017). Participatory observation is carried out when the researcher is directly involved in the research environment to understand the situation and activities that occur at the research site (Miles et al., 2014). Meanwhile, through documentation techniques, researchers can obtain secondary data that support the analysis of the phenomenon of early marriage and divorce in the Banyuwangi Religious Court.

In this study, qualitative data analysis is used, which is an analysis process carried out by examining data in depth to understand the meaning, patterns, and relationships between data obtained in the field (Miles et al., 2014). The stages of data analysis in this study are

carried out through several steps, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawn.

### 3. Results and Discussion

#### a. Early Marriage Cases in Banyuwangi Regency

Based on data obtained from the Banyuwangi Regency Religious Court, cases of underage marriage are relatively high every year. The following is data and analysis of underage marriage cases in Banyuwangi Regency over the past 3 years, namely from 2023 to 2025 (January-October).

Table 1: Application for Early Marriage Dispensation in Banyuwangi Regency

No.	Reason for Application	Number of Cases		
		2023	2024	2025
1.	Pregnancy out of wedlock	161	192	145
2.	Promiscuity	238	32	6
3.	Family economics	2	0	0
4.	Avoiding adultery	380	513	398
Total		781	737	549

If analyzed, the cases of underage marriage in Banyuwangi Regency in the period 2023 to 2025 show that this phenomenon is still at a high level and is a sustainable social problem. In 2023, there were 781 cases, then a slight decrease in 2024 to 737 cases. Meanwhile, in 2025 until October, 549 cases have been recorded, indicating that this number has the potential to approach, or even exceed, the previous year's figure if calculated until the end of the year. Thus, despite fluctuations, the emerging trend has not shown a structurally significant decline.

Judging from the causative factors, early marriage in Banyuwangi Regency is dominated by moral and social reasons, especially "avoiding adultery" and "avoiding pregnancy out of wedlock". In 2023, the reason for avoiding adultery was the largest factor with 380 cases (48.7%), followed by promiscuity with 238 cases (30.5%) and out-of-wedlock pregnancies with 161 cases (20.6%), while economic factors had almost no effect with only 2 cases (0.2%). In 2024, the dominance of reasons for avoiding adultery will increase to 513 cases (68.5%), followed by pregnancies out of wedlock with 192 cases (25.6%) and promiscuity which has decreased drastically to 32 cases (4.3%). This trend will continue in 2025, where the reasons for avoiding adultery will reach 398 cases (72.6%) and out-of-wedlock pregnancies will be 145 cases (26.5%), while promiscuity will be only 6 cases (1.1%) and economic factors will not be found. This shift suggests a shift in the pattern of justification that tends to lead to religious-normative narratives, which are likely to be used to strengthen dispensation appeals in court.

However, not all applications for early marriage were granted by the Banyuwangi Religious Court. Some were revoked, rejected, dropped or crossed out. As stated in the following table.

Table 2: Number of Early Marriage Decisions in Banyuwangi Regency

No.	Court Ruling	Number of Cases		
		2023	2024	2025
1.	Granted	771	721	492
2.	Revoked	6	9	6
3.	Rejected	1	6	66
4.	Dropped	3	1	2
5.	Dicoret	0	0	0
Total		781	737	566

In terms of court rulings, the majority of applications for early marriage are granted by the Religious Courts, which shows a high level of accommodation to the practice. In 2023, 771 out of 781 cases (98.7%) were granted, and in 2024 721 out of 737 cases (97.8%) also obtained similar decisions. However, in 2025 there will be a change in pattern, where the approval rate decreased to 492 out of 566 cases (86.9%), accompanied by an increase in the number of rejected cases to 66 cases, much higher than in previous years. This condition indicates a tendency to tighten in the judge's considerations, which may be related to the growing concern for child protection.

In addition, there is a difference between the number of cases entered and decided, especially in 2025, which indicates the possibility of accumulation or settlement of cases from the previous year. Overall, the high rate of early marriage and the dominance of moral-religious reasons reflect that this practice is still experiencing normalization in society. On the other hand, the high number of cases of out-of-wedlock pregnancies also indicates weak reproductive health education and social supervision for adolescents. Therefore, this phenomenon is not only a legal issue, but also reflects the tension between social norms in society and child protection efforts regulated in formal policies.

#### b. Divorce Cases in Banyuwangi Regency

Based on data obtained from the Banyuwangi Regency Religious Court, divorce cases are quite high every year. In 2023 there will be 4964 cases, in 2024 there will be 5354 cases, and in 2025 (January to October) there will be a total of 4415 divorce cases that will occur. The following is a detailed table of divorce cases in Banyuwangi Regency for the last 3 years, namely from 2023 to 2025 (January-October).

Table 3: Divorce Cases in Banyuwangi Regency

No.	Factors of Divorce	Number of Cases		
		2023	2024	2025
1.	Zina	100	7	6
2.	Drunk	5	52	3
3.	Madat	31	12	6
4.	Gambling	15	12	16
5.	Leaving one of the parties	478	250	75
6.	Sentenced to prison	10	4	4
7.	Polygamy	1	0	0
8.	Domestic Violence	159	105	82
9.	Physical disability	9	0	1
10.	Constant bickering	1331	807	725
11.	Forced Marriage	3	3	1
12.	Apostasy	3	1	2
13.	Economy	2839	4101	3494
Total		4964	5354	4415

From the table, divorce cases in the period 2023 to 2025 show a relatively high trend with an increasing trend. In 2023, there were 4,964 divorce cases, then increased in 2024 to 5,354 cases. Meanwhile, in 2025 until October it has reached 4,415 cases, which indicates that this number has the potential to exceed the figure in 2024 if calculated until the end of the year. This shows that divorce is still a significant social problem in Banyuwangi Regency.

When viewed based on the causative factors, divorce is dominated by economic factors and ongoing quarrels. In 2023, economic factors are the biggest cause with 2,839 cases, followed by persistent quarrels with 1,331 cases and 478 cases of leaving one party. This pattern will strengthen further in 2024, where economic factors will increase sharply to 4,101 cases, while persistent quarrels are recorded as many as 807 cases and the factor of leaving one party as many as 250 cases. A similar trend is also seen in 2025, where

economic factors are still the dominant cause with 3,494 cases, followed by persistent quarrels in 725 cases and factors of leaving one party in 75 cases. The dominance of these economic factors suggests that financial stress is a major trigger for household rifts, which are then exacerbated by ongoing interpersonal conflicts.

On the other hand, other factors such as adultery, drunkenness, gambling, polygamy, and apostasy are recorded in relatively small numbers and tend to fluctuate every year. For example, cases of adultery have decreased drastically from 100 cases in 2023 to only 7 cases in 2024 and 6 cases in 2025. Similarly, factors such as polygamy and forced marriage are almost insignificant. This indicates that divorce in Banyuwangi Regency is more triggered by structural and relational problems in the household, rather than deviant behavioral factors alone.

Overall, this data shows that divorce in Banyuwangi Regency is not only high quantitatively, but also dominated by economic problems and prolonged domestic conflicts. This condition reflects the presence of strong socio-economic pressure in family life, as well as weak conflict resolution mechanisms in the household (Khoirurrizalina & Oktaviani, 2025). Therefore, efforts to handle divorce are not enough only through a legal approach, but also require more comprehensive interventions, such as strengthening family economic resilience, conflict management education, and improving the quality of relationships in the household.

In the case of marriage dispensation applications and divorce cases that occurred in Banyuwangi Regency, it is quite a concern because it is very concerning as conveyed by the clerk of the Banyuwangi Religious Court application. He explained that Banyuwangi District was recorded as the area with the second highest divorce rate in Banyuwangi Regency, with a total of 334 cases, which further emphasized the high intensity of this problem at the local level. In the interview and analysis session conducted by the author, he explained that:

*"According to existing data, the number of cases of early marriage that occurred in Banyuwangi is quite high. However, regarding the high relationship between divorce and early marriage, it is not directly related; There is a correlation between early marriage and divorce. The readiness of the bride-to-be, the young couple, is very important if you want to have a wedding, readiness in the economy and emotional stability, and so on. Because if the bride-to-be is not ready, there will be a divorce. There are many factors for divorce, not just early marriage (MNP, 2025)."*

Furthermore, the judge of the Banyuwangi Religious Court explained that:

*"Early marriage can be one of the factors for the high number of divorces in Banyuwangi, this is related to emotions that are not too mature (AK, 2025)."*

From these data and statements, it can be concluded that the high divorce rate is not directly related to early marriage, but the two have a correlation.

If viewed from the data, the main factor in divorce is economic factors due to low education in Banyuwangi Regency so that it affects emotional maturity that triggers quarrels in the household. In addition, other factors that contribute to divorce are leaving one party, quarrels that occur continuously, and domestic violence.

This is a bit ironic considering that the main factors that cause underage marriage applications in Banyuwangi are the desire to avoid adultery, pregnancy out of wedlock, and promiscuity. However, this desire actually triggers divorce. This is as stated by the young Registrar of the Banyuwangi Religious Court who stated that:

*"The factors that often cause early marriage in Banyuwangi are the fear of their children violating religious rules due to lack of parental supervision and marriage due to coercion, out-of-wedlock pregnancy, and economic factors (MNP, 2025)."*

In early marriage, there are several main factors that occur in underage marriages in Banyuwangi district and make the reasons for underage couples to apply for early marriage, which are as follows:

The first is to avoid adultery. Promiscuity causes parents to worry about adultery and pregnancy outside of marriage in their children. Finally, parents take the initiative to marry their minor children without thinking about the child's readiness in terms of mental, economic, knowledge of marriage, and so on. As stated in an interview session by an early divorce informant:

*"In the past, the reason I married underage was to avoid adultery and fear getting pregnant out of wedlock or getting pregnant first (RK, 2025)."*

The informant's statement that underage marriage is carried out "to avoid adultery and fear of getting pregnant out of wedlock" suggests that the decision to marry at an early age is driven by strong moral-religious considerations, particularly in an effort to maintain moral norms. In this context, marriage is positioned as a preventive solution to behavior that is considered socially and religiously deviant. This is in line with the findings of previous quantitative data, where the reasons for "avoiding adultery" and "pregnancy out of wedlock" are the dominant factors in the practice of early marriage in Banyuwangi Regency.

Furthermore, the statement also indicates the existence of a social construct that places marriage as a mechanism for legitimizing relationships between men and women (Meilisa & Latief, 2025). The fear of pregnancy out of wedlock is not only related to biological aspects, but also to social consequences such as stigma, family pressure, and societal norms that are still strong. Thus, the decision to marry at an early age can be understood as a form of response to social pressure as well as an effort to maintain personal and family honor.

However, if it is associated with the fact that the informant later becomes a divorce perpetrator, it can be assumed that the initial motivation for the marriage which is preventive and normative is not balanced with the psychological, emotional, and economic readiness to live a married life. This shows that there is a gap between the initial purpose of marriage and the reality of life after marriage, which ultimately has the potential to trigger conflict and lead to divorce.

Thus, the results of this interview strengthen the argument that early marriage driven by moral pressure and social fear tends to be reactive, rather than driven by mature readiness (Taherong et al., 2026). This condition has implications for the high risk of disharmony in the household, so early marriage is not always an effective solution to prevent social problems, but can actually give birth to new problems, including divorce.

Second, the factor of pregnancy outside of marriage. Pregnancy out of wedlock is the most often used reason for applying for early marriage at the Banyuwangi Religious Court. Apparently, the marriage occurred because of "compulsion" to cover up the disgrace or give status to the child conceived. As one of the divorce informants put it in an interview session:

*"Initially, I myself didn't plan to get married at a young age. However, when I found out that my partner was pregnant out of wedlock, the families of both parties also deliberated. In order to maintain*

*the good name of the family and provide a clear status for the children she conceived, it was finally decided that we should get married immediately even though we are still relatively young (MB, 2026)."*

The results of the interviews showed that out-of-wedlock pregnancies were the main driving factor for unplanned early marriages. The informant explicitly stated that the decision to marry was not a choice born of personal readiness, but the result of a compelling situation. In this case, out-of-wedlock pregnancy becomes a crisis point that encourages families to immediately make decisions through deliberation, which ultimately leads to marriage as a solution.

Furthermore, there are two main dimensions that can be analyzed from the statement. First, the socio-cultural dimension, where marriage is carried out to maintain the "good name of the family" and cover up disgrace. This shows that social norms and collective pressures have a very strong influence on the decision-making process, even beyond the readiness of the individual concerned. Second, the legal-formal dimension, namely efforts to provide a clear status for the child conceived. Marriage is seen as a means of social and legal legitimacy for children, thereby avoiding the stigma of children out of wedlock in society (Azizah et al., 2024).

However, the use of marriage as a solution to out-of-wedlock pregnancies tends to be reactive and problematic. Marriages based on coercion and social pressure have great potential to ignore aspects of the couple's psychological, emotional, and economic readiness. This creates a fragile foundation of the household, as relationships are built not on the basis of maturity and complete commitment, but in response to crises. In the long term, these conditions can trigger conflicts, disharmony, and even lead to divorce, as experienced by informants.

Thus, the results of this interview reinforce the finding that early marriage due to out-of-wedlock pregnancy is not a solution that solves the problem substantively, but rather a social mechanism to mitigate the impact of stigma. Therefore, this phenomenon shows the need for a more comprehensive approach, not only through the legalization of relationships, but also through education, mentoring, and strengthening of individual readiness before entering domestic life.

The third is the low level of education. The majority of early marriage perpetrators do not complete basic education (junior high school/high school). This leads to a lack of understanding of the risks of promiscuity and household responsibilities. As stated by the judge at the Banyuwangi Religious Court:

*"The factors that cause divorce and early marriage are low education and economy. Economics and education are interconnected. On average, those who get pregnant outside of marriage do not complete their education, even high school/junior high school does not graduate. Low education and promiscuity make them eventually marry because they have to."(AK, 2025)*

The results of the interviews show that low education levels are a structural factor that contributes significantly to the occurrence of early marriage as well as divorce. The judge's statement indicated that there was a close link between education, economic conditions, and out-of-wedlock pregnancy as a series of causes and effects that influenced each other. Individuals who do not complete basic education such as junior high or high school tend to have limited knowledge, especially related to reproductive health, the risks of promiscuity, and an understanding of responsibilities in married life.

Furthermore, low education also has an impact on the weak ability of individuals to make rational and long-term decisions. Incomplete education often has implications for limited job opportunities, which in turn leads to vulnerable economic conditions. In these situations, individuals become more vulnerable to social pressures and unplanned situations, such as out-of-wedlock pregnancies, which ultimately encourage early marriage. Thus, education and economic factors cannot be separated, but rather form a circle that strengthens each other in triggering early marriage (Taherong et al., 2026).

The judge's statement also confirmed that the majority of cases of out-of-wedlock pregnancies occur in individuals with uncompleted educational backgrounds. This suggests that the lack of access and sustainability of education contributes to a lack of understanding of the consequences of risky behaviors. As a result, early marriage is often chosen as an instant solution to these problems, without considering mental, emotional, or financial readiness.

Overall, these findings show that low levels of education are a fundamental factor that not only triggers early marriage, but also increases the risk of divorce later in life. Higher education provides future orientation to young people, such as careers and aspirations. Without education, children lose productive busyness and motivation to postpone marriage. Therefore, prevention efforts are not enough to be carried out through a legal approach alone, but must be accompanied by improving access and quality of education, especially primary and secondary education, as a strategic step to break the chain of these problems.

Fourth and the highest factor that triggers early marriage that results in divorce is the low economic level. Poverty forces families to make instant decisions. Parents often consider marrying children as a way to release economic responsibility, when in fact it often makes things worse. As stated by the Deputy Registrar of the Banyuwangi Religious Court:

*"Early marriages are more prone to divorce because they are immature and immature. Low education which resulted in economic difficulties made them marry with the intention of improving their livelihood. In fact, sustenance will not come just like that with marriage without being balanced with persistent efforts (MNP, 2025)."*

From this statement, it can be concluded that low economic conditions cause low education, thus triggering the occurrence of early marriage. In families with low economies, children are often considered an "economic burden". Marrying children at a young age is seen as a way to transfer maintenance responsibilities to someone else, namely the husband, although this is often a pseudo-solution.

Low economics and education often keep conservative mindsets strong, so parents feel safer marrying their children as soon as possible to avoid religious slander, without considering the child's mental readiness. As stated by a divorce case informant that:

*"Marriage underage if you have mature readiness from mental, economic, and knowledge about marriage, then there will be no divorce; However, if one of the married couples is immature or still has childish thoughts and disputes in the household and parental participation, it can cause divorce. Including in my case (RK, 2025)."*

Economic constraints also trigger various internal conflicts in the household that cause prolonged disputes. As stated by one of the informants of the divorce case as follows:

*"Due to a lack of emotional and economic readiness, which then triggers prolonged conflicts. The pressures of life, great responsibilities at a young age, and poor communication made our relationship unharmonious until finally divorce was considered the last resort (MB, 2026)."*

From the results of the interview, it can be concluded that the main factors for underage divorce are the lack of mature readiness in terms of emotional, financial, and lack of knowledge of domestic affairs and parental involvement in the household. Low economy causes low education so that divorce is due to several things, including financial unpreparedness. Couples who marry early with low education usually find it difficult to get a job with a decent wage. The problem of basic needs such as food, shelter, and if you already have children, have other needs such as children's milk and other children's needs, if not met, will be the main trigger for constant quarrels.

It is also related to emotional maturity. Education helps a person in problem solving and communication skills. Without it, young couples tend to use their own egos or emotions when facing conflicts, which often end in domestic violence (KDRT) or outright choosing divorce.

In addition, parental intervention is also an important factor that worsens the household dynamics of young couples. Economic dependence on parents causes couples to not have independence, so large families tend to interfere in household affairs. Instead of providing solutions, this involvement often muddles conflicts and accelerates the occurrence of divorce (Taherong et al., 2026).

Thus, it can be concluded that low economic levels are not only a trigger for early marriage, but also contribute greatly to the high divorce rate. This factor works in a complex way through its association with low education, financial unpreparedness, undeveloped emotional maturity, and family intervention. Therefore, this problem requires a comprehensive approach, not only through regulation, but also through improving economic welfare, access to education, and strengthening individual readiness before entering married life.

#### **4. Conclusion**

This study shows that the high rate of early marriage in Banyuwangi Regency is influenced by various interrelated factors, especially moral reasons to avoid adultery, the impact of promiscuity, and emergency conditions such as out-of-wedlock pregnancies. Behind that, there is economic pressure and social construction that views marriage as an instant solution to family problems. Meanwhile, the high divorce rate is more due to economic factors, constant quarrels, partner neglect, and domestic violence. Underage marriage is not a direct cause of divorce, but it has a strong correlation because couples who marry at a young age generally do not have adequate emotional, mental, and financial readiness.

The implications of this study show that the handling of early marriage and divorce must be carried out comprehensively through educational, economic, and social approaches, including strengthening reproductive health education, premarital readiness, and family economic empowerment. Therefore, it is recommended that the government and related institutions increase access to education, tighten the provision of marriage dispensation, and conduct socialization about the risks of early marriage. In addition, families are expected not to make marriage an instant solution, but rather prioritize the

readiness of children, and are supported by counseling and mentoring services to prevent conflicts that lead to divorce.

## References

- AK. (2025, November 11). *Hasil Wawancara dengan Hakim Pengadilan Agama Banyuwangi* [Lagu].
- Ali, Z. (2021). *Metode Penelitian Hukum*. Sinar Grafika.
- Azizah, T. N., Gayanti, P. N., Sultan, E. I., Rahmawati, P. D., Savitri, C. A., Wendari, M. A., Irawan, V., & Rofiq, N. (2024). Dampak Psikologis Pernikahan Dini Terhadap Keluarga Harmonis. *JBPAl: Jurnal Budi Pekerti Agama Islam*, 2(3), 213–223. <https://doi.org/10.61132/jbpai.v1i3.328>
- Badan Pusat Statistik. (2022). *Perkawinan Usia Anak di Indonesia*. BPS.
- Creswell, J. W. (2017). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (5th edition (international student edition)). SAGE Publications.
- Khoirurrizalina, L. L., & Oktaviani, W. (2025). Problematika Ekonomi Sebagai Alasan Utama Perceraian Di Pengadilan Agama Kabupaten Banyuwangi. *USRAl: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Islam*, 6(4), 536–552. <https://doi.org/10.46773/usrah.v6i4.2588>
- Marzuki, P. M. (2017). *Penelitian Hukum*. Kencana.
- MB. (2026, Januari). *Hasil Wawancara Dengan Informan Perceraian Dalam Pernikahan Dini*.
- Meilisa & Ihsan Setiadi Latief. (2025). Konstruksi Sosial Narasi Marriage is Scary dalam Era Individualisme: Studi Komunikasi Gender (Perspektif Peter L Berger). *JPIM: Jurnal Penelitian Ilmiah Multidisipliner*, 02(04), 1335–1342. <https://ojs.ruangpublikasi.com/index.php/jpim/article/view/1447>
- Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldana, J. (2014). *Qualitative data analysis: A methods sourcebook* (3 ed.). SAGE Publications, Inc.
- MNP. (2025a, Oktober). *Hasil Wawancara Dengan Panitera Muda Pengadilan Agama Banyuwangi*.
- Pengadilan Agama Banyuwangi. (2024). *Laporan Perkara Dispensasi Nikah Tabun 2022–2024*.
- Peter Mahmud Marzuki. (2017). *Penelitian Hukum*. Kencana.
- Republik Indonesia. (2019). *Undang-Undang Nomor 16 Tahun 2019 Tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 1974 Tentang Perkawinan*.
- RK. (2025b, Desember). *Hasil Wawancara Dengan Informan Perceraian Dalam Pernikahan Dini*.
- Rusmalinda, S., Syara, A. S., & Nurazijah, W. (2024). Pengaruh Normalisasi Pernikahan Dini Terhadap Kesiapan Psikologi Calon Pengantin Masyarakat Pedesaan. *Indonesian Journal of Islamic Jurisprudence, Economic and Legal Theory*, 2(3), 1534–1562. <https://doi.org/10.62976/ijjel.v2i3.675>
- Soerjono Soekantor. (2014). *Pengantar Penelitian Hukum*. Universitas Indonesia Press.
- Sugiyono. (2021). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Alfabeta.
- Suharman, A., Abu Baedah, S. S., & Akil, M. (2025). Implikasi Pernikahan Usia Dini Terhadap Keharmonisan Rumah Tangga Studi Pengadilan Agama Maros Kelas 1b. *Media Hukum Indonesia (MHI)*, 3(3), 941–953. <https://doi.org/10.5281/ZENODO.16778403>
- Sulistiawati, Usman, Rusman, A. D. P., Sari, R. W., & Thasim, S. (2025). Evaluasi Implementasi Kebijakan dan Faktor Penghambat Pencegahan Pernikahan Dini di

- Kelurahan Pammase. *J-KESMAS: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat*, 11(2), 98.  
<https://doi.org/10.35329/jkesmas.v11i2.6420>
- Taherong, R., Husniah, W. O., Ulfa, M., Sabitri, N., & Rindi. (2026a). Risiko Sosial, Pendidikan, Dan Kesehatan Akibat Pernikahan Dini Pada Remaja Pesisir di Kepulauan Muna Sulawesi Tenggara. *SABANGKA ABDIMAS: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Sabangka*, 5(1), 804–820.  
<https://doi.org/10.62668/sabangka.v5i01.2218>
- Tika Nur Azizah, Putri Nurfara Gayanti, Egata Ihsanda Sultan, Prastiwi Dwi Rahmawati, Cantika Alyssa Savitri, Marceliazizah Aning Wendari, Vicky Irawan, & Nur Rofiq. (2024). Dampak Psikologis Pernikahan Dini Terhadap Keluarga Harmonis. *JBPAl: Jurnal Budi Pekerti Agama Islam*, 2(3), 213–223.  
<https://doi.org/10.61132/jbpai.v1i3.328>
- Undang-Undang Nomor 16 Tahun 2019 tentang Perubahan atas Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 1974 tentang Perkawinan (2019).
- Zainuddin Ali. (2021). *Metode Penelitian Hukum*. Sinar Grafika.