

Factors Causing Early Marriage in Merauke District, Merauke Regency, South Papua Province

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ABSTRACT

Currently, the occurrence of early marriage cases is increasing rapidly and is rampant in Merauke Regency, in the assumption that there is an increase in cases of early marriage which is increasing every year which tends to be based on the influence of various factors including a prevalent culture that requires girls to marry as soon as they reach puberty. Second, unfavourable economic conditions which make early marriage a solution in reducing the economic burden. And third, the occurrence of violence and social pressure that occurs in a woman which makes them live in an insecure state so that they need a life companion to protect them. This research uses an empirical or field research method by collecting data in the field (field research) by promoting a qualitative approach (juridical sociological). In collecting the data obtained by relying on interviews with the perpetrators of early marriage. While the data analysis technique uses the stages of data reduction, presentation, and conclusion drawing to display the appropriate data. Based on the results of the study, it is found that through these factors, it shows that in essence what is seen in the purpose of early marriage is more based on the desire to solve problems in life that are far from the true purpose of a marriage is to build a family or household that is eternal and happy. So it can be concluded that early marriage actually still cannot be said to be a solution if it is based on these factors because on the other hand early marriage also has an impact on individuals, society and KUA agencies.

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INTRODUCTION

Early marriage is a marriage that occurs at an early age where the age is still very young, namely under the age of 18 years. The impact is very bad for teenagers involved in early marriage, especially women. It turns out that in South Papua Province, especially in Merauke District, Merauke Regency, early marriage is still a big problem that requires serious attention from the government and society. This can be seen with the source of data at the Merauke Regency Religious Court from 2020 to 2022, 190 cases were recorded due to the age of the prospective bride and groom being under 19 years old, some were even under 16 years old. In reality, the phenomenon of early marriage cases takes place in several areas such as in Siak Regency, Kandis District there are 384 marriages that occur 81 of which are early marriages (Yanti et al., 2018). Likewise, what happened in the Mojokerto area showed that there were 102 cases of early marriage in 2019 (Kurniawati & Sari, 2020). The phenomenon of early marriage can affect the increase in population but not the quality of superior human resources because

of low education, it will only create a burden for the development of the State (Khairunnisa & Nurwati, 2021).

Writings discussing early marriage have been reviewed by many researchers in three (3) trends which include; First, the reasons for the onset of early marriage, as seen in the explanation of the things that cause early marriage to continue. Nurwia et al. in their writing stated that the factor is the low understanding and awareness of the importance of education for both parents and their children (Nurwia et al., 2020). In line with this, Kima and Nunung in their journal show an awareness that what causes early marriage to continue to occur is due to desires that come from their own personality, both in the environment where they live and the associations they make (Hardianti & Nurwati, 2020). Second, as a form of solving the problem of promiscuity, seen in the writing of Rani Zulmikarnain who sees in the East Kutai community, there is a lot of early marriage phenomena caused by the promiscuity of today's teenagers (Zulmikarnain, 2019). The problem of children who are pregnant outside of marriage, parents usually make the decision to solve the problem by marrying early (Yulindawati et al., 2021). Third, young people's understanding of the impact of early marriage, that the lack of understanding of the consequences of early marriage may be due to factors of age, education, and sources of information (Putri & Sulistiyah, 2020). In line with that, Elprida and Nunung also confirmed the psychological consequences of young people who marry at an early age, which will result in a sense of worry and distress (Syalis & Nurwati, 2020). This research complements existing research by focusing on the factors that cause early marriage in Merauke District, Merauke Regency, South Papua Province to continue to increase.

This research is based on an argument or hypothesis that early marriages that continue to increase can occur because they are influenced by several factors. First, cultural factors in the South Papua region, there are several tribes that have a tradition of early marriage. some tribes even consider that women should get married as soon as possible after reaching puberty. Second, economic factors Most people in South Papua live in isolated and inaccessible areas. Poor economic conditions and low levels of education make it difficult for many people to find decent work. As a result, to reduce the economic burden, early marriage is used as a solution. Third, factors of violence and social pressure cases of early marriage occur due to social pressure or acts of domestic violence (KDRT). A girl living in an unsafe or violent situation may feel forced to marry an older partner as a way to protect herself.(Fauzi, Lestari, & Ali, 2023)

The causes of early marriage involve factors such as parental influence, education, economic conditions, religion, and a promiscuous environment. On the other hand, promiscuous sexual behaviour is also one of the causes of early marriage, perhaps due to the urge to try new things, exposure to pornography, or lack of faith in religious values. (Syarnubi & Fahiroh, 2024) The impacts of early marriage and promiscuous sex include psychological, social, physical health, as well as the risk of postnatal depression, birth defects, and the risk of sexually transmitted diseases. For adolescents, it is important to avoid promiscuous sexual behaviour to prevent early marriage. Previous research findings show that adolescents who engage in casual sex and marry at an early age experience significant psychological and social impacts (Oktavia et al., 2018). While adolescent girls may be physically prepared for pregnancy and childbirth, the psychological aspect remains a challenge. This shows that the negative impact of free sex and early marriage has not been able to be overcome by adolescents, despite having complex responsibilities (Natalia, 2021). Based on this background, the researcher will try to reveal the reality of the phenomenon of early marriage that occurs in the form of a thesis with the title 'Factors Causing Early Marriage in Merauke District, Merauke Regency, South Papua Province'.

METHOD

The location of the research will be in Merauke District, Merauke Regency, South Papua Province which focuses on early marriage, the author wants to know about the factors of the causes and impacts of early marriage that occur in the midst of society with the aim of explaining systematically, factually, and accurately. This research will use the Qualitative research type, here using detailed knowledge about the things to be discussed using data that can be tested for validity.

Qualitative mechanisms are behavioural observation, socialising and trying to fully understand the habits that occur in the behaviour of a person or community to be researched. Thus, the research in this thesis will analyse data related to the implementation of early marriage events that occur in Merauke District, Merauke Regency, South Papua Province.

The research uses primary data and secondary data. Primary data as facts that the author finds directly through informants by using interviews and observations or observations, while secondary data is information that has been collected and described from library materials such as books, laws and regulations (Law No.1 of 1974 and Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection), and documents from institutions that are connected to the problems to be studied by means of documentation. Furthermore, after the focus of the research becomes clear, simple research instruments can be developed which are expected to complement the data and compare with the data that has been found through observations and interviews.

The data analysis technique in this study uses several stages, namely:

- a. Data accumulation. The data obtained will be combined and written in an objective manner and then will be carefully observed, arranged and sorted systematically. Researchers collect data from observations that have been made from April to June, then interviews with the perpetrators of early marriage and strengthened using documentation so that it can facilitate researchers in presenting data related to the causes and consequences of early marriage.
- b. Data Reduction. The mechanism of summarising and sorting out data focused on the main problems can arise at the research location, after the data is collected, the data will be separated between those that are irrelevant and those that are relevant to the focus of the research, after which the data will go through a simplification process so that it can facilitate researchers in presenting the data.
- c. Data writing. Information that has been collected in an orderly and systematic manner will provide convenience in drawing conclusions and facilitate understanding to take action. After the data is reduced, the results of the research will be presented to make it easier to make conclusions on the results of the research.
- d. Data verification and conclusions. To be able to conclude and verify the data that has been obtained, it will be concluded from the data that has been reduced and presented. Then the existing data will be taken based on valid or clear data in order to find credible conclusions.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Early marriage in Merauke Regency continues to increase, this phenomenon is a serious problem that occurs in society. In reality, early marriage is motivated by many factors that can have a negative impact on the growth and development of adolescents in Merauke Regency. This research uses empirical or field research which is by collecting data in the field (field research) by putting forward a qualitative approach (juridical sociological). The data obtained by researchers using interviews with the perpetrators of early marriage. While the data analysis technique uses the stages of data reduction, presentation, and conclusion drawing to display the appropriate data.

Table. Early marriage factors

| Poverty & Economic Deprivation | Culture | Violence & Social Pressure |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1) Shifting of responsibility 2) Change in social status | 1) Family matchmaking 2) Social norms that are respected in life | 1) Traumatic experience 2) Free association |

A. Cultural Factors

Early marriage can be influenced by traditions and culture within a community group. Early marriages that occur in Merauke District are carried out through arranged marriages which are carried out as a form of culture that occurs in society or social pressure from the family that influences the decision to marry early, even poverty and economic limitations as a way that is

considered a solution to reduce the family's economic burden. This was confirmed by the head of the Merauke District KUA who stated that there were 3 reasons underlying the practice of early marriage in Merauke District, namely cultural, economic influences and violence or social pressure experienced. Of course, culture is very influential in every human life, including early marriage. Relationships built in marriage require emotional, mental and physical maturity which is quite difficult if carried out by couples who are still relatively young. Moreover, in the acculturation process, families sometimes have a very strong role in carrying out and regulating their marriages by enforcing social norms in their lives, such as marrying young is something that is respected or considered the main goal of life and this knowledge is passed down from generation to generation.

One of the reasons why early marriage still occurs in Merauke District is the cultural factor of the community itself, as seen in the results of a joint interview with Mr. Muhammad Arif as head of the Merauke District KUA, namely:

"Early marriage is carried out by most people in order to continue the relationship between families," and apart from that, because the child has been proposed to by someone, so according to them it is "pamali" if they are rejected and they are worried that the child will find it difficult to find a soul mate. As the head of the KUA, I am a public servant, of course, what is my desire for good intentions, I direct them to immediately register with the requirements that have been determined by the regulations of the Office of Religious Affairs as marriage requirements, then we will check when the documents meet the requirements, of course we will process it for A marriage procession is held to be recorded and legally there is no prohibition against early marriage. The KUA is also not allowed to refuse to marry in cases like this as long as the legal requirements are met, both religious law and state law. This statement shows that the role of the family in determining the occurrence of early marriage in Merauke District is part of the values or norms in maintaining the kinship system that applies in a society. This is a form of cultural domination in determining the occurrence of early marriage in Merauke District, Merauke Regency, South Papua Province.

Then the culture of shame is also one of the triggers for early marriage, among teenagers who are caught having relationships that go beyond ordinary friendships. Families that uphold a culture of shame will not allow their children to become the topic of discussion in the local community because they have lovers who are not yet legal, so marrying their children to their partners is a way of solving the problem on the grounds of avoiding adultery. (Syarnubi et al., 2024) As researchers observed in the observation process, some children who were still very young had to end their childhood because they had to be married off, even though these lovers did not necessarily know the essence of the actions that would solve their problems. It is not uncommon for their parents to not know their prospective partner well because their introduction is only cursory. (Syarnubi, 2024)

B. Poverty factors and economic limitations

In another context, it turns out that economic pressure can create a decision to have an early marriage, because in conditions of poverty there is a desire to resolve strong family economic pressures. Especially if the needs in the family are very necessary or important to be met, such as children's education. (Syarnubi, Mansir, Purnomo, Harto, & Hawi, 2021) This can be seen from data on the causes of early marriage in Merauke District in 2020-2022, one of which is economic factors. It is hoped that early marriage will be an economic solution for the family, either to reduce the burden on the family by transferring responsibility to their partner or providing financial support to their family who are still poor. (Syarnubi, Alimron, & Muhammad, 2022) From the results of observations carried out by researchers in Merauke District, it is this economic sector with uncertain income that can trigger the marriage of underage children, which is one solution to meeting family needs. (Syarnubi & Ahmad Syarifuddin Sukirman Sukirman, 2023)

Statements from parents illustrate that for economic reasons it is easy to give consent to marry off their child even though it has to be done in a Siri manner to avoid the administration

of the marriage, because they are still relatively young. Even with the reason of marrying their children, parents feel that they will receive relief and additional needs from their children's companions who have to live at home with their parents, because they are not yet able to live independently. (Syarnubi Syarnubi, 2023) From several parent statements, it shows that economic reasons are the driving factor for some parents to agree to their child's marriage or for this reason parents come to the conclusion to marry off their child whom they feel is capable of being married. This is also confirmed by several early marriage practitioners who feel that marriage is the best solution for their future. Apart from that, early marriages that occur because they are influenced by economic factors can occur if you see potential economic opportunities. Such as changes in social status and dowry payment traditions. Marriage at a young age is considered an obligation if one is able to improve one's social status from a poor condition to one with more mature economic resources. Or also by increasing the dowry which is the fastest alternative in improving the family economy. (Syarnubi, 2019b)

C. Violence and Social Pressure Factors

Violence to prevent promiscuity or social pressure to avoid adulterous behavior is the most dominant factor in early marriages that occur in Merauke District. The violence referred to here is the imposition of strict norms or rules that cause individual trauma to their families, so that early marriage is considered a solution to escape from traumatic situations and get emotional support. In this situation, it does not guarantee an individual's freedom, but that way at least he has control over himself to control his psychological condition. (Syarnubi, 2019a) With the hope that his norms and expectations regarding early marriage can change his perception about the trauma of violence he experienced both within the family and community. Based on observations made by researchers in the Merauke District, many of the early marriages were also due to social pressure, resulting in having to drop out of school on the grounds that they were going to get married. (Syarnubi Syarnubi, 2016)

Meanwhile, social pressure as a cause of early marriage is meant as a form of conflict avoidance and social protection for the promiscuity experienced. Which results in cases of pregnancy out of wedlock or potentially dangerous situations that create major conflicts. Pressure originating from the social environment is very capable of shaping perceptions of social status regarding the recognition of maturity that is obtained if you are able to marry at a young age. Moreover, with the development of very easy access to information in compiling perceptions about the ideal marriage through social media, this can pressure individuals to follow this trend. (Syarnubi, 2020)

Based on these results, it is necessary to know the impact of early marriage, the impact can be seen from the following table:

Table 2. Impact of Early Marriage in Merauke

| Individual | Public | Merauke District Religious Affairs Office |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Physical and mental health 2. Education is hampered 3. Economic Limitations 4. The risk of divorce is high | 1. Poverty Cycle 2. Family health and welfare 3. High birth rate 4. Unstable family patterns | 1. Intensive administrative handling 2. Deeper understanding of laws and regulations 3. Premarital socialization and education 4. Policy changes |

1. Impact of Early Marriage

- a. Individual
- b. Physical and mental health

Early marriage greatly impacts physical and mental health risks if the individual is still in the growth and development stage. They may not be fully prepared physically and emotionally to face the responsibilities of marriage and family.

c. Education is hampered

Early marriage can hinder education as well. Individuals who marry at a young age are more likely to interrupt their education or have limited access to higher education. This case can affect their ability to get a good job in the future.

d. Economic limitations

Young couples who marry may face challenges from an economic perspective due to limited knowledge and skills needed to get a decent job.

2. Society

a. The cycle of poverty

Early marriage can contribute to the cycle of poverty in society. Young couples who do not have enough education and skills may find it difficult to escape the cycle of poverty.

b. Family health and welfare

Early marriage can have an impact on the overall health and well-being of the family. If a young couple has many children in a short period of time, they may have difficulty providing their children with adequate care and education.

c. High birth rate

Early marriage can contribute to high birth rates in society. If couples marry at a young age, they have more time to have children overall, which can lead to rapid population growth.

d. Unstable family patterns

Higher divorce rates and difficult economic conditions can lead to unstable family patterns. Children from early marriages may be more vulnerable to social and psychological disorders

KUA Distrik Merauke

1) More intensive administrative handling

Early marriages often require more attention from the KUA in terms of administration, preparation, and paperwork. This process can be more complicated and require more effort compared to marriages at a more mature age.

2) Increased workload

Early marriage can increase the workload at the KUA, as it requires special attention in organising the marriage of minors. This includes checking documents, interviewing the bride and groom, and educating them on the responsibilities of marriage at a young age.

3) A deeper understanding of laws and regulations

Officers at the KUA need to have an in-depth understanding of marriage laws, especially regarding the legal age limit for marriage and the requirements that must be fulfilled. This understanding is important to avoid violating the law and protect the rights of individuals, especially the children involved.

4) Efforts to protect children's rights

KUA agencies should take greater care in ensuring that early marriages do not compromise children's rights, including the rights to education, health and healthy development. They need to ensure that marriage does not result in negative impacts on the lives of children who are still at a developmental stage.

5) Socialisation and premarital education

KUAs may need to increase efforts in socialisation and premarital education for couples who wish to marry early. This could involve counselling on responsibility, commitment, reproductive health, and the social impact of marriage at a young age.

6) Cross-sector collaboration

Early marriage is not only an issue related to the KUA, but also involves the education, health, and other social sectors. KUAs need to collaborate with various agencies to ensure that early marriage is not detrimental to individuals or society as a whole.

7) Reporting and monitoring

KUA agencies may need to improve reporting and monitoring systems related to early marriage, so that it can be easier to identify cases that need further attention or intervention.

8) Policy change

The impact of early marriage may prompt policy changes at the government and KUA level. Stricter policies regarding marriage age limits, marriage licence requirements, and protection of children's rights may need to be considered.

Marriage is a formal bond between two individuals that is recognised by law, culture, or religion. It is a social contract that governs the relationship between the couple in question, which usually involves a commitment to live together, support each other, and share certain responsibilities and rights (Hasbi & Apandi, 2021). Marriage involves an agreement or free consent between the two individuals getting married. This is known as *ijab* (offer) and *kabul* (acceptance) in many marriage traditions. And it must be recognised by the applicable laws of a particular country or jurisdiction in order to have legal status. This involves registering the marriage and complying with the applicable rules and regulations. Because Marriage also includes intimate relationships that are permitted and recognised by a particular law or religion. The goals of marriage or matrimony are the things that couples who are getting married expect or desire (Scientific, 2023). These goals may vary from one couple to another, depending on their values, aspirations and priorities. One of the most common goals in marriage is to form a family. (Syarnubi Syarnubi, 2022)

Couples who marry expect to become parents and care for their offspring. In many religions, marriage is considered a religious commandment or recommended act. Religious couples may marry to adhere to the teachings of their religion. Also, marriage is expected to provide emotional and social support. Married couples share joys and sorrows, support each other in the face of challenges, and create strong intimate relationships. Marriage creates a legal relationship that governs aspects such as property and financial rights. This involves the division of common property, inheritance, and financial responsibilities. Marriage provides a level of security and stability in the relationship. Married couples can feel more secure financially and emotionally. From an Islamic *fiqh* perspective, marriage has a very important role and is considered one of the most important and respected social institutions. *Fiqh* is the science of Islamic law that regulates various aspects of life, including marriage (Aisa et al., 2022). Marriage according to Islamic teachings is carried out through two important stages, namely *ijab* and *qabul*. *Ijab* is an offer of marriage by the male party to the female party or the woman's legal guardian. *Qabul* is the acceptance of the offer by the woman or her legal guardian.

It can be known as a way to achieve tranquillity and peace in life. Early marriage is a term used to describe marriages involving one or both partners who are very young or have not reached the age of majority (Limbong & Deliviana, 2020). Early marriage often occurs when one or both of the bride and groom are under the legal age of marriage set by the laws of a particular country or culture. The age at which marriage is considered 'early' can vary significantly around the world and depends on cultural, religious and legal factors. However, early marriage often includes cases where one or both partners are under the age of 18, which is often considered the minimum appropriate age for marriage in many countries. Early marriage can be a controversial issue as it often involves children or adolescents who are not physically, mentally, or emotionally ready for married life. This can result in various problems such as child welfare, disrupted education, physical and mental health risks, and limited economic opportunities. Efforts have been made in many countries to restrict or ban early marriage with the aim of protecting the rights and welfare of children and young people. While early marriage persists in some places, it is important to understand and take the issue seriously in order to safeguard children's well-being and support them to grow and develop healthily. (Syarnubi et al., 2023)

CONCLUSION

The phenomenon of early marriage that occurs in Merauke Regency is caused by several factors including cultural, economic and violence or social pressure. Which if associated with the

purpose of marriage then it cannot be justified. From some of these factors, it shows that the purpose of marriage is based on the desire to solve problems in life even though the true purpose of marriage is to build a family or household that is eternal and happy for both of them in accordance with the Almighty God. In addition, it is hoped that the household can last a lifetime and divorce is not expected to occur. So that early marriage actually still cannot be considered a solution if it is based on these factors because on the other hand early marriage also has an impact on individuals, society and KUA agencies.

From the three impacts above, of course, this thesis finds several things that are in line with the objectives of this research where there are reasons that underlie the occurrence of early marriage in Merauke district continuously along with the impacts felt by individuals, communities and KUA agencies in Merauke district. However, in carrying out the research method, it cannot be denied that there are still shortcomings in the form of sample limitations that can affect the results of these findings. Where the sample is carried out only at the Merauke District Religious Affairs Office in the form of a review of the history of early marriage documents. and the reasons attached are still based on these documents as attached in the appendix.

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