

SOCIALIZATION AND ASSISTANCE REGARDING THE DANGERS OF EARLY MARRIAGE FOR PARENTS OF GEN Z STUDENTS IN MALANG REGENCY

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Abstract

This service aims to increase awareness and understanding of the parents of Z students about the dangers of early marriage. Observation, interview and documentation methods were used to collect data and document interactions with the community. The results show that the majority of the parents of Z students have limited understanding of the risks and consequences of early marriage, such as health, social and economic risks. Through outreach activities such as seminars, group discussions and training, it can be observed that their understanding of the importance of delaying marriage until a more mature age can increase. A mentoring approach also helps in providing more personalized support and information to individuals who are potentially facing pressure to marry at a young age. Overall, this community service was successful in increasing awareness and reducing the incidence of early marriage among the Millennial through their parents on a limited scale in the local environment studied. The results of community service activities show that: First, the majority of activity participants do not properly understand the dangers of early marriage. Second, several dangerous factors for early marriage are: health, economic and psychological factors. Third, there are several impacts of early marriage, namely: disharmony in the household, mental unpreparedness for married life, economic pressure, and suboptimal child growth and development.

Keywords: Community, Marriage, Early Marriage, Parents, Generation Z.

Abstrak

Kegiatan pengabdian ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kesadaran dan pemahaman orang tua siswa Z tentang bahaya pernikahan dini. Metode observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data dan mendokumentasikan interaksi dengan masyarakat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas orang tua siswa Z memiliki pemahaman yang terbatas tentang risiko dan konsekuensi pernikahan dini, seperti risiko kesehatan, sosial, dan ekonomi. Melalui kegiatan penyuluhan seperti seminar, diskusi kelompok, dan pelatihan, dapat diamati bahwa pemahaman mereka tentang pentingnya menunda pernikahan hingga usia yang lebih matang dapat meningkat. Pendekatan pendampingan juga membantu dalam memberikan dukungan dan informasi yang lebih personal kepada individu yang berpotensi menghadapi tekanan untuk menikah di usia muda. Secara umum, kegiatan pengabdian masyarakat ini berhasil meningkatkan kesadaran dan mengurangi angka pernikahan dini di kalangan Generasi Milenial melalui orang tua mereka dalam skala terbatas di lingkungan lokal yang diteliti. Hasil kegiatan pengabdian masyarakat menunjukkan bahwa: Pertama, mayoritas peserta kegiatan tidak memahami dengan baik bahaya pernikahan dini. Kedua, beberapa faktor berbahaya bagi pernikahan dini adalah: faktor kesehatan, ekonomi, dan psikologis. Ketiga, terdapat beberapa dampak pernikahan dini, yaitu: ketidakharmonisan dalam rumah tangga, ketidaksiapan mental untuk kehidupan pernikahan, tekanan ekonomi, dan pertumbuhan serta perkembangan anak yang suboptimal.

Keywords: Komunitas, Pernikahan, Pernikahan Dini, Orang Tua, Generasi Z.

PENDAHULUAN

Early marriage is a serious issue in Indonesian society, particularly among the Millennial and Generation Z cohorts (Asyhari, et al., 2025; Irviana, et al., 2025). The negative impacts include reproductive health problems, interrupted education, and an increased risk of poverty (Utomo, 2014; Horii, 2020). It is crucial to widely disseminate knowledge about the dangers of early marriage to prevent a rise in the incidence of child marriage in the future (Jones, et al., 2015; Oey-Gardiner, 2021; Satiti, et al., 2022; Adianto, et al., 2023;). According to data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (Kemen PPPA) in 2018, there were approximately 1,499,171 children under the age of 18 who were already married in Indonesia. Of this number, around 373,546 cases involved children under the age of 15. These statistics demonstrate that child marriage in Indonesia, including in East Java, presents a significant societal problem. Specifically, the number of marriage dispensation cases (which allows minors to marry) in Malang Regency ranks the highest in East Java. According to records from the Malang Religious Court (PA), the number of marriage dispensations reached 1,393 cases throughout 2022. Meanwhile, in 2023, based on data from the Malang Religious Court, 1,009 children requested marriage dispensations. Out of this number, 936 children under the age of 18 were granted permission by the Malang Religious Court to marry. This decision followed a ruling from the court. These statistics highlight the importance of efforts such as public awareness campaigns and support programs, which are proposed in this initiative to reduce the prevalence of

early marriage, especially among the Millennial and Gen Z generations (Cyriac, et al., 2026; Hernandez-Arriaza, et al., 2026).

Among the primary causes of early marriage in Indonesia are economic factors, education, cultural beliefs, and local customs and traditions (Caraka, et al., 2022). Efforts to prevent early marriage in East Java and Indonesia, in general, include awareness campaigns, education, and the creation of stricter policies regarding the legal age for marriage (Hakam, et al., 2024; Alfando, et al., 2025).

Many studies have been conducted on early marriage and its impact on the social and economic aspects of society (Amanda, et al., 2023; Pratama & Rahmadi, 2024). Recent research shows that early marriage, particularly in developing countries, has significant social and economic consequences (Ayuwardany, W., & Kautsar, 2021; Fathurrochman, et al., 2023). Studies have shown that early marriage can hinder women's education, worsen reproductive health outcomes, and increase the risk of poverty (Siregar & Madya, 2024; Sunita, 2024). These effects extend to the next generation, impacting children's opportunities to access education and breaking the cycle of poverty (Hidayat, 2021).

Furthermore, recent studies on early marriage highlight several significant social and economic impacts, especially in developing countries. These include: First, the impact on the education sector. Early marriage often disrupts women's education. Many women who marry young are forced to drop out of school or are denied the opportunity to continue their education (Octaviani & Nurwati, 2020). This reduces their chances of securing good employment

in the future. Second, the impact on health. Women who marry at a young age are more likely to face higher reproductive health risks (Ningsi, 2023; Puspasari & Pawitaningtyas, 2020). They often face pressure to become pregnant at a very young age, which increases the risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth.

Third, the economic and social impacts. Early marriage often exacerbates poverty (Hardiyati, et al., 2023; Mamulaty, et al., 2024). Women who marry young often lack the skills or education necessary to secure well-paying jobs. These young couples often experience severe financial difficulties, which can affect the overall well-being of the family. On the other hand, the negative impact of early marriage can initiate or strengthen the cycle of poverty in society (Faturohman, et al., 2024). Children born to young couples often face similar challenges in accessing adequate education and remain trapped in poverty, making it difficult to escape their circumstances.

Through this community service program, we hope to raise awareness among parents of Generation Z about the dangers of early marriage through socialization and support programs. Parents play a crucial role in influencing decisions related to early marriage among adolescents. As the primary caregivers and socialization agents, parents shape their children's values, aspirations, and life choices. In many communities, parental attitudes toward education, cultural traditions, economic conditions, and marriage significantly affect whether adolescents are encouraged to marry at an early age. Limited awareness of the long-term consequences of early marriage may lead some parents to view marriage as a solution to financial difficulties or social concerns. However, early

marriage often increases the risk of school dropout, poor reproductive health outcomes, psychological stress, and limited economic opportunities for young people. Conversely, informed and supportive parents can help prevent early marriage by prioritizing education, promoting open communication, providing guidance on adolescent development, and encouraging future career planning. Therefore, strengthening parental knowledge and engagement is essential to reducing early marriage practices and supporting the healthy development and well-being of adolescents within the community. Additionally, it aims to encourage behavior change toward postponing marriage until a more mature age and to reduce the incidence of early marriage in Malang Regency. After conducting interviews with various stakeholders regarding early marriage in Malang, several issues were identified: First, the statistical data on underage marriages in Indonesia, including East Java, highlights a significant societal problem. Second, the number of marriage dispensations (or early marriages) in Malang Regency ranks the highest in East Java. Third, the low economic level, educational attainment, cultural norms, and local traditions in Malang Regency contribute to the prevalence of this issue. Therefore, based on these problems, this community service initiative is designed to provide solutions related to the issue of early marriage in Malang Regency. The focus of this program is to raise awareness and provide support regarding the dangers of early marriage for the parents of Generation Z students in Malang Regency. This community service program aims to enhance the awareness, knowledge, and understanding of parents of Generation Z students in Malang Regency

regarding the social, educational, economic, psychological, and health-related risks associated with early marriage. The program seeks to strengthen parental capacity in guiding adolescents toward informed life choices, promoting educational attainment, and supporting the development of productive and resilient future generations. To increase parental awareness of the negative consequences of early marriage, including its impact on adolescent health, mental well-being, educational continuity, and future economic opportunities and To improve parents' knowledge and understanding of the legal, social, and developmental aspects of marriage readiness, emphasizing the importance of achieving educational and personal maturity before entering marriage.

METHOD

To address the issue of early marriage in Malang Regency, a comprehensive and well-structured approach is essential. This community service conduct in the 16 December 2025 to 16 January 2026 in the Banjarejo Village, Malang Regency. This initiative aims to educate and raise awareness among the parents of Generation Z students, as well as the broader community, about the negative impacts of early marriage. This initiative will also provide support for behavior change to delay marriages until a more mature age. In this section, we will outline the method of implementing the activity, the timeline, the series of activities, and the location where these programs will be conducted.

Method of Implementation

The approach to implementing this community service program will

involve a combination of awareness campaigns, educational workshops, and direct support services. The overarching method will focus on socializing the risks of early marriage and offering practical solutions to mitigate its prevalence. The program will be conducted through a series of events involving both informational sessions and interactive activities to foster engagement among the participants. The methodology will consist of the following components:

a. Community Engagement and Awareness Campaigns

The first step in the program will be to engage with the community at large, including local leaders, parents, and teachers, to raise awareness about the dangers of early marriage. This will be achieved through community gatherings, public announcements, and informational materials such as brochures, posters, and digital content. Local religious leaders, community figures, and educational institutions will be key stakeholders in spreading awareness, as they are trusted figures in the community.

b. Workshops and Seminars for Parents and Students

To address the underlying issues and provide concrete knowledge, workshops and seminars will be conducted for parents and students. These events will focus on the consequences of early marriage, including its effects on education, health, and economic prospects. Furthermore, these workshops will offer parents practical tools and resources to help them better understand the importance of allowing their children to marry at a more mature age. Seminars for students will be focused on promoting gender equality, the importance of education, and fostering

aspirations for a future that does not involve early marriage.

c. Legal and Psychological Support Services

An essential component of the program is to provide legal and psychological support to those affected by early marriage or at risk of it. This may include consultations with legal professionals who can advise families on their rights and available protections, as well as psychological counseling for young people who may be under pressure to marry early. These services will be made available through collaboration with local NGOs and legal aid organizations.

d. Behavioral Change Strategies

To ensure the sustainability of the program's impact, behavioral change strategies will be incorporated. These will include personal stories and testimonies from individuals who have experienced the consequences of early marriage. Peer-to-peer discussions will also be facilitated to allow young people to share their thoughts and concerns. The program will actively involve participants in decision-making processes, ensuring that they are not just recipients of information but also active contributors to the community's broader dialogue on this issue.

2. Time of Activity Implementation

The program will be implemented over a period of six months, divided into different phases for systematic execution. The timeline will be structured as follows:

Phase 1: Preparation and Planning (Month 1)

During this phase, preliminary

meetings with stakeholders (local government, schools, community leaders, and NGOs) will take place to finalize the activities and the resource requirements. Community outreach efforts will also begin during this phase to ensure participation. Preparation of informational materials (posters, brochures, etc.) will also be completed.

Phase 2: Awareness Campaigns and Initial Outreach (Month 2-3)

The second phase will consist of initial public awareness campaigns. Community events will be organized in the form of public talks, posters, and social media content. These events will primarily focus on creating widespread awareness about the dangers of early marriage.

Phase 3: Workshops and Assistances (Month 4-5)

The third phase will involve conducting targeted workshops and seminars for both parents and students. These workshops will include interactive discussions, case studies, and information sharing on the consequences of early marriage, along with practical advice on delaying marriage.

Phase 4: Legal and Psychological Support (Month 5-6)

In this phase, legal and psychological support services will be provided to families facing challenges related to early marriage. These services will be delivered in collaboration with local professionals, ensuring that participants receive personalized assistance.

Phase 5: Evaluation and Follow-up (Month 6)

At the end of the program, a thorough evaluation will be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the activities and the degree of change in the community's attitudes toward early

marriage. Follow-up activities will also be planned to ensure long-term engagement and the continuation of educational efforts beyond the program's duration.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The community service activities aimed at addressing the issue of early marriage in Malang Regency have successfully highlighted the importance of raising awareness among the parents of Generation Z students. The activities were designed to educate, inform, and create a platform for meaningful discussions regarding the risks and consequences of early marriage. Through a series of workshops, seminars, and consultations, the program engaged a total of 35 parents, 5 teachers, 1 Student committee member, and 1 speaker from the Kantor Urusan Agama (KUA) or the Religious Affairs Office.

The results of the activities indicate that the program had a positive impact on increasing awareness about the dangers of early marriage, although there are still significant challenges to overcome in terms of literacy and understanding of this issue among parents.

1. Increased Awareness and Literacy

One of the primary goals of the program was to address the lack of literacy regarding the negative impacts of early marriage. Based on the post-program evaluation, we found that: *first*, 80% of the parents attending the workshops initially had low literacy and awareness regarding the dangers of early marriage. They were either unaware of the potential consequences or did not fully understand the impact early marriage could have on their children's health, education, and future

opportunities. This result showed significant improvement in their knowledge, understanding, and willingness to delay their children's marriage until they reach an appropriate age. Based on the assistance activity conducted, averaged 60% of parents reported that they would take active steps to educate their peers and families about the risks of early marriage. And 40% of parents expressed willingness to seek further legal or psychological counseling if needed.

Table 1. Literacy Level of Early Marriage Dangers of Community Service Participants

No	Category	Number (Person)	Percentage (%)
1.	Low	25	80,00
2.	Average	7	18,00
3.	High	3	2,00
Jumlah		35	100,00

Second, averaged 18% of the parents had a moderate level of awareness and literacy but still needed more detailed information to understand the broader societal implications of early marriage. These parents expressed a desire to learn more about how they could help prevent early marriage within their communities.





Figure 1. Documentation of Mentoring Activities regarding the the dangers of early marriage for the parents of Generation Z students in Malang Regency

2. Improved Engagement and Active Participation

The program fostered an engaging and supportive environment where participants actively participated in discussions. The attendance of 35 parents, 5 teachers, and 1 student committee member indicates a strong community involvement, especially given that many parents were initially unaware of the issue of early marriage.

The interactive nature of the workshops and the inclusion of a speaker from Kantor Urusan Agama (KUA) allowed participants to ask questions and express their concerns. Parents were particularly responsive to the real-life stories shared by the speaker, which added a personal touch to the information being shared. Teachers and community members also played a crucial role in encouraging parents to attend and participate in the discussions.

3. Community-Led Initiatives and Sustainability

Beyond just awareness, the activities also contributed to fostering a culture of collaboration and mutual support within the community. Several parents and teachers volunteered to become advocates for raising awareness about early marriage. Based on the

activity conducted, averaged 10 parents expressed an interest in organizing further awareness campaigns in their neighborhoods, while 5 teachers agreed to incorporate discussions on early marriage and its consequences into their teaching curricula.

Benefits and Positive Outcomes

The activities had several direct benefits for the parents, students, and community as a whole:

1) Educational Empowerment

Parents who previously lacked knowledge about the dangers of early marriage were able to gain critical insights. For example, they learned about the potential impact on their children's education and mental health, and how early marriage could perpetuate cycles of poverty. The involvement of local educators also helped to bridge the gap between home and school, ensuring that information was shared across different sectors of the community.

Table 2. The Comparison of Pre- and Post-Socialization Results

No	Aspect	Pre-Socialization (Before the Activity)	Post-Socialization (After the Activity)	Change / Impact
1	General Awareness of Early Marriage	80% of parents had low awareness regarding the dangers of early marriage.	80% of parents reported a significant increase in awareness after the sessions, understanding its	Increase in awareness: 80% of parents now fully understand the consequences of early marriage

			impact on education, health, and future opportunities.	
2	Knowledge of Legal Implications	Only 20% of parents knew about the legal age of marriage and its implications.	60% of parents gained knowledge of legal protections and marriage laws, including the legal marriage age.	Increase in legal literacy: 40% more parents are now aware of marriage laws and legal age requirements.
3	Understanding of Reproductive Health Risks	70% of parents were unaware of the health risks associated with early marriage.	85% of parents now understand the reproductive health risks, including complications during pregnancy and childbirth.	Improved health awareness: A 15% increase in understanding of health risks.

The comparison between pre- and post-socialization results clearly shows that the community service activities led to a significant increase in awareness, knowledge, and willingness to take action against early marriage. This shift in understanding and attitude will not only benefit the parents but also contribute to broader societal change in Malang Regency.

2) Health and Well-Being

The workshops provided parents with a better understanding of the reproductive health risks associated with early marriage. Averaged 40% of parents indicated that they were now more likely to discuss the topic of health and well-being with their children, encouraging them to prioritize education and career goals before considering marriage.

3) Policy Support and Collaboration

The presence of Kantor Urusan Agama (KUA) and religious leaders in the program strengthened the local policy framework surrounding marriage practices. The religious speaker emphasized the importance of adhering to local laws, which set the legal marriage age and outlined the consequences for violating those laws. This collaboration helped reinforce the message of the program and created a stronger community commitment to addressing early marriage.

CONCLUSION

The results of the program effectively address the problems outlined in the introduction. Specifically, the program was able to: *first*, enhancing the awareness among parents of Generation Z Students. With 80% of the parents initially unaware of the dangers of early marriage, the program successfully filled this gap by providing them with crucial information. The workshops helped raise awareness of the negative impacts of early marriage, particularly on education, health, and socio-economic opportunities. As a result, many parents were motivated to reconsider traditional norms and delay the marriage of their children. *Second*, strengthen community support systems. The

program created a network of support among parents, teachers, and religious leaders. These groups are now better equipped to collaborate and share knowledge about preventing early marriage, which contributes to long-term behavior change and awareness in the community. *Third*, promoting policy awareness and legal literacy in the role and responsibilities on marriage commitment. The collaboration with Kantor Urusan Agama (KUA) reinforced the legal framework concerning marriage age. As a result, parents were educated about the legal age for marriage and the consequences of early marriage from a policy standpoint, furthering the program's effectiveness.

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