

Preventing Child Marriage for Sustainable Population Development: Lessons from Bekasi City

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Abstract: Bekasi city is one of the regions that has successfully reduced the rate of underage marriage. According to data from the Bekasi City Religious Court, the number of requests for marriage dispensations for minors has decreased every year. This study aims to analyze strategies for preventing child marriage in the City of Bekasi. The research method used is a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Data collection techniques were conducted through interviews, observations, and documentation. This study utilizes the strategy theory by David Hunger and Thomas L. Wheelen, which states that a strategy consists of environmental analysis, strategy formulation, strategy implementation, and strategy evaluation. The results of the study indicate that the strategies implemented by the Bekasi City Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency (DPPPA) include public awareness campaigns targeting communities and schools, education on the impacts of early marriage, fostering cross-sectoral collaboration with relevant agencies, and providing support to children and families. Additionally, the DPPPA utilizes social media and community empowerment programs to raise awareness regarding the importance of child protection. This study concludes that the strategies of the DPPPA of Bekasi City have been implemented fairly well; however, enhanced collaboration and more intensive education are needed to ensure that the prevention of child marriage can be carried out optimally.

Keywords: strategy, Prevention, Child Marriage, Child Protection

INTRODUCTION

Child marriage remains a serious social issue in Indonesia. This phenomenon occurs not only in rural areas but also in urban areas with relatively advanced levels of economic development and education. Child marriage refers to a marriage entered into by a person who has not yet reached the age of majority as defined by law. According to Law No. 16 of 2019 amending Law No. 1 of 1974 on Marriage, the minimum marriage age for both men and women is 19 years. This provision was established to protect children's rights, ensuring they can access education, healthcare, and optimal mental and social development before entering married life. (Marsalena et al., 2020).

Although the government has established regulations regarding the minimum age for marriage, child marriage remains a common practice in many regions. Economic factors, low levels of education, cultural influences, promiscuity, and a lack of parental supervision are among the primary causes of early marriage. In many cases, child marriage occurs due to out-of-wedlock pregnancies, social pressure from the surrounding community, or the belief that marrying off a child can alleviate the family's economic burden. These conditions indicate that child marriage is not merely an individual issue but is also linked to social, cultural, economic, and educational aspects of society. (Tandhim, 2026).

Child marriage has various negative impacts on children's lives. From a health perspective, girls who marry at a young age face a higher risk of pregnancy and childbirth complications due to their physical immaturity. Additionally, child marriage can increase maternal and infant mortality rates. From an educational perspective, children who marry tend to drop out of school, limiting their opportunities for higher education. This results in lower-quality human resources and has the potential to perpetuate the cycle of poverty. Psychologically, children who marry early are generally not mentally prepared for married life, making them vulnerable to family conflicts, domestic violence, and even divorce. (Nursila et al., 2025).

As a form of child protection, the government has a responsibility to implement various preventive measures against the practice of child marriage. One government agency that plays a crucial role in child protection is the Agency for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (Halili, 2025). The DP3A

is an agency tasked with implementing local government policies in the field of women's empowerment and child protection, including efforts to prevent violence against children and underage marriage. In carrying out its duties, the DP3A not only focuses on case management but also implements various preventive measures through education, outreach, and community support.

The city of Bekasi, as one of the major cities in West Java Province, also faces issues related to child marriage. As an urban area with a fairly dense population and rapid development of information technology, Bekasi faces unique challenges in preventing the practice of early marriage. The influence of social media, changes in adolescent social patterns, and a lack of understanding regarding the impacts of child marriage are factors that require serious attention. (Rimawati, 2024). Therefore, the role of the Bekasi City DP3A is crucial in developing effective programs and strategies to reduce the rate of child marriage in the region. In its efforts to prevent child marriage, the Bekasi City DP3A implements various programs, such as outreach to schools, public education sessions, child protection campaigns, and collaborations with educational institutions, local governments, and community organizations. Additionally, the DP3A provides support to children and families at risk of early marriage. These strategies aim to help the community better understand the negative impacts of child marriage and the importance of safeguarding children's rights to education and a brighter future. (Nurdin et al., 2025).

However, implementing strategies to prevent child marriage is not always easy. The Bekasi City DP3A still faces various obstacles, such as low public awareness of the importance of child protection, family economic factors, cultural influences that still support early marriage, and a lack of parental supervision. Additionally, advancements in technology and social media present new challenges for adolescents in their daily social interactions. Therefore, strong collaboration between the government, schools, families, and the community is essential to ensure that efforts to prevent child marriage are as effective as possible. (Winarsih et al., 2024).

Research on Bekasi City's strategies for preventing child marriage is important because it can provide an overview of the efforts undertaken by the local government to protect children's rights. Additionally, this research can serve as an evaluation tool to assess the effectiveness of the programs implemented and identify the challenges encountered during their implementation. It is hoped that this research will contribute insights to both the local government and the community in raising awareness and increasing participation in the prevention of child marriage. (Widodo et al., 2023).

Based on the above description, this study focuses on analyzing the strategies implemented by the Bekasi City DPPPA to prevent child marriage. This study is expected to provide an understanding of the types of strategies, supporting and inhibiting factors, as well as efforts that can be undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of child marriage prevention. Consequently, the protection of children's rights can be fully realized, and the younger generation can have better opportunities to develop, receive an education, and achieve a more prosperous future.

METHODS

This study employs a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. The qualitative method was chosen because this study aims to gain an in-depth understanding of and analyze the strategies of the Bekasi City Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency (DPPPA) in preventing underage marriage. The descriptive approach is used to describe the conditions, programs, and efforts undertaken by the Bekasi City DPPPA to reduce the rate of child marriage. This study focuses on the implementation process of the strategies, supporting factors, and obstacles encountered during implementation, thereby providing a clear picture of the child protection efforts undertaken by the local government.

The study used the strategic-management framework developed by David J. Hunger and Thomas L. Wheelen. The framework consists of four main stages: environmental scanning, strategy formulation, strategy implementation, and evaluation and control.

The main research focus was the Bekasi City Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency (DPPPA). Supporting informants were selected purposively based on their institutional roles, knowledge, involvement in child protection or prevention activities, or direct experience relevant to child marriage.

The informants consisted of:

1. Sikap Rista, S.E., M.A., Head of the Child Rights Fulfillment Division of DPPPA Bekasi City, interviewed on 16 July 2026.
2. Dr. Siti Nurhidayah, S.Psi., M.Si., Deputy II of PUSPAGA Bekasi City, interviewed on 16 July 2026.
3. Dra. Hj. Enny Pristini, Chairperson of the Bekasi City Aisyiyah Regional Leadership, interviewed on 30 July 2026.
4. Dr. Achmad Cholil, S.Ag., S.H., LL.M., Deputy Chairperson of the Bekasi Religious Court, interviewed on 11 August 2026.
5. DY, an informant who experienced marriage at the age of 18.

The selection of these informants was intended to provide complementary perspectives from the local government, family-service institution, community organization, judicial institution, and direct experience of marriage at a young age.

Data collection techniques included interviews, observation, and documentation. Interviews were conducted to obtain information regarding the identification of child-marriage problems, strategy formulation, implementation, evaluation, and supporting and inhibiting factors. Observation was used to complement information obtained through interviews, while documentation was used to examine supporting records and relevant institutional information.

Data were analyzed through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The analysis was organized according to the four strategic-management indicators proposed by Wheelen and Hunger. Triangulation was conducted by comparing information obtained from different informants and comparing interview findings with observation and documentation. This process was used to strengthen the credibility of the findings.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Child Marriage and Prevention Strategies

Child marriage is a form of gender-based violence (GBV). Child marriage is illegal because it violates human rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Yoshida, 2022). Indonesia is one of the countries with a relatively high rate of underage marriage. As part of efforts to reduce the rate of underage marriage, the Indonesian government has established regulations setting the minimum marriage age for both men and women at 19 years through the revision of the Marriage Law, resulting in Law No. 16 of 2019 on Marriage.

The objective of raising the minimum age for women (previously 16 years) to 19 years is to minimize the practice of underage marriage, which is becoming increasingly concerning in Indonesia. Moreover, underage marriage is associated with violence, divorce, and women's reproductive health issues. However, despite the minimum marriage age being restricted by Marriage Law No. 16 of 2019, the practice of child marriage in Indonesia can still be carried out through a request for a marriage dispensation via the Religious Court based on Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) No. 5 of 2019 on Guidelines for Adjudicating Requests for Marriage Dispensations for Minors. Ending child marriage is one of the goals of sustainable development, SDG Goal 5.

Preventing child marriage requires a comprehensive strategy to minimize the practice. J. David Hunger and Thomas L. Wheelen explain that a strategy is a series of managerial decisions and actions that determine an organization's long-term performance. Strategies are used to achieve organizational goals through the processes of environmental analysis, strategy formulation, strategy implementation, and evaluation and control. In this study on the strategies of the Bekasi City DP3A in preventing child marriage, this theory is used to examine how the local government formulates and implements policies in a structured and sustainable manner. The indicators in strategy formulation include environmental observation, strategy formulation, strategy implementation, and evaluation and control.

The Phenomenon of Child Marriage in Indonesia

Indonesia remains one of the countries with a relatively high rate of child marriage in Southeast Asia. According to a 2024 UNICEF report, Indonesia ranks second highest in ASEAN after Cambodia in terms

of child marriage cases. Child marriage is also a form of gender-based violence, as girls are the group most vulnerable to the social and psychological impacts of early marriage. Budhaeri et al. (2025) explain that child marriage is a practice that violates human rights principles and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as children lose their right to education, protection, and proper personal development.

Previously, the minimum marriage age stipulated in Law No. 1 of 1974, Article 7, Paragraph (1), stated that “marriage is only permitted if the man has reached the age of nineteen (19) and the woman has reached the age of sixteen (16).” The age of 16 in the Marriage Law prior to revision was considered to legalize the practice of underage marriage in Indonesia. However, Article 1(1) of Law No. 35 of 2014 Amending Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection defines a child as a person under the age of 18. This contradiction subsequently became one of the reasons behind the revision of the minimum marriage age to 19 years, through Law No. 16 of 2019 on Marriage.

However, despite the revision raising the minimum marriage age to 19, the rate of underage marriage remains quite high. The following data shows the number of cases involving underage marriage:

Table 1. Table 1. Number of Marriage Dispensations / Underage Marriages

Year	Number of Marriage Dispensations / Underage Marriages
2021	65.301
2022	52.338
2023	44.361
2024	32.706

Sources: Religious Courts Agency (Badilag), Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection (KemenPPPA), and the Annual Report of the National Commission on Violence Against Women

Based on the table, the number of marriage dispensations in Indonesia has indeed declined year by year. However, these figures still indicate that the practice of child marriage remains a serious social issue. The high rate of marriage dispensations is influenced by various factors, such as low levels of education, family economic conditions, cultural norms, and the influence of the social environment. Additionally, the persistent belief that early marriage is a solution to economic problems and teenage social issues makes it difficult to completely eliminate this practice. Low educational attainment is one of the primary factors contributing to the high rate of child marriage in Indonesia. Children who do not continue their education tend to have limited understanding of reproductive health, emotional readiness, and the long-term consequences of early marriage. Furthermore, dropping out of school deprives adolescents of opportunities to improve their quality of life and economic prospects in the future. This situation leads some adolescents to choose marriage at a young age, as they no longer view education as a top priority. Research conducted by Nafisah and Perdana (2024) explains that “educational attainment has a significant influence on reducing the rate of early marriage because education can improve adolescents’ mindset and awareness of the risks of child marriage.

The Phenomenon of Child Marriage in Bekasi

The issue of child marriage in Bekasi City remains a concern for the local government due to its links to social issues, education, reproductive health, and child protection. Although the overall marriage rate in Bekasi City has declined, the practice of early marriage is still evident through requests for marriage dispensations filed with the Religious Court. This phenomenon indicates that child marriage has not yet been fully curbed and continues to be influenced by various social factors within the community.

Research findings indicate that one of the primary causes of child marriage in Bekasi City is the prevalence of casual relationships and out-of-wedlock pregnancies. Data from the Bekasi Religious Court indicates that dozens of couples under the age of 19 have applied for marriage dispensations, and the majority of these cases are influenced by weak parental supervision as well as the influence of technology and social media. The fast-paced urban environment reduces family control over children, making adolescents more vulnerable to promiscuity.

In addition to social factors, economic and educational conditions also contribute to child marriage. Some families still view marriage as a solution to alleviate the household’s economic burden. On the

other hand, a lack of understanding regarding the negative impacts of early marriage means the public is not yet fully aware of the health, psychological, and social risks children will face after marriage.

As one of the major urban areas in West Java, the city of Bekasi has a relatively large population, which increases the complexity of child protection issues. According to 2024 data from the Bekasi City Central Statistics Agency, the population of Bekasi City reached 2.59 million. The large number of children and adolescents poses a potential risk of various social issues, including child marriage, if not balanced by effective and sustainable child protection strategies.

In addressing these issues, the local government plays a strategic role through the Bekasi City Department of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection. This agency is tasked with formulating and implementing child protection programs through education, outreach, advocacy, and cross-sectoral coordination with educational, health, and community institutions. These preventive efforts are crucial as they serve as the local government's primary tool for reducing the rate of underage marriage in Bekasi City. The following table presents data on marriage exemption requests in Bekasi City.

Table 2. Data on Applications for Marriage Dispensations in Bekasi City

Year	Case of Marriage Dispensations
2022	41 cases
2023	38 cases
2024	34 cases
2025	29 cases

Source: The Bekasi Religious Court, based on a report from the Bekasi City Women's Empowerment and Protection Agency

According to Table 2, the number of applications for marriage dispensations in Bekasi City shows a downward trend from 2022 to 2025. In 2022, there were 41 cases of applications for marriage dispensations, indicating that child marriage still occurs in the region. In 2023, this figure decreased to 38 cases, then dropped further to 34 cases in 2024, and reached 29 cases in 2025. This decline in the number of cases indicates that prevention efforts are beginning to yield results, particularly following the enactment of Bekasi City Regulation No. 3 of 2023 on Child Protection. This policy serves as the foundation for the local government specifically the Bekasi City Department of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection to strengthen educational programs, public awareness campaigns, and cross sectoral coordination in preventing child marriage.

As a result of these discussions, the Bekasi City government, through the Department of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (DPPPA), the Ministry of Religious Affairs, and schools, has begun implementing various prevention efforts, including awareness campaigns on the dangers of early marriage, reproductive health education, youth mentoring, and child protection campaigns. These strategies aim to ensure the public understands that children have the right to education and a decent future before entering married life. Based on these findings and discussions, it can be concluded that the prevalence of child marriage in Bekasi City is still influenced by factors such as promiscuity, economic conditions, education, and a lack of parental supervision. Although the overall marriage rate has declined, the practice of child marriage is still found through marriage dispensations. Therefore, cooperation between the government, families, schools, and the community is needed to improve education and supervision of adolescents so that the rate of child marriage can be reduced as much as possible.

Strategies to Prevent Child Marriage in Bekasi City

Research findings indicate that the decline in child marriage rates in Bekasi City is closely linked to various strategies implemented by the local government, particularly the Bekasi City Agency for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (DP3A) in collaboration with relevant agencies. These strategies are implemented through preventive, educational, and collaborative approaches to raise public awareness about the negative impacts of early marriage. These efforts are carried out through outreach to schools, counseling for parents, child protection campaigns, and collaboration with educational institutions, the Religious Affairs Office (KUA), Community Health Centers (Puskesmas), and community organizations.

In its implementation, the DP3A of Bekasi City provides education on reproductive health, the dangers of promiscuity, and the social impacts of child marriage to adolescents. The program is conducted both directly in schools and through social media to ensure the information reaches a broader adolescent audience. Additionally, the government is strengthening the role of families through parenting workshops and supervision of children to help parents better understand the importance of guidance during adolescence.

The research findings also indicate that cross-sectoral collaboration strategies are a key factor in reducing child marriage rates in Bekasi City. The local government collaborates with schools, community leaders, religious leaders, and child protection agencies to monitor and prevent children at risk of early marriage. This collaboration helps the government reach a broader segment of the community, ensuring that prevention efforts can be sustained.

Additionally, changes to regulations raising the minimum marriage age to 19 have contributed to the decline in child marriage rates. These regulations have made the process for obtaining marriage dispensations stricter, leading the public to recognize that child marriage is no longer something that can be easily arranged. The Bekasi City Government is also actively running the "Stop Child Marriage" campaign as a demonstration of its commitment to protecting children's rights to education and a decent future.

In this discussion, the strategies implemented by the Bekasi City government demonstrate positive changes in reducing child marriage rates. Data showing a continuous annual decline in the number of marriages in Bekasi City indicates that the awareness campaigns, educational programs, and monitoring efforts are beginning to raise public awareness. This decline also suggests that the public is increasingly recognizing the risks and negative consequences of early marriage, including impacts on education, health, and family economics.

The decline in marriage rates in Bekasi City indicates that the strategies implemented by the local government through education, public awareness campaigns, strengthening the role of the family, and cross-sectoral collaboration have been quite effective. This situation demonstrates that Bekasi City has successfully reduced the issue of child marriage through various ongoing child protection programs.

Furthermore, this success also demonstrates the local government's commitment to creating a safer environment for children and adolescents. Nevertheless, prevention efforts still need to be strengthened, as there are still cases of marriage dispensations influenced by factors such as promiscuity, economic pressures, and insufficient family supervision. Therefore, strategies to prevent child marriage in Bekasi City must be consistently implemented to ensure that the number of cases continues to decline in the future.

Based on the strategic-management framework developed by David J. Hunger and Thomas L. Wheelen. The framework consists of four main stages: environmental scanning, strategy formulation, strategy implementation, and evaluation and control, the results of the research are :

1. Environment Scanning

Environmental scanning is the process of identifying internal and external conditions that may influence an organization's ability to achieve its objectives. In this study, environmental scanning was used to examine how DPPPA Bekasi City identifies the conditions and factors associated with child marriage. The findings indicate that DPPPA identifies several factors associated with child marriage, including pregnancy outside marriage, economic conditions, school dropout, family decisions, and adolescent social environments. DPPPA also considers child marriage to be an important issue within child protection.

An important finding is that DPPPA does not yet have complete administrative data covering all child-marriage cases. Therefore, information regarding the phenomenon is obtained from various sources, including monitoring activities, related service institutions, community reports, and information from the Religious Court. PUSPAGA provides another important source of information. According to Dr. Siti Nurhidayah, cases involving children are often closed and information frequently comes through community reports. PUSPAGA also observes that family supervision is important because some parents in urban communities have limited time to supervise their children.

Aisiyiah provides supporting information based on its observations and community activities, particularly regarding adolescent development, family education, and reproductive-health education. Meanwhile, the Religious Court provides information regarding marriage-dispensation applications. The use of multiple information sources indicates that environmental scanning has been carried out through cross-institutional information. However, the findings also indicate that data integration and information exchange between institutions need to be strengthened. This finding is consistent with Wheelen and Hunger's strategic-management framework, in which environmental scanning provides information that becomes the basis for strategic decision-making. In the context of child-marriage prevention, more integrated data are important so that government institutions can identify priority areas, target groups, and appropriate prevention strategies.

2. Strategy Formulation

Strategy formulation involves determining the direction, programs, and actions to be implemented based on problems identified through environmental scanning. The findings indicate that DPPPA formulates preventive efforts through education, socialization, counseling, monitoring, and coordination with related institutions. DPPPA recognizes that child marriage cannot be prevented by a single institution. Sikap Rista explained that prevention requires cooperation with various government agencies, including the Social Service, Health Office, Education Office, Ministry of Religious Affairs, and other relevant institutions. This demonstrates that DPPPA's strategy is based on a cross-sectoral approach.

The formulation of preventive efforts is also supported by PUSPAGA. Its activities include education regarding reproductive health, healthy internet use, the dangers of pornography, premarital education, psychological assessment, counseling, and family assistance. Aisiyiah also formulates preventive activities through community and family-based programs. These include Gerakan Aisiyiah Cinta Anak (GACA), Bina Keluarga Sakinah, reproductive-health education, seminars, religious activities, and adolescent and parent development. The findings demonstrate that the strategy formulation process is not limited to government programs but also involves community institutions that have direct access to families and adolescents.

However, one important finding is that during the research period, DPPPA had not yet fully implemented a program specifically dedicated to child-marriage prevention. Existing child-protection activities contributed to prevention, while a more specific prevention program was being prepared for implementation in the following year. This finding is important because it shows that prevention efforts already exist, but institutionalization into a specific, measurable, and integrated child-marriage prevention program still needs to be strengthened.

3. Strategy Formulation

Strategy implementation concerns the translation of formulated strategies into concrete programs and activities. The findings indicate that DPPPA implements preventive efforts through education, socialization, counseling, monitoring, and assistance. These activities are conducted as part of broader child-protection programs. DPPPA also provides access to counseling and assistance through its child-protection service mechanisms. These services are important because prevention does not only involve disseminating information but also providing support to children and families facing protection problems.

PUSPAGA implements prevention through counseling, psychological assessment, reproductive-health education, premarital education, healthy-internet education, and family assistance. PUSPAGA also utilizes various communication channels, including social media, schools, community activities, and other public-service networks. Aisiyiah implements prevention through GACA, Bina Keluarga Sakinah, reproductive-health education, seminars, religious activities, and adolescent and parent development.

Chair person of Aisiyiah Bekasi explained that reproductive-health education is important because adolescents need to understand physical and psychological readiness before entering family life. Aisiyiah also cooperates with DPPPA through the Women's Organizations Association and periodically reports its activities. The Religious Court has a different role. It does not implement DPPPA's prevention strategy but provides supporting information concerning marriage-dispensation cases. The Religious Court conducts examinations according to the applicable legal provisions and considers the condition

and interests of the child. The experience of DY also provides an important perspective. DY reported that before marriage at age 18, she had not received socialization from relevant government institutions regarding the risks of child marriage. This indicates that the reach of preventive education has not yet been evenly distributed among all adolescents. Therefore, although various prevention activities have been implemented, the findings show that the reach of these programs remains a challenge.

4. Evaluation And Control

Evaluation and control are conducted to determine whether organizational activities are consistent with established objectives and to identify improvements for subsequent activities. DPPPA conducts monitoring and evaluation of child-protection activities and uses information from reports and monitoring to determine areas requiring further attention. PUSPAGA evaluates activities based on the needs of children and families receiving counseling, assessment, education, and assistance. Information obtained from these services can be used to understand the needs of future programs. Aisiyiah evaluates its activities based on community responses and the needs identified during family and adolescent development activities. The Religious Court provides supporting information concerning marriage-dispensation cases. However, these cases should not be used as the sole indicator for measuring the success or failure of DPPPA's strategy because the Religious Court has a different institutional function.

The marriage-dispensation data obtained in the latest research show:

Year	Marriage – Ditspensation Applications
2022	40 Cases
2023	41 Cases
2024	23 Cases
2025	33 Cases
2026	10 Cases*

**Data for 2026 were preliminary at the time of data collection.*

The data demonstrate fluctuation, rather than a consistent annual decline. Therefore, The marriage-dispensation data in Bekasi City show fluctuations from 2022 to 2026 rather than a consistent annual decline. The original article made that claim in the abstract and discussion. Furthermore, marriage-dispensation applications cannot automatically be equated with the total number of child marriages. Some marriages may not enter the same legal mechanism or may not be recorded in the same administrative source.

Therefore, evaluation of DPPPA's strategy should use broader indicators, including:

- coverage of education and socialization
- participation of adolescents and parents
- availability of counseling and assistance
- inter-institutional coordination
- accessibility of services
- community responses
- continuity of prevention programs
- quality and integration of data
- changes in knowledge and awareness among target groups

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that the Bekasi City Agency for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (DPPPA) has implemented various strategies to prevent child marriage. These strategies include public outreach and education, collaboration with schools and relevant agencies, support for children and families, and the use of social media as a means of disseminating information. These efforts aim to raise public awareness regarding the negative impacts of early marriage on children's education, health, and future. The research findings also indicate that the implementation of DPPPA strategies in Bekasi City has been fairly effective, though it still faces several challenges, such as low public awareness, economic factors, cultural influences, and a lack of

parental supervision over children. Therefore, stronger cooperation is needed between the government, families, schools, and the community to prevent child marriage. Through continuous collaboration and education, it is hoped that the rate of underage marriage will continue to decline so that children's rights to education, protection, and a better future can be fully realized.

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