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Review of the Marriage Age Limit Policy in Indonesia Through the *Saad al-Dzari'ah* Principles

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Abstract

This research examines the latest policy regarding the age limit for marriage in Indonesia, which sets a minimum age of 19 years for both sexes. The main objective is to assess the impact and effectiveness of this policy in the context of social, health and gender equality, through the lens of Saad al- Dzari'ah principles which are oriented towards preventing social damage before it occurs. The methodology used includes a juridical-normative approach with statistical data analysis, case studies, and in-depth interviews with various stakeholders. The results showed a significant reduction in early marriage, an increase in education and economic preparedness, and a reduction in reproductive health risks. This study also identified that the application of Saad al-Dzari'ah principles has been effective in preventing social problems related to early marriage and supporting gender equality. Policy recommendations include increasing the minimum marriage age, broader educational



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campaigns, integration of religious values in public policy, and regular monitoring and evaluation. This research provides valuable insights for policy makers in formulating marriage regulations that are responsive to ongoing social dynamics, while respecting the juridical, social and religious values of Indonesian society.

Keywords

Saad al Dzari'ah; age of marriage; gender equality

Abstract

Penelitian ini mengkaji kebijakan terkini mengenai batasan usia menikah di Indonesia yang menetapkan usia minimal 19 tahun bagi kedua jenis kelamin. Tujuan utamanya adalah menilai dampak dan efektivitas kebijakan ini dalam konteks sosial, kesehatan, dan kesetaraan gender, melalui kacamata prinsip Saad al-Dzari'ah yang berorientasi pada pencegahan kerusakan sosial sebelum terjadi. Metodologi yang digunakan meliputi pendekatan yuridis normatif dengan analisis data statistik, studi kasus, dan wawancara mendalam dengan berbagai pemangku kepentingan. Hasilnya menunjukkan penurunan signifikan dalam pernikahan dini, peningkatan pendidikan dan kesiapan ekonomi, serta penurunan risiko kesehatan reproduksi. Penelitian ini juga mengidentifikasi bahwa penerapan prinsip Saad al-Dzari'ah telah efektif dalam mencegah permasalahan sosial terkait pernikahan dini dan mendukung kesetaraan gender. Rekomendasi kebijakan mencakup peningkatan usia minimum pernikahan, kampanye pendidikan yang lebih luas, integrasi nilai-nilai agama dalam kebijakan publik, serta pemantauan dan evaluasi berkala. Penelitian ini memberikan wawasan berharga bagi pengambil kebijakan dalam merumuskan peraturan perkawinan yang responsif terhadap dinamika sosial yang sedang berlangsung, dengan tetap menghormati nilai-nilai yuridis, sosial, dan agama masyarakat Indonesia.

Keywords

Saad al Dzari'ah; age of marriage; gender equality

Introduction

Marriage as a social institution plays a strategic role in shaping social structures and cultural values in various parts of the world. In Indonesia, marriage is strictly regulated through a legal framework intended to protect both parties and ensure their maturity in building a household. Law no. 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage, which is the basis of this law, initially stipulated different minimum ages for men and women. This minimum age, thought to reflect physical and psychological maturity, has long been debated in the context of gender equality and human rights. Reforms to this law, triggered by Constitutional Court Decision no. 22/PUU-XV/2017, has equalized the minimum marriage age for men and women to 19 years. These changes not only reflect developments in social norms and gender awareness, but also aim to address broader problems such as high divorce rates and various health problems associated with early marriage. The age of 19 years was chosen based on the consideration that at that age, individuals are considered to have better psychological maturity and the ability to make more mature decisions about their lives. The impact of equalizing the marriage age is expected to be broad and varied. By increasing the age of marriage, it is hoped that couples will have greater opportunities to complete their education, which in turn can improve the quality of their economic and social life. Apart from that, age equality also supports the principle of gender equality, giving both parties equal opportunities to develop themselves personally and professionally before entering married life. Through these changes, Indonesia is seeking to reorganize its social structure to make it more fair and inclusive, recognizing the important role of both genders in the development of a holistic society.

This research aims to examine in depth the impact and effectiveness of policies that have been implemented through the lens of Saad al-Dzari'ah. The Saad al-Dzari'ah principle adopted in Islamic law focuses on a strategic preventive approach to

prevent damage or harm that may arise. This principle is very important in policy formulation, especially in the context of marriage law in Indonesia, where its application is expected to protect family integrity and prevent various social problems that may arise due to discrepancies in legal implementation. In the Indonesian context, where the majority of the population adheres to Islam, the importance of integrating Islamic values in public policy becomes very relevant. Therefore, the application of Saad al-Dzari'ah in marriage policy is not just an option but a necessity to ensure that the policy is in accordance with the values held by society. This study will identify how Saad al-Dzari'ah principles can be operationalized in marriage policies, as well as their impact on household harmony and stability in society. Given the complexities involved in integrating Islamic legal principles with secular state policies, this research is not only relevant from a theoretical but also a practical point of view. Analysis will be carried out through data collection and case studies to assess the effectiveness of policy implementation based on Saad al-Dzari'ah principles, with a focus on preventing social damage before they occur. It is hoped that the research results can provide meaningful recommendations for policy makers in formulating regulations that are more effective and responsive to sustainable social dynamics.

The latest data from the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) indicates that the phenomenon of early marriage is still widespread, with 11.21% of the total marriages recorded in 2018 involving individuals under the age of 19. Marriage at a very young age has serious consequences both in social and personal contexts. Sociologically, early marriage tends to result in a continuous cycle of poverty and instability, considering that young brides often do not have sufficient mental and economic readiness to build a family. From a health perspective, early marriage has a significant impact on reproductive health. Very young brides face higher risks in pregnancy and childbirth, including complications such as preeclampsia, obstetric fistula,

and higher neonatal and maternal morbidity and mortality. This condition is exacerbated by limited access to reproductive health information and adequate health services, thereby worsening the safety of mothers and children. Additionally, early marriage often forces individuals to decide on their education early, which directly impacts career prospects and future earnings. Incomplete education reduces an individual's chances of getting a decent job and participating fully in the formal economy. This not only affects the economic well-being of individuals and families, but also has the potential to hinder national economic growth, given that a less educated workforce tends to be less productive.

In order to investigate the influence of new policies regarding marriage age on social dynamics in Indonesia, this research adopts a juridical-normative approach to critically analyze the interaction between legal regulations and prevailing social norms. This research aims to identify how changes in the minimum age requirements for marriage can contribute to the creation of more stable and prosperous marital relationships. Furthermore, this study seeks to explore the impact of this policy in the context of improving the quality of social and economic life in society, by linking it to relevant demographic aspects and indicators of social welfare. Furthermore, this research also evaluates the application of Saad al-Dzari'ah principles within the framework of marriage legislation in Indonesia. This principle, which is a concept in Islamic law that seeks to prevent negative impacts before they occur, offers a unique perspective in the formulation of prevention-oriented public policies. It is hoped that this analysis will reveal the extent to which these principles have been integrated into applicable regulations and how their implementation can influence the effectiveness of marriage law in encouraging practices that support stable marriages and reduce the risk of divorce. Finally, by combining legal, religious, and social perspectives, this research aims to

provide in-depth recommendations on ways to design more inclusive and effective marriage policies. This evaluation will focus on the link between the policies made and the deep social values held by society, with the aim of creating a legislative framework that not only respects religious principles but also supports more positive social dynamics. Thus, it is hoped that the results of this research can become a reference in formulating better policies in the future, which holistically pay attention to the juridical, normative and sociological aspects of marriage.

Methods

This research will adopt the juridical-normative method, which is an analytical approach that focuses on studying applicable laws and regulations, as well as their application in society. This method involves intensive document study, including analysis of laws, court decisions, and policies regarding marriage age. In addition, interviews will be conducted with legal experts, legal practitioners and community leaders to gain deeper insight into the application and influence of the law in a social context. The data and information collected will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the policies that have been implemented and assess the extent to which Saad al-Dzari'ah principles have been integrated into marriage regulations.

Furthermore, this research will also combine a qualitative approach to examine the perceptions and experiences of individuals directly affected by this policy change. Through case studies and in-depth interviews, we will explore how family dynamics and marital decisions are influenced by changes in the minimum age for marriage. This analysis will help in understanding the social, economic and health consequences associated with the policy. It is hoped that the research results can provide evidence-based recommendations for the formation of policies that are more effective and responsive to the needs

and values of society, while supporting gender equality and preventing social problems arising from early marriage.

Results and Discussion

Assessment of the Effectiveness of the Minimum Age for Marriage Policy

The policy of equalizing the minimum age for marriage in Indonesia to 19 years has brought about a number of significant changes in the social structure and legal dynamics in the country. Based on data collected from the Central Statistics Agency and interviews with stakeholders, there has been a significant reduction in the number of early marriages since the implementation of this policy. This policy has effectively reduced the percentage of marriages under the age of 19 from 11.21% in 2018 to 8.74% in 2021. This decrease reflects the direct impact of implementing a higher age limit, in line with increased awareness and law enforcement stricter against violations. The equalization of the marriage age brings a shift in social norms that supports the empowerment of individuals, especially women, in making more informed decisions regarding marriage. This allows both parties a greater opportunity to complete their education and enter the job market, thereby making a more significant economic contribution before starting a household. This impact indirectly supports the creation of a more stable economic base for new families and reduces the risk of poverty often associated with early marriage. With an increase in the age of marriage, there is a decrease in health risks associated with pregnancy and childbirth at a young age. This policy has helped to reduce the high maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality rates previously common among younger newlyweds. Women who marry at a more mature age have better access to reproductive health information and are better prepared physically and mentally to face pregnancy. This policy also has an impact on reducing various other social problems related to early marriage, including divorce rates and domestic violence. A more mature marriage age allows individuals to develop a better understanding of the responsibilities and commitments required in marriage, which in turn can reduce conflict and instability in the family. The application of the Saad al-Dzari'ah principle in the minimum marriage age policy

has shown its effectiveness in preventing social harm before it occurs. This principle, which encourages preventive measures to maintain social harmony, has been successfully integrated into legal frameworks and social practices, thereby helping in creating a stronger foundation for stable and harmonious marriages. From the results obtained, it is clear that the minimum marriage age policy has provided many social and health benefits, as well as supporting legal stability in Indonesia. However, there is a need to continuously monitor and evaluate these policies to identify areas that require adjustment and improvement. It is recommended that the government increase outreach and education efforts about the importance of postponing marriage until both parties are ready from an emotional, educational and economic perspective. In addition, increasing access to reproductive health services and comprehensive sexual education must also be a priority to further support the effectiveness of this policy. Overall, the minimum marriage age policy has played an important role in changing the social and legal landscape in Indonesia, supporting more inclusive and sustainable social development.

Integration of Saad al-Dzari'ah Principles in Marriage Legislation

This research shows that the integration of Saad al-Dzari'ah principles in marriage legislation in Indonesia has an important role in directing public policies that are more responsive to social dynamics and community needs. The Saad al-Dzari'ah principle, which focuses on preventing damage or harm before it occurs, has become an important framework in formulating regulations aimed at minimizing the social risks associated with marriage. The research results show that equalizing the marriage age to 19 years is an example of the application of this principle. This step was taken not only as a response to the issue of gender equality, but also as a preventive strategy which is expected to reduce divorce and other social problems that often occur due to early marriage. By paying attention to a more mature age, it is hoped that couples will be more prepared mentally and economically to build a stable household, thereby reducing the risk of social damage that can arise from family instability. Furthermore, this research reveals that stricter regulations on marriage age also support increased education among teenagers, which indirectly supports individual maturity in making important decisions in their lives. This is particularly important in the Indonesian context, where the education and

character building of young people is considered an important aspect of nation building. An evaluation of the effectiveness of the Saad al-Dzari'ah principle in Indonesian marriage law shows that, although this principle has begun to be integrated, there are still several challenges in its implementation. One of the main challenges is how these principles are translated into everyday legal practice and the extent to which society understands and supports these principles. The results of interviews with legal experts and community leaders show that there is still a gap between existing policies and their implementation at the grass root level. Even though the law regulates the minimum age for marriage, in practice there are still many cases of early marriage that occur in certain areas, especially in rural areas. This shows that the prevention of social damage expected from the application of the Saad al-Dzari'ah principles has not been fully achieved. Based on the results of the analysis, this study recommends several steps to improve the implementation of the Saad al-Dzari'ah principles in marriage legislation in Indonesia. First, increasing socialization and education to the public about the importance of postponing marriage until they reach maturity, both mentally and emotionally. This includes increasing access to education and resources for youth, particularly in rural areas. Second, stronger and more consistent law enforcement needs to be implemented to ensure that regulations regarding the minimum age for marriage are widely complied with. This may require closer cooperation between central and regional governments, as well as between government agencies and religious institutions. Third, there needs to be ongoing evaluation and research regarding the social and economic impacts of this policy change, to ensure that the policy is effective and in accordance with its initial objectives of preventing social damage and increasing family stability. By implementing these recommendations, it is hoped that Saad al-Dzari'ah principles can be more effectively integrated into marriage policy, thereby providing wider benefits for society and the country as a whole.

Impact of Policy Changes on Household Stability

1. Increased Emotional Stability and Mental Readiness

The policy change that sets the minimum age for marriage at 19 years has had a significant impact on household stability. The age of 19 years is often considered a time when individuals have reached higher emotional maturity compared to early adolescence. According to psychological data, emotional maturity is important in making decisions that have long-term impacts such as marriage. More mature mental and emotional readiness allows individuals to face household challenges with more effective strategies, reduce conflict, and improve the quality of communication between partners. This maturity also contributes to better judgment in choosing a partner, which directly influences the reduction in divorce rates.

2. Increasing Educational Opportunities and Their Impact on Economic Well-Being

Delaying the marriage age provides more opportunities for individuals to complete their education. A more complete education has the potential to improve career prospects, which directly affects a family's economic stability. Based on economic analysis, families built from couples with better education tend to have better financial stability, reducing financial stress which is often the main cause of conflict in the household. Additionally, this increase in education also supports a better understanding of reproductive health, which contributes to better family planning and child health.

3. Effects on Reproductive Health and Child Welfare

A more mature marriage age provides significant benefits in the context of reproductive health. Women who marry at an older age tend to have a lower risk of experiencing pregnancy and childbirth complications. This has an indirect impact on reducing neonatal and maternal mortality and morbidity. Children born to more mature and stable parents tend to receive better care, adequate nutrition, and a more secure education. Better health and an emotionally and economically stable environment supports better psychosocial development in children.

4. Contribution to Gender Equality

Equating the minimum age for marriage also supports the principle of gender equality. Equal opportunities for men and women to develop themselves before entering married life strengthens women's position in the household and society. This

equality plays an important role in improving the quality of relationships in marriage, where both parties can participate more equally in decision making and dividing household responsibilities.

5. Saad al-Dzari'ah's Principle-Based Analysis

The application of Saad al-Dzari'ah principles in marriage policy reform in Indonesia shows an effective preventive approach. This principle directs policies to prevent damage that may arise from early marriage, both from social, economic and health aspects. This analysis indicates that by avoiding early marriage, various social and health problems that often arise can be prevented, supporting the development of a more harmonious and inclusive society.

Thus, increasing the minimum age of marriage has made a significant contribution to promoting more stable households, reducing divorce rates, and improving the overall well-being of children and families. This policy, underpinned by the principles of Saad al-Dzari'ah, is not only theoretically relevant but has also proven effective in practice, ensuring that marriage policies support sustainable social and economic development.

The Effect of Marriage Age on Gender Equality and Educational Opportunities

1. Educational Opportunities and Individual Maturation

Changes in the marriage age policy set in Indonesia have a significant impact on educational opportunities for both genders. By setting a minimum age of 19 years, this policy provides additional time for young men and women to continue their education until at least completing secondary education. Current data shows that delaying the marriage age contributes to an increase in the number of teenagers continuing their education to a higher level, which indirectly has an impact on improving the quality of national human resources. Research conducted by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) shows an increase in the average length of schooling in Indonesia which is directly proportional to the implementation of this marriage age policy. A more complete education provides a stronger foundation for individuals to develop psychological and social maturity, which is a

crucial aspect in building a stable home. Furthermore, higher and more complete education allows individuals to access information regarding reproductive health and better family planning, which can significantly reduce the health risks associated with early pregnancy and childbirth.

2. Impact on Gender Equality

Equalizing the marriage age also has important implications in efforts to achieve gender equality. By providing equal opportunities for men and women to complete their education, this policy supports the elimination of long-standing gender stereotypes. These stereotypes often lead to expectations that women should marry and start families earlier than men, resulting in women having more limited access to educational and career opportunities. Furthermore, by ensuring that women and men enter married life at a more mature age, both parties have greater opportunities to develop their careers and personal interests. This not only contributes to the economic well-being of the family, but also places women and men as equal partners in the marital relationship. This balance is important for creating a more egalitarian family dynamic, where important decisions are made together, respecting the rights and aspirations of both parties.

3. Socioeconomic Impact

Integrating education and individual maturation in the context of marriage not only has an impact on the individual, but also on society as a whole. More educated and mature individuals tend to make wiser decisions about marriage, family, and finances, which in turn can lower divorce rates and increase social and economic stability. This, as several studies have shown, also has the potential to reduce the prevalence of social problems such as domestic violence, poverty and gender inequality.

4. Integration of Social Values and Policy Implementation

The adoption of Saad al-Dzari'ah principles in this policy also shows how to apply religious values in harmony with state policy. This principle prioritizes preventing damage or harm that may arise from early marriage, in line with the main objective of changing the marriage age policy. This shows that the integration of religious values and social norms can take place within a framework that supports broader social development goals, such as gender equality and improving education.

Community Perceptions and Experiences of New Policies

The results of qualitative interviews conducted show that the new policy regarding the minimum age for marriage has been received with various reactions in society. The majority of respondents view this policy as a positive step that can improve social and economic welfare. They believe that by increasing the age of marriage, individuals will have more time to complete their education and prepare themselves mentally and financially before entering married life. Some respondents, especially from rural areas, expressed concern about this policy. They argue that changing the marriage age could pose challenges in its implementation, given the deep differences in cultural values regarding the ideal age for marriage. Some respondents also worried that increasing the age of marriage could exacerbate other social problems, such as the increase in extramarital relationships or pregnancies outside wedlock which may still be considered taboo in some communities. The case studies conducted show that this new policy has influenced family dynamics. Families whose children married after reaching the age of 19 reported that their children were more mature and ready to face the responsibilities of marriage. They also observed that the young couple had greater emotional stability and the ability to manage marital conflict more effectively. However, some families have difficulty adapting to this policy, especially those in environments that still maintain the tradition of early marriage. This challenge is often related to social pressure and family expectations, where families feel it is "too late" if their children marry after the age considered normative by the surrounding community. Respondents also reported that this policy had provided benefits in the economic and educational context. Individuals who marry at an older age tend to have higher education and better job prospects, which directly impacts improving their quality of life. On the other hand, some individuals face challenges in accessing sufficient educational and employment opportunities before reaching the new marriage age, which creates anxiety and uncertainty about the future. From a health perspective, the policy of increasing the marriage age has contributed to a reduction in teenage pregnancy rates and related health complications. Health professionals interviewed indicated a decrease in serious reproductive health cases among women who married after

the age of 19. However, there is still a need to improve access to reproductive health information and services so that all individuals, regardless of their marriage age, can obtain adequate knowledge and support. The research results show that the new policy regarding marriage age in Indonesia has had a significant impact both from a social and personal perspective. Although there are challenges in implementation, this policy is considered to have brought benefits in promoting economic and emotional stability, as well as reproductive health. However, to increase the effectiveness of these policies, it is important for policymakers to continue to engage the public in dialogue and education about the benefits and implementation of the policies, as well as providing the necessary support for those affected by the social changes they bring about.

Demographic and Socioeconomic Analysis

Changes in the minimum marriage age in Indonesia have influenced the age distribution at marriage, which can be seen from data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). Since the implementation of the new minimum marriage age, there has been a shift in the marriage age pattern. Previously, data showed a high prevalence of marriage at an early age, especially among women. However, with the implementation of the minimum marriage age of 19 years, there has been a significant reduction in marriages under that age. This suggests that these policies are successful in changing the timing of individuals' entry into marriage, by giving them more time to mature emotionally and socially. Demographically, this shift also has the effect of delaying early pregnancy, which has far-reaching implications for population structure. This delay allows women more time to participate in education and employment before starting a family, which may contribute to declining fertility rates and changes in population growth patterns. In particular, a decline in fertility rates could affect the dependency ratio in the long term, potentially shifting from a 'demographic bonus' to a 'demographic burden' if not balanced with other supporting policies. Increasing the age of marriage provides wider opportunities for women to complete their education. By delaying marriage, more women are able to pursue higher education, which previously was often interrupted by household responsibilities. Studies show that completion of higher education is positively correlated with engagement in the formal workforce and increased

earnings. It also strengthens women's position in the household and society, giving them greater leverage in economic and social decision-making. From an economic perspective, increasing women's participation in the workforce as a result of delaying the marriage age has the potential to increase national gross domestic product (GDP). Research by the World Bank and other international institutions has shown that women's economic inclusion can accelerate economic growth due to workforce diversification and increased production efficiency. In Indonesia, this could be an important factor in efforts to increase sustainable economic growth and reduce social inequality. Furthermore, delaying the marriage age also has the potential to reduce gender inequality in the workplace and increase women's economic independence. This, indirectly, can reduce the prevalence of domestic violence, because women who are more economically independent tend to have more options to avoid potentially threatening situations. The application of Saad al-Dzari'ah principles in marriage age policies can be seen as a preventive effort to reduce the negative impacts of early marriage. Through an approach that prevents damage before it occurs, this policy creates greater opportunities for individuals, especially women, to develop their personal and professional capacities. This is in line with the values adhered to in Indonesian society, where individual welfare and family harmony take priority. Marriage age reform in Indonesia, which is based on the principles of Saad al-Dzari'ah, has had a significant impact on demographic and socioeconomic structures. Delaying the marriage age allows for increased women's participation in education and the workforce, which not only improves individual welfare but also supports national economic growth. Thus, this policy is not only relevant in legal and religious contexts but also in promoting more inclusive and sustainable social and economic development.

Recommendations for Future Marriage Policy

The research results show that equalizing the minimum marriage age to 19 years has had a positive impact on several social and economic aspects in Indonesia. These changes provide greater opportunities for individuals, especially women, to continue their education, which directly contributes to improving the quality of national human resources. From a health perspective, increasing the age of marriage

also reduces reproductive health risks that often occur in early marriage. Further analysis reveals that the integration of Saad al-Dzari'ah principles in the marriage legislative framework has provided a significant preventive impact. This principle, which focuses on preventing damage or harm before it occurs, has been effective in reducing social problems such as divorce and health problems related to early marriage. Implementing this principle requires cross-sectoral collaboration between legal, religious and social institutions to ensure that regulations are not only in line with legal norms but also with the religious and social values of society. Based on these findings, several strategic recommendations can be proposed to increase the effectiveness of marriage policies in the future:

1. Increase in Minimum Marriage Age: Considering the positive impact of an older marriage age, an increase in the minimum age of marriage to 21 years is recommended. This age is considered more mature psychologically and economically, so that individuals are better prepared to enter married life.
2. Education and Awareness Campaign: Strengthen educational programs regarding the importance of education and economic readiness before marriage. This campaign must involve collaboration with educational institutions, religions and the media to disseminate information about the benefits of postponing marriage until a more mature age.
3. Further Integration of Religious Values in Public Policy: Strengthening the integration of religious values with public policy, especially in terms of implementing the principles of Saad al-Dzari'ah. This will ensure that the policy not only meets legal standards but also has support and acceptance from the community.
4. Active Stakeholder Engagement: Involve more stakeholders in the policy-making process, including representatives from religious communities, women's groups, and youth. Their involvement will ensure that the resulting policies reflect the needs and values of diverse communities.
5. Periodic Monitoring and Evaluation: Provides a strong monitoring and evaluation mechanism to assess the effectiveness of implemented policies. This evaluation should include regular data collection and in-depth analysis of the policy's long-term impact on society.

By adopting a more holistic and prevention-oriented approach, Indonesia can formulate marriage policies that are not only legally and normatively effective but also support more positive and inclusive social dynamics. It is hoped that the implementation of these recommendations will bring about significant changes in the social structure and marriage norms in Indonesia, with a focus on long-term prosperity for the entire community.

Conclusion

Research conducted on the minimum marriage age policy in Indonesia, which is in line with Saad al- Dzari'ah principles , has shown a significant impact in promoting gender equality, improving the quality of education, and reducing reproductive health risks. This policy, which sets the minimum age for marriage at 19 years, has succeeded in reducing the phenomenon of early marriage which previously occurred frequently and had negative consequences for social and economic welfare. By increasing the age of marriage, individuals are given greater opportunities to reach psychological maturity and obtain better education before entering married life, which in turn increases household stability and supports the development of a more harmonious and inclusive society.

The integration of Saad al- Dzari'ah principles in marriage regulations has demonstrated its effectiveness in preventing social problems and ensuring that policies are implemented in accordance with the religious and social values upheld by Indonesian society. Going forward , it is important for policymakers to increase the minimum marriage age to 21 years, strengthen education and awareness campaigns, and involve more stakeholders in the policymaking process to ensure that policies are not only legally and normatively effective but also support more positive social dynamics. and inclusive. It is hoped that the implementation of recommendations based on the results of this research can make a meaningful contribution in formulating regulations that are more responsive to the needs

and values of society, strengthen the legislative framework that supports family stability and prosperity, and encourage sustainable social development.

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