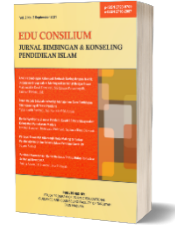




Vol. 5 No. 2 2024
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.19105/ec.v5i2.12880>

Edu Consilium : Jurnal Bimbingan dan Konseling Pendidikan Islam
ISSN: 2548-4311 (*Print*) ISSN: 2503-3417 (*Online*)

<http://ejournal.iainmadura.ac.id/educons>



Child Abuse, Marital Satisfaction and Premarital Counseling: How Do They Relate to Each Other?

Hadiarni¹, Kiki Mariah^{2*}, Wenda Asmita³

¹ UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar, Indonesia

² Universitas Riau, Indonesia

³ UIN Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: email: kikimariah@lecturer.unri.ac.id

Abstract

Keywords:

childe abuse; marital satisfaction; premarital counseling.

This research focuses on the importance of premarital counseling in increasing marital satisfaction and preventing violence against children. The study utilizes a library research model and a descriptive approach by collecting various literature sources, such as books, scientific journals, and related research, which are then analyzed to achieve the research objectives. The findings reveal that one of the causes of the rise in violence against children is the actions of those close to the child, particularly the parents. Factors such as a lack of understanding of married life and dissatisfaction in marriage can trigger such violence. The research emphasizes that premarital counseling provides comprehensive material to prospective parents, covering important topics such as laws for protection against domestic violence, child protection, and family functions related to child protection. By understanding and implementing these recommendations, prospective couples can improve their marital satisfaction and create a safe environment for their future children.

Abstrak:

Kata Kunci:

Kekerasan pada anak;
kepuasan pernikahan;
konseling pranikah

Penelitian ini berfokus pada pentingnya konseling pranikah dalam meningkatkan kepuasan pernikahan dan mencegah kekerasan terhadap anak. Penelitian ini menggunakan model penelitian kepustakaan dan pendekatan deskriptif dengan mengumpulkan berbagai sumber literatur, seperti buku, jurnal ilmiah, dan penelitian terkait, yang kemudian dianalisis untuk mencapai tujuan penelitian. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa salah satu penyebab maraknya kekerasan terhadap anak adalah tindakan orang-orang terdekat anak, terutama orang tua. Faktor-faktor seperti kurangnya pemahaman tentang kehidupan pernikahan dan ketidakpuasan dalam pernikahan dapat memicu kekerasan tersebut. Penelitian ini menekankan bahwa konseling pranikah memberikan materi yang komprehensif kepada calon orang tua, mencakup topik-topik penting seperti undang-undang perlindungan terhadap kekerasan dalam rumah tangga, perlindungan anak, dan fungsi keluarga yang berkaitan dengan perlindungan anak. Dengan memahami dan menerapkan rekomendasi ini, calon pasangan dapat meningkatkan kepuasan pernikahan mereka dan menciptakan lingkungan yang aman bagi anak-anak mereka di masa depan.

How to Cite: Hadiarni, H., Mariah, K., & Asmita, W. 2024. Child Abuse, Marital Satisfaction and Premarital



Introduction

Children are the greatest gift from Allah as well as the greatest responsibility that the parents must account for (QS Attahrim verse 6). Consequently, parents are strongly mandated to protect and ensure their children to grow and develop safely and prosperously. However, many children experience acts of violence and the perpetrators are those closest to them, especially parents (Kadir & Handyaningsih, 2020). Violence against children is not only becoming a national issue. In fact, this issue has spread globally (van Leuven et al., 2022) and the number continues to increase. In Indonesia, based on data released by the PPPA Ministry in the last three years revealed that violences against children are as follows: 11.057 cases, 11.279 cases and 12.566 cases in 2019, 2020 and up to November 2021 respectively (CNN Indonesia, 2021). In 2022 in Indonesia the number of violence against children will increase sharply to 15,972 cases. The significant increase in the figure for 2022 is a concern for all of us so that in 2023 it can be completed or reduced. Of course, the cases that befall these children are very diverse, ranging from sexual abuse, rape, physical violence, psychological violence, neglect, sexual harassment and sexual violence (Silaban, 2023).

Perpetrators of child abuse are dominated by those closest to the children (Afdal et al., 2019; Widowati & Cahyati, 2019; Maryam, 2017b; McCabe & Murphy, 2017). Parents who are supposed to be the protectors have turned into perpetrators of the violences and most of them are those who are lack knowledge about child care (Rahmawati, 2022; Widowati & Cahyati, 2019), experienced such violences in the past (Wang, 2021; Kurniawan, 2016), experienced conflicts in family life (Hidayat, 2021) and cannot control their emotions well (Salamor & Saimima, 2018). It can be understood that parents who experience conflicts in their families will end up in marital dissatisfaction which in turn will cause potential child abuse. Dealing with marital dissatisfaction, potential partners should be provided with insights before marriage so that they can achieve satisfaction in marriage. This can be done through premarital counseling.

Premarital counseling is basically a service to help prospective married couples in dealing with married life. It is a type of therapy that helps couples prepare for marriage. This type of counseling can help ensure that a married couple has a strong and healthy relationship — providing a better chance for a stable and satisfying marriage (Parhizgar et al., 2017) because, through premarital counseling, those prospective partners will be able to identify weaknesses that could become a problem during a marriage prepare themselves physically and mentally for married life (Papatungan, 2023; Karimullah, 2021; Afdal et al., 2019). Premarital counseling aims to ensure that the prospective partner has a strong and healthy relationship so as to provide them with the opportunity to create a stable and satisfying marriage (Lubis & Muktarruddin, 2023). In addition, through premarital counseling, it is hoped that prospective partners are physically and mentally ready for married life (Afdal et al., 2019).

Several studies conducted in Indonesia related to premarital counseling show that premarital counseling affects the level of understanding of the prospective partners (Silvi et al., 2018) and is very helpful because they get sufficient knowledge from the counseling process, and help them be more ready mentally to build a happy family (Sundani, 2018). In addition, premarital counseling is also able to reduce cases of early marriage because through this counseling individuals can understand their roles of prospective husband and wife in managing life in their family later (Elfira et al., 2021; Prayogi & Jauhari, 2021). Furthermore, research findings related to the implementation of premarital counseling outside Indonesia also show that premarital

counseling can reduce the idealistic expectations of marriage in adolescents (Rajabi & Abbasi, 2019) in the face of preparation for life in the future, both life in society, career, and family life, in accordance with the social norms and culture of the community where in accordance with the social norms and culture of the community where the individual student is located the individual is in (Andri muda Nst, 2021). However, it should also be understood that although premarital counseling is considered important for potential couples, it does not help sustain all marriages. Couples who are given premarital counseling will separate as well as couples who have never received premarital counseling. It is therefore recommended that although premarital counseling may be required, it is not sufficient to sustain the marriage. Therefore, counseling should continue even after marriage (Cobbinah & Osei-Tutu, 2019).

From several studies on relevant research that has been carried out previously, it has not been found research that discusses about how premarital counseling promotes marriage satisfaction and in turn decreases child abuse. This discussion is considerably important because by providing insights during premarital counseling, prospective married couples and prospective parents as well can carry out their roles and responsibilities which in turn can establish a harmonious family and achieve a satisfying marriage so that the potential for violence against children can be anticipated and avoided.

Method

This study belongs to literature research with a descriptive approach. Literature research is basically a method of research that is carried out systematically and scientifically related to the collection of bibliographic materials aimed at achieving research objectives (Hadiarni et al., 2023; Danandjaja, 2014). Sources of data in library research include books, scientific journals, other research results that are relevant to the topics discussed (Asmita & Fitriani, 2023). The results of the analysis from various literature sources above are described systematically so that the research objectives can be achieved. Dealing with the nature of the literature research above, this study explains several concepts related to the topics discussed, namely: 1) Child Abuse, 2) Premarital Counseling, and 3) Premarital Counseling, Marital Satisfaction and Child Abuse.

Result

Child abuse can be defined as any intentional acts that result in harm to children both physically and emotionally. Child abuse may appear in forms of physical, (i.e hitting, pinching), psychological (i.e insulting, threatening), sexual (raping), economic (ie. failure to meet children's needs) and social (i.e. neglecting and exploiting) (Hoeboer et al., 2021; Kadir & Handayaningsih, 2020) often committed unconsciously in an uncontrolled emotional state (Suyadi & Selvi, 2022). The acts of violence committed by parents against their children are triggered by many factors, including economic conditions, parents who experience prolonged stress making them very sensitive, and easily angry. Furthermore, the physical exhaustion experienced by the parents do not give them enough opportunity to have fun with their children (Andini et al., 2019), cannot control their emotions well (Salamor & Saimima, 2018), divorced mothers, psychological immaturity of a person, there is a history of experiencing violence in the past (Chauhan, 2022). In addition, parents who witnessed and experienced violence during childhood tend to have long-term negative life directions. For example, they tend to be more aggressive and mostly have violent partners as well. Furthermore, they tend to neglect their partners and divorce tends to be experienced by those who experienced physical or sexual violence during childhood (Wibhowo & DS So, 2019).

In addition to the above factors, another significant cause of child abuse is parents who do not get satisfaction in marriage. Dissatisfaction in marriage will have an impact on emotional instability and their children frequently will be target of their feelings of dissatisfaction. Couples who do not get satisfaction in their marriages often think that divorce is the best solution since it

can free them from all the problems of married life and that is what they ultimately must live in (Harahap & Lestari, 2018; in Zuhdi & Yusuf, 2022). They might not realize that the divorce they chose as a solution to the problem of marital dissatisfaction would cause new problems, including child abuse. Dybah's research results revealed that after divorce, many parents abuse their children, both verbally and non-verbally (Dybah, 2021). Parents who commit child abuse often argue that it is aimed to enforce discipline in order to direct the children to the right attitude and behavior and, for this reason, parents believe that they are allowed to do anything to their children under their responsibility and violence is the only solution to raising and educating children without fully understanding the bad impacts of the violent punishment they carry out. Such violent acts are influenced by several factors, such as lack of knowledge about violence, the existence of a tradition of violence in the sense that parents are also victims of acts of violence committed by their parents, as well as various psychological problems (Margareta & Sari Jaya, 2020). Lack of knowledge and insight of parents related to their roles and functions in the care, growth, and development of children are also believed to have an impact on mistreatment in carrying out their duties and responsibilities (Emiliza, 2019; Pratama, 2020).

Realizing the importance of knowledge in parenting and its relationship levels of violence, Dyah Muliawati's research (2021) shows that the higher the level of knowledge obtained from parenting education activities about violence against children, the less/lower the incidence of violence against children is (Muliawati, 2021). This implies that in order to carry out their responsibilities as parents successfully, they must have insight, knowledge and skills related to children's education, including religious education, because lack of parental knowledge is one of the factors behind acts of violence against children (Erniwati & Fitriani, 2020; Ibrahim, 2022).

Marital Satisfaction

Marital satisfaction is a dream for every couple because it has a positive impact on the continuity of household life. Marital satisfaction is related to all aspects of marital life consisting of subjective assessments of feelings of satisfaction, happiness, and pleasant experiences for individuals (Andrini et al., 2018). The assessment of married couples on various aspects of their marriage is needed in increasing the level of satisfaction and this is strongly influenced by the commitment and satisfaction of the marriage itself (Aman et al., 2019). According to Olson and Fowers (1993), there are 10 aspects of marriage satisfaction, namely communication, leisure, religious orientation, conflict resolution, financial management, sexual orientation, family and friendship, parenting, personality and division of roles (Jannah & Wulandari, 2022).

Communication in marriage can be used by married couples as a mediation between marital commitment and marital satisfaction (Hou et al., 2019). Through communication all problems can be resolved so that there are no more obstacles in the marital relationship. In addition to the above factors, other things that affect marital satisfaction are social support and the intelligence of the partner in dealing with every problem and problem (Azizah, 2020). One manifestation of marital satisfaction will have an impact on the procedures for parenting in the family. If marital satisfaction is achieved, parents can raise children in a conducive situation and vice versa. Consequently, with the achievement of marital satisfaction, the possibility of acts of violence against children can be minimized.

In addition to the factors that affect marital satisfaction above, it is also necessary to anticipate factors that can actually lead to marital dissatisfaction. Couples who already have children, for example, have the potential to cause marital dissatisfaction if the cooperation of the couple, especially in child care, cannot be realized. This implies that there is no commitment to take care of children and the assistance provided by partners in taking care of children can lead to dissatisfaction in marriages owned by individuals (Andrini et al., 2018). Another example is that wives with formal jobs have a higher tendency to experience marital dissatisfaction. This is caused by the pressure and long working hours, the personality of the partner, the nature of the work, the

responsibility in raising children, communication patterns, and sexual satisfaction (Fala et al., 2020).

Premarital Counseling

Premarital counseling is any efforts to help prospective married couples to prepare for their marriage carefully by providing insight, knowledge and skills related to marital and family life that will have an impact on their relationship after marriage. Premarital counseling is an activity held for unmarried parties, in connection with their marriage plans (Suhendra & Hutaaruk, n.d.,2024). Premarital counselling is a process whereby the counsellor/specialist provides assistance to the client (bride/groom-to-be).The counsellor/specialist provides the client (bride/groom-to-be) with guidance, direction and understanding, and provides information about married life in order to prepare for social living conditions, economics, religious knowledge, physical, mental and rights and duties of the couple (Supriyadi et al., 2024). Premarital counselling is very important to be given to prospective brides and grooms to strengthen their relationship after marriage with the aim that the bride and groom can strengthen their relationship after marriage (Supriyadi et al., 2024). Premarital counselling is a knowledge- and skills-based training that provides knowledge- and skills-based training that provides information about marriage that can be useful for maintaining and enhancing the relationship of couples who are about to marriage. Premarital counselling is also known as marriage preparation programmes, premarital education, premarital educational counselling and premarital therapy (Ninil et al., 2024).This counseling is aimed at improving the knowledge, understanding, skills and awareness-raising of prospective couples who will marry related to domestic and family life, promoting creating a family of *sakinah, mawaddah warahmah* and reducing the number of disputes, divorce, and domestic violence (Bakhtiar et al., 2019). Premarital counseling is also described by Rosa (2012) in (Devianti & Rahima, 2021) as aiming to achieve the goals of marriage by exploring important things in life both in terms of psychological, religious, social, educational psychological, religious, social, educational aspects in order to reduce disappointment in marriage, to understand the strengths and weaknesses of oneself, one's partner and the demands of marriage better so as to be able to face problems in married life (Elfira et al., 2021). (Hilda, P, 2021) states that the group that participated in premarital counseling had a higher level of satisfaction than the group that did not participate in premarital counseling.

Discussion

As previously discussed, through premarital counseling prospective couples can achieve satisfaction in marriage and promote a family of *sakinah mawaddah warahmah*. This convinces that marital satisfaction is a very important thing to achieve because it can help married couples feel happy and satisfied with each other (Angraini et al., 2022; Khalatbari et al., 2013). Marital satisfaction is a manifestation of the quality of a married couple's marriage which is realized in the form of love, forgiveness, mutual understanding and always positive thinking. It has been proven to be effective in improving the quality of individual life in family from various aspects, such as family function, parenthood, health to life satisfaction.

This means that marital satisfaction is an essential factor in mental health both individually and in the family (Muhid et al., 2019). The aspects that determine marital satisfaction are the fulfillment of economic needs, communication, emotional support, joint activities, religious orientation, problem solving, financial management, child care, personality problems, and division of roles. If these aspects are met, then the husband and wife can feel marital satisfaction which ultimately leads to the integrity of the marriage. (Pramudito, 2021). Satisfaction in marriage will make couples able to establish harmonious, fun, loving relationships, be able to control and resolve conflicts and be able to carry out their roles as parents in educating their children. Conditions like this will make the family environment comfortable to be used as a place to instill, guide and develop character values in children.

However, not all couples are able to realize marital satisfaction. Thus, their relationship becomes less harmonious, full of quarrels and domestic violence that can even lead to divorce (Sari, 2021). The impact of domestic violence not only affects women but also has a negative impact on children, as (Nurfaizah, 2023) explains that domestic violence disrupts children's mental health, including children becoming anxious, afraid, traumatized, and lacking self-confidence.

Table 1. Topics and Materials for Premarital Counseling

No.	Topic	Materi
1	Domestic Violence Law (KDRT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Definition of Domestic Violence b. Forms of Domestic Violence c. Factors that Trigger Domestic Violence d. Effects of Domestic Violence Law
2	Child protection law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Definition of Children b. Rights of Children c. Position of Children in Islam
3.	Islamic Marriage Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Parents' Rights toward Children b. Parents' Responsibility toward Children
4	Implementation of Family Functions in Child Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Affective Functions b. Protective Functions c. Educative and Value Socialization Functions) d. Sociocultural Functions
5	Caring for Love in the Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tips for Successful Management of Marriage Life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mutual Understanding b) Mutual Respecting b. Effective Communication in Managing Family Relationship
6.	Conflict Management in the Family	Factors Causing Conflicts and Resolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Harmonising Couples b) Harmonising Parents-Children c) Harmonising children d) Harmonising Children and Relatives e) Togetherness in a Family

(Source: Peraturan Direktur Jenderal Bimbingan Masyarakat Islam Nomor : DJ.II/542 Tahun 2013. 1-22)

Child abuse can be defined as physical, mental, or sexual harm that is generally perpetrated by people who have responsibility for the child's welfare, all of which are indicated by danger and threat to the child's health and welfare (Ninil et al., 2024). Child abuse can be prevented by reducing the occurrence of risk factors around children such as economic factors, emotional control factors, and social factors. Prevention can be done by educating parents in parenting without violence as in research (Putri, 2021) which describes how to build a culture of non-violent parenting in the Bantul Regency community. Other forms of prevention are more focused on prospective parents through premarital education, parenting education for prospective parents, and strengthening the faith and piety of prospective parents given to prospective couples, or even married couples who will become parents (Supriyadi et al., 2024) (Devianti & Rahima, 2021)(Aryani & Elhada, 2021) (Elfira et al., 2021). As mentioned in the previous discussion, the

essence of premarital counseling is to create satisfaction in marriage which in turn will reduce, even prevent, the risk of possible violence against children. The high rate of divorce and cases of violence, both domestic violence and violence against children, as a form of concern, the government issued several related regulations and one of them is a course for prospective brides with material on marriage procedures and procedures, religious knowledge, legislation in the field of marriage and family, health and reproduction, family management, marital and family psychology and the rights and obligations of husband and wife (Fandi, 2020; Fitri, 2018).

Referring to the Regulation of the Director General of Islamic Community Guidance Number DJ.II/542 of 2013 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Pre-Marriage Courses, (Dirjen Bimas Islam, 2013) there are several topics that can be used as material for debriefing prospective couples and parents through premarital counseling. These topics can be described in the Table 1.

This research tries to reveal theoretically the relationship among the concepts of child abuse, marital satisfaction and premarital counseling. In accordance with its nature as literature research, the findings of this study were based on current theories and related research findings to show the relationship of the three concepts. The limitation of this research is that there are not many research results that discuss the effect of premarital counseling on marital satisfaction, so the literature about it is still limited. Further studies are recommended to follow up the findings and take them as their research variables and establish hypothesis as well to figure out the interconnectedness of the three concepts. Furthermore, field data are needed to provide more concrete information about how these three concepts are related and influence one another.

Conclusion

The number of violence against children tends to increase significantly from year to year. For this reason, it is necessary to prevent the potential acts of violence against children, especially those carried out by parents. One of the efforts that can be done is to provide prospective couples and parents as well through premarital counseling. During premarital counseling process, they are provided with materials to provide them with knowledge about how satisfaction in marriage and child care can be optimally realized. Future researchers are expected to be able to study more about marriage counseling in increasing marital satisfaction which has an impact on reducing violence against children.

References

- Afdal, Wulandari, E., Nirwana, H., Alizamar, A., & Sukmawati, I. (2019). Premarital Counseling: Opportunities and Challenges in Industrial Revolution 4 . 0 Era. *International Conference on Education Technology (ICoET 2019)*, 372(ICoET), 295-299.
- Andini, T. M., Sulistyowati, T., Alifatin, A., Sudiby, R. P., Suharso, W., Hidayati, D. S., Kurniawati, D., Hayatin, N., Rahadjeng, E. R., & Ekowati, D. W. (2019). Identifikasi Kejadian Kekerasan Pada Anak Di Kota Malang. *Jurnal Perempuan Dan Anak*, 2(1), 13-28.
- Andri muda Nst. (2021). EFEKTIFITAS PENGGUNAAN BUKU SAKU KONSELING PRANIKAH BAGI MAHASISWA (Dalam Upaya Meningkatkan Pemahaman Tentang Pernikahan). *El-Ahli: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Islam*, 2(1), 46-62.
- Andrini, R., Oriza, I. I. D., Rizwari, M. C. A. P., & Rafidasari, M. N. (2018). Meningkatkan Kepuasan Perkawinan Melalui Aktivitas Menghitung Kebaikan. *Journal Psikogenesis*, 6(2), 155-164
- Angraini, D., Nelisma, Y., Silvianetri, S., & Fajri, E. Y. (2022). Konseling Pranikah Dalam Mereduksi Budaya Pernikahan Dini. *Consilia: Jurnal Ilmiah Bimbingan Dan Konseling*, 5(1), 56-65. <https://doi.org/10.33369/consilia.5.1.56-65>
- Aryani, D. I., & Elhada, N. I. (2021). Kekerasan terhadap Anak: Strategi Pencegahan dan Penanggulannya. *ISTIGHNA*, 4(2), 171-189.

- Asmita, W., & Fitriani, W. (2023). *Case Study: Comparison of Women and Men with Internet Addiction in College Students*. 5(1), 23–31.
- Azizah, F. (2020). Dukungan Sosial dan Kecerdasan Menghadapi Kesulitan Terhadap Kepuasan Perkawinan Pada Istri Korban Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga. *Psikoborneo: Jurnal Ilmiah Psikologi*. <https://doi.org/10.30872/psikoborneo.v8i3.5365>
- Bakhtiar, N., Mainizar, M., Rahima MRA, R., Hasgimianti, H., & Irawati, I. (2019). KONSELING PRANIKAH BERPERSPEKTIF GENDER PADA LEMBAGA (BP4) UNTUK MENURUNKAN TINGKAT PERCERAIAN. *Marwah: Jurnal Perempuan, Agama Dan Jender*. <https://doi.org/10.24014/marwah.v17i2.6414>
- Chauhan, S. (2022). *Psychological Impact Of Domestic Violence On Children And Its Link With Further Victimization And Delinquency Advocate in the Bar Council of Chhattisgarh and LLM with specialization in Criminal and Security Law from West. II*, 1–18. <https://indiankanoon.org/doc/542601/>
- CNN Indonesia. (2021). KemenPPPA: Kasus Kekerasan Anak dan Perempuan Meningkat di 2021. In *Kamis, 9 desember 2021* (pp. 4–9).
- Danandjaja, J. (2014). Metode Penelitian Kepustakaan. In *Antropologi Indonesia* (Vol. 0, Issue 52). <https://doi.org/10.7454/ai.v0i52.3318>
- Devianti, R., & Rahima, R. (2021). Konseling Pra-Nikah menuju Keluarga Samara. *Educational Guidance and Counseling Development Journal*, 4(2), 73–79.
- Dybah, F. (2021). Regulasi Emosi pada Remaja Korban Perceraian yang Mengalami Perilaku Abuse oleh Orang Tua. *Jurnal Ilmiah Bimbingan Konseling Undiksha*, 12(2), 287–309. <https://doi.org/10.23887/jibk.v12i2.34267>
- Elfira, N., As, U. S., Rakhmat, C., & Supriatna, M. (2021). Konseling pranikah berlandaskan kearifan lokal di era new normal. *TERAPUTIK: Jurnal Bimbingan Dan Konseling*, 5(2), 250–256. <https://doi.org/10.26539/teraputik.52740>
- Emiliza, T. (2019). *Konsep Psikososial Menurut Teori Erik H.Erikson Terhadap Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini Dalam Tinjauan Pendidikan Islam*. 8(5), 1–92. [http://repository.iainbengkulu.ac.id/3899/1/TIARA EMILIZA.pdf](http://repository.iainbengkulu.ac.id/3899/1/TIARA%20EMILIZA.pdf)
- Erniwati, & Fitriani, W. (2020). Faktor-faktor penyebab orang tua melakukan kekerasan verbal pada anak usia dini. *Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini*, 4(1), 1–8.
- Fala, M., Sunarti, E., & Herawati, T. (2020). Sumber stres, strategi koping, gejala stres, dan kepuasan perkawinan pada istri bekerja. *Jurnal Ilmu Keluarga Dan Konsumen*.
- Fandi, K. (2020). EFEKTIVITAS KURSUS CALON PENGANTIN TERHADAP PENCEGAHAN PERCERAIAN (Studi Kasus di Kantor Urusan Agama Ajangale Kabupaten Bone). *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Perbandingan Mazhab*.
- Fitri, R. (2018). Efektifitas Kebijakan Kursus Calon Pengantin Dalam Penguatan Keluarga Muda (Studi Pada Kantor Urusan Agama Kecamatan Ratu Samban Kota Bengkulu). *Qiyas*.
- Hadiarni, H., Jumiarti, D., Ardimen, A., Asmita, W., & Khairiah, V. L. (2023). Implementing Permenpan Number 16/2009 About Guidance and Counseling Services in Primary School: Teachers' Need Analysis. *Ta'dib*, 26(1), 115. <https://doi.org/10.31958/jt.v26i1.8759>
- Hidayat, A. (2021). Kekerasan terhadap Anak dan Perempuan. *AL-MURABBI: Jurnal Studi Kependidikan Dan Keislaman*, 8(1), 22–33. <https://doi.org/10.53627/jam.v8i1.4260>
- Hilda, P, K. (2021). *Kepuasan Pernikahan ditinjau dari Keikutsertaan dalam Konseling Pernikahan*.

- Hoeboer, C., de Roos, C., van Son, G. E., Spinhoven, P., & Elzinga, B. (2021). The effect of parental emotional abuse on the severity and treatment of PTSD symptoms in children and adolescents. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 111(August 2020), 104775. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2020.104775>
- Hou, Y., Jiang, F., & Wang, X. (2019). Marital commitment, communication and marital satisfaction: An analysis based on actor-partner interdependence model. *International Journal of Psychology*. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ijop.12473>
- Ibrahim, A. L. (2022). Politik Kriminal Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Psikis Terhadap Anak Dalam Rumah Tangga. *Arena Hukum*, 15(3), 538-557. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.arenahukum.2022.01503.5>
- Jannah, M., & Wulandari, P. Y. (2022). an Overview of Marital Satisfaction in Husband Wife Couples Who Undergo Commuter Marriage. *Sikontan Journal*, 1(<https://doi.org/10.54443/sikontan.v1i2.375>), 83-96. <https://doi.org/10.54443/sikontan.v1i2.375>
- Kadir, A., & Handayaningsih, A. (2020). Kekerasan Anak dalam Keluarga. *Wacana*, 12(2), 133-145. <https://doi.org/10.13057/wacana.v12i2.172>
- Kurniawan, I. N. (2016). *Pendidikan pranikah dan pengasuhan Islam bagi calon pasangan suami istri: Respon psikologi keluarga terhadap siklus tahunan perceraian dan kekerasan terhadap anak di Indonesia*. June.
- Lubis, W. G., & Muktarruddin, M. (2023). Peran konseling pranikah dalam menurunkan angka perceraian di kota Tanjung Balai. *Jurnal EDUCATIO: Jurnal Pendidikan Indonesia*, 9(2), 995. <https://doi.org/10.29210/1202323413>
- Margareta, T. S., & Sari Jaya, M. P. (2020). Kekerasan Pada Anak Usia Dini (Study Kasus Pada Anak Umur 6-7 Tahun Di Kertapati). *Wahana Didaktika: Jurnal Ilmu Kependidikan*, 18(2), 171. <https://doi.org/10.31851/wahanadidaktika.v18i2.4386>
- Maryam, S. (2017). Gambaran Pendidikan Orang Tua dan Kekerasan pada Anak dalam Keluarga di Gampong Geulanggang Teungoh Kecamatan Kota Juang Kabupaten Bireuen. *Gender Equality: International Journal of Child and Gender Studies*, 3(1), 69-76.
- McCabe, K. A., & Murphy, D. G. (2017). Child Abuse. In *CRC Press*.
- Muhid, A., Nurmamita, P. E., & Hanim, L. M. (2019). Resolusi Konflik dan Kepuasan Pernikahan: Analisis Perbandingan Berdasarkan Aspek Demografi. *Mediapsi*, 5(1), 49-61. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.mps.2019.005.01.5>
- Muliawati, D. (2021). Parenting Education Sebagai Upaya Pencegahan Kekerasan Terhadap Anak Sekolah di Masa Pandemi Covid_19. *Jurnal Kesehatan Madani Medika*, 12(01), 121-130.
- Ninil, E., Suherman, U., Cece, R., Mamat, S., & Alfaiz, A. (2024). Problematika Pernikahan Dini yang Marak Terjadi di Indonesia Menurut Pandangan Hukum Perdata. *Digitization in Dentistry: Clinical Applications*. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-65169-5_3
- Nurfaizah, I. (2023). Dampak Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT) Terhadap Kesehatan Mental Anak. *Gunung Djati Conference Series*, 19, 95-103.
- Paputungan, F. (2023). Karakteristik Perkembangan Masa Dewasa Awal Developmental Characteristics of Early Adulthood. *Media Online) Journal of Education and Culture (JEAEC)*, 3(1), 2986-1012.
- Pramudito, A. A. (2021). Gambaran Kepuasan Perkawinan pada Pasangan dengan Riwayat Kasus Perselingkuhan dan KDRT. *Jurnal Psikologi Talenta*, 7(1).

- Prayogi, A., & Jauhari, M. (2021). Bimbingan Perkawinan Calon Pengantin: Upaya Mewujudkan Ketahanan Keluarga Nasional. *Islamic Counseling : Jurnal Bimbingan Konseling Islam*, 5(2), 223. <https://doi.org/10.29240/jbk.v5i2.3267>
- Putri, F. M. S. (2021). Membangun budaya pengasuhan orang tua tanpa kekerasan pada masyarakat Kabupaten Bantul. *Jurnal Kesehatan Madani Medika*, 12(01), 45–58.
- Rajabi, G., & Abbasi, G. (2019). The effectiveness of premarital counseling based on a relationship education program on the idealistic expectations of single young adults. *Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology*. <https://doi.org/10.32598/ijpcp.25.4.3>
- Salamor, Y. B., & Saimima, J. M. (2018). *Kebijakan Penanggulangan Kekerasan terhadap Anak di Kota Ambon*. 11(01), 56–72.
- Sari, D. P. (2021). Telaah Kritis Marital Satisfaction dalam Perspektif al Quran dan Psikologi Positif. *AL QUUDS : Jurnal Studi Alquran Dan Hadis*, 5(2), 693. <https://doi.org/10.29240/alquuds.v5i2.2703>
- Silvi, S., Hadi, M. F. Z., & Darmawati, D. (2018). Pengaruh Konseling Pranikah Terhadap Keharmonisan Rumah Tangga Di Kua Desa Serapung Kecamatan Kuala Kampar Kabupaten Pelalawan. *Al-Ittizaan: Jurnal Bimbingan Konseling Islam*. <https://doi.org/10.24014/0.877261>
- Suhendra, S., & Hutauruk, R. J. (2024). *Konsep Kekudusan Menurut IMAMAT 18 dan Implikasinya Terhadap Konseling PRANIKAH Kaum Muda*. 5 (1), 25-33. <https://ejournal.st3b.ac.id/index.php/tabgha-batam/article/view/111/85>
- Supriyadi, T., Ramadani, A., Saputra, A., & Kamal, F. M. (2024). *Peranan Bantuan Konseling Psikologis Dalam Kepolisian*. 1(8), 375–381.
- Suyadi, & Selvi, I. D. (2022). Online learning and child abuse: the COVID-19 pandemic impact on work and school from home in Indonesia. *Heliyon*, 8(1), e08790. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2022.e08790>
- Van Leuven, L., Lalouni, M., Enebrink, P., Sorjonen, K., & Forster, M. (2022). Feasibility and implementation of Safer Kids – A parenting program to reduce child abuse. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 123(December 2021), 105434. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2021.105434>
- Wang, X. (2021). Intergenerational effects of childhood maltreatment: The roles of parents' emotion regulation and mentalization. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, January, 104940. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2021.104940>
- Wibhowo, C., & DS So, K. A. (2019). Trauma Masa Anak, Hubungan Romantis, dan Kepribadian Ambang. *Jurnal Psikologi*, 46(1), 63. <https://doi.org/10.22146/jpsi.22748>
- Widowati, E., & Cahyati, W. H. (2019). Kejadian Kekerasan Terhadap Anak Tenaga Kerja Indonesia Di Kabupaten Kendal. *PALASTREN Jurnal Studi Gender*, 12(1), 65. <https://doi.org/10.21043/palastren.v12i1.3149>
- Zuhdi, A., & Yusuf, A. M. (2022). Hubungan Kematangan Emosi terhadap Kepuasan Pernikahan Pasangan Suami Istri. *Edukatif: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan*, 4(2), 1696–1704.