

ABSTRACT

Early marriage is a marriage entered into by someone who fundamentally lacks preparation and maturity, both biologically and socioeconomically. Early marriage can be defined as a physical and spiritual bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife at a young age.

Every legal act inevitably has legal consequences, just as the person who commits the act has legal consequences after committing the act. Likewise, underage marriage has legal consequences for both parties and their offspring. Early marriage in Indonesia is widespread across various provinces and regions.

Children, as the younger generation, represent the potential and successors of the nation's ideals. They are the foundation of development, preserving, and developing existing development outcomes. Therefore, they require protection to ensure their complete, sensitive, and balanced physical, mental, and social growth and development. The legal status of children as legal subjects is determined by the form and system of child protection as a social group, whether they are considered incapable or underage.

According to Law Number 16 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage, Article 1 states that marriage is a physical and spiritual bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife with the aim of forming a happy and eternal family (household) based on the One Almighty God.

In this study, the author raised the title: LEGAL ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF EARLY MARRIAGE ON CHILDREN IN RELATION TO LAW NUMBER 35 OF 2014 CONCERNING CHILD PROTECTION. The formulation of the problem is in the form of problem identification, namely: What is the impact of early marriage on children; What are the factors that cause early marriage on children. The research method used is normative legal.