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Improving Islamic Legal Literacy on Marriage and Divorce for the Cawang Baru Village Community, Rejang Lembong Regency, Bengkulu

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Abstract

Islamic legal literacy regarding marriage and divorce plays a crucial role in maintaining family unity and creating social order in rural communities. In Cawang Baru Village, Rejang Lebong Regency, Bengkulu, there is still limited understanding of the provisions regarding marriage and divorce according to Islamic law and applicable laws. This situation has resulted in marriage practices that do not fully comply with Islamic law, as well as divorces carried out unprocedurally and without adequate legal understanding. These issues highlight the importance of structured and contextual efforts to improve Islamic legal literacy among village communities. This community service activity aimed to increase public understanding of the concept, pillars, and requirements of marriage, as well as the procedures for divorce in accordance with Islamic law and positive law in Indonesia. The results of the activity demonstrated an increase in public legal knowledge and awareness, marked by a better understanding of the rights and obligations of husband and wife, the importance of marriage registration, and the correct divorce procedure. Furthermore, the community demonstrated a wiser approach to addressing household issues and resolving family conflicts. This activity contributed to strengthening family resilience and fostering a harmonious social life in the village.

Keywords: *Literacy, Islamic Law, Marriage, Divorce*

INTRODUCTION

Background Of The Study

Marriage (nikah) and divorce (talak) are two fundamental aspects of Islamic family law that have broad implications for the lives of individuals, families, and the social fabric of society



(Justiatini and Mustofa 2020). From an Islamic perspective, marriage is not merely a physical bond between a man and a woman, but rather a sacred contract (mitsaqan ghalizhan) encompassing religious, social, and legal dimensions. Similarly, divorce, although permitted, is positioned as a last resort and must be pursued responsibly, ethically, and in accordance with Islamic law (Arif 2024).

In everyday life, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas, understanding Islamic law regarding marriage and divorce still faces various challenges. Many communities practice marriage and divorce based on local traditions, inherited customs, or a partial understanding of religious teachings (Munawaroh and Kanggas 2023). This often gives rise to legal and social issues, such as unregistered marriages, unilateral divorces pronounced without proper procedures, and weak protection of the rights of women and children. Islamic legal literacy is a crucial aspect in bridging the gap between sharia norms and social practice. Islamic legal literacy encompasses not only textual knowledge of Islamic jurisprudence (fikih) but also a contextual understanding of the procedures, ethics, and legal consequences of every action related to marriage and divorce. Low levels of Islamic legal literacy in this area have the potential to lead to family conflict, gender inequality, and uncertainty about legal status within society (Putri 2024).

Furthermore, modern social dynamics influence Muslim family relationship patterns. Lifestyle changes, increasing social mobility, and the influence of digital media often accelerate decisions to marry or divorce without careful consideration. In this context, strengthening Islamic legal literacy on marriage and divorce becomes increasingly relevant as a preventative measure in building a harmonious, loving, and compassionate family (Sarmiji et al. 2023).

Mosques, religious study groups, and local religious institutions have strategic potential as centers of Islamic legal education for the community. However, this role has not been fully optimized in a systematic and sustainable manner. Religious activities are still dominated by ritual aspects, while Islamic family law education is often incidental and unstructured. Therefore, a program to improve Islamic legal literacy that is designed in a planned, participatory, and contextual manner tailored to community needs is needed.

Research Gap

Many academic studies have been conducted on Islamic law regarding marriage and divorce, including normative research, classical Islamic jurisprudence studies, and analyses of legislation such as the Marriage Law and the Compilation of Islamic Law (Arofik 2022). Most of



this research focuses on conceptual aspects, comparisons of schools of thought, or juridical analysis of religious court decisions. However, a significant research gap remains between theoretical studies and the practice of Islamic legal literacy at the community level. First, research on the laws of marriage and divorce generally positions the community as passive objects, rather than active subjects in the process of learning and internalizing Islamic legal values. As a result, research recommendations are often difficult to implement in practice (Anwar, Akbar, and ... 2025).

Second, studies specifically examining Islamic legal literacy through community service activities are still relatively limited. This approach, however, allows for more applicable, dialogical, and contextual knowledge transfer. Many studies focus on descriptive issues without incorporating educational intervention models that can enhance public understanding and legal awareness. Third, few studies integrate Islamic legal approaches with the socio-cultural realities of local communities. Marriage and divorce practices are often influenced by customs, power relations within families, and economic factors. The absence of a sociological approach in Islamic legal studies results in solutions offered that are less responsive to the real needs of the community (Faiqoh 2025).

Fourth, there is a lack of research highlighting the role of local actors such as religious leaders, mosque administrators, and religious instructors in improving Islamic legal literacy. These actors possess social legitimacy and emotional closeness to the community. This gap highlights the need for research and community service that positions local actors as strategic partners. Thus, the research gap in this study lies in the lack of community service-based programs that systematically aim to increase Islamic legal literacy regarding marriage and divorce, which is participatory, contextual, and oriented towards changing people's understanding and behavior.

Rationale of the Study

Based on this background and research gap, this research and community service program has strong rationale both academically and practically. Academically, this study seeks to enrich the body of Islamic legal knowledge by presenting an applicable, community-based approach to legal literacy (Sovil and Firmansyah 2025). This approach is expected to bridge the gap between Islamic jurisprudence theory and social practice. Practically, increasing Islamic legal literacy regarding marriage and divorce is an urgent need to prevent practices that deviate from sharia



and positive law. This program is expected to raise public awareness of the importance of proper procedures, justice in marital relations, and the protection of women's and children's rights.

Another rationale for this study is its contribution to strengthening the resilience of Muslim families. A comprehensive understanding of the laws of marriage and divorce will encourage people to be wiser in their decision-making, prioritizing deliberation and making divorce a final solution. This will minimize family conflict and improve the quality of family life.

Furthermore, this study is also based on the need to empower local religious institutions as centers of Islamic legal education. Through a participatory approach, religious leaders and mosque administrators serve not only as transmitters of material but also as facilitators of social change. This aligns with the community service paradigm that emphasizes collaboration and sustainability. Therefore, this research and community service are expected to make a tangible contribution to improving Islamic legal literacy regarding marriage and divorce among the community, while also serving as a model that can be replicated in other regions with similar social characteristics.

Literature Review

Several previous studies have emphasized that understanding the laws of marriage and divorce is not only normative-theological but must also be linked to positive law and state administration. Studies on Islamic family law in Indonesia show that the lack of synchronization between classical Islamic jurisprudence and state regulations often leads to confusion at the grassroots level. Therefore, an integrative educational approach is urgently needed to improve Islamic legal literacy among rural communities (Habibi, Suprihatin, and ... 2024; Rahman 2023; Zainuddin 2022). Other studies highlight the important role of religious leaders, religious instructors, and village religious institutions in transmitting Islamic legal knowledge to the community. Mosques, religious study groups, and local religious forums are considered effective as media for disseminating the laws of marriage and divorce due to their cultural and religious legitimacy. However, the effectiveness of this role depends heavily on the capacity and understanding of religious leaders regarding the contextual substance of Islamic family law.

Community service-based studies have shown that participatory methods, such as focus group discussions, case simulations, and direct mentoring, are more effective than one-way lectures. This approach enables communities to understand the laws of marriage and divorce in a practical way, in line with the social realities they face (Erwany et al. 2025). Previous community



service results also demonstrate increased legal awareness and changes in community attitudes after participating in a sustainable Islamic legal literacy program. In the context of Cawang Baru Village, Rejang Lebong Regency, the community's strong adherence to local traditions has the potential to influence marriage and divorce practices. Literature on Islamic law and local wisdom emphasizes the importance of a cultural approach to ensure legal education does not conflict with prevailing values within the community. Integrating Islamic legal principles with local wisdom is a crucial strategy for increasing community acceptance of legal literacy programs.

Based on the literature review, it can be concluded that improving Islamic legal literacy regarding marriage and divorce requires a comprehensive, contextual, and participatory approach. Community service activities focused on Islamic family law education in Cawang Baru Village have strong academic and social relevance and have the potential to make a significant contribution to building harmonious families and legal order at the village level.

Novelty of the Study

The novelty of this community service program lies in its thematic, contextual, and participatory approach to Islamic legal literacy, with a specific focus on the issues of marriage and divorce. Unlike previous Islamic legal outreach programs, which were general and normative, this program is designed based on the real needs of the Cawang Baru Village community. Furthermore, this activity integrates a classical Islamic jurisprudence approach with the social context of the village community and Islamic legal regulations in Indonesia. This approach enables the community not only to understand Islamic law textually but also to relate it to the realities of everyday life. Another novelty is the active involvement of village religious leaders, village officials, and young families as agents of Islamic legal literacy. Thus, this program goes beyond knowledge transfer but also builds collective awareness and the sustainability of correct Islamic legal practices within the village community.

Purposes

The main objective of this community service activity is to increase Islamic legal literacy among the people of Cawang Baru Village, Rejang Lebong Regency regarding marriage and divorce in a comprehensive, applicable, and sustainable manner.

Specifically, the objectives of this activity are:



1. Increasing public understanding of the pillars, conditions and wisdom of marriage in Islamic law.
2. Increasing public legal awareness regarding the procedures and ethics of divorce according to Islamic teachings.
3. Reducing marriage and divorce practices that are not in accordance with Islamic law.
4. Strengthening the role of religious leaders and village institutions as centers of Islamic legal literacy.
5. Encouraging the creation of Muslim family resilience based on Islamic legal values.

Through this activity, it is hoped that the people of Cawang Baru Village will have a better understanding of Islamic law, be able to apply it wisely, and contribute to creating a harmonious family and social life in accordance with Islamic values.

METHODS

Research Design

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach to gain a deeper understanding of the level of Islamic legal literacy regarding marriage and divorce among the people of Cawang Baru Village, Rejang Lebong Regency, Bengkulu Province. The qualitative approach was chosen because this study focuses on the community's interpretation, understanding, and practice of Islamic law in family life (Hasanah and Khairi 2025). This research design allows researchers to explore social realities, religious norms, and local cultural dynamics that influence the community's understanding of marriage and divorce laws. In this design, the researcher acts as the primary instrument, interacting directly with the research subjects. Data is collected in a natural setting without variable manipulation, thus obtaining a factual picture of the understanding, attitudes, and practices of Islamic law within the village community. Data validity is maintained through triangulation of sources and methods to ensure the research results have a strong level of validity.

Research Target/Subject

The target of this research was the Cawang Baru Village community directly involved in the practice of marriage and divorce, including married couples, prospective brides and grooms, religious leaders, traditional leaders, and village officials involved in religious matters. Subjects were selected using purposive sampling, taking into account their involvement, experience, and



knowledge of Islamic family law practices. Additionally, religious instructors and mosque administrators served as supporting subjects to gain an institutional perspective on the process of Islamic legal education at the village level. This diverse group of subjects is expected to provide comprehensive data on the state of Islamic legal literacy, as well as the community's real needs regarding marriage and divorce education.

Research Procedure

The research procedure began with a preparatory stage, which included initial observation and coordination with the village government and local religious leaders to map the problem and determine the research focus. The next stage was data collection through in-depth interviews, participant observation, and documentation of community practices and understanding of marriage and divorce laws (Pratitis and Rehulina 2023). The final stage of the research was thematic data analysis, through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results of the analysis were then used to formulate a contextual and applicable model for improving Islamic legal literacy for the Cawang Baru Village community. This research is not only descriptive in nature but also provides a practical contribution to strengthening the understanding of Islamic law at the village level.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Results

1. Overview of Location and Subject of Activity

Cawang Baru Village is located in Rejang Lebong Regency, Bengkulu Province, and its community strongly adheres to traditional and Islamic values in their daily lives. The majority of the population is Muslim and considers religious leaders, mosque imams, and traditional leaders as primary sources of guidance in religious matters, including marriage and divorce. However, the community's understanding of Islamic law regarding marriage and divorce remains normative and traditional and has not yet been fully integrated with Islamic jurisprudence and applicable laws and regulations. The subjects of this community service activity include married couples, community leaders, religious leaders, and village youth (Aziza 2024). The involvement



of these groups is crucial because they play a direct role in the practice of marriage and divorce, both as practitioners and as determinants of religious opinion at the village level.

2. Initial Conditions of Islamic Legal Literacy on Marriage and Divorce

Initial observations and interviews indicate that most people understand marriage as a sacred contract that must be carried out according to customary law and basic Islamic law, such as the presence of a guardian, witnesses, and the acceptance of marriage vows. However, a deeper understanding of the pillars, requirements, rights and obligations of husband and wife, and the purpose of marriage from an Islamic legal perspective remains limited. Many people still do not understand the importance of marriage registration as part of family legal protection. Regarding divorce, a misunderstanding is found, where divorce is considered an absolute right of the husband that can be pronounced at any time without legal procedures and consequences. The practice of verbal divorce without going through a religious court process is still considered valid and final by some people. This situation has the potential to cause family conflict, unclear legal status for women and children, and other social issues.

3. Implementation of the Islamic Legal Literacy Improvement Program

The Islamic legal literacy improvement program is implemented through a community-based educational and participatory approach. Key activities include dissemination of Islamic law on marriage and divorce, focus group discussions (FGDs), family counseling, and strengthening the role of village religious leaders. The material is presented in simple and contextual language, accompanied by case examples frequently encountered in the Cawang Baru Village community. The qualitative approach allows the community service team to explore the community's experiences, perceptions, and understanding in depth. Direct interaction with participants provides an open dialogue, so that the community does not simply receive material in a one-way manner but also actively participates in the process of learning Islamic law.

4. Community Response and Participation

The results of the activity demonstrated a positive response from the Cawang Baru Village community. Community participation in the outreach and discussion activities was high, particularly among married couples and religious leaders. Participants' enthusiasm was evident in the numerous questions they asked regarding the practice of unregistered marriage, triple divorce, and women's rights in marriage and divorce. Religious leaders and mosque imams stated that the activity provided important insights, particularly in linking Islamic law with positive law



in Indonesia. They recognized the need for a more systematic delivery of family jurisprudence materials to mosque congregations and the village community.

5. Improving Understanding of Marriage from an Islamic Law Perspective

Following the program's implementation, public understanding of the concept of marriage under Islamic law has increased. People have begun to understand that marriage is not merely about fulfilling the pillars and requirements for validity, but also aims to build a harmonious, loving, and compassionate family. Their understanding of the rights and obligations of husband and wife, the importance of family deliberation, and the responsibility for supporting and educating children has strengthened. Furthermore, awareness of the importance of marriage registration has increased significantly. People have begun to view marriage registration not as an administrative burden, but as a form of legal protection for married couples and their children.

6. Increased Understanding of Divorce and Its Impact

In the aspect of divorce, the results of the activities indicate a shift in public perspective. Divorce is no longer understood as a spontaneous, free act, but rather as a final step that must be taken with careful consideration. People are beginning to understand the types of divorce, the correct procedures according to Islamic law and state law, and the social and psychological impacts of divorce. Understanding of the obligation to file for divorce through the Religious Courts is also increasing. This demonstrates an integration of Islamic law and positive law, which were previously often considered separate by society.

7. Changes in Religious Attitudes and Behavior

The results of the community service program are not only evident in increased knowledge but also in changes in community religious attitudes and behavior. Several couples of marriageable age expressed their willingness to participate in premarital counseling. Couples experiencing marital conflict preferred deliberation and consultation with religious leaders before deciding to divorce. These changes demonstrate that Islamic legal literacy directly contributes to strengthening family resilience and preventing domestic conflict in Cawang Baru Village.

8. Strengthening the Role of Religious Leaders and Village Institutions

This activity also strengthened the role of religious leaders and village institutions in providing Islamic legal education. Religious leaders began to act as mediators and family counselors, not just as leaders of religious rituals. Village institutions supported the program's sustainability by incorporating Islamic family law into routine religious activities. The synergy

between religious leaders, the village government, and the community provides crucial social capital for maintaining the sustainability of Islamic legal literacy in the village.

9. Implications of Activity Results

Overall, the results of the community service program indicate that increasing Islamic legal literacy regarding marriage and divorce has had a positive impact on the Cawang Baru Village community. The community has become more legally aware, has a more comprehensive religious understanding, and is able to integrate Islamic sharia values with national legal provisions. These results confirm that the village-based Islamic legal education program is effective in building legal awareness and strengthening family resilience. This activity model has the potential to be replicated in other villages with similar socio-religious characteristics in Bengkulu Province.

Discussion

Community service activities focused on improving Islamic legal literacy regarding marriage and divorce in Cawang Baru Village, Rejang Lebong Regency, Bengkulu, demonstrated that Islamic family law remains a crucial issue at the village level. The results of this service demonstrate that the community's poor understanding of the basic principles of marriage and divorce law not only results in inappropriate religious practices but also impacts family resilience and social harmony. Therefore, strengthening Islamic legal literacy is an urgent need that must be implemented systematically and sustainably.

Initial Public Understanding of Marriage and Divorce Law

Prior to the community service activities, most residents of Cawang Baru Village understood marriage and divorce more as social traditions and customs than as Islamic legal institutions with clear normative rules. Marriage was often understood merely as fulfilling administrative and customary requirements, while aspects of Islamic jurisprudence (fikih) such as the pillars of marriage, the rights and obligations of husband and wife, and the purpose of marriage in Islam were not comprehensively understood. This aligns with the findings of several previous studies, which indicate that rural communities tend to practice Islamic family law through generations without adequate textual and contextual understanding.

In the context of divorce, many people still view divorce as an absolute right of the husband, which can be carried out at any time without due process or consideration of Islamic law. This understanding has the potential to lead to indiscriminate divorce practices, both verbal and emotional, which ultimately harm women and children. This situation demonstrates a gap between the normative teachings of Islamic law and prevailing social practices in rural communities.

The Role of Islamic Legal Literacy in Strengthening Family Resilience

Islamic legal literacy plays a strategic role in shaping legal awareness and religious attitudes in society. By increasing literacy, the public will not only understand the textual laws of marriage and divorce but also understand the values of justice, responsibility, and welfare, which are the primary objectives of Islamic law. In this community service activity, Islamic legal literacy is aimed at fostering an understanding that marriage is a sacred bond that demands moral and spiritual commitment, while divorce is a last resort that must be pursued wisely and in accordance with Islamic law.

The results of the discussions and mentoring sessions indicated that after participating in the activities, the community began to understand the importance of mental, economic, and spiritual preparation before marriage. This understanding is crucial for building a harmonious, loving, and compassionate family. Furthermore, understanding divorce as a legal process with social and psychological consequences encourages the community to be more cautious in addressing marital conflict.

Effectiveness of Participatory Qualitative Approach

The qualitative, participatory approach used in this activity has proven effective in improving Islamic legal literacy in the community. Through group discussions, religious dialogue, and mentoring based on real-life cases, the community feels more involved and less patronized. This method allows for the exchange of experiences between facilitators and participants, so that Islamic legal material is not understood as an abstract concept, but rather as a practical guideline for everyday life. The active participation of religious leaders, village officials, and young families also strengthens the program's effectiveness. Religious leaders act as agents of religious legitimacy, while village officials provide structural support for the program's sustainability. This



synergy demonstrates that strengthening Islamic legal literacy cannot be done in isolation but requires collaboration between various parties.

Transformation of Public Attitudes and Legal Awareness

One important finding from this community service activity is a shift in public attitudes toward marriage and divorce laws. People no longer view Islamic law as a rigid set of rules, but rather as a guide to life that brings benefits. This awareness is reflected in the increasing public willingness to consult with religious leaders before marrying or making decisions about divorce. This shift in attitudes demonstrates that Islamic legal literacy impacts not only cognitive aspects but also affective and behavioral ones. With a better understanding, people tend to prioritize deliberation and peaceful conflict resolution before resorting to divorce. This aligns with the principle of maqasid sharia, which places family protection as one of the primary goals of Islamic law.

Challenges in Program Implementation

Although this community service program has shown positive results, several challenges require attention. First, some community groups remain apathetic toward Islamic legal education, considering marriage and divorce to be private matters. Second, limited time and intensity of mentoring mean that the internalization of Islamic legal values is not yet fully optimal. Furthermore, the influence of local culture and deeply rooted customary practices also pose challenges. In some cases, customary law still predominates over Islamic legal provisions, necessitating a more sensitive and dialogical cultural approach. Therefore, future Islamic legal literacy programs need to be designed with local wisdom in mind to ensure widespread acceptance by the community.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

A community service program aimed at improving Islamic legal literacy regarding marriage and divorce in Cawang Baru Village, Rejang Lebong Regency, Bengkulu, demonstrated that the community's understanding of Islamic jurisprudence and legal provisions related to marriage and divorce still requires strengthening. Prior to the program, some residents did not fully understand the pillars and requirements of marriage, the sharia-compliant divorce

procedure, and the legal and social implications of divorce that does not comply with religious and statutory provisions. The implementation of the Islamic legal literacy program through an educational and participatory approach proved effective in improving community understanding. Through outreach, religious discussions, and contextual case studies, the community began to demonstrate changes in attitudes, legal awareness, and a more comprehensive understanding of the importance of carrying out marriage and divorce in accordance with Islamic legal principles and applicable regulations. This activity also demonstrated the strategic role of religious leaders and village officials as agents of Islamic legal education at the local level. Their active involvement not only strengthened the legitimacy of the program but also encouraged the sustainability of Islamic legal literacy within the village community.



Suggestions

Based on the results of the community service, it is recommended that Islamic legal literacy activities regarding marriage and divorce be carried out sustainably and in a programmed manner, particularly through village religious forums such as religious study groups, religious study groups, and mosque activities. This approach is considered effective in reaching various levels of society on an ongoing basis. The village government and local religious institutions are expected to collaborate more intensively with academics and religious instructors to develop a simple module on marriage and divorce law that is easily understood by the village community. This module can serve as a practical guideline for resolving family issues in an Islamic and legal manner. In the future, similar community service activities need to be expanded in scope to include other aspects of Islamic family law, such as the rights and obligations of husband and wife, maintenance, and inheritance, so that Islamic legal literacy in the Cawang Baru Village community becomes more comprehensive and able to support the realization of harmonious and just family resilience.



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