

ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE AND POTENTIAL OF THE PENTAHHELIX IN EFFORTS TO PREVENT DIVORCE

Ahmad Jalaluddin Faisol¹, Ainol Yaqin², Muhammad Taufiq³

Universitas Islam Negeri Madura Pamekasan, Indonesia

Email: ajfaisol.l@gmail.com, ainulfairus99@gmail.com, mh.taufiq.phd@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the role and potential of the pentahelix model in preventing divorce in Pamekasan and examines the assistance provided by the Ministry of Religious Affairs in strengthening *keluarga sakinah*. Using an empirical legal approach with a qualitative case study design, data were collected through in-depth interviews, observation, and document analysis involving government institutions, academics, community leaders, media actors, and the private sector. The findings indicate that divorce prevention in Pamekasan is still dominated by government and community actors, particularly through premarital guidance, family counseling, religious outreach, and mediation conducted by the Ministry of Religious Affairs and the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA). Meanwhile, the contribution of academia, media, and the private sector remains limited, fragmented, and not yet systematically integrated into a collaborative framework. Although these programs have improved legal-religious awareness and strengthened aspects of family resilience, their effectiveness remains suboptimal, as reflected in fluctuating divorce rates. This study argues that divorce prevention cannot rely solely on institutional religious intervention but requires a more integrative pentahelix-based collaboration. The study contributes to Islamic family law discourse by offering a collaborative governance perspective for strengthening family resilience and developing more sustainable divorce prevention policies.

Keywords: pentahelix collaboration; divorce prevention; family resilience; Ministry of Religious Affairs; *keluarga sakinah*

ABSTRAK

Studi ini menganalisis peran dan potensi model pentahelix dalam mencegah perceraian di Pamekasan dan mengkaji bantuan yang diberikan oleh Kementerian Agama dalam memperkuat *keluarga sakinah*. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan hukum empiris dengan desain studi kasus kualitatif, data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi, dan analisis dokumen yang melibatkan lembaga pemerintah, akademisi, tokoh masyarakat, pelaku media, dan sektor swasta. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa pencegahan perceraian di Pamekasan masih didominasi oleh aktor pemerintah dan masyarakat, terutama melalui bimbingan pranikah, konseling keluarga, penjangkauan agama, dan mediasi yang dilakukan oleh Kementerian Agama dan Kantor Agama (KUA). Sementara itu, kontribusi akademisi, media, dan sektor swasta tetap terbatas, terfragmentasi, dan belum terintegrasi secara sistematis ke dalam kerangka kolaboratif. Meskipun program-program ini telah meningkatkan kesadaran hukum-agama dan memperkuat aspek ketahanan keluarga, efektivitasnya tetap tidak optimal, tercermin dari tingkat perceraian yang berfluktuasi. Penelitian ini berpendapat bahwa pencegahan perceraian tidak hanya mengandalkan intervensi agama kelembagaan tetapi membutuhkan kolaborasi berbasis pentahelix yang lebih integratif. Studi ini berkontribusi pada wacana hukum keluarga Islam dengan menawarkan perspektif tata kelola kolaboratif untuk memperkuat ketahanan keluarga dan mengembangkan kebijakan pencegahan perceraian yang lebih berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: kolaborasi pentaheliks; pencegahan perceraian; ketahanan keluarga; Kementerian Agama; keluarga sakinah

INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of divorce in Indonesia has shown a consistently increasing trend over the years and has become a serious issue affecting family resilience (Mardhiah et al. 2025). Empirical data indicate that the high divorce rate is not only driven by economic factors but also by marital conflicts, weak religious understanding, and the low preparedness of couples in building harmonious families (Nana-Stella Nancy Eugene 2024). This condition reflects a gap between the ideal concept of *keuarga sakinah* in Islamic law and the social realities occurring in society, including in Pamekasan, a region known for its strong religious character (Selinah, Hairunnas, and Tohirin 2025).

Theoretically, efforts to prevent divorce have predominantly been approached through normative and institutional frameworks, focusing on the role of religious institutions such as the Ministry of Religious Affairs through the Office of Religious Affairs (*KUA*) and the Marriage Advisory, Development, and Preservation Agency (*BP4*). These institutions play a strategic role in providing premarital guidance, counseling, and mediation in marital disputes (Ashir, Abubakar, and Safiyanu 2025). However, this approach tends to be less optimal as it does not systematically involve other relevant stakeholders beyond religious institutions (State 2025).

On the other hand, the collaborative approach through the pentahelix model, which involves government, academia, community, media, and the private sector, is considered a promising alternative in addressing complex social issues (Sabaruddin et al. 2025). However, in the context of divorce prevention, the implementation of the pentahelix model has rarely been comprehensively studied (Alfianingrum, Anisykurlillah, and Sciences 2025). This indicates a gap between multi-stakeholder collaboration theory and its practical application in family resilience policies, which remain sectoral and insufficiently integrated (Gebremeskel et al. 2025).

Several previous studies have examined divorce prevention efforts through institutional religious approaches. Research on the effectiveness of BP4 shows that this institution plays an important role in providing marital advice, conflict mediation, and family development as part of efforts to reduce divorce rates (Schöpfel 2011) (Amin et al. 2025) (Syakhsiyah, 2022). These findings emphasize that religion-based institutional approaches remain the primary strategy in maintaining family resilience (Saleh et al. 2024).

In addition, studies on the *Pusaka Sakinah* program reveal that the *KUA* has a strategic role in providing family services, such as counseling, education on harmonious

relationships, and strengthening family economic resilience (Roni and Misrah 2024). This program has been shown to positively impact marital quality and prevent conflicts that may lead to divorce (Ghanbaripناه 2016). However, its implementation still faces several challenges, including limited resources and low community participation (Abbaspour, Musavi, and Amanuelahi 2021).

Other research also indicates that premarital guidance programs organized by the Ministry of Religious Affairs serve as a response to high divorce rates, focusing on improving the psychological, economic, and social readiness of prospective (Sahputra et al. 2025). Nevertheless, these studies generally focus on a single dominant actor, namely the Ministry of Religious Affairs, and do not comprehensively explore cross-sector collaboration in divorce prevention (Ningsih Fadhilah et al. 2025).

Based on these studies, the novelty of this research lies in its integrative analysis using the pentahelix approach, which not only examines the role of the Ministry of Religious Affairs but also involves other stakeholders such as academia, community, media, and the private sector (Priyanda and Hidayati 2025). Therefore, this study offers a more holistic and collaborative perspective in strengthening family resilience, particularly in Pamekasan.

This study aims to analyze the role and potential of the pentahelix model in preventing divorce in Pamekasan and to examine the forms of assistance provided by the Ministry of Religious Affairs, particularly through the *KUA*, in fostering *keluarga sakinah*.

This study argues that divorce prevention cannot be carried out partially by a single institution but requires a collaborative approach based on the pentahelix model that integrates the roles of various strategic stakeholders. Such synergy is believed to strengthen family resilience through more comprehensive educational, preventive, and curative approaches.

This research is significant as it contributes theoretically to the development of the pentahelix collaboration model within Islamic family law studies and practically to the formulation of more effective and sustainable divorce prevention policies. Moreover, it supports government programs, particularly those of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, in promoting *keluarga sakinah* as a fundamental pillar of social resilience.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs an empirical legal research design with a qualitative approach, specifically using a case study method (Subagyo 2021). The empirical approach is chosen to

examine how the pentahelix model operates in practice in preventing divorce, as well as to explore the forms of assistance provided by the Ministry of Religious Affairs in fostering *keluarga Sakinah* (Abbaspour, Musavi, and Amanelahi 2021). The case study focuses on Pamekasan Regency as a research locus, considering its relatively high divorce rate and strong socio-religious characteristics (Arifin 2025).

The research location is situated in Pamekasan, Madura, Indonesia, particularly within institutions related to family development and divorce prevention, such as the Offices of Religious Affairs (*KUA*), the Ministry of Religious Affairs at the regency level, and community-based religious institutions (Astutiek and Sukeksi 2025). The researcher acts as the primary instrument in this qualitative study, directly engaging with the field through observation and interaction with informants (Najichah, Rofiq, and Khari 2025).

The research subjects consist of key stakeholders involved in the pentahelix framework, including: (1) government representatives (officials from the Ministry of Religious Affairs and *KUA* officers), (2) religious counselors and BP4 members, (3) academicians, (4) community leaders and religious figures, (5) media actors, and (6) relevant private sector representatives. Informants are selected using a purposive sampling technique, based on their relevance, knowledge, and involvement in divorce prevention efforts (Peter and Bwalya 2026).

Data collection techniques in this study include in-depth interviews, participant observation, and document analysis. In-depth interviews are conducted to obtain detailed information regarding the roles and contributions of each pentahelix actor (Nor 2026). Observation is used to understand the real practices of family guidance and mediation processes, while document analysis includes reviewing official reports, policy documents, program guidelines (such as *Bimbingan Perkawinan* and *Pusaka Sakinah*), and relevant statistical data on divorce rates.

The data analysis technique follows an interactive qualitative model, which includes data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Data reduction is carried out by selecting and simplifying relevant information, while data display is presented in a systematic and structured narrative form (Mezmir 2020). The final stage involves drawing conclusions based on patterns, relationships, and interpretations of the data, which are continuously verified throughout the research process to ensure validity. To strengthen the credibility of the findings, this study applies triangulation techniques, including source triangulation and method triangulation (Donkoh 2023).

Thus, this research method enables a comprehensive understanding of the collaborative dynamics of the pentahelix model and its potential effectiveness in preventing divorce and strengthening family resilience in Pamekasan.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

This study finds that divorce prevention efforts in Pamekasan Regency are not only carried out institutionally by the government but also involve multiple actors within the pentahelix framework, although the level of involvement, coordination, and integration among these actors varies significantly. The empirical data obtained through interviews, observations, and document analysis indicate that each actor performs a distinct role, yet these roles are not always interconnected within a unified system. As a result, divorce prevention efforts tend to operate in a fragmented manner rather than as part of a cohesive strategy. To facilitate a clearer understanding, the findings are classified into three main aspects: the role of the pentahelix, the forms of assistance provided by the Ministry of Religious Affairs, and the impact and effectiveness of divorce prevention efforts in the socio-religious context of Pamekasan.

The Role of the Pentahelix in Divorce Prevention

The findings indicate that government actors, particularly the Ministry of Religious Affairs (*Kemenag*), the Office of Religious Affairs (*KUA*), and local government institutions, play the most dominant and central role in divorce prevention. Their involvement is manifested through structured programs such as premarital guidance, family counseling services, and mediation of marital conflicts. Field data reveal that KUA functions as the primary institution at the grassroots level, directly interacting with couples and families experiencing marital problems. In many cases, KUA becomes the first point of contact for conflict resolution before disputes escalate into formal legal proceedings at the Religious Court. This demonstrates the strategic and operational importance of government institutions in both preventive and curative aspects of divorce prevention.

Academics contribute through educational activities, legal literacy programs, and social research related to Islamic family law and family resilience. Their involvement is generally realized through community service initiatives, public seminars, and dissemination of knowledge aimed at enhancing public awareness of marital rights, obligations, and conflict resolution strategies. However, the findings suggest that academic contributions remain

sporadic and are not yet institutionalized within a structured collaboration framework with government agencies. This lack of integration limits the potential impact of academic knowledge in shaping practical policies and interventions related to divorce prevention.

Community actors, particularly religious leaders, traditional figures, and local community leaders, play a significant and influential role in strengthening family values and maintaining social harmony. The findings reveal that many marital conflicts are initially addressed through informal mechanisms within the community, often involving religious counseling, advice, and mediation by respected local figures. This socio-cultural approach reflects the strong embeddedness of religious and communal values in Pamekasan society, where trust in local leaders often precedes formal institutional intervention. Consequently, the community acts as a crucial intermediary in preventing conflicts from escalating into divorce.

Furthermore, the media plays a role in disseminating information and conducting public campaigns related to *keluarga sakinah*, marital harmony, and awareness of the consequences of divorce. Through various platforms, including social media, local broadcasting, and print media, information regarding family resilience is communicated to the public. However, the findings indicate that the utilization of media in divorce prevention efforts is still limited, sporadic, and not yet strategically designed as part of an integrated communication framework. As a result, the potential of media as an agent of social change has not been fully optimized.

The private sector contributes through support for social programs related to family welfare, such as economic empowerment initiatives, financial assistance, and community development programs. These contributions are generally implemented through corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. Nevertheless, the findings show that the involvement of the private sector remains minimal and lacks a specific focus on divorce prevention. This indicates that economic actors have not yet been effectively mobilized as part of the broader pentahelix collaboration in addressing family-related social issues.

Table 1. The Role of Pentahelix Actors in Divorce Prevention in Pamekasan

No	Actor	Role Description	Level of Contribution
1	Government	Premarital guidance, counseling, mediation	High
2	Academia	Education, research, community service	Moderate
3	Community	Value strengthening, informal mediation	High
4	Media	Public campaigns, dissemination of information	Low

5	Private Sector	Social support, economic empowerment	Low
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Forms of Assistance by the Ministry of Religious Affairs in Pamekasan

The study also finds that the Ministry of Religious Affairs in Pamekasan has implemented various forms of assistance aimed at fostering *keluarga sakinah* and preventing divorce through both preventive and curative approaches. These programs are designed to address different stages of marital life, ranging from premarital preparation to post-marital conflict resolution. The diversity of these programs reflects the institutional commitment of the Ministry of Religious Affairs in strengthening family resilience within the community.

The Bimbingan Perkawinan (Bimwin) program serves as a primary preventive effort targeting prospective couples before marriage. This program provides comprehensive education on marital readiness, including communication skills, emotional management, financial planning, and the rights and obligations of spouses. The findings indicate that participants of this program tend to have a better understanding of marital dynamics and are more prepared to face challenges in married life. However, the effectiveness of the program is still influenced by factors such as participant engagement, duration of training, and follow-up mechanisms.

In addition, family counseling services at KUA provide a platform for married couples to resolve household problems through guided consultation. These services are conducted both formally and informally, allowing flexibility in addressing various types of marital issues. Observational data show that counseling sessions often focus on improving communication, resolving misunderstandings, and rebuilding emotional connections between spouses. Despite these efforts, the effectiveness of counseling largely depends on the willingness of couples to participate actively in the process.

The role of religious counselors is also significant in delivering education on Islamic family law and religious values that support harmonious family life. These activities are carried out through community outreach programs such as religious gatherings, sermons, and direct consultations. The findings suggest that religious counselors serve as key agents in internalizing moral and spiritual values within the family, which are essential in preventing marital breakdown.

Moreover, mediation of marital conflicts is a strategic step taken before couples decide to proceed with divorce. Mediation is facilitated by KUA officers or religious figures who aim to reconcile differences and find mutually acceptable solutions. The findings show

that mediation often succeeds in reducing tensions and delaying or even preventing divorce, although some cases remain unresolved due to deep-rooted conflicts.

Additionally, the Ministry of Religious Affairs promotes the development of keluarga sakinah through religious-based programs that emphasize spiritual strengthening, moral values, and family cohesion. These programs aim to build long-term resilience by fostering a strong foundation of faith and ethical conduct within the family unit.

Table 2. Forms of Assistance by the Ministry of Religious Affairs in Pamekasan

No	Program/Activity	Description	Objective
1	Bimbingan Perkawinan	Premarital education for couples	Prevent early marital conflict
2	Family Counseling (KUA)	Counseling services for married couples	Resolve family disputes
3	Religious Counseling	Legal and religious education	Increase awareness
4	Mediation	Conflict resolution before divorce	Reduce divorce rates
5	Sakinah Family Development	Religious-based family programs	Strengthen family resilience

Impact and Effectiveness of Divorce Prevention Efforts

The findings reveal that the impact and effectiveness of divorce prevention efforts in Pamekasan can be observed through several interconnected indicators, both quantitative and qualitative in nature. These indicators provide a comprehensive picture of how far the implemented programs have achieved their intended objectives.

From a quantitative perspective, data indicate that divorce rates fluctuate over time, suggesting that prevention efforts have not yet been fully effective in significantly reducing the overall number of divorce cases. This fluctuation reflects the complexity of divorce as a social issue that cannot be addressed solely through institutional programs.

From a qualitative perspective, there is a noticeable increase in legal and religious awareness among married couples, particularly those who have participated in premarital guidance and counseling programs. This increased awareness is reflected in a better understanding of marital roles, responsibilities, and conflict resolution strategies.

Furthermore, the quality of family resilience shows improvement, particularly in terms of communication, emotional regulation, and conflict management. Couples who engage in guidance and counseling programs tend to demonstrate more adaptive behaviors

in maintaining marital harmony. However, this improvement is not evenly distributed across all segments of society, indicating disparities in access and participation.

Despite these positive outcomes, the study identifies a major challenge in the implementation of divorce prevention efforts, namely the lack of synergy among pentahelix actors. Collaboration among government, academia, community, media, and the private sector remains fragmented and uncoordinated. This lack of integration limits the overall effectiveness of existing programs and reduces their potential impact.

Tabel 3. Summary of Research Findings on Divorce Prevention in Pamekasan

No	Aspect	Indicator	Empirical Findings	Level of Effectiveness
1	Pentahelix Role	Government (Kemenag, KUA, Local Gov.)	Active in premarital guidance, counseling, and mediation; dominant actor in prevention efforts	High
		Academia	Provides legal education, research, and community service, but not yet integrated	Moderate
		Community	Strong role in informal mediation and strengthening family values	High
		Media	Limited role in public campaigns and education	Low
		Private Sector	Minimal involvement through CSR and social programs	Low
2	Forms of Assistance (Kemenag)	Bimwin Program	Provides premarital education and readiness for couples	Effective (Preventive)
		Family Counseling (KUA)	Helps resolve marital conflicts through consultation	Moderately Effective
		Religious Counseling	Enhances understanding of Islamic family law and values	Effective
		Mediation	Reduces conflict before divorce, but not always successful	Moderately Effective

		Sakinah Family Development	Strengthens spiritual and moral aspects of family life	Effective
3	Impact & Effectiveness	Divorce Rate	Fluctuating trend, not significantly reduced	Less Optimal
		Legal & Religious Awareness	Increased understanding among couples	Improved
		Family Resilience	Better communication and conflict management	Improved
		Implementation Constraints	Lack of synergy among pentahelix actors	Major Challenge

To provide a clearer and more systematic understanding of the interaction among pentahelix actors, the following conceptual model is presented:

Pentahelix Collaboration Model in Divorce Prevention in Pamekasan



Figure 1 : Pentahelix Collaboration Model in Divorce Prevention in Pamekasan

The figure illustrates the interaction among five key actors—government, academia, community, media, and the private sector—in a collaborative framework for divorce prevention. The government acts as the central coordinator, while other actors contribute through education, social support, information dissemination, and economic empowerment.

This model emphasizes that effective divorce prevention requires integrated collaboration among all pentahelix actors.

Overall, the findings indicate that divorce prevention efforts in Pamekasan have been implemented through various programs and involve multiple actors. However, these efforts are still largely dominated by government and community roles, while other actors such as academia, media, and the private sector have not yet been optimally engaged. This condition suggests that the pentahelix model has not been fully realized in practice, highlighting the urgent need to strengthen collaboration, coordination, and integration among all stakeholders to enhance the effectiveness of divorce prevention efforts.

Discussion

The Pentahelix as a Collaborative Model in Divorce Prevention

The findings indicate that the implementation of the pentahelix model in divorce prevention in Pamekasan has not yet been optimal, despite involving multiple actors across institutional and social domains. The dominance of government and community actors suggests that the current approach remains largely sectoral, fragmented, and not yet fully integrative (Helling, Serrano, and Warren 2005). This condition reflects a partial collaboration pattern, where actors operate within their respective domains without a strong coordination mechanism that unifies their efforts into a coherent system (Castañer and Oliveira 2020). As a result, divorce prevention efforts tend to run independently rather than synergistically, which reduces their overall effectiveness in addressing complex family issues (Nana-Stella Nancy Eugene 2024).

From a structural-functional perspective, the family functions as a fundamental unit of society that must be maintained in order to preserve social stability. In this context, institutions such as the Ministry of Religious Affairs and KUA act as stabilizing agents that seek to maintain balance through regulatory and normative interventions (Samsudin 2025). Programs such as premarital guidance, counseling, and mediation serve as instruments of social control designed to prevent dysfunction within the family (Handayani et al. 2025). However, the persistence of divorce cases indicates that these institutional mechanisms, although important, are not sufficient when implemented without broader collaboration and systemic integration (Calmon and Sayag 1976).

At the same time, the limited role of academia, media, and the private sector highlights a structural gap in the operationalization of the pentahelix model (Nasrudin et al.

2025). Ideally, each actor within the pentahelix framework should contribute specific resources and capacities, such as knowledge production from academia, information dissemination from media, and financial or programmatic support from the private sector (Posada and Chen 2020). However, the findings show that these contributions remain minimal and have not yet been systematically integrated into a unified strategy. This lack of synergy reduces the potential effectiveness of the pentahelix model as a collaborative governance approach in divorce prevention (Nur Fadhilah et al. 2025) (Ningsih Fadhilah et al. 2025).

The Assistance of the Ministry of Religious Affairs: Between Theory and Practice

The forms of assistance provided by the Ministry of Religious Affairs in Pamekasan demonstrate a combination of preventive and curative approaches that are institutionally structured yet still evolving in practice. The Bimbingan Perkawinan (Bimwin) program represents a preventive intervention aimed at preparing prospective couples for married life (Auliya, Daulay, and Elida 2025). Through this program, participants are equipped with knowledge related to communication, emotional management, and the rights and obligations of spouses. These efforts are intended to reduce potential conflicts by strengthening the readiness of couples before entering marriage (Knutson and Olson n.d.).

In addition to preventive measures, counseling and mediation services provided by KUA represent curative interventions that focus on resolving ongoing marital conflicts (Amin et al. 2025). These services emphasize dialogue, reconciliation, and mutual understanding, often incorporating religious values as a guiding framework. In many cases, mediation serves as an effective mechanism to prevent disputes from escalating into divorce, although its success depends on the willingness of both parties to engage in the process (Roberts 2018).

From a normative-religious perspective, these programs also reflect broader efforts to promote *keluarga sakinah*, which emphasizes harmony, compassion, and moral responsibility within the family. The integration of religious values into counseling, mediation, and family development programs strengthens the moral foundation of marriage and encourages couples to resolve conflicts constructively (Mukti et al. 2025). However, despite these efforts, limitations remain in terms of program coverage, sustainability, and follow-up mechanisms, which affect the overall impact of these interventions (Giedion, Andrés Alfonso, and Díaz 2013).

Effectiveness of Divorce Prevention: Between Achievements and Challenges

In terms of impact, the findings show that divorce prevention efforts have contributed to increasing legal and religious awareness among married couples (Sururie, Athoillah, and Ulhaq 2023). This is reflected in a better understanding of marital roles, responsibilities, and appropriate ways to manage conflict. Couples who participate in guidance and counseling programs tend to demonstrate improved attitudes toward maintaining marital harmony and resolving disputes without resorting to divorce (Msughter et al. 2024).

Furthermore, improvements in communication patterns, emotional regulation, and conflict management indicate a positive development in family resilience (Rengganingtiyas and Iqwaningsih 2025). These improvements suggest that preventive and curative interventions have had a meaningful impact at the individual and family level. However, the extent of this impact varies across different social groups, indicating that access to and participation in these programs are not evenly distributed (Wasik 1997).

Despite these positive developments, the fluctuation in divorce rates indicates that the effectiveness of existing programs has not yet reached an optimal level. This suggests that while micro-level changes in behavior and awareness are occurring, they have not yet translated into consistent macro-level outcomes (Vaughan n.d.). Divorce remains influenced by a combination of personal, social, and economic factors that require more comprehensive and integrated responses (Namazi 2024).

The most significant challenge identified in this study is the lack of synergy among pentahelix actors. Coordination among government institutions, academia, media, and the private sector remains limited, resulting in fragmented and uncoordinated initiatives (Chilembo 2021). Without strong collaboration and integration, the potential of each actor cannot be fully maximized, and divorce prevention efforts remain less effective than they could be under a fully collaborative system.

Theoretical Synthesis and Implications

Based on the findings, divorce prevention efforts in Pamekasan can be categorized as quasi-collaborative, meaning that collaboration among actors exists but is not yet fully integrated into a structured and sustainable system (Tomor et al. 2019). This condition reflects a transitional stage in which multi-actor involvement has begun to emerge but has not yet developed into a cohesive governance model (Fumasoli, Stensaker, and Vukasovic 2018).

The imbalance in the roles and contributions of different actors indicates that the system has not yet achieved optimal coordination. While community-based values and institutional interventions continue to play an important role, they are not sufficiently supported by broader structural integration. This situation highlights the need for a more comprehensive approach that aligns institutional efforts, social participation, and cross-sector collaboration (Istiani, Islamy, and Handayani 2020).

Therefore, strengthening the pentahelix model requires improving coordination mechanisms, integrating policies across sectors, and enhancing the active involvement of all stakeholders (Milišauskaitė and Sondaitė 2022). Divorce prevention should not be viewed solely as the responsibility of government institutions but as a shared commitment involving academia, media, the private sector, and the wider community. A more integrated and collaborative framework is essential to effectively address the complexity of divorce and to build sustainable family resilience in Pamekasan (Selinah, Hairunnas, and Tohirin 2025).

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that divorce prevention in Pamekasan has involved several actors within the pentahelix framework, but the collaboration remains partial, fragmented, and not yet fully integrated. The Ministry of Religious Affairs and KUA play the most dominant role through premarital guidance, family counseling, religious outreach, mediation, and *sakinah* family development programs. Community actors also contribute through informal mediation and reinforcement of socio-religious values, while academia, media, and the private sector remain limited and sporadic in their involvement.

The study finds that these programs have contributed to increasing legal-religious awareness and strengthening family resilience, particularly in communication, emotional management, and conflict resolution. However, fluctuating divorce rates indicate that the effectiveness of existing programs remains suboptimal. Therefore, this study emphasizes the need to strengthen an integrated pentahelix-based collaboration model through coordinated programs, shared data systems, public education campaigns, and sustainable family resilience policies. Future studies should further examine the effectiveness of this model using quantitative or mixed-method approaches and explore the role of digital media in divorce prevention.

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