IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY ON EARLY MARRIAGE IN SUKABUMI CITY

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ABSTRACT

Young marriages still occur a lot in urban areas, especially in Sukabumi City and are a threat to the young generation who will be the nation's future. The purpose of this study is to find out how the implementation of policies on special early marriages in the city of Sukabumi. This study uses a quantitative method with an analytical descriptive approach. The population in this study are teenagers in the city of Sukabumi. Researchers use Cluster Random Sampling. From the calculation results, a total sample of 100 adolescents in Sukabumi City was obtained. The data to be used in this study in terms of data sources are divided into two, namely secondary and primary data. Secondary data comes from related agency documents and literature studies. Meanwhile, the primary data was obtained from respondents, namely teenagers in the city of Sukabumi. Test the hypothesis in this study using a descriptive quantitative approach. Based on the results of the discussion and research described earlier, it can be concluded that the implementation of policies on special early marriages in Sukabumi City is included in the effective scale and classification, which is equal to 65.12%.

Keywords: *Implementation; Policy; Early Marriage*

A. INTRODUCTION

After the passage of the *Undang-Undang Perkawinan Nomor 16 Tahun 2019*, a new problem arose that generated pros and cons among various layers of society, namely the minimum age limit, which according to this law, the minimum age for marriage is when both parties are 19 years old. Previously, the legal age according to the law to be able to marry was when the male party was 19 years old and the female party was 16 years old.

Early marriage is still common in urban areas, especially in Sukabumi City and is a threat to the young generation of the nation. According to a member of

the Indonesian parliament, Commission IX, Dewi Asmara, the rate of early marriage in Sukabumi City is increasing. This situation requires special attention because early marriage without proper guidance has the potential to cause social problems.

Table 1: Marriage Dispensation Data

Month	Year			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	1	-	17	-
February	1	-	6	5
March	-	3	-	-
April	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	-	-
June	1	-	-	2
July	2	-	-	-
August	-	1	-	5
September	1	1	-	4
October	1	2	-	5
November	1	8	-	8
December	-	12	-	-
TOTAL	**8**	**27**	**23**	**29**

Source: Sukabumi City Religious Court 2018-2021

The table above is the data obtained by the researcher from the Office of the Religious Court of Sukabumi City from 2018 to 2021. Marriage dispensation is the granting of the right to someone to marry even if their age has not reached the minimum limit. We can see that the number of marriage dispensations is increasing after the Revision of the Marriage Law was enacted on October 15, 2019. According Alfafan, et al. (2022), Of the several factors that cause child marriage cases, the traditional factor is the most common factor in the occurrence of these cases.

Based on the observations made by the researcher, early marriage occurs for various reasons, due to economic factors that are pressing (poverty). Many of the poor families believe that by marrying their children, even if they are still under the age of 18, will reduce the economic burden on their family and may be able to help the family's economic burden without thinking about the negative impacts and a big problem if they are involved in this case, whether the child is ready or not ready to marry. Because, if seen from another perspective, children under the age of 18 are not ready in terms of physical, mental, and responsibility. Based on reality, factors that influence the occurrence of early marriage are the difference in the meaning of early marriage in the perspective of religion and the state. Marriage that is carried out beyond the minimum limits of the Marriage Law, legally it is not valid. The term early marriage according to the state is limited by age, while in the perspective of religion, early marriage is marriage carried out by people who are baliqh. The difference in the assessment of society towards early marriage also greatly affects the effectiveness of handling early marriage. Many

people marry at an early age and society gives positive assessments, there are also negative comments when someone marries early because society has not yet seen any signs of maturity. Seeing the phenomena that occur, the author is interested in conducting research titled "Implementation Of Policy On Early Age Marriage In Sukabumi City".

B. LITERATURE REVIEW
Public policy
English expert, W.I. Jenkins (1978:15) in Wahab (2017:15), formulated public policy as follows: "A set of interrelated decisions taken by a political actor or group of actors concerning the selection of goals and the means of achieving them within a specified situation where these decisions should, in principle, be within the power of these actors to achieve". Chief J.O. Udoji, a Nigerian expert (1981), defined public policy as "an santioned course af action addressed to a particular problem or group of related problems that affect society at large".

Implementation of Public Policy
Webster's Dictionary, lexicographically defines the term "to implement" as "to provide the means for carrying out (something); to give practical effect to (something)". If we follow this view, then policy implementation can be seen as a process of implementing policy decisions, usually in the form of laws, government regulations, judicial decisions, executive orders, or presidential decrees. (Wahab, 2017:135)

Definition of Marriage According to Legislation
In Article 1 of the *Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 1974* it is stated that "Marriage is the bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife to form a happy and lasting family (household) based on the Oneness of God, so according to the law marriage is a bond between a man and a woman)". This means that marriage is the same as "binding" (verbindtenis). In this case, let us look back at Article 26 of the Civil Code.

Objectives and Benefits of Marriage
In Article 1 of the *Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 1974* it is stated that the purpose of marriage as husband and wife is to form a happy and lasting family (household) based on the Oneness of God. It is further explained that for this reason, husband and wife need to help and complement each other so that each can develop their personality, help and achieve spiritual and material well-being. Therefore, the purpose of marriage according to legislation is for the happiness of husband and wife, to have offspring and to establish religion, in the unity of a family that is parental. (Hadikusuma, 2003:22)

Legal Basis for Marriage in Indonesia
The enactment of the *Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 1974* on Marriage means that this law is the National Marriage Law because it contains the principles that already existed before and applies to all citizens of Indonesia. This is clarified in Article 66 of the *Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 1974* which states that everything related to marriage regulated in the Civil Code, Indonesian Christian Marriage Ordinance, and mixed marriage regulations is declared invalid as long as it is regulated in this National Marriage Law.

General Review on the Minimum Age Limit in Marriage According to the *Undang-Undang Nomor 16 Tahun 2019*

The determination of the age of majority in some laws does seem chaotic because there is no correlation at all between one and the other, although if we draw a common thread from each goal of determining the age of majority, in the end it will point to the understanding of responsibility, which is to ensure that the actions taken by someone can be legally held accountable and can therefore be sued in court if their actions harm others.

C. METHODS

The object of the research by the researcher is teenagers in Sukabumi City. This research uses a quantitative method with an analytical descriptive approach. The population in this study are teenagers in Sukabumi City, totaling 93,077 inhabitants and a sample of 100 teenagers in Sukabumi City.

The data to be used in this research is reviewed from the source of the data, which is divided into two, namely secondary data and primary data. Secondary data sources come from related agencies and literature studies. Meanwhile, primary data is obtained from respondents, namely teenagers in Sukabumi City. In this study, the researcher used the Likert scale measurement technique, the Likert scale is used to measure attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of individuals or groups about social phenomena. In this study, the data analysis techniques used are validity test, reliability test and hypothesis test.

D. EXPLANATION
Research Instrument Test
Validity test

The validity test is used to show the level of validity of the research instrument (questionnaire), meaning that the instrument can be used to measure what should be measured. The decision on a question item can be considered valid if rcount (Pearson's correlation coefficient) > rTable 0.30. Validity test using the pearson product moment method with the SPSS version 26 program.

To find out the questionnaire statement items on the variable implementation of policies on special early marriages declared valid or invalid are presented in the following table:

Table 2.
Calculation Results of Testing the Validity of Implementation Items for Early Age Special Marriage

No item	r_count	r_table	Validity
1	0,73	0,30	Valid
2	0,64	0,30	Valid
3	0,62	0,30	Valid
4	0,34	0,30	Valid
5	0,64	0,30	Valid
6	0,65	0,30	Valid
7	0,54	0,30	Valid
8	0,64	0,30	Valid
9	0,72	0,30	Valid
10	0,48	0,30	Valid
11	0,73	0,30	Valid
12	0,54	0,30	Valid
13	0,67	0,30	Valid
14	0,53	0,30	Valid
15	0,60	0,30	Valid
16	0,55	0,30	Valid
17	0,63	0,30	Valid
18	0,49	0,30	Valid
19	0,54	0,30	Valid
20	0,43	0,30	Valid

Source: 2023 Research

Based on the results of Table 2. it can be stated that all items of the instrument for implementing special early marriages are valid, because for each item above the rcount value exceeds the rTable, which is 0.30. In the table above the items that have the highest validity value are found in numbers 1 and 11 with a value of 0.73 while items that have a low validity are in item number 4 with a value of 0.34.

Reliability Test

Reliability test shows the extent to which measurement results can be trusted, reliable and consistent in measurement. Reliability testing was carried out with internal consistency using Cronbach alpha. If the Cronbach alpha value is > 0.7, the instrument is said to be reliable.

The results of testing the reliability of the research instrument or questionnaire variable implementation of special early marriages are presented in the following table:

Table 3
Uji Reliabilitas Variabel Implementasi Perkawinan Khusus Usia Dini
Reliability Statistics

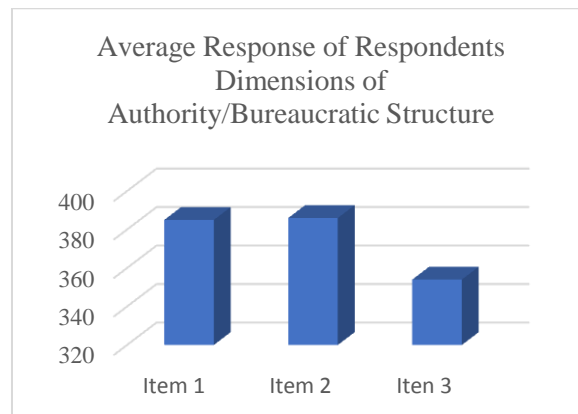| Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.749	21

Sumber: Penelitian 2023

Based on Table 2, it is known that the Cronbach alpha value obtained a value of 0.749. Where the score is above the critical r 0.7 so that it can be declared reliable, reliable, or consistent in measurement.

Accumulation of respondents' responses to questionnaire statement items or questionnaires on the variables of policy implementation regarding special early marriages Table as follows:
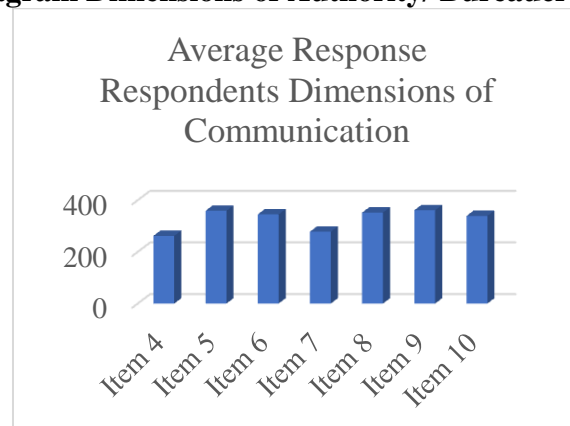
Table 4
Accumulation of Respondents' Responses to Questionnaire or Questionnaire Statement Items on Policy Implementation Variables Concerning Special Early Marriage

Variabel	Dimensi	Indikator	SKOR	SKOR	TOTAL
Implementation	Authority/Bureaucratic Structure	1. Availability of SOPs	385		6.512
		2. Clarity of SOPs	386	1.125	
		3. Availability of a dedicated team	354		
	Communication	4. Counseling/Socialization	262		
		5. Language in Counseling/Socialization	359		
		6. Written Material in Counseling/Socialization	345		
		7. Indirect socialization	278	1.957	
		8. Counseling/Socialization Guidelines	352		
		9. Clarity of Counseling/Socialization Guidelines	361		
		10. Understanding of policy goals	339		
	Resource	11. Number of human resources	359		
		12. Involvement in socialization/counseling programs	279		
		13. Availability of facilities	333		
		14. Availability of materials to support outreach/education programs	349	2.001	

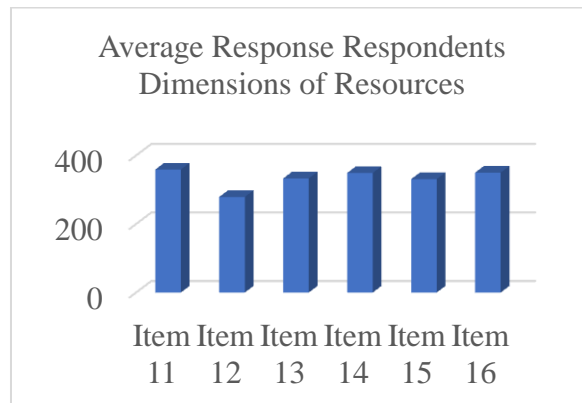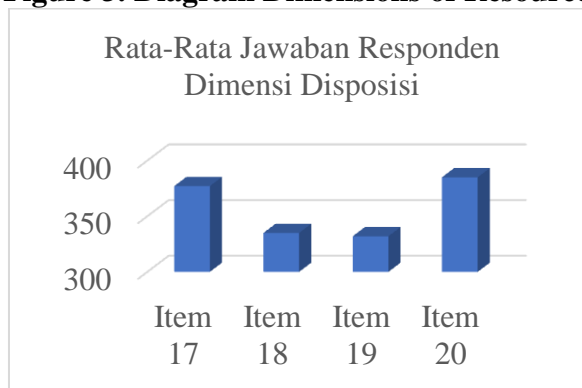| | | 15. Ease of use of facilities and infrastructure | 331 | | |
		16. Availability of funds in the information dissemination program	350		
	Disposition	17. Understanding of policy implementers of their duties	377		
		18. Frequency of action by policy implementers in implementing early marriage policies	335		
		19. There is no group view that hinders policy implementation.	332		
		20. There needs to be a replacement for policy implementers if the relevant policy executors cannot carry out their duties.	385	1.429	

Figure 1 Diagram Dimensions of Authority/ Bureaucratic Structure

Figure 2. Diagram Dimensions of Communication

Figure 3. Diagram Dimensions of Resources

Figure 4. Diagram Dimensions of Disposition

Source: processed by researchers in 2023

The highest score is found in statement item no. 2, namely the dimension of authority/bureaucratic structure regarding indicators of clarity of SOPs as a reference in carrying out socialization/dissemination of information regarding early marriage policies with a score of 386. And the lowest total score is in question no. 4, namely the communication dimension regarding counseling/socialization indicators regarding early marriage policies.

While the highest total score of 2,001 is found in the dimension of resources and the lowest total score of 1,125 is found in the dimension of authority/bureaucratic structure. Based on the results of the answers in the questionnaire, it can be described the implementation of the policy on special early marriage studied from the total score, namely:

1. Total Score Very Ineffective
   20 items x 100 respondents x score of 1 = 2,000
2. Total Score Ineffective
   20 items x 100 respondents x score of 2 = 4,000
3. Total Score Effective Enough
   20 items x 100 respondents x a score of 3 = 6,000
4. Total Score Effective
   20 items x 100 respondents x a score of 4 = 8,000
5. Total Score Very Effective
   20 items x 100 respondents x a score of 5 = 10,000

The results of the calculation of the implementation variable based on the answers of the respondents as a whole got a score of 6,512 to find out the level of the implementation variable is as follows:
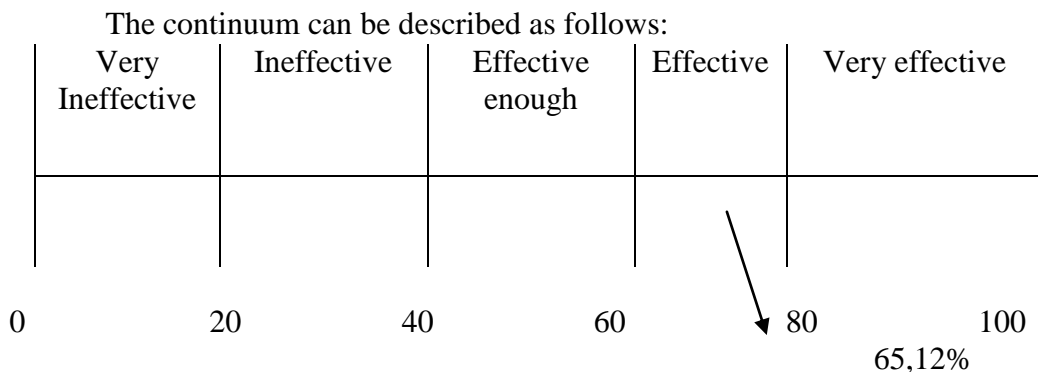
$$\frac{\text{Score achieved}}{\text{Expected score}} \times 100$$

$$\frac{6.512}{10.000} \times 100$$

$$= 65,12\ \%$$

Table 5
Scale and Classification of Measurement Implementation of Policy on Special Early Marriage

Effectiveness Measurement (%)	Criteria
$\leq 20\ \%$	Very Ineffective
21% - 40%	Ineffective
41% - 60%	Effective enough
61% - 80%	Effective
81% - 100%	Very effective

Source: Sugiyono (2018:184)

The continuum can be described as follows:

Figure 5
Continuum Line Level of Policy Implementation Regarding Early Childhood Marriage Policy

Based on the continuum line in Figure 5, with a total of 6,512 implementations, it is included in the effective category. It means that the implementation of policies on special early marriages in Sukabumi City is effective.

Hypothesis testing

In this study, testing the hypothesis using a one sample t-test (one sample t-test) is used to test the descriptive hypothesis of one or more variables whose data

are in the form of intervals or ratios. Test one sample t-test using the right side test with an alpha value of 5% (0.05). The results of the one sample t-test (one sample t-test) are presented in the following table:

Table 6
Hypothesis Test Results
One-Sample Test

Test Value = 0

	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Implementation	67.333	99	.000	68.510	66.49	70.53

Based on the calculation results above, with a significant level of 0.05 (5%), it shows that the implementation variable is 67,333. The value of tcount is compared with the value of tTable. tTable is searched for in the table listed in the attachment based on dk = (n-1) and the error level is set at 5%, so df = 100-1 = 99 so that tTable = 1.66039 is obtained. Based on the results of the table above, it can be seen that the tcount value is smaller than tTable where the tcount value is 67.333 > tTable 1.66039, then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. This shows that the implementation of policies on special early marriages in Sukabumi City is declared effective.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussions and research that have been explained previously, it can be concluded that the implementation of policies on early age marriage in Sukabumi City is included in the effective scale and classification, which is 65.12%. This research is expected to be a scientific study to understand the theory and scientific insight in understanding the field of Public Administration related to the study of the effectiveness of the implementation of early age marriage programs. However, in this research still have various limitations, this research only use one variable. Therefore, the researcher recommends to the next researcher to be able to add one or more variables related to the topic of early age marriage.

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