

GOVERNMENT POLICIES IN PREVENTING EARLY MARRIAGE IN SINJAI SELATAN DISTRICT SINJAI REGENCY

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the government's prevention in dealing with early marriage in South Sinjai District, Sinjai Regency. The type of research used is qualitative research, the data sources used are primary and secondary, the number of informants is 3 people. From the results of previous research, it shows that the government's prevention in dealing with early marriage in Sinjai Selatan sub-district, Sinjai district, is classified as optimal and not optimal. society. related to the regulation on early marriage has been going well, but not optimal because of the government's lack of firmness towards people who do early marriage. Internal factors that influence this research are on the basis of their own volition while external factors are influenced by several factors such as the economy, education, or community traditions.

Keywords: Early Marriage Prevention; Policy; South Sinjai

PENDAHULUAN

Policy is an administrative law tool in which various actors, organizations, procedures and techniques work together to carry out all activities in order to achieve the desired goals. Implementation can be understood as a process, output or as a result. In policy there needs to be implementation. Without implementation, policies will only be beautiful plans that will not materialize. South Sinjai District is a sub-district in Sinjai Regency, South Sulawesi. South Sinjai District is one of 9 sub-districts in Sinjai Regency, divided into 11 villages with a total area of 131.99 km² from Makassar, the provincial capital, South Sinjai District is 195 km² with a motorized vehicle distance of ± 4 hours, while from the regency capital, this sub-district is 27 km² with a motorized vehicle distance of ± 30 minutes. South Sinjai District is the gateway to Sinjai Regency in the south which is bordered by Bulukumba Regency (Anugerah et al., 2020)

In developing countries, including Indonesia, the practice of early marriage for youth and adolescents often occurs, especially in rural areas. Poor economic conditions sometimes justify parents with low levels of education (for example, only graduating from elementary school) by marrying off their daughters to help support the family's financial income. (Public, 2016)

Early marriage is very early marriage. For people in ancient times, it was common for women aged 13-16 to marry or men aged 17-18 years. But for today's society, it is an oddity. (Dahlan, 2014)

Early marriage is an underage marriage that is classified as very easy, where the target of readiness has not been said to be maximal, both in terms of physical preparation, mental preparation, and also material preparation. The ideal age for marriage is at least 20 years. Psychologically stable in many ways, and this affects the marriage. Women who are under 20 years old tend not to be ready because some of them think more about how to get a good education and have fun. Men are at least 25 years old, because at that age their psychological condition is very strong, so they are able to be responsible for family life to protect both psychologically, economically and socially (Anggreni & Aminah, 2022). Based on the background above, the researcher took the title Government Policy in Prevention of Early Marriage in South Sinjai District, Sinjai Regency, and the formulation of the problem that we raised was what factors led to early marriage and how to prevent early marriage which is rife in South Sinjai.

LITERATURE REVIE

Policy

Policy is an administrative law tool in which various actors, organizations, procedures and techniques work together to carry out all activities in order to achieve the desired goals. Implementation can be understood as a process, output or as a result. In policy there needs to be implementation. Without implementation, policies will only be beautiful plans that will not materialize. (Anugerah et al., 2020)

According to Carl J Federick, policy is a series of actions/activities proposed by a person, group or government in a certain environment where there are obstacles (difficulties) and opportunities for implementing the proposed policy in order to achieve certain goals. This opinion is also Showing that the idea of policy involves behavior that has aims and objectives is an important part of the definition of policy, because after all the policy must show what is actually done rather than what is proposed in several activities on a problem. According to James E Anderson, policy is "a purposive course of action followed by an actor or set of actors in dealing with a problem or matter of concern" (a series of actions that have a specific purpose followed and carried out by an actor or group of actors to solve a problem certain) (Ii & Policy, nd)

Definition of early marriage

According to the Marriage Law Article 7 paragraph (1) of the Marriage Law No. 1/1974 as a positive law in force in Indonesia, it stipulates that marriage is only permitted if the man has reached the age of 19 (nineteen) years and the woman has reached the age of 16 (sixteen) years.² so a marriage is said to be an early marriage if one of the marriage partners is under 19 (nineteen) years of age. (Dr. Vladimir, 2018)

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Early marriage is an underage marriage that has a preparation target (physical preparation, mental preparation, and material preparation) that has not been maximized (Muhammad M. Dlori, 2005: 5). The definition according to Dlori places more emphasis on the preparation factor of adolescents in early marriage. Teenagers who engage in early marriage are considered to have not fulfilled the physical preparation, mental preparation and material preparation needed to get married. (Anugerah et al., 2020)

Then according to (Hanafi Harto, 1992). Stating that marriage is a commendable change for people who are in need and have physical and material capabilities that can guarantee family needs. Meanwhile, according to (Purwatiningsih & Maudy Warow, 2000) "control is a process for ensure the creation of efficient performance that allows the creation of company goals.

According to (Sang Ayu Intan Indra Dewi, Dasak Nyoman Widyantini, Ni Putu Widarini, 2021), Marriage at an early age has health impacts, especially for women under 20 years old, therefore unplanned pregnancies at a young age. These impacts include physical impacts and psychological impacts. Physical impacts, namely experiencing early labor, complications in childbirth such as obstetric fistulas, infections, heavy bleeding, anemia and eclampsia, which can cause death in both mother and baby. Meanwhile, the psychological impact that occurs is experiencing anxiety, depression and the opportunity to experience physical, sexual and emotional violence due to a lack of status and power in the household (Nizam et al., 2022)

According to Subekti (1984: 231), marriage is a legal relationship between a man and a woman for a long time. Marriage is one of the most important event orders in the life of our society, because marriage does not only concern the prospective bride and groom, but also the parents of both parties, their siblings, even their respective families. (Wisdom, 2019)

Village government strategy in addressing/preventing early marriage

The village government must take action regarding the current problem, by trying to find a way out or a solution to get out of the problem so that in the coming years there will be no more problems like this, especially in Sinjai Selatan sub-district where the rate of marriage is at an early age. because the influence of promiscuity is very high, at least the village government can try to solve this problem so that it doesn't happen again in the future. As the duty and responsibility of the village government is to provide comfort and peace and prosperity in the environment where he serves and works as a servant of the State, the nation and society. Prevention of marriage at an early age is carried out to maintain the welfare of society or the people, especially for teenagers themselves. The period when they should pursue education in achieving their dreams or goals in the world of education and determining their future later, as well as one of the factors preventing the occurrence of various undesirable things such as rampant divorce, household violence, the breakdown of education at an early age and the loss of some of the next generations of the Indonesian nation. The village

government is required to find a way out or a solution to deal with this problem so that it does not recur in the future in the South Sinjai sub-district. Do not forget that the village government also provides understanding to every parent to stay or always monitor and advise their children to be able to sort out friends who are good friends and get along so as to keep them away from associations that damage their lives, namely the influence of current promiscuity (Fida et al . al., 2022)

Prevention of child marriage is one of the targets on the agenda of sustainable development goals. Indonesia is currently enforcing the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 16 of 2019 concerning changes to Law no. 1 of 1974 concerning marriage, article 7 paragraph (1) provides a minimum age limit for a man and a woman to carry out a marriage, which is 19 years old because of the many negative impacts of child marriage (Husna, 2021)

The village government's prevention efforts to tackle early marriage in the South Sinjai sub-district include the following:

1. Adolescents who are not yet married can be briefed through educational activities in the sense of increasing youth's knowledge about the meaning and role of marriage and the negative consequences of marriage at a very young age by carrying out positive activities.
2. Preventing teenagers who are already married so they don't get pregnant soon, one of which is with family education activities to increase the knowledge of young families.
3. Counseling to families to eliminate the family's habit of marrying children at a young age and improve economic status so as to avoid young marriages for economic reasons.
4. Conduct outreach to eliminate the culture of young marriage, increase employment opportunities and act decisively in implementing laws and regulations regarding marriage, namely imposing sanctions on those who violate them, improving public health status, and making family planning programs successful. (Latifa, 2017)

Government arrangements are legal rules made by the government to regulate that life together goes well and provides good or comfort for every citizen. In accordance with the 1945 Constitution, article 1, paragraph 3, it is stipulated that Indonesia is a state based on law, so all aspects of life in the social, national and state sectors, including government, must always be based on law and regulated in legislation. In other words, all attitudes and actions of administering the state must have a legal basis or basis. But seeing the reality that is happening in the field is very inversely proportional to what should happen because in Sinjai Selatan District there are still many early marriages and this is clearly regulated in the law. Republic of Indonesia (Dema, 1974)

The role of the village government in handling early marriage, among others, is through limiting the age of marriage. To get married has been regulated in Marriage Law No. 1 of 1974 article 7 that marriage is permitted if the man is 19 years old and the woman is 16 years old. Apart from that, the village government also issued a policy regarding human reproductive behavior which was

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emphasized in Law No. 10 of 1992 which stated that the government stipulates a policy to implement family planning.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses qualitative research methods to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects, namely early marriage in the South Sinjai sub-district. Qualitative research methods can provide a comprehensive understanding of the experiences of research subjects that cannot be measured quantitatively . , 2023)

In certain contexts, qualitative research methods are natural and use various natural methods. The data collection technique used is literature study and descriptive analysis in data analysis techniques (Colorafi & Evans, 2016; Mohajan, 2018). Literature studies are used to collect information from written sources such as relevant journal articles, credible online news sources. and trustworthy such as *Tribun Sinjai*, government portal, *Kompas.com*, and others. Meanwhile, descriptive analysis is used to analyze data obtained from literature studies (Tadir, 2023)

the data source used comes from previous research. This was done because previous research could provide an overview of the factors and prevention of early marriage in South Sinjai District. Relevant journal articles can provide a deeper understanding of early marriage. Meanwhile, online news sources that are credible and trustworthy can provide information about the latest developments in the South Sinjai sub-district (Takdir, 2023)

Thus, it is hoped that this research can provide a more complete and in-depth picture of early marriage in the South Sinjai sub-district and the preventive efforts made by the government to overcome this (Tadir, 2023).

DISCUSSION

Early marriage experienced by adolescents aged under 16 years is still a phenomenon in several regions in Indonesia, especially in the Sinjai Selatan sub-district, Sinjai district. Early marriage is not a new thing to discuss, even though there are many risks caused due to various factors that must be faced by those who do it. Therefore, in the following, we will describe the policies or things that are done by the village government in preventing early marriage.

Village Government Policies In Preventing Early Marriage In Sinjai Selatan District

1. Outreach to the Community

In order to minimize the number of early marriages in Sinjai Selatan District, the KUA has conducted several programs that are in direct contact with the community. One of them is counseling. Through this counseling program, KUA in the South Sinjai sub-district conveyed to the public to obey the marriage law set by the government which in this case was carried out by the KUA religious extension team. age.

efforts have been made by the KUA to prevent underage marriages. Through the KUA's religious extension officers, the government provides an awareness process to the community through active and continuous outreach. Muslims and so on. This step is proof of the responsibility of the government which is obliged to prevent marriage which has the potential to bring disharmony in the household.

2. Tightening the Marriage Certificate Issuance Process

One of the preventive measures taken by the South Sinjai KUA is to tighten the issuance of marriage certificates for couples who marry underage. This step was taken not solely to prevent marriage from being carried out but as a concern to the public that underage marriages are actually not recommended by the government.

KUA's efforts in implementing government regulations are appropriate. Namely by tightening the process of submitting marriage certificates for people who do early marriage. Not only that, the strictness of the process of submitting marriage certificates is an effort to raise awareness and educate the public so they don't marry off their children at an early age. The community will gradually find it easier to comply with government regulations through programs and regulations that are carried out in an orderly and sustainable manner.

3. Build communication with various elements of society

One of the steps to prevent early marriage at the South Sinjai KUA is also to build communication and establish cooperative relationships with various parties. Both religious leaders, Kiai and lecturers who can provide direct guidance to the community. The head of KUA Sinjai Selatan can be analyzed that the strategy used by KUA in preventing early marriage, namely building cooperation with all parties, especially those who have influence on society, is the right step. Collaboration with Islamic boarding schools' kiai, for example, can directly provide guidance to students on the importance of maturing their minds and minds in building a family. This mental maturity is in line with the development of a person's age. In addition, cooperation with lecturers and da'i can provide direct understanding to the community through recitation forums, Muslimat and so on.

4. Building cooperation with the village apparatus of South Sinjai District

In addition to building partnerships with religious leaders, kiai and preachers, the KUA of South Sinjai District is also building partnerships with village officials throughout the South Sinjai District. This aims to participate in tackling underage marriages that occur in South Sinjai. Because when parents send their children to college, automatically when they graduate they are at the age of 24 to 26. One way is to encourage rural communities to send their children to school.

Efforts to prevent early marriage in collaboration with the village head of the South Sinjai sub-district in order to encourage the community to send them to higher education are the right strategy. This step is also supported by adequate educational facilities ranging from basic education

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to tertiary institutions which are available in the South Sinjai District. By encouraging higher education, in addition to being able to prevent underage marriages, it also forms maturity in one's thinking in the marriage process. In addition to building cooperation with various parties as mentioned above, the steps taken by the KUA in South Sinjai sub-district in preventing underage marriages are to provide awareness to the public. about the negative effects of underage marriage. Underage marriages have the potential to result in high divorce rates. In addition, the consequences of early marriage will cause uterine disease or failure of a woman's womb.

5. Provide firm action for perpetrators of early marriage

The next strategy to prevent early marriage carried out by the South Sinjai KUA is to seek firm action from the government in the form of legal sanctions against people who engage in early marriage. This is because underage marriages usually do not go through government processes or unregistered marriages.

In addition, South Sinjai KUA seeks to raise awareness about the importance of building a *sakinah* family. A family that can bring happiness and harmony so that a dignified human civilization is created. This civilization can certainly be realized if the husband and wife have reached maturity in thinking and maturity in age. (Zuhaili, 2020)

Factors Causing Early Marriage In Sinjai Selatan District, Sinjai Regency

To find out the internal and external factors that cause early marriage in Sinjai Selatan District, Sinjai Regency, it can be seen from everything that influences internal factors or comes from within a person where there is a person's desire to get married because of his own interest in having a life partner in society from within. While external factors are factors that come from outside a person.

1. Internal factors

Internal factors, (factors that come from within a person) there is a person's desire to get married because of the interest factor in having a partner to live in society from within himself. The reason people marry at an early age is stimulated by romantic impulses, the desire to get the luxury of life, the great ambition to achieve a high social status, the desire to get life insurance, to get sexual satisfaction with a partner, the desire to break away from family shackles. Nowadays, early marriages in the South Sinjai sub-district are often carried out on the basis of consensual, self-willed or because of a feeling of mutual love for one another. It's no longer because of an arranged marriage or because of the will of the parents. The desire to live a married life with their partner is the inner demand of every social being. Because social beings have the desire to live with their beloved partner, and humans are created to live in pairs. There are factors that come from within a person consisting of:

- a. **Traditional or customary factors**, according to many community perceptions, marriage often occurs because since childhood children have been matched by both parents. That child

marriage is to immediately realize the bonds of family relations between the groom's relatives and the bride's relatives, which they have long wanted. together, all so that their family relationship does not break up. Apart from that, there are parents' concerns about their daughter who has reached her teens, so the parents immediately find a mate for their child.

- b. **Divorce Family Factors, (Broken Home)** Many children of divorce victims are forced to marry early for various reasons, for example, economic pressure, to ease the burden on single parents, help parents, get jobs, improve living standards. (Hikmah, 2019)
- c. The parent factor, parents are worried about being disgraced because their daughter is dating a man who is very clingy so she immediately marries her child.
- d. The factor of the mass media, the incessant exposure of sex in the mass media causes modern youth to be increasingly interested in sex.

2. External factors

Factors that come from outside a person consisting of:

- a. **Socio-cultural Factors** Socio-cultural are the habits that prevail in people's lives that have occurred decades ago and these habits are still widely carried out for generations in the South Sinjai sub-district, in other words these habits still continue today. get married, here a woman does not measure how old she can get married. This is based on a criterion, namely a certain level of physical development. This fact is due to the fact that customary law does not recognize boundaries between someone who can be said to be an adult or someone who is not yet. Where it goes little by little according to conditions, places and the surrounding environment. Here what is said to be an adult is reaching a certain age so that the individual concerned has the characteristics or traits of being able to take care of himself and is also capable of carrying out all kinds of social and social life and can be responsible for his family in the future. (Anugerah et al., 2020)
- b. **Economic Factors** , in general, economic problems are problems that can determine the survival of a family from an economic point of view that encourages parents early marriage due to low family income. For teenage girls they have a choice, namely they still want to depend on their parents for economic problems or work and get married. To reduce expenses in the family, these girls who are out of school decide to get married. Usually their parents will agreed to the marriage when he saw that the future husband was able to work and have his own income. So that when the son-in-law already has his own income, it will have an impact on the child and make it possible to get a decent life and can reduce the burden on his parents. this is rife. in the southern Sinjai sub-district (Anugerah et al., 2020)
- c. **Education Factor** , a person's education greatly influences the age of marriage. Parents who understand the importance of education for their children provide more opportunities for children to pursue education, while parents who still have low understanding will immediately

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marry off their children, in this study found a positive relationship between education and age at marriage, where those with one or two years of basic education, on average, were later to marry than those with no education at all. The educational factor is also one of the causes of early marriage in the South Sinjai sub-district. The low level of education of the respondents encourages promiscuity because they have a lot of free time when at the same time they should be in the school environment. They generally use the amount of free time available for socializing which leads to promiscuity out of control resulting in many cases of pre-marital pregnancy resulting in forced marriages even though they are very young. This is rife in the South Sinjai sub-district (Anugerah et al., 2020)

Impact Of Early Marriage

Every human action must have a positive or negative impact. As is the case with early marriage which is rife in the South Sinjai sub-district. The following will describe what are the impacts of early marriage in the South Sinjai sub-district:

- 1. Economic Impact,** Teenagers under the age of 18 (eighteen) years are often not yet established or do not have proper jobs due to their low level of education. This causes married children to still be the responsibility of the family, especially the parents of the man (husband). As a result, parents have a double burden, apart from supporting their family, they also have to support new family members. This condition will continue for generations from one generation to the next so that structural poverty will be formed. So marriages that take place at an early age have an economic impact, namely that the husband has not been able to support his wife due to the possibility that the husband has not gotten a job, and the educational factor is lacking so hinders them from getting a job, so they still need a lot of financial support and help from their parents and they are not yet able to fully live independently. (Dr. Vladimir 2018)
- 2. Health Impact,** Marrying young carries the risk of not being ready to give birth and caring for children, and if they have an abortion, it has the potential to have an unsafe abortion and can endanger the safety of the baby and the mother up to death. Head of the National Position and Family Planning Agency Surya Chandra Surapaty explained from a health perspective, he said, the cervix of teenage girls is still sensitive so if they are forced to become pregnant, the risk of causing cervical cancer in the future and the risk of death during childbirth is also great. So marriages carried out at an early age can pose a danger to women. During pregnancy and childbirth the reproductive organs are not ready. So that during childbirth the possibility of causing death to both mother and child is quite large. (Dr. Vladimir 2018)
- 3. Psychological Impact,** For those who do early marriage, psychologically they are not ready, because at that age they basically still want to be free like other friends, go to school and work without responsibility towards their husband or children. They are still unstable, so they sometimes

feel restless and angry for no reason. Young marriages are prone to disputes or strife because each wants their partner to acknowledge their existence. Besides that, each one wants to be cared for and pampered, when those expectations are not met, it is very easy for misunderstandings to occur. Early marriage requires responsibility and patience, because small problems in the family can cause misunderstandings which continue with bickering and end up leaving their partners and divorce can occur. So early marriage can have an impact on the psychology of husband and wife, where teenagers who still have unstable thoughts and cannot control their emotions can cause conflict in the household, so this can lead to divorce. (Dr. Vladimir, 2018)

4. **Social Impact**, Marriage reduces the freedom of self-development, the community will feel lost as an asset for teenagers who should serve and take part in the community. But for reasons of being married, their activity in society is reduced. (Latifa, 2017)
5. **Domestic Violence (KDRT)**, Couples who marry at an early age are certainly not ready and mature physically and psychologically and are not emotionally stable, so it is not surprising that domestic violence is prone to occur in the household of couples who marry at an early age whether it is committed by the husband against his wife or child or by the wife. against her husband or child (Palu, 2020).
6. **Biological Impact**, Biologically, the child's reproductive organs are still in the process of reaching maturity, so they are not ready to perform their functions. The physical maturity of a child is not the same as his psychological maturity so that even though the child has a large body and is menstruating, his behavior remains like that of a child (No Title , 2020).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the previous discussion, the authors can draw the following conclusions, the village government's prevention efforts in handling early marriages carried out in the South Sinjai sub-district are as follows, Socialization, the implementation of socialization of community knowledge is still relatively low because there are still many community members who do not get information regarding regulations regarding early marriage in South Sinjai District, Sinjai Regency, this is due to the limitations of the government's method which has become ineffective and the lack of public curiosity about the applicable regulations, Regulations, based on the researcher's analysis it can be concluded that the government's efforts are related to laws and regulations regarding early marriages that have been carried out but the community's understanding of marriage regulations is still lacking so that government participation is needed in public awareness to be increased for the sake of shared prosperity; Sanctions. The application of sanctions against early marriage in the South Sinjai sub-district has not gone well in accordance with the applicable provisions as stipulated in the law which shows the simplicity of the people's mindset. The people in the South Sinjai sub-district still ignore aspects that should be a requirement of a marriage. Even though the application of sanctions

has been determined, there are still several obstacles that become inhibiting factors in the application of these sanctions.

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