

PERSPECTIVE OF PUBLIC POLICY EVALUATION: THE MARRIAGE AGE MATURITY IN WEST BANDUNG DISTRICT INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT Early marriage is a serious issue that must be addressed immediately due to the numerous consequences of underage marriages, including the loss of future children, domestic violence, mental and biological unpreparedness, divorce, and many others. Many factors, including economic, cultural, juvenile delinquency, and low education levels, influence the occurrence of early marriages in Lembang District, West Bandung District, Indonesia. In this study, data was gathered through interviews, observation, and documentation. The data analysis technique employs data triangulation, which is accomplished in three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results of the study reveal that the Marriage Age Maturity (Pendewasaan Usia Perkawinan /PUP) program in Lembang District, West Bandung Regency has applied the Policy Evaluation principle to prevent early marriage, but the results have not been optimal.

Keywords: Evaluation; Early-age marriage; Marriage Age Maturity

PERSPEKTIF EVALUASI KEBIJAKAN PUBLIK: PENDEWASAAN USIA PERKAWINAN (PUP) DI KABUPATEN BANDUNG BARAT INDONESIA

ABSTRAK Pernikahan usia dini merupakan masalah serius yang harus segera diatasi karena banyaknya akibat dari pernikahan di bawah umur, antara lain kehilangan anak di masa depan, kekerasan dalam rumah tangga, ketidaksiapan mental dan biologis, perceraian, dan lain-lain. Banyak faktor antara lain ekonomi, budaya, kenakalan remaja, dan tingkat pendidikan yang rendah mempengaruhi terjadinya pernikahan dini di Kecamatan Lembang Kabupaten Bandung Barat Indonesia. Dalam penelitian ini, data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data menggunakan triangulasi data yang dilakukan dalam tiga tahap yaitu reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian mengungkapkan bahwa program Pendewasaan Usia Perkawinan (PUP) di Kecamatan Lembang Kabupaten Bandung Barat telah menerapkan prinsip Evaluasi Kebijakan untuk mencegah pernikahan dini, namun hasilnya belum optimal.

Kata kunci: Evaluasi; Pernikahan dini; Pendewasaan Usia Perkawinan

INTRODUCTION

Marriage is an important aspect of human life. Marriage is the union of two male and female humans to raise a happy and prosperous family (Suparman, N., Sakti, F. T., & Engkus, 2018). The goal of a marriage is to continue the lineage and genealogy in the family. Marriage, according to Law No. 1 of 1974, is a physical and spiritual relationship between a man and a woman as a couple in the form of a household founded on the One God (Alfahan I, 2021).

The law that governs marriage in Indonesia is Marriage Law Number 16 of 2019. An amendment to Law Number 1 of 1974 defines early marriage as a marriage performed by two brides who are still young, i.e. under the age of 19. This is consistent with article 7 paragraph 1 of the Marriage Law, which states that marriage is permitted when both the bride and groom are 19 years old (Rusdi, 2020).

This policy change was made with various considerations with the aim that both potential partners are ready and mature physically, psychologically, and

mentally (Aris M et al, 2022). In the current global era, many teenagers are trapped in early marriage. Many factors contribute to their early marriage, including a lack of supervision of child associations, economic factors, a lack of education, cultural factors, and many other supporting factors such as technological advancements that allow children to easily access porn sites, and so on.

Marriage at a young age will almost certainly result in many consequences for the couple, such as domestic violence because they lack mature mental readiness and economic difficulties. After all, they cannot work, insults by neighbors, and a variety of other consequences. Such incidents are the root cause of many divorces, as the results of the Interview with informants (AZA) show.

This is in accordance with West Bandung Regent Regulation Number 23 of 2015 regarding Marriage Age Maturity. This Regent Regulation governs the local government's efforts to raise the age of first marriage. Furthermore, this rule governs the timing and spacing of pregnancies at the ideal age of 20 years. This is done because women's biological and psychological conditions in terms of reproductive organs and mental readiness are considered ready.

The Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) recommends a marriage age of 21 years for women and 25 years for men. According to health science, the ideal psychological and biological age for women is 20-25 years and 25-30 years for men. This is consistent with Government Regulation Number 9 of 1975, which states in Chapter II Article 6 paragraph 2 of Marriage Law Number 1 of 1974 that the bride and groom must be 21 years old. If one of the bride and groom is under the age of 21, written permission/court permission is required.

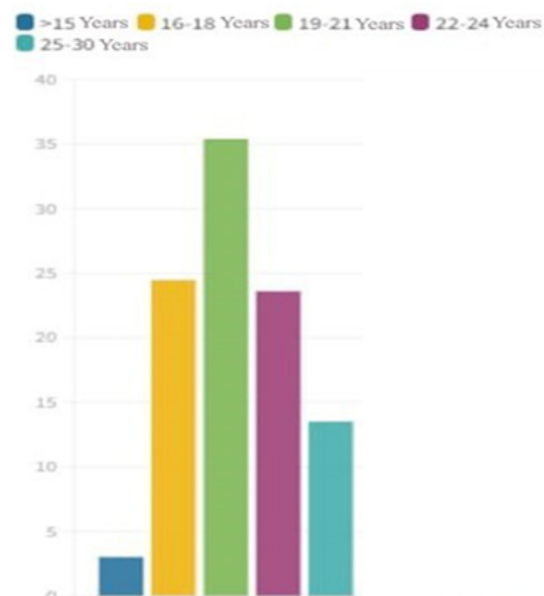
From a psychological standpoint, early marriage causes anxiety, which leads to conflict and divorce. Meanwhile, biologically, the reproductive organs of the bride and groom in early marriage cannot function optimally, which can be fatal if pregnancy and childbirth occur (Syalis ER & Nurwati N 2, 2020). The average age is considered adequate for living a married life, of course, by being prepared for responsibilities and duties as a husband and wife.

Based on this, the public should be educated that early marriage is not a good solution for children. Marriage at an early age worsens the situation, especially for women, both mentally and physically. Women who become pregnant at an early age are medically unprepared for their reproductive system. As a result, the baby is born prematurely, his or her weight is inadequate, and the mother and baby both die. In line with this, (Shufiyah F, 2018) stated that early pregnancy and childbirth are vulnerable to anemia/lack of blood, which can lead to death in both mother and child.

Early marriage is still prevalent in Indonesia, according to data from Statistics Indonesia (BPS). In 2019, 2.52% of children under the age of 16 were married for the first time, and 20.55% of children aged 16 to 18 were married. Based on these figures, Sari (2021) explained that the increase in marriage dispensation from 23,700 in 2019 to 34,000 in 2020 demonstrates the prevalence of early marriage. This is happening, among other things, because of the economic situation, late, culture, and so on. This means that early marriage data is important for evaluating the implementation of policies that have been implemented in the Lembang sub-district, West Bandung Regency.

The main reason for early marriage is economic factors. According to popular belief, marrying off children at a young age is intended to reduce the burden on parents (Yanti Y et al, 2019). According to the 2021 Indonesian Women's Coalition (KPI), there was an increase in the dispensation of marriage during this pandemic, which was influenced by a tolerant culture and economic factors.

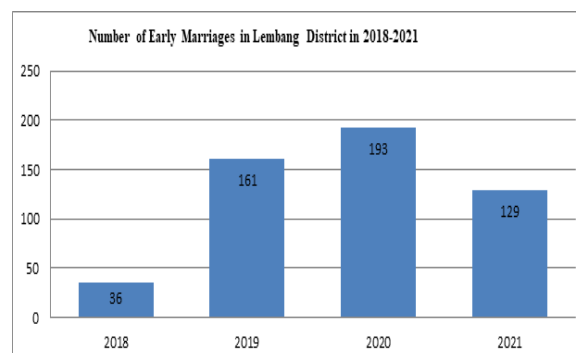
In Indonesia, most cases of underage marriages are found in rural areas than in urban areas. The 2019 Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) said that the trend of early marriage is more prone to occur in rural areas because early marriage in villages is still considered commonplace. A number of early marriages in rural areas tend to occur more frequently than in urban areas. The following figure 1 is data on the percentage of child marriage by region.



Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS) 2020

Figure 1. Condition of early marriage by region

West Bandung Regency (KBB) is an area in West Java Province with a high rate of early marriage cases. (Nugraha R, 2021) that Dian Dermawan as chairman of the West Bandung Regency Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI), clarified that the number of early childhood marriages at KBB experienced an increase during the pandemic. One of them occurred in the Lembang District area which has increased every year. Existing information data from the Lembang District Religious Affairs Office (KUA) regarding cases of early childhood marriage from 2018-2020 are as follows:



Source: Religious Affairs Office of Lembang District, 2021

Figure 2. Increasing Cases of Early Marriage in Lembang District

According to the figure above, there was an increase in cases of early marriages in Lembang District between 2018 and 2020, but there was a decrease in cases in 2021. This figure, however, remains relatively high. According to information obtained from KUA officers, the average age of children who entered into underage marriages was between the ages of 16 and 18. Unfortunately, there are still children under the age of 15. According to preliminary observations conducted by researchers at the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) in Lembang District, there were several triggers for the high cases of child marriage, including poverty, and a low education level, which prevented them from receiving education the dangers of the impact of early marriage, and cultural factors that developed in the community of Lembang District.

Marriages between people under the age of 20, particularly between women, are extremely risky because they are thought to be unprepared to play the role of a wife. Especially if they are already pregnant because the reproductive organs of women under the age of 20 cannot function optimally in this case. This can be fatal to both the mother and the baby.

Apart from preventing marriage before the ideal age, the PUP program also seeks to postpone pregnancy before the age of maturity. The Marriage Age Maturity (PUP) Program is a national program that was launched in the regions to combat early marriage in West Bandung Regency. According to the data, Lembang District is one of 16 Districts in West Bandung Regency where there has been an increase in cases of early marriage over the last 3 (three) years.

Efforts to prevent early marriage are a collaborative effort. However, the government is the primary pioneer in efforts to prevent early marriage because the government is the primary instrument in developing and implementing policies to address problems. The policy is an attempt to solve societal problems for the sake of justice and prosperity (Atik R, 2013). The purpose of this policy context evaluation is to determine what causes the high rates of early marriage in Lembang District. The primary goal of policy evaluation is not to determine who is to blame for a policy's lack of optimal implementation, but rather to determine how far the policy objectives have been met (Suparman N, 2019).

The rise in cases of early marriage in the Lembang District reflects the poor quality of policy in West Bandung Regency, particularly in the Lembang District. As a result, policies to prevent an increase in the rate of early marriage in Lembang District must be evaluated. Evaluation is the process of determining the size and criteria that will be used

to determine whether public policies have had the desired impact (Winarno B, 2016).

Stages of Public Policy

The policy-making process is very complex depending on what is faced by the community, at least according to (Winarno B, 2016) the stages include agenda setting, policy formulation, policy adoption, policy implementation, and policy evaluation and there is even one more stage, namely, the stage of the policy change and termination or termination of the policy. Furthermore, Suchman in (Winarno B, 2016) put forward six steps in policy evaluation, including: (1) Identifying the objectives of the program to be evaluated; (2) Analysis of the problem; (3) Description and standardization of activities; (4) Measurement of the degree of change occurring; (5) Determining whether the observed changes are the result of these activities or due to other causes; (6) Several indicators to determine the existence of an impact.

This study focused on the policy evaluation stage, which is intended to measure the extent to which the policies implemented have an impact on society, meaning that Good Governance has been implemented (Engkus E, 2019).

Policy Evaluation

This study employed Stufflebeam's policy evaluation theory (Wahyudhiana D, 2015). The CIPP model includes several indicators that are used in policy evaluations, including (1) Context Evaluation: Identifying problems, providing solutions, and adapting programs to problems that arise. (2) Input evaluation: At this stage, input evaluation aids in decision-making and goal attainment. In terms of indicators, these include human resources, supporting factors for activities, funds, and regulations. (3) Process evaluation: This is the stage in which activities are implemented to provide benefits if there are obstacles. (4) Product evaluation: The goal at this stage is to assess a program's accomplishments.

Previous research on the evaluation of early marriage policies was conducted by (Alfahan I, 2021) with the title "Evaluation of the Implementation of Policies for the Prevention of Child Marriage in Dompu Regency in the 2016-2021 Period". According to the author's research, the factor of community tradition is the factor that causes many cases of early marriage in the Dompu Regency. DP3A policy programs for Dompu Regency include selecting peer counselors, creating KPADs, moving modules in unison, and providing KRR education to junior and senior high school students. These policies

are thought to have the potential to reduce the number of early marriages in Dompu District. This policy has also succeeded in raising public awareness and understanding of the negative consequences of early marriage. Furthermore, the researcher stated that not all policies governing early marriage in Dompu Regency have been successful. There are still many programs that are only concerned with sensation and formality and are very expensive. Some programs do not affect all aspects of society, as well as policies that are complex, resulting in programs that are not implemented optimally.

Based on the marriage law number 16 of 2019, government regulation number 9 of 1075, and West Bandung Regent regulation number 23 of 2015, as well as previous research, the novelty of this research focuses on the description of the implementation of policy evaluation to explain early marriage in Lembang District. The purpose of this study was to look at the results of the policy evaluation of the marriage age maturation program in Lembang Regency. The program in this research is a policy carried out by the related local government to prevent an increase in cases of early marriage in West Bandung Regency, especially in Lembang District.

Therefore, in this case, the government, as a public policymaker, seeks to formulate concrete policies through a program of maturing the age of marriage, to raise public awareness that marriage before the ideal age is not the best solution. Public policy is an effort made by the government to carry out its function in realizing decisions from the political system organized by the government (Engkus E, 2019).

The urgency of this research is underscored by the fact that, over the last three years, Lembang District has evolved into a District in West Bandung Regency, where cases of early marriage have continued to rise. The researcher is interested in conducting research on evaluating the policy of the marriage age maturation program based on these data, with the hope that an increase in cases of early marriage in Lembang District will break the chain and reduce the number of early marriage cases in the district in the future. Furthermore, this research can be used as a reference by policymakers in their efforts to prevent child marriage in the coming years.

METHOD

This study used a qualitative approach. This method is to provide a real picture of what is happening in the field, aiming to find out the implementation of the program policy for maturing

the age of marriage in Lembang District. Descriptive research shows in detail the circumstances according to the events and data obtained by researchers based on facts in the field (Pasolong H, 2016).

Data collection techniques were carried out through observation, interviews, and documentation. The main materials and tools in this research are interview guides. Interviews were conducted to find out in-depth information from informants (Sugiyono, 2016).

In obtaining the data, the researcher used a purposive sampling technique in determining the informants. The purposive sampling technique is where this technique is the selection of informants who directly address the focus of the problem in this study to obtain detailed and accurate information about the Policy Evaluation of the Marriage Age Maturity Program. The informants in this study are as follows:

Table 1. Research Informants

Name	Position
ASR	Head of the DP2KBP3A Task Implementation Unit (UPT) of Lembang District
AZA	Head of the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) of Lembang District
FVJ, DEH	Head/representing the PIK-Teenager Community Counseling Information Center
ARY	Head of Citizen Association (RW) 2 (two) of villages with the highest number of early marriages

Source: Research Results (Processed by researchers), 2022

Notes: Key Informant: ASR, Main Informants: MCT and FVJ, Supporting Informant: ARY

The key informants are those who know the policy/concept, the main informants are those who know operationally technically and supporting informants are those who know/as policy users (Engkus E & Syamsir A, 2021).

The data analysis technique in this study used an interactive model of interactive analysis. This data analysis technique has three main aspects, including data collection, data reduction, and concluding. Furthermore, checking the validity of the data was carried out through data triangulation techniques by checking various data sources (Moleong L J, 2021).

Research Findings

The formulation of a policy, among other things, is because of societal problems or social phenomena. The government, as the policymaker, has the duty and obligation to develop and implement a policy. The policy must be based on the procedures and aspirations of the community as policy recipients. Furthermore, the policies developed are appropriate and capable of resolving problems that arise in

accordance with predetermined objectives. In other words, policy evaluation seeks to assess the benefits of a policy, as defined by Jone in (Winarno B, 2016).

When a policy is deemed incapable of responding to or even resolving problems that arise, the policy must be evaluated. Policy evaluation is a form of policyholder responsibility for resolving unresolved issues with constituents. In this case, the high number of cases of early marriage that occurred in the Lembang District from 2018 to 2021 is an example of a policy's ineffectiveness in solving problems. As a result, researchers believe that policy evaluation is required to ensure that this problem does not linger.

Policy evaluation, according to Lester and Stewart in (Winarno B, 2016), can be divided into two tasks. The first task is to describe the impact of a policy to determine its consequences. The second task is to determine whether a policy is successful or unsuccessful based on predetermined standards or criteria. The first task is to determine whether or not public policy work programs achieve the desired goals or impacts. If not, what are the reasons? Is it, for example, due to an error in formulating the problem or to other factors? The second task in policy evaluation is fundamentally related to the first.

The impact caused by early marriage actors is a serious matter that must be resolved immediately because early marriage has a very negative impact on the psychological and physical aspects of the couple. Therefore, a government initiative is needed as disclosed (Rachmawati T & Fitriyanti KD, 2021). In addition, an initiative is needed that is complemented by a set of acceptable policies to ensure its sustainability.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the discussion section, the researcher formulated the research using Staflebeem's theory, including an evaluation of the context to determine the causes of the majority of cases of early marriage in the Lembang District. The second type of evaluation is an input evaluation, which looks for strengths and opportunities that can be used as priority goals. The researcher then reviewed how the evaluation carried out by policymakers and the primary policy recipients has been running according to the previously determined objectives, and finally, there is product evaluation, which aims to see the extent of the impact during this policy's implementation.

Evaluation of context

This evaluation, according to Stufflebeam in (Wahyudhiana D, 2015) is a thorough evaluation

process with indicators of problem identification, finding solutions to problem phenomena that occur, and adjusting policies to problems that occur. The process of identifying problems that arise is a fundamental step in policy formulation. A policy will be effective if it is developed through a process that underpins the occurrence of an existing social phenomenon. The rise in cases in Lembang District was attributed to a variety of influencing factors, including cultural, economic, juvenile delinquency, and so on.

According to the head of UPTD P2KBP3A of Lembang District, family factors have a significant impact on their children's future. The role of parents is critical for the child's future because good parental guidance will determine the child's future. Furthermore, economic factors and the low level of education of both children and parents influence the occurrence of someone marrying young. This is due to a short mindset combined with a low level of economic conditions, which gives rise to the notion that marrying off children quickly (at a young age) can reduce the economic burden on the family regardless of the impact.

Table 2. Latest Education of Early Marriage Actors

Elementary School	16
Junior High School	116
Senior High School	61

Source: Religious Affairs Office of Lembang District, 2020

According to the table above, one of the factors contributing to the occurrence of early marriage is children's low level of education. Many of the perpetrators of early marriage only attend school until they reach junior high school. This is why they are less capable of receiving information properly and correctly. According to (Kohno A et al, 2020) a large number of early marriage perpetrators had dropped out of school prior to marriage. Meanwhile, according to informants (ASR), in Lembang Regency, the impact of early marriage causes unstoppable divorce due to economic risks, mental unpreparedness for marriage, as well as children's health and household continuity. Thus the implementation of the policy of maturing the age of marriage in Lembang District, West Bandung Regency, can be studied from two sides, namely first from the side of the community as policy users who still need an understanding of solutions through socialization/dissemination of information and secondly from the side of the government as decision makers and policy implementers at the sub-district level requires collaboration with partners. Furthermore, a lack of parental education encourages parents to marry off their children at a young age. Similarly, (Thahir AH & Nadifatul H, 2021)

discovered that parents with a high level of education have a paradigm not to marry off their children at a young age. Furthermore, educated parents believe that providing good education to their children can play an important role in keeping children away from early marriage.

According to the head of the UPTD P2KBP3A of Lembang District, many people work as farm laborers and construction workers, earning barely enough to eat. While schools that are marketed as free are not, in fact, free, because costs must be incurred. As a result, children drop out of school and parents choose to marry off their children in the hope of reducing family expenses, despite the fact that the impact of early marriage is not the best solution.

The causes or other factors influencing the rise in early marriages in Lembang District are a lack of overall education to marry at the recommended age. Aside from that, the high rate of juvenile delinquency in Lembang District has resulted in cases of out-of-wedlock pregnancy, forcing teenagers to marry at an age that the government does not recommend. Differences in the age provisions for early marriage in Lembang District are also still contradictory between KUA, which is 16 for women and 19 for men, and UPTD P2KBP3A, which is 21 for women and 25 for men. This means that in this case, the difference in rules becomes an obstacle in implementing the policy.

The solution to the problems that occur from the increase in cases of early marriage is a special concern for the relevant government. The high number of cases of early marriage that occur is a reflection of the low quality of a policy in responding to the phenomenon of social problems that occur. The policy responses from the related government in efforts to prevent early marriage include establishing district posts in every RW, Family Assistance Team (TPK), Mother Selection Program, Youth Information, and Counseling Center (PIK-R), the election of youth ambassadors, and so on. In addition, the Religious Affairs Office (KUA) has also conducted educational counseling about early marriage in the community.

Furthermore, the lack of policy compatibility between UPTD P2KBP3 and the Religious Affairs Office (KUA) is a policy adjustment to the problems that occur at this stage. For the first time, this discrepancy occurred when determining the age of marriage. The set age is 21 years for women and 25 years for men, according to UPTD P2KBP3A. Meanwhile, the KUA has set the age at 16 for women and 19 for men. This is, of course, a debate and a problem for UPTD P2KBP3A as a

policy implementer in the Lembang District in terms of preventing early marriage. Furthermore, there is no policy that is truly focused on the issue of early marriage.

Evaluation of input

According to Stufflebeam in (Wahyudhiana D, 2015), this evaluation aims to aid in the formulation of policies and efforts made in achieving goals with existing components such as human resources, supporting factors for activities, funds, and regulations. In this case, not all of the human resources in charge of the Marriage Age Maturity (PUP) process at UPTD P2KBP3A are technologically capable. Despite the fact that the majority of the activities are carried out via applications and social media. Mrs. SRA stated that existing applications could not be used by all of the human resources in the UPTD P2KBP3A Lembang District. These applications are only available to a subset of employees. This is, of course, an internal issue, as existing resources are not being utilized to their full potential.

Factors supporting activities in program implementation success are, of course, based on factors that support and are related to problems that arise. The initial goal that determines the policy's success is determining the priority scale. Existing opportunities and strengths must be capitalized on so that the phenomena of social problems can be resolved properly. In this case, the relevant government has recognized that there are opportunities and strengths in efforts to combat cases of early marriage in Lembang District, as revealed by the head of UPTD P2KBP3A Lembang District Ibu SRA, who stated that the use of technology can be an opportunity and strength in implementing the Marriage Age Maturity Policy (PUP). The use of existing applications such as newsiga, elsimil PK21, and other online social media that can be used and accessed easily should reach all groups.

According to the Head of the Center for Information and Counseling for Youth (PIK-R), DEH, opportunities, and strengths in preventing cases of early marriage in Lembang District begin in schools. School is one of how children's personalities are formed in the future. Currently, schools are expected to be used for more than just formal lessons. Schools can also be used for education, such as maturing the marriage age (PUP). In line with this, AZA, the head of the Lembang District Office of Religious Affairs (KUA), stated that preventing early marriage requires a collaborative effort from all parties. As a result, a collaboration between government agencies, the environment, and parents is required.

Furthermore, the Head of UPTD P2KBP3A stated that there was still a lack of budget or funds in implementing policies, such as a lack of network/quota required for reporting on online application use. Every implementer in every village is required to provide report results via an application that requires a data quota to function. In this case, the UPTD is having difficulty meeting quota requirements, causing existing activities to be hampered and unable to run optimally. Meanwhile, there are no rules in Lembang District that focus on preventing marriage. Other policies continue to guide socialization activities aimed at preventing underage marriage. Likewise, what was said by the head of the (DEH) Youth Counseling and Information Center (PIK-R) that in Lembang District itself no policy focuses on dealing with this problem, so residents are confused about carrying out activities for maturing the age of marriage.

Evaluation of process

According to Stufflebeam in (Wahyudhiana D, 2015), the implementation process is a responsibility that must be carried out optimally to resolve existing problems. Furthermore, if there are obstacles to the policy or the implementation process, the policy implementation process can help policy actors in the future. In this case, the results of interviews with the SRA as the UPTD P2KBP3A show that the implementation is done daily and that reporting is done directly or in real-time. Even though no policy focuses on preventing early age marriage, many activities are carried out in the process of implementing the Marriage Age Maturity Program (PUP), with one goal in mind, namely preventing early marriage.

However, because not all information has been thoroughly disseminated to all levels of society, the process of implementing the Marriage Age Maturity program policy still appears to be a formality. The activities carried out are only to fulfill reports to keep the institution's good name. Of course, the relevant government must be concerned about this so that child marriage does not continue to occur at such a young age in the future. Early marriage, as is well known, is not a good solution for children when considering the long-term consequences.

The fact that there is still no policy that is truly focused on preventing early marriage impedes implementing the Maturity Age for Marriage (PUP) policy. It also occurs in human resources, which oversees the Maturity Age for Marriage (PUP) program. Due to insufficient educational backgrounds, most human resources are unable to

use existing information technology. The applications used frequently experience errors, preventing them from being used to their full potential. It is difficult for policy implementers to enter the community environment, particularly among teenagers, who are the primary target. Adolescents in Lembang District have a lack of self-awareness, which is a barrier. The implementer argues that today's youth prefer to gather or hang out rather than participate in the activities of the Marriage Age Maturation (PUP).

Evaluation of product

This stage seeks to evaluate the accomplishments of a Stufflebeam program in (Wahyudhiana D, 2015). It is a responsibility to achieve goals in accordance with established policies. The success of a policy reflects the quality of the policy and the people involved in it. In this case, researchers discovered that the implementation of the Marriage Age Maturity (PUP) Policy in Lembang District was not carried out optimally, as evidenced by the continued increase in the number of cases of early marriage from 2018 to 2020, even though there will be a decrease in 2021, but the numbers are still relatively large.

Furthermore, no policy focuses on solving this problem, which makes it difficult for implementers to carry out their actions to prevent early marriage. As a result, we hope that the relevant government will begin to seriously address this issue so that it does not linger because the impact on the future of early marriage actors is also a serious matter. It is hoped that the relevant government will review the Marriage Age Maturity (PUP) Policy in light of the current situation.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description and analysis, the following conclusions were reached: (1) The three indicators, which include the process of identifying problems, finding solutions to existing problems, and adapting programs to existing problems in the field, have so far been implemented by the relevant departments/agencies. The majority of early marriages occur as a result of economic circumstances, culture, and juvenile delinquency. In response to what occurred, the relevant government attempted to respond with programs such as the Family Assistance Team (TPK), the mother selection program in each village, the Information Center and Youth Counseling (PIK-R), the selection of youth ambassadors, and the use of online information technology as a means of education. Meanwhile, there is no synchronization between the government regarding the age set

for program adjustments to problems that arise. Furthermore, there is no specific program to solve problems that arise in the field; (2) Based on existing human resources, not all implementers can use information technology because they come from different backgrounds, causing existing activities to run inefficiently. Despite the fact that the use of technology is a helpful factor in providing education about early marriage in society. Early marriage counseling in Lembang District can certainly benefit from the use of online applications. In addition to the use of technology, public facilities such as schools can provide an opportunity for teenagers to socialize. The budget or funds available to support the Marriage Age Maturity (PUP) program in Lembang District are still insufficient. Furthermore, no program in Lembang District is truly focused on dealing with cases of early marriage; (3) The process of implementing the Maturity Age for Marriage (PUP) policy is already underway, but it is hoped that in the future, the relevant government will be more serious in dealing with this matter so that it does not drag on due to the negative impacts it has caused. The frequent occurrence of errors creates a barrier to accessing the information contained in these applications. Furthermore, the level of awareness in the community to participate in activities is low, causing socialization to run inefficiently; (4) Based on observational data, the Marriage Age Maturity Program (PUP) in Lembang District has not achieved the desired results, as evidenced by the high number of cases of early marriage that occur. In this case, the relevant government can review policies by developing programs that are seriously focused on solving this problem in accordance with the field conditions.

Early marriage is a serious issue that must be addressed immediately because it affects the future of the nation's children. Furthermore, there are negative consequences for underage marriage actors. Lembang District has made efforts to handle this case through the related government. It is hoped that the government will be more serious in determining policies in the future by developing effective solutions and implementing them optimally, so that there will be no increase in cases.

Based on the findings, the researcher recommends: (1) increasing education for children and providing subjects or curricula about early marriage education in schools; (2) developing a focused program to solve problems in accordance with local realities; and (3) improving existing applications so that they can be used optimally. As well as providing training for implementers who have not been able to use information technology so that activities can run

optimally in the future; (4) Provision of a budget in accordance with the needs in carrying out the Marital Age Maturity Program (PUP) activities; (5) Strengthen collaboration with other institutions, both private and public, particularly schools, which can be used to educate students about the negative consequences of early marriage; (6) Future researchers can discuss government collaboration in addressing early marriage, which can later be used as reference material for the government in making policies on early marriage in Lembang District and elsewhere.

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