

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Indonesia is one of development country that implemented democracy systems who has problems in many aspects, for the example in social aspect, economic aspect, education aspects and other. Expedients to dealing and reduce the problems, government need to makes policy that can be setting up the condition to be better than before. Nowadays in Indonesia, there are many government policies to considering the problems, one of them is marriages regulation.

First marriage regulation is Law Number 1 of 1974 about marriage that manage all matter relating to marriage. According to Law Number 1 of 1974 in article 1 mentioned that marriage is a spiritual bond between a man and a woman as a husband and wife with the aim to forming a family (household) a happy and eternal based on Belief in God Almighty. When traced with carefully and thoroughly marriage in Indonesia is something sacred to be aware of and must be managing by the government regulation.

Related with marriage regulation in Indonesia, many people against the regulation, such as the case in East Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara. There are many cases of under-age marriages in East

Lombok. Every year, based on the data of Radar Lombok in 2016, under-age marriage cases achieved seven thousand until nine thousand cases. The figure it can be concluded that the rate of under-age marriages in East Lombok is indeed great. Furthermore, data population based on gender in East Lombok Regency from the latest data shown in table below:

Table 1.1

Data Population in East Lombok

Subdistrict	2014		
	Gender/Number		
	Male	Female	Total
Keruak	23.952	26.885	50.837
Jerowaru	27.435	29.709	57.144
Sakra	25.491	29.799	55.290
West Sakra	22.426	26.851	49.277
East Sakra	19.333	23.587	42.920
Terara	32.103	35.632	67.735
Montong Gading	18.842	22.960	41.802
Sikur	31.159	38.164	41.802
Masbagik	46.682	51.469	98.151
Pringgasela	24.057	28.184	52.241
Sukamulia	14.320	17.261	31.581
Suralaga	24.779	28.564	53.343
Selong	41.729	46.200	87.929
Labuhan Haji	26.082	29.392	55.474
Pringgabaya	43.969	49.458	93.427
Suela	17.640	20.843	38.483
Aikmel	44.589	52.353	96.942
Wanasaba	27.929	33.166	61.095
Sembalun	9.434	10.143	19.577
Sambelia	15.201	16.001	31.202

Source: Bureau of Statistic East Lombok 2014

While from the households data in East Lombok Regency from the latest three years is shown in table below:

Table I.2

**The Number of households in East Lombok Regency From
2013-2015**

Subdistrict	Households		
	2013	2014	2015
Keruak	14.076	14.205	14.329
Jerowaru	16.292	16.442	16.585
Sakra	15.168	15.308	15.441
West Sakra	14.214	14.345	14.470
East Sakra	12.508	12.623	12.733
Terara	20.211	20.397	20.575
Montong Gading	13.184	13.305	13.421
Sikur	20.354	20.541	20.720
Masbagik	28.527	28.788	29.038
Pringgasela	15.283	15.423	15.557
Sukamulia	9.145	9.229	9.309
Suralaga	16.295	16.445	16.588
Selong	24.947	25.176	25.394
Labuhan Haji	16.340	16.490	16.634
Pringgabaya	26.371	26.613	26.844
Suela	11.954	12.064	12.169
Aikmel	28.232	28.491	28.739
Wanasaba	18.091	18.257	18.416
Sembalun	5.720	5.772	5.822
Sambelia	8.555	8.634	8.709

Source: Bureau of Statistic East Lombok 2015

Based on that amount datas of data population and households data in East Lombok Regency, anually every year there is definetely households growing number. Overall, the number of households in East Lombok Regency increased quickly. The number of households in East Lombok also obtained from under-age marriage results.

Under-age marriage is currently being the main problems. Early marriage in teenagers considered to be the usual course by some parents and the community at the moment, but if viewed and analyzed the impact of under-age marriage became the root of the problems need to get special attention such as divorce, the numbers of dropping out from the school, premarital sex, social welfare, economic, the abort is not secure, maternal mortality, infant and others (BKKBN, 2011).

In order to those factors of marriages problems in East Lombok need the right solutions and regulation to manage all mater relating to marriage. Such as done by the Government of West Nusa Tenggara that made the public policy, which is the policy is the local regulations Number 8 of 2015 about Women Protection and Children Implementation managed the under-age marriage that can be applied in all Regencies of West Nusa Tenggara. Such as the government policies in East Lombok appeal to the citizen who not marriage yet to not carry on under-aage marriage. The roles of government in dealing

under-age marriage in East Lombok also have a crucial influence. Especially related to the policies that have been made.

Basically, early marriage is indeed important thing to do by all of people, but in East Lombok the marriage is not reasonable because many people who marry early. Based on the problems above, the researcher would like to took study further with the title : **Implementation of Government Policies in Dealing Under-Age Marriages in East Lombok 2015-2016.**

B. Research Question

Based on the description of the background, the research question as follows:

1. How the implementation of West Nusa Tenggara Local Regulation Number 08 of 2015 in dealing with under-age marriage in East Lombok 2015-2016?
2. How the stakeholders agree with under-age marriage as the problems in East Lombok?
3. How about West Nusa Tenggara Local Regulation Number 08 of 2015 implementation in dealing with under age-marriage in East Lombok 2015-2016?
4. How stakeholders opinion about West Nusa Tenggara Local Regulation Number 08 of 2015?

C. Objective Research

This research based on governmental studies and will discuss the Government policies to dealing under-age marriage in East Lombok 2015-2016 as follows:

1. To know how the implementation of West Nusa Tenggara Local Regulation Number 08 of 2015 in dealing with under-age marriage in East Lombok 2015-2016.
2. To know how the stakeholders agree with under-age marriage as the problems in East Lombok.
3. To know how about West Nusa Tenggara Local Regulation Number 08 of 2015 implementation in dealing with under age-marriage in East Lombok 2015-2016.
4. To know how stakeholders opinion about West Nusa Tenggara Local Regulation Number 08 of 2015.

5. Benefit of Research

The benefits that can be resulting from this research are:

1. Theoretical benefits, this research can provide the benefits to develop new innovations and as references in improving the quality of research, related with Governmental studies.
2. Practical benefits, this research expected can be learning process, criticism, and suggestions for related parties such as:

- a. Government, this research as inputs for improvement the implementation of Government policies in dealing under-age marriage process in order to be more effective and implemented properly.
- b. Communities, this research as good learning that under-age marriage is inappropriate decisions because under-age marriages bring more harm than good.

6. Literature Review

Some research had associated with public policy and under-age marriages as follows:

No	AUTHORS/TITLES	CONTENT
1.	Haedar Akib (2010) "Implementation of Policies (What, Why, and How)"	This research found some of paradigmatic public policy reviews. Some of reviews is based on three questions. What as the substance of public policy in onthology side. Why as the axiology in public policy and how as the epistemology of public policy and these questions have purposes to show various perspectives of public policy.
2.	Stephanie Coontz and Nancy Folbre (2002) "Marriage, Poverty, and Public Policy"	Marriage can make bad impact to couple family life and live. Such as marriage as the causes of poverty in family life and because of poverty some couple families were divorced. From these problems, researcher suggested to government to solve the problems

		with public policy. Then this public policy should eliminate disincentives or penalties for marriage, and investigate how to help the couple to hold their marriage life and give them some incentives.
3.	Daniel T. Lichter (2001) "Marriage as Public Policy"	Many debates about how to build welfare and how to make it success. One of political spectrum believe that how to make welfare is strengthen marriage and reduce divorce. Therefore, the government who has authorization in public policy must support the marriage promotion.
4.	Didik Fatkhur, Imam Hanafi, and Minto Hadi "Implementation of The Policy in Administrative Integrated Residency Services"	Increasing population support the government to implemented the policy to collect the new civil data. The Purposes of collecting data are to see the administration policy program and to see the responsibility of government organization committee.
5.	Sarker Obaida Nasrin and K.M. Mustafizur Rahman (2012) "Factors affecting early marriage and early conception of women: A case of slum areas in Rajshahi City, Bangladesh"	In this research, researcher inform us about early marriage in Bangladesh. The researcher analyzed what the factors of early marriage around slum areas under Rajshahi City, Bangladesh. Early marriage factors originated from socio-economic problem, family problem, monthly income problem and religion as the most influential factors in-determining the ages of marriage in Bangladesh.
6.	Muhammad Karjono and Murtianingsih (2014)	The things can make influences to early marriage are enabling factors

	<p>“Early Marriage Causes on Teenagers in Kuta Beach Coastal Areas Central Lombok Regency”</p>	<p>and reinforcing factors. Enabling factor here is intercommunication with the peers, the peers can make bad influences sometime. For the example the peers teach how to do free sex that causes unintended pregnancies. The second one is reinforcing factors is the role of parents to bring around their daughter to marriage earlier.</p>
7.	<p>Wahyuddin Lukman (2014) “Existence of Marriage in The Sasak Tribe in Lombok (Merariq) Within The Estuary of Legal Pluralism”</p>	<p>Combining of social-culture and strong religion based on pluralism law implementation. In this research also is the way to promote truly life (hakekat) or the purpose of life (marriage). As well as the citizen in Lombok must and back to implemented religious teaching, traditional law and the last one is state law.</p>
8.	<p>Abdurahman Marowy (2010) “Decision Making Towards the Ages of Early Marriage in Kampong Orang, Pandan Wangi Village, Jerowaru subdistrict, East Lombok Regency”</p>	<p>Decision making in early marriage/under-age marriage is based on their initiative (self initiative). At the same time parents as the second decision maker who decided the marriage will be continue or not. Due to the under-age marriage, there are some negative impact, such as became not harmonious family and divorce that makes many abandoned children.</p>
9.	<p>Mariyatul Qibtiyah (2014) “Factors of Influencing into Women’s Under-age Marriage”</p>	<p>Under-age marriage happen in city areas and villages areas. The under-age marriage factors are social side, education side, economic side and culture side.</p>

10.	Eddy Fadlyana and Shinta Larasaty (2009) "Under-age marriage and the Problems"	Under-age marriage have many problems and risk. In this research, basically explain more about the risk of under-marriage for healthy side. In healthy side, there are some diseases because of under-age marriage, for the example complication risk. And in another side, social-economy side under-age marriage causes of poverty.
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7. Theoretical Framework

In conducting some research, theory is the basis of the research that was built before data collecting was carried out. Theory is a set of interrelated propositions, which systematically describes a social phenomenon or existing problems with how to determine where concepts that relate to other concepts and explains the relationship between the problems. The theories that will be used in this research are:

1. Public Policy

According to Kraft and Furlong (2004) that public policy is a course of government action (or in action) taken in response to social problems. Social problems are conditions the public widely perceives to be unacceptable and therefore requiring

Public policy is a document drawn up by governmental actors to present both their vision of an issue calling for public action and, to some extent, the legal, technical, practical and operational aspects of this action. In a more general sense, public policy may also be said to refer to the process through which elected representatives decide on a public action designed to deal with an issue considered by certain actors, whether governmental or non-governmental, to require some kind of intervention (Turgeon, 2012).

Public policy according to W.I Jenkins in book of Suharno (2010) about the Basics of Public Policy, are 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 those actors to achieve (Suharno, 2010).

According to SamodraWibawa (1994) public policy always contains at least three basic components, namely the clear goals, a specific targets and the way to achieve the goal. From this third component (the way to achieve the goal) are components which serve to embody the two other components. This way is usually called implementation. According to the Meter and Horn (1975) policy implementation are as actions

taken by the Government as well as the private sector both individually and group is to achieve objectives as formulated in the policy (Samodra Wibawa, 1994).

Thomas R Dye in Nugroho (2011) give the public policy definition is whatever governments choose to do or not to do. Public policy is what government do, why they do it, and what difference it makes. Therefore, Stella Theodoulou in Public Policy : The Essential Readings (2005) argued that the public policy process is essentially the movement from the emergence of a problem, to it being placed on the policy agenda, and finally, to its enactment and reflection on its effectiveness. The public policy process may be thus broken up into six fluid stages. The steps are:

- 1) Problem Recognition – Problems that may potentially make their way onto the public policy agenda are recognized.
- 2) Agenda Setting – Problems that are deemed worthy of attention are placed on the agenda.
- 3) Policy Formulation – Various policies are crafted to deal with the problem that has been set on the agenda.
- 4) Policy Adoption – An official policy is agreed upon.
- 5) Policy Implementation – The public policy that has been officially agreed upon is put into action.

- 6) Policy Analysis and Evaluation – The implemented policy is evaluated for its effectiveness.

The focus in this study will be discusses about public policy implementation, in the book of SamodraWibawa(1994), as a method for implementing policies according toCasley and Kumar (1987) are:

1. Problem identification. Confine the problem to be solved or managed and separate the problems from indication that support it. Formulate some hypothesis.
2. Specify the factors that made the existence of the problem. Collect quantitative and qualitative data that requires a hypothesis.
3. Review the barriers in decision making. Analyze the political situations and organization that used to affect policy making.
4. Develop alternative solutions.
5. Estimate the most viable solution. Specify the criteria clearly and apply to examine the advantages and disadvantages of each alternative solution.
6. Continue to monitor feedback from actions that have been undertaken

2. Policy Implementation

According to Edward in Winarno (2002), policy implementation stages of policy making between policy formation and policy consequences for the people that affected. If a policy is not appropriate or not to reduce the problems that are the targets of the policy, then the policy it may experience a failure though a brilliant policy may also be experiencing a failure if the policies implemented in the less well by implementing the policy.

Policy implementation according to Van Meter and Van Horn in Budi Winarno (2008) is as actions in previous decisions. These actions include the efforts to turn decisions into operational actions in a certain period of the time and in order to made by public organizations which are directed to achieve the goals that have been set.

Riant Nugroho Dwijiwijoto in Al Fatih (2010) mentioned that policy implementation is I a way to achieve the goal of policy. And According to Al Fatih (2010) Policy Implementation is a policy that applied the mandated by the policy by the good and true in order to achieve the policy objectives.

According to Lars Tummers and friends (2012), the degree and type of role conflicts that arise during policy

implementation can depend on the type of policy and the policy process. Beside that success of implementation according to Merilee S. Grindle in Subarsono (2011) is affected by two variables, namely the big content policies (content of policy) and the environment implementation (context of implementation). These variables include: the extent to which the interests of the target group the target group or the content contained in the policy, the type of benefits received by the target group, the extent to which the desired change of a policy, whether the location of a program already is right, if a policy has mentioned who are the implementor with detail, and whether a program is supported by adequate resources.

While according to Mazmanian and Sabatier in Subarsono (2011), there are three groups of variable that influence the success of implementation, namely the characteristic of the problem (the tractability of the problems), the characteristics of the policy/law (statute ability to structure implementation), and environment variables (variables affecting nonstatutory implementation).

3. Under-Age Marriage

There are some definitions about under-age marriage, according to Landung, Thaha and Abdullah, (2009) under-age marriages is marriage implemented at the violates ages and breaking the rule in Indonesian Marriages Law which the women who has less than sixteen years old and the men who has less than nineteen years old. Marriage at under-ages is a form of activities already carried out by the community, influenced by many factors and involving a wide range of behaviour factors.

According to Aminullah in BKKBN (2012), in general discussing under-age marriage is categorized as (earlie marriage) or also known as the child marriage when the one side is still 18 years old. There are several under-age marriage definitions, but the most of centered under-age marriage is in 18 years old. The first definition acording to Inter African Commite (IAC) says *“Any marriage carried out below the age of 18 years, before the girl is physically, physiologically, and psychologically, ready to shoulder theresponsibilities of marriage and child-bearing”*.

In other definition, under-age marriage usually performed by a young couple who has ages among thirteen years old until sixteen years old (Najlah Naqiyah:2009).

In other side the definiton of under-age marriage performed by the people who have not enough ages as well as not ready and ripe to carry out the marriage life and live as the couple in housholds (Nukman, 2009).

The last definition about under-age marriage is according to Kusmiran (2011), under-age marriage is performed by teenagers who have ages under 20 years old who are not ready to execute the marriage life.

To follow some of definitions, there are definitions about under-age marriage based on the Indonesian Governments. Such as according to National Bureau of Residency and Family Planning (BKKBN/ Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional) under-age marriage caused by the social factors, education, economy, culture, parents, themselves, and environment. Based on BKKBN exposure in East Lombok has several causes. Under-age marriage or early marriage in East Lombok occurs because several acute factors some of the

1. Culture and Religion

One of under-age marriage causes in East Lombok is the community still thick with the old cultures left by predecessors. In addition to culture, religion also one of the causes of under-age marriage. Culture and religion can not be separated because culture and religion is a powerful single entity trusted by the community in East Lombok. According to Lukman (2014) in the tribal of sasak community, there was Sasak acculturation pluralism. Beside that in the process of marriage based on the religion, customs, and laws. Law Number 7 of 1974 explain about the Marriage and the steps, but the true implementation and motivation in East Lombok is customs and religion.

2. Economy

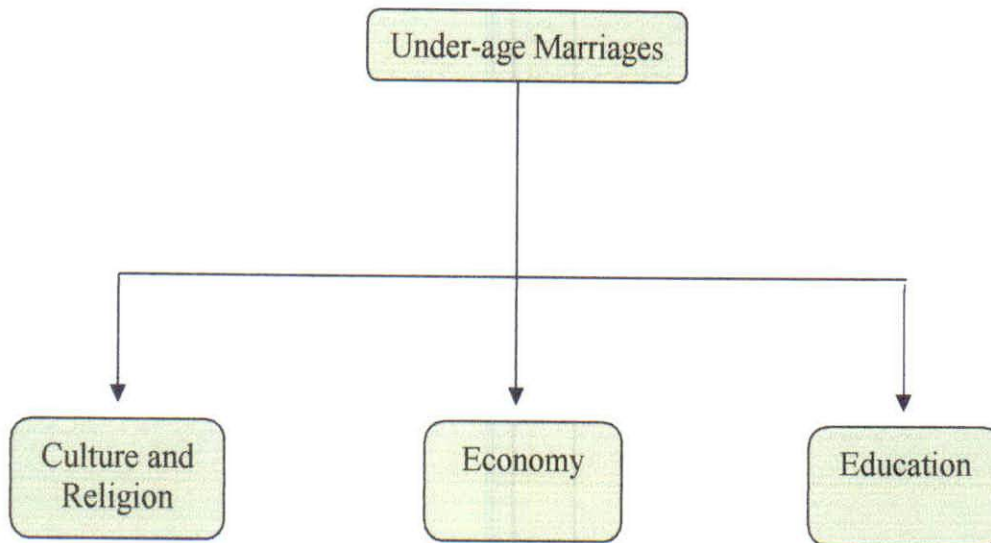
Based on the data of Bureau of Statistic East Lombok, every year poverty increased, the latest data shown 222.190 citizens are have poverty index. And this data are the origin, whereas in real life many poor citizens did not responses. Most of the perpetrators of under-age marriage usually from the family who has less income, and mostly under-age marriage occurs to women. Because of that, parents suggested to their daughter to marriage earlier.

3. Education

Education factor is also one of the under-age marriage in East Lombok. The level of education is the point, when the woman has low level of education or not continue their study it can push them to a quick under-age marriage. According to Sekarningrum (2002), A society who have low education levels will tend to her under-age marriages.

Picture 1.1

Acute Factors of Under –Age Marriages in East Lombok



From some of the above factors, the main factors or strongly support the elements of under-age marriage according to Fitra Puspitasari (2006) are the desire to immediately add the family members and the lack of understanding about the under-age marriage. it's good for the bride itself or the offspring. And

according to Soekanto (1992), that the presence of under-age marriage, then in the family the girl will be reduced to one member of their family -who became the responsibility of the (food, clothing, education and so on).

The other element according to Edy Fadlyana and Shinta Larasaty (2009), in general under-age marriage is more common among the poor families, even though it happened also among the family who have enough. In many countries, under-age marriage is often associated with poverty. Countries with cases of under-age marriage, generally has a low gross domestic product, Under-age marriage make families, communities, and even the countries have difficulties to escape from the snare of poverty and this is certainly cause the quality of the health and well-being of the low good child and family and environment.

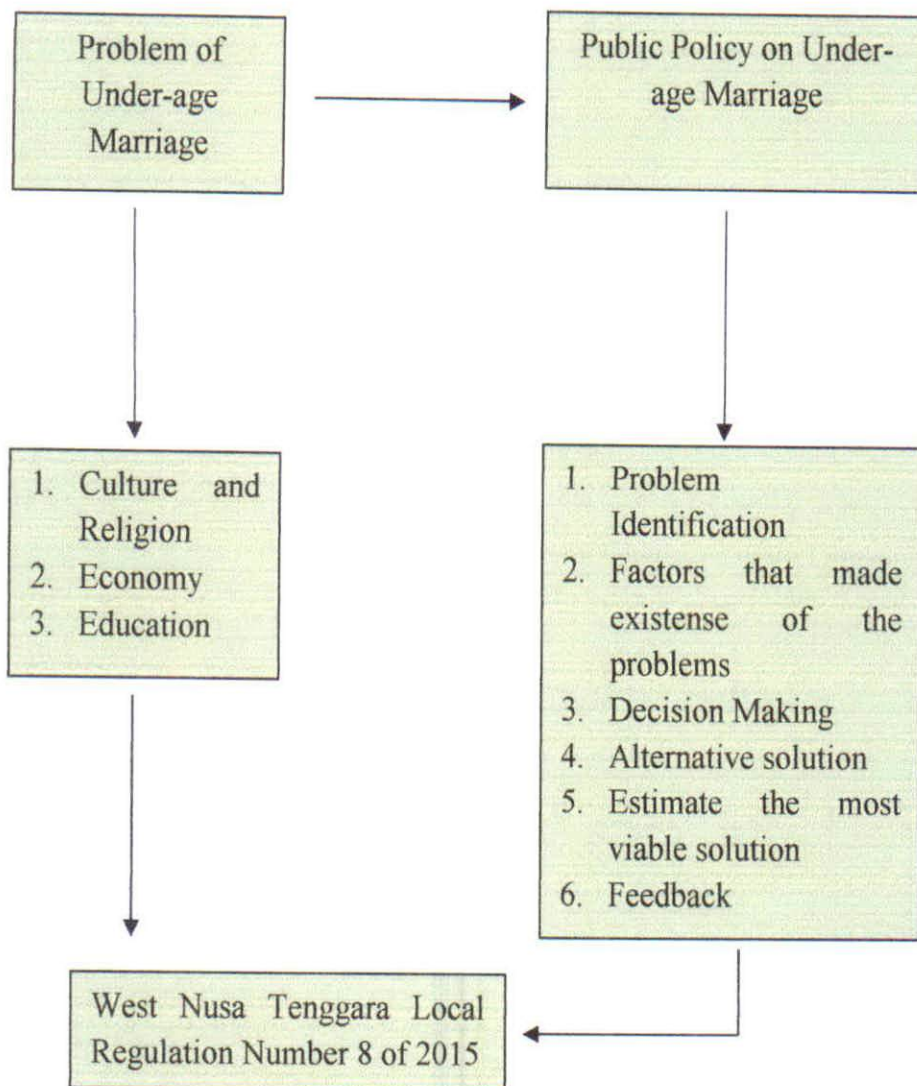
Under-age marriage also have the impact, in general impact according to Erica Field (2004) in BKKBN, *“Early marriage is associated with a number of poor social and physical outcomes for young women and their offspring. They attain lower schooling, lower social status in their husband’s families, have less reproductive control, and suffer higher rates of maternal mortality and domestic violence. They are often forced out of*

school without an education; their health is affected because their bodies are too immature to give birth”.

According to BKKBN (2010) under-age marriage have impact, the impact are various studies show that girls who married at an early age have a higher risk for anxiety, depression, or have thoughts of suicide, in part because they can have no status, authority, support, and control over their own lives. In addition they are also less able to negotiate safe sex, thereby increasing their vulnerability to infection such as HIV sexually transmitted. Other studies also show that child brides have greater opportunities to experience physical, sexual, psychological, and emotional, as well as social isolation which is a result of lack of status and power in their

Picture 2.1

Research Framework



8. Conceptual Definition

The concept is an important element of the research and it is the definition used by resercher to describe abstractly a social phenemenon or a natural phenomenon (Masri&Sofian, 1995). In this research conceptual definition is a limitation of research

concept that explain the relationship between one concept with the other observed concept as follows:

a. Public Policy

Public policy is a rule or regulation made by the Government to overcome various problems in communities. Nevertheless, public policy is an effort to improve the prosperity through the programs provided by policy makers

b. Policy Implementation

Policy implementation in under-age marriages here is how the government or policy maker dealing under-age marriages with the regulation. Beside that how the government effort the under-age marriages regulation to suppress the number of early marriages.

c. Under-age Marriage

Under-age marriage is a marriage performed by a men or women that established marriage who having under 17 years old ages, and without regardless of the minimum marriage ages that printed in the Act.

9. Operational Definition

An operational definition is is a research element which notifies how to measure the variable (Singarimbun, 1995). In this

research there are several points to measure the each some variables are:

1. Stakeholders Responses Toward Local Regulation Number 8 of 2015 about Women's Protection and Children Protection

This research object is to find out the local government institutions or stakehoders responses to support the local regulation implementation toward to the implementation of local regulation in dealing with under-age marriage in East Lombok. Some of the things that need to be responded in the implementation of the local regulation are what the impact of the implementation of local regulation and what recommendations that need to apply in implementing the local regulation.

2. Implementtaion of Local Regulation Number 8 of 2015 about Women's Protection and Children Protection

This research object is to find out how the stakeholders support the local regulation implementation and how they dealing under-age marriage in East Lombok. Which in this case to support the implementation of local regulation, stakeholders have some programs, such as socialization, man cases, mediation and some other support programs.

10. Research Method

1. Research Type

Research type in this research used qualitative descriptive research. Qualitative research is a research is loosely defined category of research designs or models, all of which elicit verbal, visual, tactile, olfactory, and gustatory data in the form of descriptive narratives like field notes, recordings, or other transcriptions from audio and videotapes and other written records and pictures or films (Cresswell in Pupu, 2009).

Descriptive analysis research is statistics analysis used to analyze the data in a way to describe or illustrate data that has been collected (Sugiyono, 2010). It can be concluded that descriptive qualitative research is a research method can described the situation and condition that occur in the community. Descriptive qualitative also aims to get the data and all information in the life of society.

In this research, researcher used descriptive qualitative approach to conduct the research towards Implementation of Government Policies in Dealing Under-age Marriages in East

2. Research Location

Location of the research are taken in East Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara Province. East Lombok is one of regency that has many under-age marriage cases in West Nusa Tenggara.

3. Research Object

There are two main objects in this research. First object is the government of East Lombok Regency, especially in the field of social, and woman empowerment. Then the second object in this research is the citizens who got early married.

4. Data Collection Techniques

The type of data collection techniques in this research is the way to collect the data based on the subject and where the data retrieved.

1) Primary Data

Primary data is data source that directly provides the data to the data collector (Sugiyono, 2014). Moreover, for primary data in qualitative research Marshall and Rossman in Sugiyono (2014) added that “the fundamental methods relied on by qualitative researchers for gathering information are, participation in the setting, direct observation, in-depth interview, and documentary review.

a. Observation

Observation is the fundamental of any science (Nasution, 1988). Meanwhile, Sanafiah Faisal in Sugiyono (2014) classified observation as; participant observation, overt observation, covert observation and unstructured observation. Mostly the researcher using participant observation, researcher needs to involve the people who got under-age marriages and the government who running and the policies about under-age marriages.

This observations made on the location of research is East Lombok. organization and the community randomly in term of any implementation of government policies in dealing under-age marriage. Moreover, researcher will encounter the observation data from some people who running the policy of under-age marriage process. The table show related government intitutions, organization and community leaders are:

Table 1.3

List of Observation

NO	NAME	SPECIFIC NAME
1.	Social Department of East Lombok	Chairman of Social Rehabilitation Division of Social Department East Lombok
2.	Women Empowerment, Children Protection and Family Planning of East Lombok Department	Chairman of Women Protection and Family Planning in Women Empowerment, Children Protection and Family Planning of East Lombok Department
3.	East Lombok Commission of Children Protection	The Chairman of Commission of Children Protection East Lombok

b. In-depth Interview

Interview is a meeting of two persons to exchange information and idea through question and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a particular topic (Esterberg, 2002). Based on the problem in this research, the informant would be people who got under-age marriages and the local government in East Lombok, for the example social department.

Based on the problem in this research, the informant would be people inside the East Lombok government, organization and the citizen. The main government institution related with research are Department of social manpower and transmigration, East Lombok Bureau of Woman empowerment and Family Planning and one of important thing is the Office of Religious Affairs. While for the organization is Commission Protection for child in East Lombok. The last is the citizen who as the community leaders with the people who got under-age marriage in East Lombok. Show in the table are:

Table 1.4

Name of That Will Interviewed

NO	NAME	SPECIFIC NAME
1.	Social Department of East Lombok	The chairman of Social Rehabilitation Social Department of East Lombok
2.	Women Empowerment, Children Protection and Family Planning of East ombok	The chairman of Women Protection and Family Planning in Women Empowerment, Children Protection and Family Planning of East ombok
3.	East Lombok Commision of Children Protection	The Chairman of East Lombok Commision Children Protection

c. Documentation

Documentation is the one of collecting data method in qualitative data by viewing or analyzing the document created by their self or by the others about the subject, and find the data on matters in the form of notes, pictures, minutes of the meeting and others (Moleong, 2009).

The documentation here will be taken in some places and some people that related with this research. Such as in the offices such as in the Department of Social manpower and Transmigration of East Lombok that related with this research. Some communities leader places such as in Montong Gading Subdistrict , and from some people who got under-age marriage.

The researcher will take some notes, pictures, and meetings with the objects that related. And the purposes in this documentation will make the researcher know about the under-age marriages and what the government effort to dealing under-age marriages.

2) Secondary Data

Secondary data is the sources of data indirectly given to data collector (Sugiyono, 2014). Therefore secondary data is data obtained from libraries materials which has suitability research conducted, such as documentation data. The document is a record of the events that have passed, such as from books, internet, or other documents that support this research. Researchers collect documents, which can be text, images, or the monumental works of someone (Sugiyono, 2012).

In this research, researcher collecting the data from documents of books, journals, articles, newspapers that wrote the under-age marriage problem, law that means the under-age marriages regulations, and the documents that related with this research, this is means that the data of under-age marriages in East Lombok. Not only that, but also literature review about under-age marriages has an important role and informant that related such as the department, people and regulation in this research. Moreover, to encounter the result, data could be collected through local media and websites.

5. Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis techniques in this “IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES IN DEALING UNDER-AGE MARRIAGES IN EAST LOMBOK 2015-2016” research using qualitative analysis techniques. Data analysis is the process of systemtically searching and collect the data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation, the way of organizing the data categories, outlines into specific units, synthesize, organize into a pattern, choose which ones are important and which will be studied, and make conclusions so easily understood by myself and others (Sugiyono, 2008). The steps that will be conducted by the researcher in analyzing the data are follows:

a. Data Reduction

Data reduction is means to summarize the data, choose the basic things or choose the main point of the data and focus on the important things, look for themes and patterns. Therefore, the reduced will provide the researcher the best data collection.

b. Data Display

After reduced the data, the next step is to present or display the data. Data display has purposes to make the data easier to understand and give more clearly data. To conduct the data display, researcher need the narrative text in forms of graphs, matrices, networks, and flowcharts can be added as well.

c. Conclusion and Verification

The third steps in data analysis is drawing conclusions and verification. Preliminary conclusions presented still provisional, and will change if there are no strong evidence to support the next phase of data