



Socialization of *Jo Kawin Bocah* as an Effort to Reduce Early Marriages for Vulnerable Groups

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ABSTRACT

Early marriage in Indonesia is a problem that is not only related to marriage law but also related to issues of child protection and human rights. The Parole and Probation Office as an institution that also plays a role in handling Juveniles involved with the law shows its involvement and collaborates with the Women's Empowerment Service, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB). Central Java created a program to prevent child marriage called *Jo Kawin Bocah*, but not all teenagers know about the program. The aim of conducting outreach is to reduce the rate of early marriage among Indonesian children and disseminate information related to the program. The research method consists of counseling and field practice. Reducing the rate of early marriage, especially in communities with low levels of education, is one movement to realize the success of the program.

INTRODUCTION

The Parole and Probation Office or Bapas is an agency under the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia (Nugroho, 2017) which has the task of carrying out community guidance. Based on Law no. 22 of 2022, the duties of Probation Officers are stated in Article 2 paragraph (1) of the Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia number M.01-PK.10 of 1998, one of which is work guidance for correctional clients (Equatora & Rahayu, 2019). Especially with the aim of punishment, provisions are provided by participating in work activities. What is meant by a client here is someone who is faced with the law, either an adult or a juvenile (Andi, 2020).

The Parole and Probation Office (BAPAS) was previously known as the Correctional and Juvenile Alleviation Guidance Center (BISPA) which was based on Minister of Justice Decree number M.01.PR.07.03 In 1997, the name was changed to Balai Penitentiary (BAPAS) to conform to Law number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections (Gumay et al., 2023). In the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, the role of the Parole and Probation Office (BAPAS) is very large because it includes a

Probation Officer (PK) which is a technical position held by correctional officers at the Parole and Probation Office with the main task of carrying out guidance and research on correctional inmates. The Parole and Probation (BAPAS) through Probation Officer has the authority to determine the best decisions for juveniles, through recommendations in community research and guidance.

The Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB) of Central Java Province was formed based on Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2016 concerning the Establishment and Structure of Regional Apparatus of Central Java Province and has the task of assisting the Governor in carrying out government affairs in the areas of women's empowerment, child protection, control population, and family planning which is the authority of the region and assistance tasks assigned to the region. The Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB) also helps with problems with children, one of which is early marriage in children (Waluyo, 2020).

The rise in cases of child marriage is a big problem that must be addressed. According to Law number 16 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law

number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage. Marriage is a spiritual and physical bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife to form a happy and eternal family (household). Meanwhile, a child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including babies who are still in the womb, this is based on Law number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. Based on Law number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. Child marriage can be defined as a marriage carried out by someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old. Child marriage hinders the fulfillment of children's rights, causes violence, neglect, and abandonment of children, and is a violation of human rights. The minimum limit for someone to marry according to Law number 1 of 1974 Regarding marriage, men are 19 years old and women are 16 years old. Then there were changes contained in Law number 16 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage with a minimum age of 19 years for men and women. Please note that marriages under the age of 21 must require parental consent. Girls in rural areas are twice as likely to marry before the age of 18 compared to girls from urban areas. Girls in the lowest expenditure quintile are almost three times more likely to marry before the age of 18 compared to girls from households in the highest expenditure quintile. This phenomenon creates a feeling of disdain in society that opposes child marriage, especially for minors. The Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB) of Central Java Province and other *stakeholders* are trying to do their best so that child marriage can be minimized, this phenomenon created a program that was launched with the name *Jo Kawin Bocah* intended to minimize the factors that cause child marriage.

Jo Kawin Bocah is a movement and invitation for the community (including children), especially in Central Java to prevent child marriages. *Jo Kawin Bocah* is Javanese which literally means Jo = Ojo meaning don't; get Married: Married; Boy: Child. *Jo Kawin Bocah* is an initiative of the Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB) of Central Java Province as a massive joint movement to prevent child marriage in Central

Java because Law Number 16 of 2019 has mandated a minimum age limit for marriage is 19 years for both men and women. The philosophy of the *Jo Kawin Bocah* movement, namely *SEHATI* Marriage Healthy, Planned, Independent. *Nikah SEHATI* is a *hashtag* that must be socialized to the public because *Jo Kawin Bocah* not only prevents child marriages but also invites the people of Central Java to ensure their readiness before getting married. *SEHATI* is an acronym that describes the minimum readiness that a prospective husband and wife must fulfill, namely that they must be healthy, planning, and independent. The healthy marriage age for women is at least 21 years and for men is 25 years. At this age, it is hoped that a person is more mature physically and mentally to reproduce and has sufficient skills to earn a living and care for children. A marriage must be planned well from various aspects of the household, both financially, raising children, and managing emotions and mental health in dealing with daily problems in the family. Individuals who are ready to marry must be able to be independent financially, socially, mentally, and spiritually and able to care for and educate their children optimally.

The goals of *Jo Kawin Bocah*: (1) Increasing public awareness (including children) and increasing commitment with stakeholders regarding efforts to prevent child marriage; (2) Marriage Age Maturation; (3) Fulfillment of Children's Rights in Central Java.

In this program, anyone can be involved in the *Jo Kawin Bocah* Movement, especially relevant *stakeholders* who involve elements of pentahelix, namely: government, academics, community, business world, and mass media. The targets of the *Jo Kawin Bocah* program include parents, families, and children. Especially for those in vulnerable groups which include: poor families, low education, rural communities, and youth groups. Single/ alternative care Other vulnerable groups.

Wedung is a sub-district in Demak Regency, Central Java Province, Indonesia. Wedung District is one of the areas in Demak Regency which is located on the coast of the Java Sea. Administratively, the area of Wedung District is 98.76 km², consisting of 20 villages. As an agricultural area where the majority of the population lives from agriculture, the Wedung

District area consists of rice fields covering an area of 7000.40 ha, and the rest is dry land.

Therefore, to realize the implementation of this program. The Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning Service (DP3AP2KB) collaborates in villages with low education rates and high rates of early marriage among children, one of which is in the Wedung sub-district by coordinating and asking for approval from village officials. On this occasion, Correctional Sciences Polytechnic Cadets also contributed to the socialization program.

METHODS

Apprenticeship (KKN) is a form of service for Poltekip Cadets to the community which is part of the Tri Dharma (three tasks) of Correctional Officers (Damai et al., 2023). Apprenticeship (KKN) aimed to develop the maturity and scientific discipline of Polytechnic Cadets, to create a more effective education by providing direct experience to Poltekip Cadets, not just focusing on the material, but more importantly applying the theories that have been learned in college to their students. public. One of the implementations in Apprenticeship (KKN) is community service.

Community service is the implementation of the practice of science, technology, and arts and culture directly in the community institutionally through scientific methodology as the dissemination of the Tri Dharma (three tasks) of Higher Education as well as noble responsibilities to develop community capabilities (Angraini et al., 2023), so that it can accelerate the rate of growth in achieving national development goals. Implementation of community service activities goes through several stages, including:

1. Home Visit

Conducting *home visits* to RT (family group head that consists of 30 family members) and RW (the authority officer who has responsibility in security among the family groups) in Wedung Village with DP3AP2KB. Cadets and DP3AP2KB conducted self-introductions and the aims and objectives is carry out socialization regarding early marriage. Wedung Village was chosen because it is a village assisted by DP3AP2KB.

2. Visit to the Village Head

Taruna and the DP3AP2KB team visited the village head to introduce themselves and that they would carry out information dissemination about early marriage, they also asked about existing problems, especially regarding early marriage in Wedung Village.

3. Coordinate with cadres and RW Heads

Carry out the preparation of an intervention plan to develop the *Jo Kawin Bocah* activity program to solve problems, meet community needs, and minimize early marriages in Wedung Village, Demak, in Community Meetings/ Resident Consultations and Focus Group Discussions (FGD).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This community service activity is carried out through several stages, which are attached in Table 1.

Table 1. Stages of Community Service Activities

No	Activity
	Dissemination of <i>Jo Kawin Bocah</i> as an effort to reduce early marriages for vulnerable groups
1.	Home Visit to RT and RW in Wedung Village with the team of DP3AP2KB
2.	Coordinating with local parties and arranging community service activities, as well as collecting data in the form of interviews with cadres and RW heads
3.	Implementation of Dissemination

Source: processed by the Author, 2023

The activities were carried out offline at the Wedung Village RW Hall, Demak Regency. The number of participants present was 30 (thirty) members of the society, 3 (three) Polytechnic Cadets, and 4 (four) DP3AP2KB officers. Activities started at 10.00 WIB and ended at 12.00 WIB. The Activity used the facility of a projector, laptop, sound system, and camera. Activity sessions can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. PKM Activity Schedule

Date and time	Time	Activity
Tuesday, June 27 2023	10.00- 11.30 WIB	Presentation of counseling material by 3 (three) Correctional Polytechnic Cadets and presentation from the DP3AP2KB team.
	11.30- 12.00 WIB	The discussion provided questions and answers from the audience

Source: processed by the Author, 2023



Figure 1. Presentation of Material



Figure 2. Discussion and questions and answers

The sub-district society enthusiastically welcomed the activity. The situation and conditions of counseling are very informative and conducive. The potential and ability to absorb the materials provided looked very good, the counseling participants understood what was conveyed by the

resource person. The success of implementing this community service program can be seen in the following benchmarks.

Table 3. Benchmarks for the Success of Extension

Benchmark	Information
Positive response from counseling participants	Active participants to carry out discussions, in the form of questions and answers with resource persons.
Increased knowledge of participants after being given material	Participants' knowledge increased in the Question and Answer session.

Source: processed by the Author, 2023

This extension activity can be carried out because of a number of supporting factors, including the following.

1. The activities were carried out well because of the easy facilities provided by the Ciamis Village.
2. The participants' enthusiasm in participating in this activity was shown by listening carefully to every point of the material presented and providing positive feedback, thus making the team enthusiastic in answering the questions asked.
3. There is a sense of kinship among the team and the counseling participants.

Apart from being supported by supporting factors, there are also inhibiting factors in implementing this extension activity. The inhibiting factor is that the counseling time is quite short because the community has to carry out further activities, so some questions have not been answered by the Team, however, the Team has provided access to a contact person who can be contacted to continue communication and answer questions that have not been answered.

The results of the implementation of extension activities were also analyzed using SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities, Threats). The analysis can be seen as follows.

a. Strengths

Strengths are resources, skills, and other advantages related to competitors and in accordance with needs (Widajanti, 2007).

- There is a desire and interest of the Community and Clients to increase information and knowledge about the Parole and Probation Office starting from the duties and functions to the services provided by the Parole and Probation Office.
- There is strong coordination between Parole and Probation Office and the local sub-district government which also fully supports community service activities.
- There is cooperative teamwork so that the event can be carried out well.
- Good preparation of the material, so that the material presented is easy for the counseling participants to understand.

b. Weakness

Weaknesses are limitations or deficiencies in resources, skills, and capabilities that effectively hinder performance (Mashuri & Nurjannah, 2020). These limitations can be in the form of facilities, financial resources, management capabilities, and skills.

- The number of dedications published in articles/journals is still limited.
- Extension media has not varied and is still modifying extension activities in general.

c. Opportunities

Opportunities are important favorable situations in the work environment (Si et al., 2022). Important trends are a source of opportunities, such as technological changes or changes that can indicate the significance of activities.

- Large opportunities for collaboration with various other law enforcement agencies.
- There is an opportunity to carry out this activity on the next occasion with more varied presentation media.

d. Threats

Threats are important unfavorable situations in the activity environment (Suryatman et al., 2021). Threats are considered to be the main disturbance in an activity that will be carried out. Various people's mindsets may change and assume that the material presented is not important or useful. The result of this activity is an increase in people's knowledge and ability to prevent child marriage.

CONCLUSION

Based on the implementation of the socialization activities carried out, it can be concluded that apprenticeships (KKN) that have been carried out by the Main Cadets (Level III) of the Polytechnic of Corrections have gained a lot of very valuable experience from Correctional Units, where the cadets have gained work experience which will be useful in the future in implementing assignments in the field when cadets have graduated from education. While at Correctional Units, specifically at the Parole and Probation Office of Class I Semarang, cadets can learn the duties and functions of the Parole and Probation Office as well as the administration of the Parole and Probation Office. Cadets also learn how to communicate well with employees and participate in every activity at Parole and Probation Office Class I Semarang. While undergoing apprenticeship at Parole and Probation Office Class I Semarang, the cadets are accompanied by a mentor who always guides the cadets and directs them in every activity.

Cadets collaborate with the DP3AP2KB team in the context of community service which is realized in the form of prevention of early marriage. Cadets visit the community and learn in the community both through social interactions, such as caring for each other between communities in solving a problem through several stages, the social initiation stage where cadets begin to approach and become integrated into the community, the social organizing stage cadets conduct community meetings and meet with organizations community, assessment stage, cadets collect data related to problems in the community, intervention planning stage, interventions for community problems, intervention implementation stages, evaluation stage measures for the sake of the success of the intervention.

Based on the conclusions above, the author provides the following recommendations:

1. Active in the dissemination of the prevention of early marriage at every opportunity, active in seeking information and *updates* regarding the problem of early marriage.
2. Determine which communities need to put more attention to early marriage.
3. Cadres can hold regular meetings to socialize on the prevention of early marriage or provide dissemination during community meetings.

4. Utilization of social media in searching for information related to early marriage problems.
5. Collecting data on residents and conducting home visits to residents' homes.

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