



Circular Letter as Social Engineering: The Authority of the East Java Provincial Government in Preventing Child Marriage

Barorotun Niswah Nur Hamidah^a, and Arlinda Nur Azizah^b Sharifah Nur Ilham Syed Ali^c

^a Faculty of Law, State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Indonesia

^b Faculty of Law, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia

^c Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, Malaysia

Corresponding Email: 220201220006@student.uin-malang.ac.id

Abstract

This research examines the authority of East Java's provincial government in issuing a circular letter as a tool for social engineering to mitigate child marriages. Using normative-prescriptive methods, the study incorporates a conceptual and statutory approach with primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. The findings indicate that the circular letter serves as a policy instrument influencing public behavior to reduce child marriages. However, its substance, which binds external parties, suggests that a formal legal regulation, such as a regional or gubernatorial regulation, would be more appropriate. The study recommends the development of comprehensive legal frameworks harmonized across provincial and municipal levels, emphasizing the critical role of collaboration in addressing child marriage through legally binding and coordinated efforts. This approach aligns with the objective of safeguarding children's rights while ensuring effective policy implementation across the region.

Keywords: Child Marriage; Policy Regulations; Social Engineering.

INTRODUCTION

The regional government has a duty to participate in regulating and improving the welfare of the community.¹ The task of regulating society by local governments is intended to enable communities to take certain actions that can have a positive impact on both individuals and society. The task of improving community welfare is intended to ensure that local governments, through various legal instruments and policies, can

¹ Bayangsari Wedhatami Dicky Eko Prasetyo, Muh Ali Masnun, "Legal Uncertainty of Golf Game as Sports and Entertainment Branch in Local Tax Imposition," *Wawasan Yuridika* 4, no. 1 (2024): 76-93.

improve the welfare of the wider community.² As mandated by the constitution in Article 18 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it is emphasized that provincial, district and city regional governments can exercise their own authority based on the principles of autonomy and assistance tasks.³ The authority to run its own government is intended so that the regional government can understand the problems and needs of the local community so that appropriate solutions can be formulated to deal with the problems faced by the local community.⁴ One of the regional governments that has the authority to regulate and formulate various policies as a solution-making effort in society is the provincial government.⁵

As stipulated in Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (Pemda Law), provincial governments serve two functions: as autonomous regions and as extensions of the central government. As autonomous regions, provincial governments can independently formulate laws and policies to achieve the public interest, as long as they do not conflict with higher-level regulations.⁶ As an extension of the central government in the regions, the provincial government led by the governor is obliged to implement various policies from the central government to be implemented effectively in the regions. One of the provincial government's efforts in overcoming problems that exist in society is by issuing Circular Letters (SE). In general, Circular Letters (SE) are not legal products because apart from not being part of the hierarchy of legal norms as regulated in Law No. 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation (UU P3) and its amendments, Circular Letters (SE) are also only categorized as *beleidsregel* or policy regulations that are internally binding for state apparatus.⁷

Although not a statutory regulation, in practice, Circular Letters (SE) are adhered to and often used as a reference in implementing policies by regional governments. This is the practice carried out by the East Java Provincial Government, which issued Circular Letter of the Governor of East Java Number 474.14/810/109.5/2021 (SE of the Governor of East Java on Child Marriage), which generally outlines several important substances, such as: (i) protection and fulfillment of children's rights, (ii) improvement of human resources, particularly the implementation of 12 years of compulsory education for children, and (iii) efforts to encourage the ideal age for mar-

² Emmanuel Ariananto Waluyo Adi and Theresia Rachelita Devia Irani, "Reflections and Expectations of Democracy in the Implementation of Regional Autonomy: Long - Term Potential for Appointment of Acting Regional Heads," *Pledoi: Journal of Law and Justice* 2, no. 1 (2023): 50-68.

³ Dicky Eko Prasetyo, "History and Existence of the Formation of Regional Regulations," *Sol Justicia* 5, no. 2 (2022): 158-159.

⁴ Luh Putu Sudini and Made Wiryani, "Juridical Analysis of Local Government Authority on the Establishment of Local Regulations Eco-Tourism Development," *Diponegoro Law Review* 7, no. 1 (2022): 53-69.

⁵ Aminah Aminah et al., "Implementation of the Effectiveness of Regional Autonomy in Indonesia," *Trace* 14, no. 1 (2021): 123-133.

⁶ Dicky Eko Prasetyo, "History and Existence of the Formation of Regional Regulations," *Sol Justicia* 5, no. 2 (2022): 151.

⁷ Efraim Jordi Kastanya Fitriani Ahlan Sjarif, "Circular Letters as an Instrument of State Administration During the Covid-19 Pandemic," *Law & Development* 51, no. 3 (2021): 791.

riage, namely a minimum age of 25 for men and a minimum age of 21 for women.⁸In general, the substance of the East Java Governor's Circular on Child Marriage is sound and aims to prevent the increasingly widespread practice of child marriage in society. In East Java Province, the number of child marriages remains high, although it has been decreasing. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) recorded that child marriages in East Java reached 17,151 in 2021, dropping by 11.99% to 15,095 in 2022 and another 18.29% to 12,334 in 2023.⁹ The decline in the number of child marriages is also due to the enactment of East Java Governor Regulation Number 85 of 2023 concerning the Regional Action Plan (RAD) for the Prevention and Handling of Child Marriage for 2023-2024 (East Java Governor Regulation on Child Marriage Prevention). From the description above, it appears that the East Java Governor's Circular on Child Marriage was the initial effort before being supplemented by the East Java Governor Regulation on Child Marriage Prevention. This effort is interesting because it uses the Circular (SE), which is a policy regulation, as social engineering or a means to carry out reforms in society.

This study specifically discusses the Circular Letter (SE) as social engineering, as implemented by the East Java Provincial Government to successfully prevent child marriage. Similar research related to policies and regulations related to child marriage has been conducted by several previous researchers, such as Mayunita et al. (2023), who analyzed policies for handling child marriage that involved coordination with various sectors and agencies.¹⁰ Another study was conducted by Nurfieni (2024) which discussed the state's efforts to increase child marriage and its practices in Semarang Regency.¹¹ Research focusing on empowerment efforts and increasing the role of the Family Welfare Movement (PKK) in preventing child marriage was also conducted by Sirait et al. (2024), who substantively emphasized that child marriage must be socialized gradually and can even accommodate the cultural and religious aspects of the community.¹²

Referring to the previous research mentioned above, the analysis of child marriage prevention through Circular Letters (SE) has not been conducted by the three

⁸ D. Salim, EF, Judiasih, SD, & Yuanitasari, "Equal Age Requirements for Marriage as a Form of Gender Equality in Minimizing Underage Marriage in Indonesia," *Acta Diurnal : Journal of Notary Lawan* 5, no. 1 (2021): 1-19.

⁹ East Java Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Population Service, "Massive Prevention Efforts, Acting Governor Adhy: Child Marriage Rate in East Java Continues to Decrease Significantly," 2024, <https://dp3ak.jatimprov.go.id/berita/link/2704>.

¹⁰ Feramita Hasani Boby Sry Mayunita, Junaid Gazalin, "Implementation of Child Marriage Prevention Policy (Study in South Konawe Regency, Southeast Sulawesi)," *The Journalish: Social and Government* 4, no. 2 (2023): 203-213.

¹¹ Amrin Nurfieni, "The Effectiveness of Amendments to Article 7 of the Marriage Law in Reducing the Number of Child Marriages in Semarang Regency," *Legacy : Journal of Law and Legislation* 4, no. 2 (2024): 91-102.

¹² Rini Setiawati Resmaya Agnesia Mutiara Sirait, Yenny Aman Serah, "Establishment of Village PKK Kadarkum in Efforts to Prevent Child Marriage," *Journal of Community Empowerment Learning (JP2M)* 5, no. 4 (2024): 755-764.

previous studies. Therefore, this study is original, focusing on the aspect of Circular Letters (SE) as social engineering in preventing child marriage, particularly in East Java Province.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research focuses on analyzing the aspects of Circular Letters (SE) as social engineering in preventing child marriage, especially in East Java Province, which is a normative legal research because it examines legal aspects doctrinally and is based on statutory regulations.¹³The primary legal materials used include: Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (Pemda Law) and Law No. 16 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law No. 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage (2019 Marriage Law). Secondary legal materials in this study include: Circular Letter of the Governor of East Java Number 474.14/810/109.5/2021 (SE Governor of East Java on Child Marriage), journal articles, and research results discussing policy regulations, social engineering, and child marriage. The non-legal materials used are language dictionaries. The approach used in this study is a conceptual and legislative approach. The analysis of legal materials is carried out prescriptively which attempts to formulate legal recommendations on the legal issues presented in this study.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

A. The Position of the Governor's Circular as an Effort to Prevent Child Marriage

Child marriage is actually a common problem that occurs in various developing countries, including Indonesia.¹⁴This is also one of the focuses of the United Nations Children's Fund, which also highlights the practice of child marriage and defines child marriage as marriage carried out by children under the age of 18.¹⁵This definition is global in nature, meaning it is understood in its general nature, where the age of 18 years is used as the "limit" to determine whether someone is considered an adult, even though in practice in various countries there are differences regarding the exact age at which someone is considered an adult.¹⁶In Indonesia, child marriage can be understood as an attempt to conduct a marriage under statutory provisions. According to

¹³ Maalikatussofa Masnun, Muh. Ali, Prasetyo, Dicky Eko, "Reconstruction of the Normative Legal Research Paradigm in Responding to Global Challenges: An Epistemological Analysis," *Novum: Legal Journal* 12, no. 3 (2025): 372-384.

¹⁴ Hijrah Lahaling et al., "Children's Rights In The Context Of Child Marriage In Gorontalo Province," *Sasi* 28, no. 2 (2022): 234.

¹⁵ Nur Mohamad Kasim et al., "Optimization of Marriage Registration as Legal Certainty of Children's Rights in the Perspective of Maqasid Shariah," in *International Conference on Law Reform*, vol. 3, 2022, 1-9.

¹⁶ Ernawati Ernawati, Abdul Gani Abdullah, and Zaitunah Subhan, "Child Participation in Marriage Dispensation in Southeast Asian Muslim Countries from The Perspective of the Convention on the Rights of the Child," *Journal of World Science* 2, no. 8 (2023): 1137-1148.

the 2019 Marriage Law, the minimum age for marriage in Indonesia is 19 years for both men and women.¹⁷

The formulation of the minimum age limit for marriage at 19 years for both men and women in Indonesia is actually a long struggle because in the previous Marriage Law, it was emphasized that the minimum age for marriage in Indonesia for men was 19 years old while for women it was 16 years old.¹⁸ Efforts to equalize the minimum age for marriage in Indonesia to 19 years for both men and women actually started with Constitutional Court Decision No. 22/PUU-XV/2017 which mandates the importance of equalizing the minimum age limit for men and women to enter into marriage.¹⁹ The Constitutional Court's decision was then followed up through a revision of the 2019 Marriage Law which accommodated efforts to equalize the minimum age limit for men and women.

In general, child marriage is caused by several factors such as economic factors, parental coercion, pregnancy before marriage, and traditional or customary factors.²⁰ Economic factors are a classic factor, where in traditional societies, marriage is seen as a way to escape the shackles of poverty. This is generally the case in rural communities or those with traditional views. Another factor is parental coercion. This is generally associated with the practice of "arranged marriage," where in some societies, children are matched by their parents from birth or at a very young age.²¹ Another factor is premarital pregnancy, a phenomenon also occurring in the era of technological and information development. Technological and information development, which ultimately leads to modernization, has several negative impacts, one of which is the rise of promiscuity.²² This free association, if not controlled, is what then leads to pregnancy outside of marriage and generally as a "sanction" for pregnancy outside of marriage, the two partners immediately undergo a marriage ceremony.²³ It is these out-of-wedlock pregnancies among young children that contribute to the widespread preva-

¹⁷ Yopani Selia Almahisa and Anggi Agustian, "Early Marriage from the Perspective of the Marriage Law and the Compilation of Islamic Law," *Jurnal Rechten : Legal Research and Human Rights* 3, no. 1 (April 2021): 27-36.

¹⁸ K Priseliya and S Ngaisah, "The Age Dispensation for Marriage in Sidoarjo Religious Court: Research on 2022," *Yuris (Journal of Court and Justice)* 2, no. 1 (2023), <https://journal.jfpublisher.com/index.php/jcj/article/view/365>.

¹⁹ Mia Hadiati and Febriansyah Ramadhan, "Observing the Differences in Constitutional Court Decisions About the Legal Age of Marriage," *Jurnal Konstitusi* 19, no. 3 (2022): 643-672.

²⁰ Endang Prastini, "Early Marriage in a Legal and Child Psychology Review," *Aufklarung: Journal of Education, Social and Humanities* 2, no. 2 (2022): 43-51.

²¹ Zuriatul Khairi Inaz Zahra, Amirah Diniaty, "Issues in Marriage Counseling Practice and Islamic Perspectives," *Educational Guidance and Counseling Development Journal* 3, no. 1 (2021): 10-11.

²² Jane Im et al., "Women's Perspectives on Harm and Justice after Online Harassment," *Proceedings of the ACM on Human-Computer Interaction* 6, no. 2 CSCW (2022).

²³ Hilda Fentiningrum, "Comparison of Abortion in the Perspective of Imam Ghazali's Maqashid Syari'ah and Its Relationship with Economic Factors," *Kodifikasia* 15, no. 1 (2021): 69-88.

lence of child marriage. Another factor is tradition or customs. It cannot be denied that the widespread prevalence of child marriage is also influenced, in part, by customs or traditions believed to be hereditary, especially those associated with certain blessings.²⁴

Child marriage, as caused by several factors above, can also have negative impacts on society, such as: divorce, domestic violence, child abandonment, and other negative impacts. Various negative impacts related to child marriage occur because psychologically both partners do not have the mental maturity to marry, so it can have a negative impact on both husband and wife and their children. Another impact of child marriage is related to the future of the child, especially when child marriage actually leads to domestic violence that ends in divorce and then leaves the child abandoned.²⁵

Given the negative impacts of child marriage, the government, particularly local governments, is expected to be proactive and responsive in formulating various laws and policies to prevent child marriage. The importance of the state's role in preventing child marriage aligns with Satjipto Rahardjo's view that the state must be an institution capable of managing various social aspects, particularly those that have the potential to negatively impact society.²⁶ In Suteki's view, the function of the state as a social institution is important, especially in its ability to provide various preventive or preventative efforts as well as repressive or enforcement efforts against various aspects related to social life in society.²⁷

The function of the government, especially the regional government as emphasized by Suteki in relation to the phenomenon of child marriage is relevant to the preventive function where the regional government should be able to formulate various legal products and policies that can minimize child marriage. One of the provincial governments in Indonesia, namely the East Java Provincial Government, then ratified the East Java Governor's Circular on Child Marriage in 2021. The East Java Governor's Circular on Child Marriage actually has three important substances, namely: first, the protection and fulfillment of children's rights, second, the improvement of human resources, especially the implementation of 12 years of compulsory education for children, and third, efforts to recommend the ideal age for marriage, namely a minimum

²⁴ Lahaling et al., "Children's Rights In The Context Of Child Marriage In Gorontalo Province."

²⁵ Joko Setiyono Priskila Kurniawati, "Enforcement of Human Rights in Providing Children Protection in the School Educational Environment in the City of Surabaya," *International Journal of Social Science and Human Research* 5, no. 7 (2022): 2808-2816.

²⁶ Muh. Ali Masnun et al., "Legal Reform of the Legal Profession Amid the Development of Artificial Intelligence in Indonesia: The Perspective of Mesu Budi's Philosophy of Law," *Novum: Journal of Law* 12, no. 2 (2025): 277-287.

²⁷ Dicky Eko Prasetyo and Muh. Ali Masnun, "Beneficiary Pays Principle: Reconstruction of Environmental Protection Regulations in Achieving Sustainable Water Resources," *Indonesian Journal of Environmental Law* 11, no. 1 (October 9, 2025): 1-22, <https://jhli.icel.or.id/jhli/article/view/957>.

age of 25 for men and a minimum age of 21 for women. If viewed from the legal aspect, the position of the East Java Governor's Circular on Child Marriage is very weak and does not even qualify as a statutory regulation. Circulars in the theory of state administrative law are known as *beleidsregel* products or policy regulations.²⁸In general, there are three main characteristics of a policy regulation that differentiate it from statutory regulations, namely:²⁹First, the binding power of policy regulations is internal, meaning they only bind state officials. Second, policy regulations only regulate daily practices related to the implementation of state administration and do not regulate the public or the general public, let alone impose obligations on them. Third, policy regulations are not statutory regulations, so they are not binding on the public and cannot be used as a legal basis for carrying out certain legal actions.

Even though Circular Letters (SE) are not a product of statutory regulations, in practice they are more often obeyed by state officials and the general public.³⁰This is because Circular Letters (SE) are generally simpler in substance and more straightforward in their delivery, making them easier to understand and implement. This differs from laws and regulations, which are hierarchically oriented, where general rules, such as constitutions and laws, are sometimes only general and abstract and require implementing regulations for their implementation in society.³¹

Referring to the practice of using the Governor of East Java Circular Letter on Child Marriage in East Java Province, in substance, the Circular Letter (SE) does not conflict with laws and regulations. One of the substances of the Governor of East Java Circular Letter on Child Marriage is the suggestion and recommendation that the ideal age of marriage for men is at least 25 years old and for women is 21 years old. The recommendation from the substance of the Governor of East Java Circular Letter on Child Marriage can be said to be interesting because it clearly does not conflict with the provisions of the 2019 Marriage Law which states that the minimum age of marriage in Indonesia is 19 years old for both men and women because the substance of the Governor of East Java Circular Letter on Child Marriage is only a suggestion and recommendation. However, in practice, it is the substance of the Governor of East Java Cir-

²⁸ Hananto Widodo, Dicky Eko Prasetyo, Ridwan Arma Subagyo, Sunanta Chemaming, "Legal Implications of the Authority of Acting Regional Heads Based on Policy Regulations," *Nagara Law Journal* 1, no. 1 (2024): 64-81.

²⁹ Vera Novianti, Muhamad Aksan Akbar, and Syamsul Rijal, "Position of Policy Regulations (*Beleidsregel*) in the Indonesian Positive Law System," *Sangia Nibandera Law Research* 1, no. 1 (2024): 49-57.

³⁰ Dicky Eko Prasetyo, et.al. "Policy Evaluation of the Imposition of Restrictions on Emergency Community Activities (PPKM) in East Java," in *Proceedings of the International Joint Conference on Arts and Humanities 2021 (IJCAH 2021)*, 2021, 871-878.

³¹ Purwanto Purwanto et al., "Streamlining Regional Regulations with Omnibus Law for Legal Harmonization," *Rechtsidee* 12, no. 2 (December 26, 2024): 7-13, <https://rechtsidee.umsida.ac.id/index.php/rechtsidee/article/view/1038>.

cular Letter on Child Marriage that is implemented and socialized in the community so that this has an impact on reducing the number of child marriages in East Java in the following years, namely 2022 and 2023.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the legal status of the Governor of East Java's Circular Letter on Child Marriage is a policy regulation that is not generally binding. However, the Governor of East Java's Circular Letter on Child Marriage actually has sociological legitimacy where this can be a means to influence and provide socialization to the community regarding the minimum age for marriage, which is a minimum of 19 years old and also includes socializing the recommendations of the Governor of East Java's Circular Letter on Child Marriage which sets the ideal age for marriage, namely for men is a minimum of 25 years old and for women is 21 years old.

B. Circular Letter as Social Engineering to Prevent Child Marriage in East Java Province

The East Java Governor's Circular on Child Marriage, although not a legal product, specifically a statutory regulation, is oriented towards successfully preventing child marriage in East Java. This can be seen from the use of the East Java Governor's Circular on Child Marriage as a reference for various activities related to child marriage prevention in East Java. The East Java Governor's Circular on Child Marriage also serves as a "bridge" before the legal product in the form of the East Java Governor's Regulation on Child Marriage Prevention was passed in 2023. This indicates that the use of policy regulations, especially Circular Letters (SE) in practice is not only used as an administrative instrument that is binding internally within the institution.³²In this context, policy regulations, particularly in the form of Circular Letters (SE), serve as a kind of "intermediate regulation" before the formulation of legislation. In this context, the East Java Governor's Circular on Child Marriage serves as an "intermediate regulation" before the enactment of the legal product, the East Java Governor's Regulation on the Prevention of Child Marriage.

The East Java Governor's Circular on Child Marriage, as one of the East Java Government's efforts to address child marriage, is essentially oriented as a means of social engineering. The concept of law as social engineering was first proposed by Roscoe Pound, who enlightened legal experts to act and work like engineers, designing, calculating, and executing a legal idea or discourse.³³In simple terms, Pound stated that law

³² Insan Tajali Nur, "Juxtaposition of Beleidsregel Based on Populistic Regulations," *Lembuwana Law Review* 1, no. 1 (2023): 66-77.

³³ Zong Xian H'ng, Jia Ying Soon, and Nabeel Althabhwawi, "Theory and Application of Roscoe Pound's Sociological Jurisprudence: Transgenderism," *Current Law Journal Legal Network Series* 10, no. 1 (2022): 1-26.

as social engineering must be carefully planned, optimally implemented, and at the same time expected to have a significant and substantive impact on society.³⁴

The general view of Pound's ideas regarding social engineering emphasizes the multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary characteristics of law so that a legal product is not only related to legal science, but is related and intertwined with various other sciences.³⁵ This law, which is related to various other fields and sciences, requires that its formulation take into account the needs and interests of the community so that in its implementation the law can be present to become a social engineering for the community. In relation to the Governor of East Java's Circular Letter on Child Marriage, this is actually relevant to the idea of social engineering as put forward by Pound. In this context, the Governor of East Java's Circular Letter on Child Marriage must be understood substantively, namely as a means to carry out mature legal planning in preventing child marriage so that before the enactment of the East Java Governor's Regulation on Child Marriage Prevention, the Governor's Circular Letter on Child Marriage is used as a "temporary regulation" to ensure that the spirit of preventing child marriage is optimal in East Java Province.

Related to the idea of social engineering from Pound, the SE Governor of East Java on Child Marriage also has an orientation on the implementation aspect and legal impact, namely since the issuance of the SE Governor of East Java on Child Marriage, the East Java Provincial Government and the district and city governments in East Java then simultaneously began to carry out campaigns and socialization to minimize the existence of child marriage. In this context, even though the SE Governor of East Java on Child Marriage is not a statutory regulation, it has sociological legitimacy in the form of efforts to implement its substance in the form of prevention of child marriage, which is an important thing to be optimized by the East Java Provincial Government and the district and city governments in East Java.

CONCLUSION

The East Java Governor's Circular on Child Marriage is legally binding as a policy regulation and therefore not binding on the general public. Although not a statutory regulation, the Circular does possess sociological legitimacy, allowing it to influence and educate the public on efforts to minimize the practice of child marriage.

The Governor of East Java's Circular Letter on Child Marriage has relevance to Roscoe Pound's idea of social engineering. This is because, although the Governor of East Java's Circular Letter on Child Marriage is not a law, it is an "intermediate regula-

³⁴ Ahmad Qiram As-suvi and Moh Zainullah, "Sociology of Law in The Perspective of Roscoe Pound and Donald Black and Its Relevance in The Indonesian Context," *PJLS: Peradaban Journal of Law and Society* 1, no. 2 (2022): 82-95.

³⁵ Zainal Muttaqin, "Formalization of Islamic Law in Indonesia in the Framework of Social Engineering Theory by Roscoe Pound," *El-Mashlahah* 11, no. 2 (2021): 97-115.

tion" before the enactment of a law with the same substance. This confirms that the Governor of East Java's Circular Letter on Child Marriage has sociological legitimacy in the form of efforts to implement its substance in the form of preventing child marriage, which is important to be optimized by the East Java Provincial Government and the district and city governments in East Java.

REFERENCES

- Almahisa, Yopani Selia, and Anggi Agustian. "Early Marriage from the Perspective of the Marriage Law and the Compilation of Islamic Law." *Jurnal Rechten: Penelitian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia* 3, no. 1 (April 2021): 27-36.
- Aminah, Aminah, Evi Gantowati, Jaka Winarna, Khairudin Khairudin, and Appin Purisky Redaputri. "Implementation of the Effectiveness of Regional Autonomy in Indonesia." *Trail* 14, no. 1 (2021): 123-133.
- Ariananto Waluyo Adi, Emmanuel, and Theresia Rachelita Devia Irani. "Reflections and Expectations of Democracy in the Implementation of Regional Autonomy: Long - Term Potential for Appointment of Acting Regional Heads." *Pledoi: Journal of Law and Justice* 2, no. 1 (2023): 50-68.
- As-Suvi, Ahmad Qiram, and Moh Zainullah. "Sociology of Law in The Perspective of Roscoe Pound and Donald Black and Its Relevance in The Indonesian Context." *PJLS: Civilization Journal of Law and Society* 1, no. 2 (2022): 82-95.
- Dicky Eko Prasetyo, Muh Ali Masnun, Bayangsari Wedhatami. "Legal Uncertainty of Golf Game as a Sports and Entertainment Branch in Local Tax Imposition." *Wawasan Juridika* 4, no. 1 (2024): 76-93.
- Dicky Eko Prasetyo, et.al. "Policy Evaluation of the Imposition of Restrictions on Emergency Community Activities (PPKM) in East Java." In *Proceedings of the International Joint Conference on Arts and Humanities 2021 (IJCAH 2021)*, 871-878, 2021.
- East Java Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Population Service. "Massive Prevention Efforts, Acting Governor Adhy: Child Marriage Rate in East Java Continues to Decline Significantly," 2024. <https://dp3ak.jatimprov.go.id/berita/link/2704>.
- Ernawati, Ernawati, Abdul Gani Abdullah, and Zaitunah Subhan. "Child Participation in Marriage Dispensation in Southeast Asian Muslim Countries from The Perspective of the Convention on the Rights of the Child." *Journal of World Science* 2, no. 8 (2023): 1137-1148.
- Fentingrum, Hilda. "Comparison of Abortion from the Perspective of Imam Ghazali's Maqashid Syari'ah and Its Relationship to Economic Factors." *Kodifikasia* 15, no. 1 (2021): 69-88.
- Fitriani Ahlan Sjarif, Efraim Jordi Kastanya. "Circular Letters as an Instrument of State Administration During the Covid-19 Pandemic." *Law & Development* 51, no. 3 (2021): 791.

- H'ng, Zong Xian, Jia Ying Soon, and Nabeel Althabhwawi. "Theory and Application of Roscoe Pound's Sociological Jurisprudence: Transgenderism." *Current Law Journal Legal Network Series* 10, no. 1 (2022): 1-26.
- Hadiati, Mia, and Febriansyah Ramadhan. "Observing the Differences in Constitutional Court Decisions About the Legal Age of Marriage." *Jurnal Konstitusi* 19, no. 3 (2022): 643-672.
- Hananto Widodo, Dicky Eko Prasetyo, Ridwan Arma Subagyo, Sunanta Chemaming. "Legal Implications of the Authority of Acting Regional Heads Based on Policy Regulations." *Nagara Law Journal* 1, no. 1 (2024): 64-81.
- Im, Jane, Sarita Schoenebeck, Marilyn Iriarte, Gabriel Grill, Daricia Wilkinson, Amna Batool, Rahaf Alharbi, et al. "Women's Perspectives on Harm and Justice after Online Harassment." *Proceedings of the ACM on Human-Computer Interaction* 6, no. 2 CSCW (2022).
- Inaz Zahra, Amirah Diniaty, Zuriatul Khairi. "Issues in Marriage Counseling Practice and Islamic Perspective." *Educational Guidance and Counseling Development Journal* 3, no. 1 (2021): 10-11.
- Lahaling, Hijrah, Siti Alfisyahrin Lasori, Kindom Makkulawuzar, Yudin Yunus, and Safrin Salam. "Children's Rights In The Context Of Child Marriage In Gorontalo Province." *Sasi* 28, no. 2 (2022): 234.
- Masnun, Muh. Ali, Prasetyo, Dicky Eko, Maalikatussofa. "Reconstruction of the Normative Legal Research Paradigm in Responding to Global Challenges: An Epistemological Analysis." *Novum: Law Journal* 12, no. 3 (2025): 372-384.
- Masnun, Muh. Ali, Dicky Eko Prasetyo, Denial Ikram, and Puja Aqdamuyasyaro P. "Legal Reform of the Legal Profession Amid the Development of Artificial Intelligence in Indonesia: The Perspective of Mesu Budi's Philosophy of Law." *Novum: Law Journal* 12, no. 2 (2025): 277-287.
- Mohamad Kasim, Nur, Sri Nanang M. Kamba, . Zakiyah, and Fibriyanti Karim. "Optimization of Marriage Registration as Legal Certainty of Children's Rights in the Perspective of Maqasid Shariah." In *International Conference on Law Reform*, 3:1-9, 2022.
- Muttaqin, Zainal. "Formalization of Islamic Law in Indonesia in the Framework of Social Engineering Theory by Roscoe Pound." *El-Mashlahah* 11, no. 2 (2021): 97-115.
- Novianti, Vera, Muhamad Aksan Akbar, and Syamsul Rijal. "Position of Policy Regulations (Beleidsregel) in the Indonesian Positive Law System." *Sangia Nibandera Law Research* 1, no. 1 (2024): 49-57.
- Nur, Insan Tajali. "Juxtaposition of Beleidsregel Based on Populistic Regulations." *Lembuswana Law Review* 1, no. 1 (2023): 66-77.
- Nurfieni, Amrin. "The Effectiveness of Amendments to Article 7 of the Marriage Law in Reducing the Number of Child Marriages in Semarang Regency." *Legacy: Journal of Law and Legislation* 4, no. 2 (2024): 91-102.

- Prasetio, Dicky Eko. "History and Existence of the Formation of Regional Regulations." *Sol Justicia* 5, no. 2 (2022): 158-159.
- Prasetio, Dicky Eko, and Muh. Ali Masnun. "Beneficiary Pays Principle: Reconstruction of Environmental Protection Regulations in Realizing Water Resource Sustainability." *Indonesian Journal of Environmental Law* 11, no. 1 (October 9, 2025): 1-22. <https://jhli.icel.or.id/jhli/article/view/957>.
- Prastini, Endang. "Early Marriage in a Legal and Child Psychology Perspective." *Aufklarung: Journal of Education, Social and Humanities* 2, no. 2 (2022): 43-51.
- Priseliya, K, and S Ngaisah. "The Age Dispensation for Marriage in Sidoarjo Religious Court: Research in 2022." *Juris (Journal of Court and Justice)* 2, no. 1 (2023). <https://journal.jfpublisher.com/index.php/jcj/article/view/365>.
- Priscilla Kurniawati, Joko Setiyono. "Enforcement of Human Rights in Providing Children Protection in the School Educational Environment in the City of Surabaya." *International Journal of Social Science and Human Research* 5, no. 7 (2022): 2808-2816.
- Purwanto, Purwanto, Sulaksono Sulaksono, Tamsil Tamsil, and Dicky Eko Prasetio. "Streamlining Regional Regulations with Omnibus Law for Legal Harmonization." *Rechtsidee* 12, no. 2 (December 26, 2024): 7-13. <https://rechtsidee.umsida.ac.id/index.php/rechtsidee/article/view/1038>.
- Resmaya Agnesia Mutiara Sirait, Yenny Aman Serah, Rini Setiawati. "Establishment of Village PKK Kadarkum in Efforts to Prevent Child Marriage." *Journal of Community Empowerment Learning (JP2M)* 5, no. 4 (2024): 755-764.
- Salim, EF, Judiasih, SD, & Yuanitasari, D. "Equal Age Requirements for Marriage as a Form of Gender Equality in Minimizing Underage Marriage in Indonesia." *Acta Diurnal: Journal of Notary Law* 5, no. 1 (2021): 1-19.
- Sry Mayunita, Junaid Gazalin, Feramita Hasani Bobby. "Implementation of Child Marriage Prevention Policy (Study in South Konawe Regency, Southeast Sulawesi)." *TheJournalish: Social and Government* 4, no. 2 (2023): 203-213.
- Sudini, Luh Putu, and Made Wiryani. "Juridical Analysis of Local Government Authority on the Establishment of Local Regulations Eco-Tourism Development." *Diponegoro Law Review* 7, no. 1 (2022): 53-69.