



Implementation of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration in the Immigration Work Unit of Bojonegoro Regency

Cornelia Yashela Utama¹, Sudjai², Rommy Hardyansah³

^{1,2,3}Universitas Sunan Giri Surabaya, Indonesia

Abstract: Implementing passport services in the Immigration Work Unit of Bojonegoro Regency has shown significant efforts in implementing Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration. This is reflected in the implementation of an online application system, strict document verification, the use of biometric technology, and high document security standards. This work unit has also improved service efficiency through an integrated management information system, special services for certain groups, and increased transparency and accountability. However, there is still room for improvement and optimization to meet the expected service standards. This study aims to analyze passport services in the Immigration Work Unit of Bojonegoro Regency and identify inhibiting factors in implementing passport services. The method in this study is empirical law by examining Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration in the Immigration Work Unit of Bojonegoro Regency. The results of this research are that the implementation of passport services in the Immigration Work Unit of Bojonegoro Regency has shown significant efforts in implementing the principles of Law Number 6 of 2011. This work unit seeks to improve service efficiency through the implementation of an integrated management information system and the provision of special services for certain groups; the factors inhibiting the implementation of passport services include a shortage of human resources in terms of quantity or quality, technological infrastructure that sometimes experiences disruptions, bureaucratic procedures that still need to be simplified.

Keywords: Passport Issuance, Policy Implementation, Immigration

1. Introduction

Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration is used as the main legal basis in Indonesia. This law is a refinement of Law Number 9 of 1992 concerning Immigration, which is no longer in accordance with the current conditions of the times and the community's legal needs (Aminah et al., 2021). Law Number 6 of 2011 is a law that regulates several aspects of immigration, including supervision of foreigners, border crossings, and the issuance of travel documents.

According to the opinion of an immigration law expert, Prof. Dr. M. Iman Santoso, immigration is the entry and exit of a person who is in Indonesian territory and then supervises him in order to maintain the sovereignty of the State (Herlina & Suryana, 2020). Meanwhile, Dr. Jazim Hamidi argued that implementing immigration policies must pay attention to aspects of protection, supervision, and service to the community (Putrie et al., 2024).

As for Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning immigration, there are still some legal problems in practice. One of them is the potential for a clash of norms between the Immigration Law and other laws and regulations (Kuntadi, 2022). For example, there is a potential conflict between the Immigration Law and Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perppu) Number 2 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law No. 23 of 2002 related to Child Protection, especially in terms of handling children who are victims of transnational crimes (Mears & Stafford, 2022).

In addition, there is also a potential conflict of norms between the Immigration Law and the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights regarding procedures for

Correspondence:

Name: Cornelia Yashela Utama

Email: Chorneliayashela28@gmail.com

Received: Oct 05, 2024;

Revised: Oct 18, 2024;

Accepted: Oct 25, 2024;

Published: Oct 30, 2024;



Copyright: © 2024 by the authors.

Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons

tribution-NonCommercial 4.0

International License (CC BY-NC

4.0) license (

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>).

handling refugees and asylum seekers (Wolfe & Lawson, 2020). This norm conflict creates legal uncertainty in the field as immigration officers are faced with conflicting regulations. This leads to confusion in making decisions and making appropriate policies, which can have an impact on the effectiveness and consistency of law implementation at the field level. Legal ambiguity and norm conflicts result in administrative processes, such as passport issuance, becoming more complicated and taking longer. This is because officers have to be careful in interpreting the various regulations, which can reduce the effectiveness of public services and trigger public dissatisfaction. This creates legal uncertainty in implementing immigration policies in the field, including in the Bojonegoro Regency Immigration Work Unit.

The urgency of this research lies in the importance of reviewing the implementation of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration at the regional level, especially in the Bojonegoro Regency Immigration Work Unit. There are several reasons underlying this urgency (Madaninabawi & Hafidz, 2021): first, the uncertainty of norms in implementing the Immigration Law at the regional level can result in differences in interpretation and policy implementation. Second, the potential for normative clashes between the Immigration Law and other laws and regulations, such as Perppu and Ministerial Regulations, can hinder the implementation of immigration duties. Third, there is a need to evaluate the readiness and ability of the Bojonegoro Regency Immigration Work Unit in implementing Law Number 6 of 2011, considering the dynamics of increasingly complex immigration problems. Fourth, the importance of identifying the challenges and obstacles faced by the Bojonegoro Regency Immigration Work Unit in implementing the Immigration Law, as well as finding solutions that can be implemented. Fifth, there is a need to improve coordination between the Immigration Work Unit of Bojonegoro Regency and other related agencies in order to optimize the implementation of the Immigration Law (Chen et al., 2020).

In the context of immigration, especially in Indonesia, it has a basis and is guided by Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration as the main legal basis. This law is an improvement of Law Number 9 of 1992 concerning Immigration, which is no longer in accordance with the development of the times and the community's legal needs (Percy et al., 2023). Law Number 6 of 2011 discusses various aspects of immigration, including supervision of foreigners, border crossings, and the issuance of travel documents (passports) (Key et al., 2019). This travel document is issued to identify a person who is traveling between countries. Travel documents are divided into two, namely ordinary passports and diplomatic passports (Sihombing & Hamid, 2020).

A passport is an official document issued by the government that allows a person to travel internationally. In the Indonesian context, the issuance of passports is regulated by Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration (Wicaksono et al., 2019). However, in practice, the passport issuance process still faces various challenges, including limited resources, the complexity of administrative procedures, and the level of public understanding of applicable procedures (Ripno et al., 2021). Therefore, it is important to carry out this research in order to understand more deeply the implementation of Law Number 6 of 2011, especially in the issuance of passports in the Immigration Work Unit of Bojonegoro Regency (Li, 2014).

In an effort to provide solutions to existing problems, this study also explores various efforts that the Bojonegoro Regency Immigration Work Unit has made to optimize the passport issuance process. This includes efforts to improve service efficiency, increase human resources capacity, and use technology to support administrative processes. This research focuses on the implementation of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, especially in the context of issuing passports in the Immigration Work Unit of Bojonegoro Regency. Based on the above problems, how to implement passport services in the Bojonegoro Regency Immigration Work Unit in accordance with Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration and inhibiting factors in the implementation of passport services in the Bojonegoro Regency Immigration Work Unit.

2. Materials and Methods

This study is an empirical juridical legal research to examine the implementation of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration in the Immigration Work Unit of Bojonegoro Regency. This research method, empirical law, in other words, sociological law research and field research, was chosen because of its ability to dig up primary data directly from primary sources (Najib & Basyar, 2023). Soerjono Soekanto defines empirical legal research as "legal research carried out by researching primary data," while Bambang Waluyo emphasized that the data in this research is "obtained directly from the community." This method is used to understand how the Immigration Law is applied in a real context in Bojonegoro Regency as per Law Number 6 of 2011. This method allows the collection of primary data through direct observation, providing a more accurate and comprehensive picture of the reality of implementation in the field by involving a combination of methods such as in-depth interviews, participant observations, and document analysis to the dissemination of questionnaires to obtain a holistic picture of the implementation of the Immigration Law and the factors affecting passport services in Bojonegoro Regency and the results of the analysis will be narrated in a descriptive manner as a result of the research. Data analysis in this study was carried out using various methods, including content analysis, invitation analysis, conceptual analysis, data interpretation, grammatical interpretation, and systematic and teleological interpretation (Zulyadi, 2020).

The population used in the study was as many as ten employees of the Bojonegoro Regency Immigration Work Unit with two women and eight men and the community who took care of passports while the sample was carried out randomly by paying attention to certain criteria, namely employees who worked actively for at least two years in the Bojonegoro Regency Immigration Work Unit. The employees designated as a sample are four employees. In addition, the people who are used as this sample are based on the criteria that they have processed passports at least two times. The sample in this study is four applicants.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Recapitulation of the Issuance of Travel Documents of the Republic of Indonesia

Based on statistical data on passports made at the Immigration UKK Class I TPI Tanjung Perak in Bojonegoro from 2021 to 2023, The number of passport applications per month during this period shows fluctuations reflecting the community's changing needs for immigration services. In 2021, the average number of monthly passport applications ranged from 200 to 500, with the highest peak in December, when applications reached 600. In 2022, passport applications saw a significant increase, with monthly averages ranging from 300 to 700, and the peak occurred in June with 750 applications. In 2023, until July, passport applications remained high, with an average monthly number of 400 to 800, and the highest peak amounted to 850 applications that occurred in March.

The number of passports issued monthly has also increased along with the number of passport applications. In 2021, the number of passports issued per month ranged from 180 to 480, with the highest number in December at 580 passports. In 2022, the number of passport issuances increased, with monthly numbers ranging from 280 to 680, peaking in June with 730 passports issued. Until July 2023, the number of passports issued per month ranged from 380 to 780, with a peak in March of 820 passports.

The average result of the time required to process a passport in this period is about five working days in 2021. In an effort to improve the efficiency of supervision in 2022, it will be reduced to 5 days; until July 2023, it will be able to complete only four working days. This shows changes and improvements in the speed of service.

The percentage of passports completed on time (within four working days) has also increased. In 2021, only about 60% of passports were issued on time. In 2022, this percentage increased to 75%, and as of July 2023, about 85% of passports were issued on time. This increase reflects the effectiveness of improving the process and management

implemented by Immigration UKK in carrying out better services to the community (Fanjoy & Bragg, 2019).

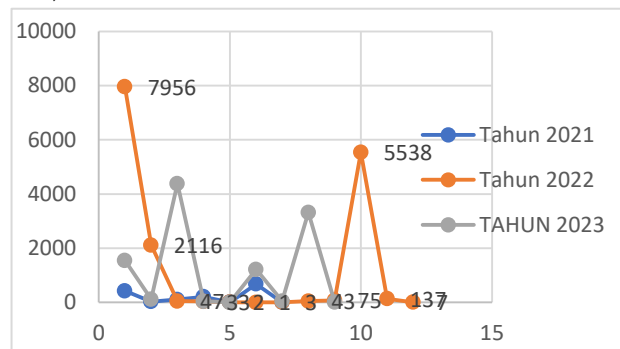


Figure 1. Applicant Data Recapitulation Chart for 2021 to 2023

Based on the graph above, the number fluctuated significantly between 2021 and 2023. This happened in 2021 because new applications showed a sharp increase in use for various community interests such as labor, study, Hajji, Umrah, tourism, and medical treatment to replace passports whose validity period had expired or damage to the passport card (Wang et al., 2019). The number of passport applicants used for work purposes is 197, applications to study are 185, applications for tourist trips are 2996, and as many as 9258 applications for passport replacement purposes (Putri et al., 2020).

In 2022, there was a high increase, especially for tourism purposes, with a number of 4720 and 1202 applications for Umrah purposes. The number of applicants for work purposes has decreased to 83 while those used for study have increased, amounting to 214 applicants. The replacement of expired passports also increased significantly, increasing to 11559 (Boley et al., 2017). This shows an increase in people's need for passport services, both for personal and religious purposes.

In July 2023, it was found that the increase in applications for Umrah purposes reached 4385, while for Hajji, there were 1218 applicants. Passport applications for tourism decreased by 1545, while for formal work and permanent study, 34 and 114 applications, respectively. Passport replacement due to expired validity was recorded at 3321. In addition to passport applications, there is a postponement of passports for migrant workers, which can be shown in the table below;

Table 1. Postponement of passport issuance at UKK Bojonegoro

Year	Number of Rejections
2021	16
2022	16
2023	153 (as of July 2023)

Based on this data, the delay in issuing passports to Non-Procedural Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI NP) at UKK Bojonegoro has increased. In 2021 and 2022, there were 16 cases, while in 2023, there was a fairly high spike of 153 cases of rejection until July. This shows the improvement, supervision, and law enforcement of suspicious passport applications.

All data from 2021 to 2023 has experienced increased passport applications and issuance, especially in religious activities, including Umrah and Hajji. This indicates that the community's needs will continue to grow due to the developments and efforts made by Immigration UKK to improve the efficiency and supervision of passport services (Azis et al., 2020).

Interview

The resource persons who became the source of information included Rahmad Syarif, S.Tr.Im., as the Supervisor of UKK Bojonegoro; Rega Yorgy Beethoven, S.S., who served as the First Immigration Analyst; Agung Setia Budi, S.H., Immigration Data Manager, and Erni Agus Wulansari, S.Pd., a BKO employee from the Bojonegoro Regency Government.

Based on interviews with four key speakers from the Immigration UKK of Bojonegoro Regency, a comprehensive overview of the implementation of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration was obtained. Rahmad Syarif, S.Tr.Im., Supervisor of UKK Bojonegoro, reported a significant increase in passport applications over the past three years, with a particular spike in Umrah applications in 2023. He also emphasized the focus on monitoring and verifying passport applications to prevent Non-Procedural Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI NP), with 153 applications rejected until July 2023. The main challenge faced is the instability of the internet network, which affects the service process. However, efficiency has improved with the reduction of passport processing time from 5 days to 4 working days.

Rega Yorgy Beethoven, S.S., First Immigration Analyst, reinforced observations about the increase in passport applications, particularly for Umrah, which is attributed to the easing of travel restrictions and the improvement of the community's economy. He explained the meticulous process of examining the documents and the applicant's intention to prevent PMI NP, as well as highlighting the dependence of the effectiveness of the information system on the quality of the internet network.

Agung Setia Budi, S.H., Immigration Data Manager, emphasized the consistent upward trend in immigration data, especially for Umrah and tourist passport applications. He identified challenges in ensuring data accuracy and security amid the limitations of IT infrastructure and the need for more integrated and responsive systems. The crucial role of data management in the prevention and handling of PMI NP is also emphasized, with the use of data analysis to identify patterns and trends in PMI NP activities.

Erni Agus Wulansari, S.Pd., BKO Employee from the Bojonegoro Regency Government, provided a perspective on coordination between the Immigration UKK and the Regency Government. He reported good coordination, with regular meetings to discuss immigration issues and the Regency Government's active support for UKK Immigration programs. Its role as a coordination bridge between the two agencies is highlighted, including in the socialization of immigration policies to the community. Challenges in synchronizing policies and procedures between the Regency Government and the Immigration UKK were also revealed. Although efforts to prevent PMI NP are considered quite effective, there is still a need to increase the reach of the program, especially in vulnerable areas.

Based on the results of the interviews that have been carried out, it is revealed that there is an improvement in service and efficiency at the Immigration UKK of Bojonegoro Regency, but it also shows significant challenges, especially related to IT infrastructure and coordination between agencies. Efforts to prevent PMI NP have shown positive results, although it still needs further development. This information provides a solid basis for further analysis of the implementation of Law No. 6 of 2011 at the local level and the potential for future improvements.

Based on the results of interviews with four resource persons from the community regarding services at the Immigration Work Unit (UKK) of Bojonegoro Regency, several key findings can be analyzed to provide an overview of people's perceptions and experiences of immigration services.

In terms of information accessibility, although the community feels that information is sufficiently available, there is still room for improvement, especially through disseminating information through social media, local radio, and cooperation with village officials. People's experiences in managing passports vary, with most feeling satisfied despite facing technical obstacles (Faisal & Kisman, 2020). However, for people who are taking care of passports for the first time, more intensive guidance is needed. Overall, the community appreciates the services provided by the Bojonegoro Regency Immigration UKK, but there are still several aspects that need to be improved, especially in terms of technological infrastructure and the socialization of correct immigration procedures.

The public is generally satisfied with the services provided by the Bojonegoro Regency Immigration UKK. This shows that immigration officers have succeeded in creating a positive image through a friendly, informative, and patient attitude in handling the needs of the community (Young & Goodman-Delahunty, 2021). This satisfaction is also reflected in the community's assessment of the passport processing process, which is considered quite fast and efficient. This satisfaction shows that there is public trust in the services provided, which is an important indicator of the success of public service performance; there are still several aspects that need to be improved (Khan & Sultana, 2021). Focusing on improving technological infrastructure, increasing service capacity, as well as more intensive socialization and education are strategic steps that can be taken further to improve the quality of service and community satisfaction and realize the implementation of effective passport services in accordance with Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration in the Immigration Work Unit of Bojonegoro Regency, various efforts have been made and continue to be made and efforts to overcome various Factors Hindering the Implementation of Passport Services

3.2. Realization of Effective Passport Service Implementation in Accordance with Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration in the Immigration Work Unit of Bojonegoro Regency

In realizing the implementation of passport services in accordance with Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration in UKK (Immigration Work Unit), Bojonegoro Regency has carried out various efforts. It can be explained as follows.

Modernization of information technology systems; (a) Implementation of an integrated online passport service application system on a national scale; (b) Periodic hardware and software upgrades in an effort to support faster and more efficient system changes; (c) Developing a mobile application to facilitate access to services and information for applicants.

Improving the Quality of Human Resources (Human Resources); (a) Holding periodic training for passport service officers both technically, in regulations to excellent service providers; (b) Holding workshops and seminars to increase officers' understanding of the development of technology to the latest immigration policy; (c) Rotation and mutation of officers in a planned manner as an effort to prevent burnout and improve officer performance (Chams & García-Blandón, 2019).

Optimization of Service Procedures; (a) Evaluate and streamline service flows to reduce unnecessary bureaucratic levels. (b) Implementing an electronic queue system used to shorten (efficiency) the waiting time for applicants; (c) Implementation of a one-stop service system to create a fast and responsive service.

Improvement of Infrastructure and Facilities; (a) Reconstruction or renovation of service rooms to create environmental comfort, especially for officers and applicants; (b) Providing special facilities for people with disabilities, the elderly, and pregnant and lactating women (c) Improve the physical security system of the office, such as CCTV and limited access in certain areas.

Increased Transparency and Accountability; (a) Implementation of non-cash payments to reduce the risk of misuse or misappropriation that will be fatal; (b) Installing digital information boards about services, procedures, costs, and time in completing services; (c) Implementation of an online complaint system and follow-up actions that applicants can monitor via the internet.

Community Socialization and Education; (a) Conducting information campaigns through various media, including social media, radio pr, and media; (b) Conducting counseling in various communities and educational institutions; (c) Issuing and distributing informative brochures related to service procedures to the requirements needed at the time of passport issuance

Hindering Factors in the Implementation of Passport Services in the Immigration Work Unit of Bojonegoro Regency (a) Challenges in the field of IT infrastructure, such as

internet network instability, remain obstacles that affect the service process. This requires a more integrated and responsive system and challenges in ensuring data accuracy and security amid limited IT infrastructure. (b) Coordination between agencies, especially between the Immigration UKK and the Bojonegoro Regency Government, is going well. Regular meetings are held to discuss immigration issues, with active support from the Regency Government for UKK Immigration programs. However, challenges still exist in synchronizing policies and procedures between the Regency Government and the Immigration UKK. (c) Increased socialization of immigration procedures, especially in rural areas, is also a concern (Susila & Risvan, 2022). This indicates that there is still an information gap that needs to be addressed, especially for less tech-savvy people.

Efforts to overcome inhibiting factors in the implementation of passport services in UKK Bojonegoro Regency. Efforts are made to overcome inhibiting factors in the implementation of passport services. This can be explained as follows (Chowdhury et al., 2023): (a) First, to overcome the problem of Human Resources (HR), the Immigration of Bojonegoro Regency has initiated an intensive and continuous training program for officers; The program includes technical training on using the latest systems, improving public service capabilities, and an in-depth understanding of the latest immigration regulations (Sari et al., 2020). In addition, additional officer recruitment is also carried out to overcome the shortage of personnel, especially during busy periods such as the hajj season or school holidays. To improve the understanding of applicants, a public education campaign has been carried out through various media, including social media, local radio, and the distribution of informative brochures in strategic places (Sethi et al., 2019). In terms of technological infrastructure, the relevant parties have made significant upgrades to the system and network. This includes increased internet bandwidth, server updates, and the implementation of a more reliable backup system. Cooperation with local internet service providers has also been strengthened to stabilize the connection. Hardware such as computers and passport printing devices have been gradually updated to improve work efficiency. In addition, a dedicated IT team has been set up to provide prompt and effective technical support in the event of a system outage. (b) Two, efforts made in overcoming procedural and bureaucratic difficulties, namely the evaluation carried out as a whole on the workflow. As a result, some stages that were considered redundant have been eliminated without compromising data security and accuracy. An online queue system has also been implemented to reduce the waiting time for applicants (Raparathi et al., 2020). In addition, a special team has been formed tasked with continuously simplifying processes and procedures.

In the face of budget limitations, the Immigration of Bojonegoro Regency has intensively coordinated with the central and regional governments. These efforts have resulted in an increase in budget allocation for system updates and procurement. In addition, optimization of budget use has also been carried out through operational efficiency and better expenditure priorities; (c) improvement of physical facilities by renovating or improving service rooms in creating environmental comfort, including the addition of waiting seats, installation of air conditioning, and provision of special facilities for people with disabilities and older people. To overcome the problem of difficult-to-reach locations, cooperation has been carried out with local governments to provide special public transportation to the immigration office. (d) Creating a telephone information center with 24-hour access and cooperating with the relevant government regarding the dissemination of information about passport services to people who do not have internet access

4. Conclusions

The implementation of effective passport services by Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration in the Immigration Work Unit of Bojonegoro Regency includes (a) Modernization of information technology systems, (b) Improvement of the quality of human resources (Human Resources); (c) Optimization of Service Procedures; (c) Improvement of Infrastructure and Facilities; (d) Increased Transparency and Accountability; (e) Socialization and Education of the Community.

Factors that hinder the implementation of Passport Services in the Immigration Work Unit of Bojonegoro Regency include challenges in the field of infrastructure, challenges in synchronizing policies and procedures between the Regency Government and the Immigration UKK, information gaps that need to be overcome, especially for people who are not tech-savvy.

References

- Aminah, A., Gantowati, E., Winarna, J., & Redaputri, A. P. (2021). Implementation of The Effectiveness of Regional Autonomy in Indonesia. *JEJAK: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Kebijakan*, 14(1), 14. <https://doi.org/10.15294/jejak.v14i1.2681>
- Azis, N., Amin, M., Chan, S., & Aprilia, C. (2020). How smart tourism technologies affect tourist destination loyalty. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Technology*, 11(4), 603–625.
- Boley, B. B., Ayscue, E., Maruyama, N., & Woosnam, K. M. (2017). Gender and empowerment: assessing discrepancies using the resident empowerment through tourism scale. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 25(1), 113–129. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2016.1177065>
- Chams, N., & García-Blandón, J. (2019). On the importance of sustainable human resource management for the adoption of sustainable development goals. *Resources, Conservation and Recycling*, 141, 109–122.
- Chen, C.-H., Shih, C.-C., & Law, V. (2020). The effects of competition in digital game-based learning (DGBL): a meta-analysis. *Educational Technology Research and Development*, 68, 1855–1873.
- Chowdhury, S., Dey, P., Joel-Edgar, S., Bhattacharya, S., Rodriguez-Espindola, O., Abadie, A., & Truong, L. (2023). Unlocking the value of artificial intelligence in human resource management through AI capability framework. *Human Resource Management Review*, 33(1), 100899.
- Faisal, P., & Kisman, Z. (2020). Information and communication technology utilization effectiveness in distance education systems. *International Journal of Engineering Business Management*, 12, 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1847979020911872>
- Fanjoy, M., & Bragg, B. (2019). Embracing complexity: Co-creation with retired immigrant women. *Gateways: International Journal of Community Research and Engagement*, 12(1), ID-6342.
- Herlina, L., & Suryana, A. (2020). *Implementation Efforts of Regional Autonomy Policy in Education (Analysis of strategic plans of district/city education offices in Indonesia 2013-2018)*.
- Key, K. D., Furr-Holden, D., Lewis, E. Y., Cunningham, R., Zimmerman, M. A., Johnson-Lawrence, V., & Selig, S. (2019). The continuum of community engagement in research: a roadmap for understanding and assessing progress. *Progress in Community Health Partnerships: Research, Education, and Action*, 13(4), 427–434.
- Khan, M. M. R., & Sultana, R. (2021). Shift in the role of criminology in criminal law: Reflecting the doctrinal change. *Annals of Justice and Humanity*, 1(1), 1–10.
- Kuntadi, K. (2022). House of Restorative Justice as a Forum of Actualizing the Nation's Culture in Solving Criminal Cases. *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum*, 22(2), 323–333. <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.JDH.2022.22.2.3242>
- Li, L. (2014). Be prepared in advance: A case for allowing binding prenuptial agreements in Hong Kong. *International Journal of Law, Policy and the Family*, 28(3), 339–362. <https://doi.org/10.1093/LAWFAM/EBU003>
- Madaninabawi, M., & Hafidz, J. (2021). *Legal Consequences of Financing a PT Established by Husband and Wife Without a Marriage Agreement on the Signing of a Lease Agreement*. 3(4), 1286–1298.
- Mears, D. P., & Stafford, M. C. (2022). A Reconceptualization of Social Bond Theory to Predict Change Sequences in Offending. *Crime & Delinquency*, 00111287221088000.
- Najib, A., & Basyar, F. (2023). Islamic Family Law and Law No. 1 the Year 1974 Concerning the Role of the Husband in Building a Household. *Review of Islamic Studies*, 2(1), 27–33.
- Percy, C., Bartley, E., Hambly, L., Hughes, D., & Lawrence, N. (2023). Embedding wellbeing in career development practice: trialling a new structure for guidance conversations in Scotland and Wales. *British Journal of Guidance & Counselling*, 1–16.
- Putri, A. E., Khadijah, U. L. S., & Novianti, E. (2020). Community empowerment in the development of mangrove tourism in Batu

- Karas of Pangandaran, West Java. *Geo Journal of Tourism and Geosites*, 31(3), 972–978.
- Putrie, R. A., Asfahani, A., Harati, R., & Dewi, R. A. P. K. (2024). COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE IN COMMUNICATION SKILLS DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROGRAMS. *Community Development Journal: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 5(3), 4848–4856.
- Raparathi, M., Dodda, S. B., & Maruthi, S. (2020). Examining the use of Artificial Intelligence to Enhance Security Measures in Computer Hardware, including the Detection of Hardware-based Vulnerabilities and Attacks. *European Economic Letters (EEL)*, 10(1).
- Ripno, R., Nathalia, T. C., & Pramomo, R. (2021). Waste Management in Supporting Sustainable Tourism Case Study of Tourist Destination Malioboro Yogyakarta. *International Journal of Social, Policy and Law*, 2(2), 1–4.
- Sari, S. Y. I., Faisal, M., Raksanagara, A. S., Agustian, D., & Rusmil, K. (2020). Water quality and factors associated with compliance of drinking water refilling stations as a choice for middle-low urban households in developing countries. *Journal of Water and Environment Technology*, 18(1), 27–36. <https://doi.org/10.2965/jwet.19-037>
- Sethi, V., Yadav, S., Agrawal, S., Sareen, N., Kathuria, N., Mishra, P., Kapoor, J., & Dureja, S. (2019). Incidence of Side-effects After Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Consumption Among School-going Indian Adolescents. *Indian Pediatrics*, 56, 33–34.
- Sihombing, B. F., & Hamid, A. (2020). Impact of the omnibus Law/Job creation act in Indonesia. *International Journal of Scientific Research and Management (IJSRM)*, 8(10), 266–281.
- Susila, T., & Risvan, L. (2022). Reconstructing the Formation of Israel's Religion in the context of Old Testament Biblical Text. *Khazanah Theologia*, 4(2). <https://doi.org/10.15575/kt.v4i2.17024>
- Wang, J., Liu-Lastres, B., Ritchie, B. W., & Mills, D. J. (2019). Travellers' self-protections against health risks: An application of the full Protection Motivation Theory. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 78, 102743.
- Wicaksono, M. B. A., Handayani, I. R., & Karjoko, L. (2019). State Policy's Analysis in the Redistribution of Reformed Agrarian Lands From Forest Areas in Indonesia (Study of Presidential Regulation Number 86 Year 2018 Regarding Agrarian Reform). *3rd International Conference on Globalization of Law and Local Wisdom (ICGLOW 2019)*, 174–178.
- Wolfe, S. E., & Lawson, S. G. (2020). The organizational justice effect among criminal justice employees: A meta-analysis. *Criminology*, 58(4), 619–644.
- Young, G., & Goodman-Delahunty, J. (2021). Revisiting Daubert: Judicial gatekeeping and expert ethics in court. *Psychological Injury and Law*, 14(4), 304–315.
- Zulyadi, R. (2020). Judge's Role in Court to Eradicate Corruption According to Law Number 20 in 2001 (Study of Decision 16/PID. SUS. K/2011/PN. MDN). *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)*, 3(2), 1280–1288.