

# Development of a Strategic Partnership Model in Controlling Early Marriage for Stunting Prevention (Case Study in Kapuas Hulu District)

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## Abstract

Early marriage rates in Indonesia, particularly in West Kalimantan, contribute significantly to the stunting problem. Progress is slow despite a decline from 11.21% in 2018 to 8.06% in 2022. Kapuas Hulu District has the second-highest stunting rate in the province. This research aims to develop a strategic partnership model to control early marriage and prevent stunting in Kapuas Hulu District. The model involves local government, health institutions, NGOs, the private sector, and local communities. Using the Four-Pillar Strategic Partnership Model by Thomas (2012) and Bryson (2013), the study engages stakeholders in planning, organizing, implementing, and monitoring. The local government leads, the private sector provides resources through CSR, the community is empowered in decision-making, and academia offers research support. This integrated approach aims to prevent early marriages and reduce stunting effectively. Based on research and analysis of the Kapuas Hulu District Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD), it can be concluded that the issue of early marriage or child marriage is not explicitly included or a focus in the regional development planning document. Ease of dispensation is a gap and has the potential to weaken efforts to implement policies to prevent child marriage. The level of public awareness greatly influences the practice of child marriage. The effectiveness of Law Number 16 of 2019 concerning Marriage, especially regarding the implementation of the minimum age limit for marriage, still faces many major challenges.

**Keywords:** Early Marriage, Stunting Prevention, Strategic Partnership Model.

The trend of child marriage in Indonesia, in carrying out their first marriage before the age of 18 or 15 years, shows a decline from 2018 to 2022. This decline is still considered slow to reach the target of 8.74 % in 2024 and 6.94% in 2030. Meanwhile, in 2018, the number of child marriages was 11.21%, so in the next four years (2022), it will only decrease by 3.15 % to 8.06 % in 2022.

Child marriage is still a problem in West Kalimantan province. According to the 2021 National Socio-Economic Survey (SUSENAS), 21 % of cases of early marriage in West Kalimantan Province were recorded. This figure is above the national average of 10.35 %. If we look at the percentages for the last ten years, from 2011 to 2020, the increase in cases of early

marriage in West Kalimantan Province is 14 to 18 % yearly.

Currently, the problem in Indonesia is the prevalence of early marriage, which is a factor causing stunting. Early marriage occurs because parents are still young and in their teens and still lack the knowledge, emotional stability and finances to care for children. Thus, stunting will become a problem of malnutrition in the long term.

Currently, West Kalimantan Province is included in the top 5 provinces in Indonesia with the highest stunting rate, namely 27.8%. This exceeds the national stunting figure of 21.6% in 2022, after a decrease of 2% from 2021, 29.8%, compared to 2020, namely 30.90%. Reducing stunting rates illustrates efforts to handle and prevent malnutrition in West Kalimantan. However, the stunting rate is high because of the need for more focus on preventing early marriage involving essential stakeholders such as Traditional Institutions and Religious Institutions.

Based on Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI) data from the Ministry of Health, Kapuas Hulu Regency was second with the highest stunting rate in West Kalimantan in 2022. The number of stunting cases in 2020 amounted to 34.62%, then decreased by 5.72%. In 2021, it will be 28.9%, then in 2022, it will increase by 9% to 37.9%. Thus, in 2023, there is a stunting reduction target of 20.53%.

This research focuses on developing a strategic partnership model involving various stakeholders, including local governments, health institutions, NGOs, the private sector and local communities. This model will be designed to make the government effective in controlling early marriage and provide a basis for formulating better policies and more targeted programs.

## METHOD

The Four Pillars Strategic Partnership Model is a development model created using theoretical concepts developed by Thomas (2012) and

Bryson (2013). In this research, the Four Pillar Strategy Partnership Model was used in Kapuas Hulu Regency because this place still needs a strategic formulation for intervention on the problem of preventing early marriage in an integrated manner and is still running independently.

The development model described in this research was created to encourage various stakeholders to participate actively in the Regency/City innovation process. Starting with planning, organizing, implementing, and monitoring. Involving multiple stakeholders, namely to overcome the limited resources owned by the Regency/City government, both in terms of budget resources, Human Resources (HR) and Infrastructure, is intended to overcome the limitations of innovation or ideas in the Regency/City.

The method used is the Four Pillar Strategic Partnership model, which involves the government, private sector, community, and universities, where each party has a unique role. Regional government acts as a leading sector that formulates regulations, protects participation, ensures participation impacts policy, and provides human resources without making budget provisions. The private sector is a resource owner that allocates social and environmental responsibility (TJSL) or CSR funds, which must be integrated with local government development priorities. Meanwhile, community participation is directed at empowerment, where they can identify needs, make their own decisions, and assist the government in planning and reporting. Universities play a role in providing intellectual resources through supporting research for innovations in preventing early marriage.

## RESULT

Customs and culture are still considered in early marriages in Kapuas Hulu Regency. However, in the Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of Kapuas Hulu Regency, it can be concluded that the issue of

early marriage is not explicitly included or a focus in the regional development planning document of Kapuas Hulu Regency, the RPJMD of Kapuas Hulu Regency tends not to address the content of early marriage specifically. It may not be considered a top priority in the region's medium-term development agenda. This conclusion highlights the need for further attention and integration of early marriage issues in local early marriage prevention policies and programs to improve community welfare, which must involve collaboration across sectors and stakeholders.

The four-pillar strategic partnership model was chosen because it recognizes the importance of broader cross-sector involvement and collaboration. This model enables the integration of various stakeholders and related sectors, including government, education, health institutions and civil society. This model can cover multiple aspects to overcome complex problems such as early marriage and stunting in Kapuas Hulu Regency by involving four pillars. These four pillars create a comprehensive framework, enabling a holistic understanding of the challenges and designing more integrated solutions. Apart from that, the involvement of these pillars can create strong synergy between sectors, increasing the capacity and effectiveness of prevention and control efforts. Thus, selecting the four-pillar strategic partnership model is expected to provide a comprehensive and sustainable approach to solving the problems of early marriage and stunting in Kapuas Hulu Regency.

The next finding that makes it challenging to prevent early marriage is the ease of dispensation, which is a gap and can potentially weaken efforts to implement policies to prevent it. There are various legal perspectives, so in many cases of requests for dispensation, the law does not provide in-depth information from the perspective of the child's interests during justice and decision-making. Thus, the granting of dispensations in religious courts tends to be done without considering the case. In this case, the

court only hears testimony from the prospective bride and groom and their families.

In this case, the level of public awareness also influences the practice of early marriage, where in some instances, if the dispensation is not given, the community will carry out other way namely by carrying out an unregistered marriage or a private marriage. Thus, in social situations like this, we need to intervene at the grassroots level. Apart from that, policy intervention alone is not enough to change social norms and community views. Thus, a massive response to behavior at the grassroots level is needed to increase public awareness and reduce cases of early marriage in various regions.

There are still many significant challenges in effectively implementing Marriage Law Number 16 of 2019, especially in implementing the minimum age limit for marriage. Synergy and coordination in implementing policies derived from the marriage law still need to be optimal in reducing child marriage in the regions. Ministries/institutions at the central regional and village government levels have formulated many regulations and programs to prevent child marriage through the National PPA Strategy, Supreme Court Determination, Sakinah Heritage Program, regional rules and circulars. Governor/Mayor, Village Regulations etc. However, the number of cases related to early marriage is still increasing.

Kapuas Hulu Regency has no four-pillar strategic partnership model involving local government, the private sector, communities and universities. However, with current conditions increasingly complex and requiring an integrated approach, there is an urgent need to develop a four-pillar strategic partnership model. , involving local governments as the main stakeholders, the private sector for financial support and resources, communities as agents of change at the regional level, and universities for providing knowledge and research. This model is expected to give a solid and sustainable foundation for preventing early marriage and stunting. Implementing the four-pillar

partnership model is expected to ensure effective cross-sector collaboration, create holistic solutions, and strengthen joint efforts to achieve the welfare of the people of Kapuas Hulu Regency.

The following are policy recommendations in a four-pillar strategic partnership to prevent early marriage and stunting in Kapuas Hulu Regency:

#### Regency Government Stakeholders

To prevent early marriage to prevent stunting, the regional government of Kapuas Hulu Regency began by compiling and publishing strong legal aspects to support the implementation of the Four Pillar Strategic Partnership Model by guaranteeing a clear legal basis. The Regional Secretariat creates a solid foundation for participation and cooperation between parties. -parties involved. Protection of the participation process is another tactical focus in which the Regional Secretariat seeks to create a supportive and safe environment for all partners.

Tactically allocate a special budget to expand access to reproductive health education. The regional government also holds regular open workshops with local community groups, discussing the impact of early marriage and providing information on available health services. Technically, the regional government forms a cross-sector working team comprising representatives from the health, education, social and development planning services. This team is responsible for designing, implementing and monitoring early marriage prevention programs, with a special focus on pregnancies at a young age to prevent stunting.

#### Private Stakeholders

Private support in the four-pillar strategic partnership in Kapuas Hulu Regency can be realized through the active involvement of private parties by working together and making agreements/MOUs (Memorandum of Understanding) in providing educational scholarships for teenagers in Kapuas Hulu Regency. Tactically, this company organizes

skills training programs, provides access to educational infrastructure, and creates career pathways to support young people in realizing their potential. Technically, the private sector sets a special budget to support this program, forms an internal team focused on its implementation, and collaborates closely with local educational institutions to ensure its sustainability and positive impact.

#### Traditional Institution Stakeholders

Traditional institutions in Kapuas Hulu Regency responded to the issue of early marriage by modifying the Four Pillars Strategic Partnership model. Tactically, traditional institutions strengthen traditional rules regarding marriage age limits through outreach activities and open dialogue with the community. Traditional leaders were involved to ensure the new regulations aimed to protect children's welfare and support stunting prevention programs. Revising customary rules is necessary, and customary institutions have formed special teams to develop implementation guidelines and hold workshops. In a strategic partnership, traditional institutions work with the government and other institutions to align traditional rules with efforts to prevent early marriage and stunting in Kapuas Hulu Regency.

If early marriage occurs, traditional institutions tactically take an educational approach through counselling at the community level involving traditional leaders. The technical approach involves mediation sessions with the families involved, where traditional institutions open a space for dialogue to understand the consequences of violating customary rules and find joint solutions. Through a combination of education and mediation tactics, traditional institutions can effectively respond to child marriage by respecting cultural values.

The Dayak Kapuas Hulu indigenous community can also rely on traditional processions, such as the "Kikir Gigi," to provide life guidance to teenagers. Traditional elders advised the importance of education and responsible adolescence at this event. Indigenous

communities promote respect for adolescence, emphasize the importance of mature life choices, and create intergenerational dialogue to prevent child marriage. This approach includes understanding and provides space for constructive dialogue and solutions that respect cultural values.

Suppose there has been an early marriage. Tactically, traditional institutions can start an educational approach by organizing outreach sessions at the community level. Involving traditional leaders and institutional members, this outreach will focus on conveying information regarding the risks and negative impacts of underage marriage while reiterating the importance of following customary rules that prohibit this practice. In this tactic, involving community representatives directly can create better awareness and understanding. Technically, a traditional institution

#### Higher Education Stakeholders

Tactical support of universities in the Four Pillar Partnership Model by organizing workshops and training for local communities. In this workshop, students and lecturers from various scientific disciplines provided information and direct learning to the community regarding the risks of early marriage and stunting. The university also formed a team of student volunteers involved in door-to-door outreach activities, educating the public about early marriage's health and social impacts and how to prevent it. From a technical perspective, the university provides access to research resources and health laboratories to support surveys and maternal and child health monitoring in Kapuas Hulu Regency. The College also collaborates with local medical institutions to provide reproductive health services, including pregnancy checks and premarital counselling. In addition, the university is working with local governments to integrate research findings and health data into local policies that support efforts to prevent early marriage and stunting. Through tactical support, such as workshops and training, and technical

support, such as health services and research, the university is a strategic partner that helps create holistic solutions in the four pillar partnership efforts to prevent early marriage and stunting in Kapuas Hulu Regency.

#### Stakeholder Community

Community Support in the Four Pillar Strategic Partnership to Prevent Early Marriage and Stunting in Kapuas Hulu Regency. Tactically, the community can be actively involved in activities to prevent early marriage and stunting by setting up information posts at strategic points in the village. They can form community discussion groups led by local figures to discuss the impacts and solutions related to early marriage. Through door-to-door campaigns and group discussions, the community also provides psychosocial support to families who may be affected or experience pressure to carry out early marriages. From a technical perspective, the community and traditional institutions formed a social monitoring team that visited homes to provide a personal approach and identify potential cases of early marriage. They integrate technology applications to track and report such cases to the authorities. The community also collaborates with local health centers to hold reproductive health and nutrition clinics for pregnant women and children under the age of five as part of efforts to prevent stunting. By providing tactical support, such as information posts and community campaigns, as well as technical support, such as social monitoring teams and health clinics, the community plays a crucial role as a strategic partner in the four-pillar partnership to prevent early marriage and stunting in Kapuas Hulu Regency.

#### Provincial government

Provincial Regional Support in the Four Pillar Strategic Partnership for Preventing Early Marriage and Stunting in Kapuas Hulu Regency tactically, the Provincial Government can initiate a training program for health and education workers in Kapuas Hulu Regency. This program aims to increase their knowledge about the risks

of early marriage and stunting and ways to detect and deal with potential cases. The Provincial Government could also support the establishment of reproductive health information centers at the village level, run by experienced health workers to provide counselling to young brides-to-be and their families. From a technical perspective, the Provincial Government provides special funding to support programs to prevent early marriage and stunting in Kapuas Hulu Regency. These funds include budgeting for public education campaigns, training of health workers, as well as procurement and distribution of educational materials.

Provincial governments are also expected to establish coordination centers to facilitate collaboration between all pillars of the partnership and ensure information and resources are provided effectively. This will be done through tactical support, such as training and the establishment of information centers, as well as technical support, such as fund allocation and coordination centers.

#### Central government

Central Government support in the Four Pillar Strategic Partnership for Preventing Early Marriage and Stunting in Kapuas Hulu Regency tactically, the Central Government initiated a training program for officers from various levels of government in Kapuas Hulu Regency. This training aims to increase their understanding of the urgency of preventing early marriage and stunting and provide skills to handle these cases effectively. The Central Government also encourages the establishment of dialogue forums between stakeholders at the regional level, where various parties can share ideas and develop joint strategies to deal with these issues. From a technical perspective, the Central Government provides financial support by allocating special funds for prevention programs in Kapuas Hulu Regency. These funds involve budgeting for mass outreach campaigns, developing health and education infrastructure, and implementing monitoring and evaluation activities. The Central Government has also prepared operational

guidelines and protocols for handling cases of early marriage that can be adopted by all pillars of the partnership. Through tactical support, such as training and dialogue forums as well as technical support, such as fund allocation and operational guidance, the Central Government plays a central role in the four-pillar partnership to prevent early marriage and stunting in Kapuas Hulu Regency.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, it is concluded that:

1. Based on research and analysis of the Kapuas Hulu District Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD), it can be concluded that the issue of early marriage or child marriage is not explicitly included or a focus in the regional development planning document. The Kapuas Hulu District RPJMD tends not to address the issue of early marriage specifically, indicating that this may not be considered a top priority in the region's medium-term development agenda. This conclusion highlights the need for further attention and integration of early marriage issues in local development policies and programs to improve community welfare, especially involving cross-sector and stakeholder collaboration.

2. Ease of dispensation is a gap and has the potential to weaken efforts to implement policies to prevent child marriage. There are diverse legal perspectives so in many cases of requests for dispensation, judges tend to provide little/no in-depth information from the perspective of the child's interests during the judicial process and decision-making. The granting of dispensations in the Religious Courts tends to be without considering the emergency of a case. The process of presenting expert witnesses only comes from the testimony of the prospective bride and groom and their families.

3. The level of public awareness greatly influences the practice of child marriage. In certain cases, if dispensation cannot be taken, people will choose another method: carrying out

a serial marriage or marrying privately. Intervention at the grassroots level is needed in a social situation like this. Policy interventions alone are not enough to change social norms and societal perspectives. It needs to be balanced with a massive behavior change campaign at the grassroots to increase public awareness in reducing cases of child marriage in various regions.

4. The effectiveness of the implementation of Law Number 16 of 2019 concerning Marriage, especially regarding the implementation of the provisions on the minimum age limit for marriage, still faces many big challenges. Synergy and coordination in implementing policies derived from the Marriage Law are still not optimal in reducing the number of child marriages in the regions. Ministries/Institutions at the central level, regional government and village government have prepared many regulations and programs to prevent child marriage, both in the form of the National PPA Strategy, Supreme Court Regulations, Sakinah Heritage Program, Regional Regulations, Governor/Regent/Mayor Circulars, Village Regulations, and so on. However, the number of cases/requests for child marriage dispensation continues to increase all the time.

5. The four-pillar strategic partnership model was chosen because it recognises the importance of involvement and collaboration across broader sectors. This model enables the integration of various stakeholders and related sectors, including government, education, health institutions and civil society. This model can cover various aspects to overcome complex problems such as early marriage and stunting in Kapuas Hulu Regency by involving four pillars. These four pillars create a comprehensive framework, enabling a holistic understanding of the challenges and designing more integrated solutions. Apart from that, the involvement of these pillars can create strong synergy between sectors, increasing the capacity and effectiveness of prevention and control efforts. Thus, selecting

the four-pillar strategic partnership model is expected to provide a comprehensive and sustainable approach to solving the problems of early marriage and stunting in Kapuas Hulu Regency. The difference between the two-pillar and four-pillar strategic partnership models is the level of complexity and inclusiveness. The two-pillar strategic partnership model is simpler and focuses on cooperation between two main parties or sectors. In contrast, the four-pillar model involves more stakeholders and sectors, creating a broader and more integrated framework. Two-pillar and four-pillar strategic partnership models have significant differences in structure and scope. The two-pillar model, focusing on cooperation between two key sectors, represents a simpler and more focused approach. In contrast, the four-pillar model involves more stakeholders and sectors, creating a more complex and integrated framework. By involving four pillars, this model allows for broader inclusion of various aspects and perspectives, creating a more holistic and versatile partnership foundation.

6. Previously, there was no four-pillar strategic partnership model involving local government, the private sector, communities and universities in Kapuas Hulu Regency. However, with current conditions increasingly complex and requiring an integrated approach, there is an urgent need to develop a four-pillar strategic partnership model. Involving local governments as key stakeholders, the private sector for financial support and resources, communities as agents of change at the local level, and universities for providing knowledge and research, this model is expected to provide a solid and sustainable foundation in efforts to prevent early marriage and stunting. Implementing the four-pillar partnership model will ensure effective cross-sector collaboration, create holistic solutions, and strengthen joint efforts to achieve community welfare in Kapuas Hulu Regency.

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