TITLE:

The practice of child marriage: A profile and policy advocacy for Indonesian government

Korespondensi: 30 April 2021-11 Mei 2022

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The Practice of Child Marriage: A Profile and Policy Advocacy for the Indonesian Government



NOVITA TRESIANA <novita.tresiana@fisip.unila.ac.id>

4/30/2021 12:12 AM

To: pisg.redakcja@uw.edu.pl



Dear editor

Grateful we are able to track this journal. After reviewing the scope and several published issues, we decided to submit our research article. The hope is that this article can contribute and color the study of this journal.

 $\label{thm:control_equation} \mbox{Hopefully our articles can be accepted and published. Thank you.}$

Our warm greetings

Novita Tresiana

Re: The Practice of Child Marriage: A Profile and Policy Advocacy for the Indonesian Government



- PISG REDAKCJA <pisg.redakcja@uw.edu.pl>

5/5/2021 2:38 PM

To: NOVITA TRESIANA

Dear Novita Tresiana,

Thank you for your interest in publishing in our journal.

We will be glad to get acquainted with your article and begin the peer review process.

If you have any questions, don't hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely Aleksandra Korpysz-Wiśniewska Assistant Editor

czw., 29 kwi 2021 o 19:13 NOVITA TRESIANA < $\underline{novita.tresiana@fisip.unila.ac.id} > napisaf(a):$

Dear editor

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Our warm greetings

Novita Tresiana

Mail

Re: The Practice of Child Marriage: A Profile and Policy Advocacy for the Indonesian Government



NOVITA TRESIANA <novita.tresiana@fisip.unila.ac.id>

5/15/2021 12:23 AM

To: - PISG REDAKCJA

Thank you for your response.

We are waiting for the results of the review. We hope that these results are positive for even better cooperation in the future.

Greetings

Novita Tresiana

On Wed, May 5, 2021 at 2:38 PM - PISG REDAKCJA cpisg.redakcja@uw.edu.pl wrote:

Dear Novita Tresiana,

Thank you for your interest in publishing in our journal.

We will be glad to get acquainted with your article and begin the peer review process.

If you have any questions, don't hesitate to contact me.

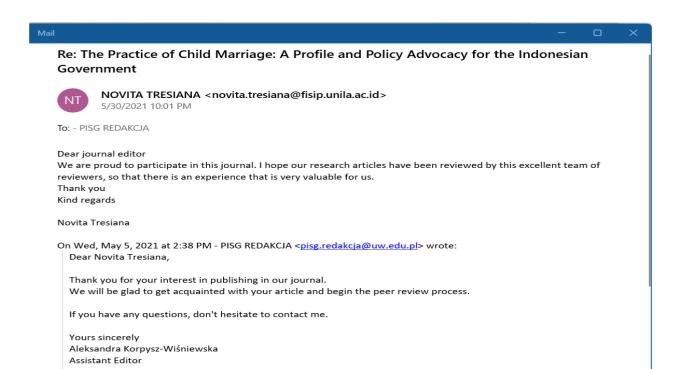
Yours sincerely

Aleksandra Korpysz-Wiśniewska

Assistant Editor

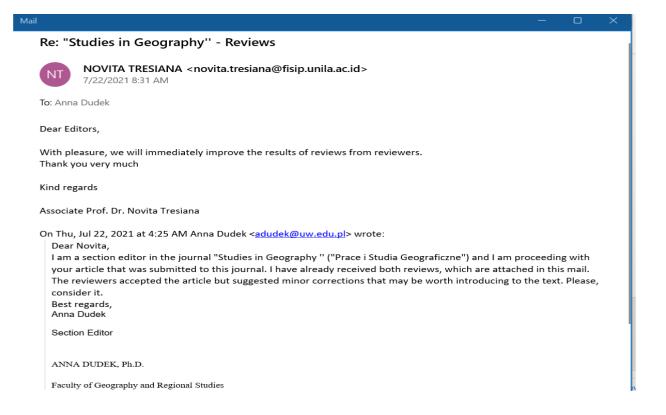
czw., 29 kwi 2021 o 19:13 NOVITA TRESIANA <<u>novita.tresiana@fisip.unila.ac.id</u>> napisał(a):

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czw., 29 kwi 2021 o 19:13 NOVITA TRESIANA <novita.tresiana@fisip.unila.ac.id> napisał(a):

Dear editor



vlail — 🔲 🗙

"Studies in Geography" - Reviews



Anna Dudek <adudek@uw.edu.pl>

7/22/2021 4:25 AM

To: novita.tresiana@fisip.unila.ac.id

Save all attachments





Dear Novita,

I am a section editor in the journal "Studies in Geography" ("Prace i Studia Geograficzne") and I am proceeding with your article that was submitted to this journal. I have already received both reviews, which are attached in this mail. The reviewers accepted the article but suggested minor corrections that may be worth introducing to the text. Please, consider it.

Best regards, Anna Dudek

Section Editor

ANNA DUDEK, Ph.D.



We sincerely ask for the preparation of the peer review of the following paper .The Practice of Child Marriage: A Profile and Policy Advocacy for the Indonesian

This article was prepared for the Polish Journal "Studies in Geography" published by Faculty of Geography and Regional Studies

		Mark		
No.	Article review criterion	Full (good)	Partial (sufficent)	Absence (not sufficent)
1.	Compatibility of the topic of the article with issues of the journal	x		
2.	Compliance of the title of article with its content	x		
3.	The substantive value of the work	x		
4.	Correctness of the used scientific terminology	X		
5.	Proper formulation of the conclusions		X	
6.	Correctness of the literature citations	x		
7.	Selection and readability of the figures/tables	x		
8.	Does the abstract is proper?	x		
9.	Does the paper is proper for publishing?		X	

What are the necessary authors corrections for the publishing purposes:

The document does not discuss the age of marriage for children. The reader does not know what age is considered adulthood in Indonesia (this only applies to case D). It is worth supplementing it.

Because the results of data processing in general show that each region has a significant difference or different characteristics, text needs more information about divided into four regions based on the main development area (a source on this is needed).

The presumption of the root of the problem in each region is insufficiently explained.

Comments: The text is very interesting and deals with an important topic.

Signature

PRACE I STUDIA EGGRAFICZNE

We sincerely sok for the preparation of the peer review of the following paper... The Practice of Child Marriage: A Profile and Policy Advocacy for the Indonesian

This articles of Chital Mearings: A Frofits and Policy Adversacy for the Indonesian.

This article was prepared for the Polish fournal, Studies in Geography, "published by Faculty of Geography and Regional Studies.

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Re: "Studies in Geography" - Reviews



NOVITA TRESIANA <novita.tresiana@fisip.unila.ac.id>

7/26/2021 10:31 PM

To: Anna Dudek

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The Practice of Child Marriage... 700.32 KB

Dear Editor

I'm Novita Tresiana, with the article title "THE PRACTICE OF CHILD MARRIAGE: A PROFILE AND POLICY ADVOCACY FOR INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT"

I managed to correct the review from the reviewer. I am very happy and proud to receive a review because the article alone is so good.

I hope that the improvement of my article can be approved

Kind regards

Associate Prof. Dr. Novita Tresiana

On Thu, Jul 22, 2021 at 8:31 AM NOVITA TRESIANA <<u>novita.tresiana@fisip.unila.ac.id</u>> wrote: Dear Editors,

Mail − □ ×

The Practice of Child Marriage...

Article Revision



NOVITA TRESIANA <novita.tresiana@fisip.unila.ac.id>

7/26/2021 10:34 PM

To: - PISG REDAKCJA Cc: NOVERMAN DUADJI

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Dear Editor

I'm Novita Tresiana, with the article title "THE PRACTICE OF CHILD MARRIAGE: A PROFILE AND POLICY ADVOCACY FOR INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT"

575.64 KB

I managed to correct the review from the reviewer. I am very happy and proud to receive a review because the article alone is so good.

I hope that the improvement of my article can be approved

Greetings

Associate Prof. Dr. Novita Tresiana

— D X

Re: Article Revision



- PISG REDAKCJA <pisg.redakcja@uw.edu.pl>

7/27/2021 2:16 PM

To: NOVITA TRESIANA

Dear Novita Tresiana,

Thank you for the corrected article.

Best regards

Aleksandra Korpysz-Wiśniewska

pon., 26 lip 2021 o 17:35 NOVITA TRESIANA <<u>novita.tresiana@fisip.unila.ac.id</u>> napisał(a):

Dear Editor

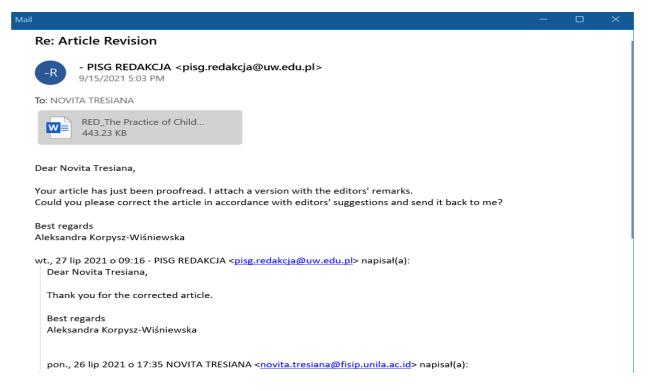
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I hope that the improvement of my article can be approved

Greetings

Associate Prof. Dr. Novita Tresiana



Revision



NOVITA TRESIANA < novita.tresiana@fisip.unila.ac.id>

9/20/2021 8:45 AM

To: PISG REDAKCJA



Dear Editors,

We have corrected the article according to the editor's comments, we are happy to be able to send it back to the editor. We hope that our articles will have the opportunity to be published in your journal.

Regards

Novita Tresiana

Novita TRESIANA

Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Lampung, Lampung Province, Indonesia

novita.tresiana@fisip.unila.ac.id : 0000-0001-7273-2663

e-mail: <u>n</u> ORCID :

Noverman DUADJI
Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Lampung,
Lampung Province, Indonesia

e-mail: noverman.duadji@fisip.unila.ac.id ORCID: 0000-0002-1459-8045

THE PRACTICE OF CHILD MARRIAGE: A PROFILE AND POLICY ADVOCACY FOR INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT

Praktyka małżeństw wśród dzieci: profil i polityka rzadu Indonezji

Abstract: Child marriage is one of the more frequent social problems in developing countries, especially in Indonesia; the government is hardly concerned about this and relates it to population control. This has the potential to escalate into a serious problem that will symmetrically affect the economy if the number of child marriages continues to increase. This study aimed to apply a profile analysis approach to measure the significant difference and to understand the characteristics of child marriages in each Indonesian province. The country is divided into four regions based on the main development area over 4 years from 2016 to 2019. The findings from the parallel hypothetical test suggest that the child marriage profile from each region is not parallel, and each region has its unique characteristics. Therefore, appropriate policies should be introduced separately for each region, such as enhanced education quality, social assistance and protection programs for children, social participation models, and collaborative governance-based city/village programs. The most important conclusions: policy advocacy to reduce the practice of child marriage for governments everywhere, including Indonesia is carried out through good planning and implementation of child marriage prevention policies will increase children's productivity for their future lives.

Key words: Child Marriage, Profile, Multivariate of Variance, Policy Advocacy, Good Planning and Implementation

INTRODUCTION

Child marriage is a social problem that still occurs in Indonesia. Child marriage in the change and development of official regulations in Indonesia, child marriage in question is, children under the age of 19 years marrying (Tabroni et al. 2021). Child marriage occurs at the intersection of two

Child marriage in the changes and developments of official regulations in Indonesia is, children £ 10 v hierarchies: sex and age Women are always in the position of the least power; In the worst-case scenario, at the worst, they are without power and generally have to surrender to men. On the other hand, in the age hierarchy as teenagers, they must obey their parents and family or older members of society (Grijns, Horii 2018). R.B. Vogelstein (2013) states that cases of child marriage also indicate one of the slowdowns in the economic growth in a region. Child marriage has a negative impact on education levels, and in the long-term impact is a risk to children's health (predominantly females), especially women who are threatened (Jensen, Thornton 2003). M. Arthur et al., (2017) females) , especially won earch, stated in their empirical research that the high rate of child marriage in many countries indicates various views on the definition of childhood, and that the number of underage girls who are forced to marry is much higher than that of boys.

UNICEF (2020) data report that several factors are related closely to the practice of child marriage, including level of income, culture, health, education, social protection, and employment. Several of these factors simultaneously act as the driving force and as a protection to attagainst the practice of child marriage, as long as several factors are used with the right approach.

This research consist in mapping child marriages with regards to profile analysis based on priority areas of development planning in Indonesia. The development of main regions is one of the ways in which the government can achieve a successful implementation of a development program. Based on the Ministry of National Development Planning (2018), Regional development priorities are aimed at economic growth and equitable distribution of development activities

The analysis profile based on the division of this area hopes to identify the characteristics of child marriage in each development planning area, so that policy recommendations can be specific to each region. In addition, statistical analyses to map characteristic profiles with multiple groups can apply multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) (Huberty, Olenjnik 2005; Johnson, Wichern 2002; Morrison 1976; Timm 2002). R.C. Da Silva et al. (2015) used MANOVA to analyze the characteristics of two population groups: the millennial generation and the X generation. They found that the personalities between the two groups of students differed significantly. Furthermore, P.A. Lowe et al. (2003) found a significant difference between profile variations for performance on memory tests by gender, in particular, they revealed relative strengths for women on verbal tasks and men on spatial tasks.

METHOD AND PROCEDURES

To conduct profile analysis, we applied some procedures before identifying possible similarities within the treatment effects. Some assumptions had to be satisfied before conducting profile analysis. First, GEP Box (1949) was introduced through Box's M test to check the homogeneity assumption of variance—covariance matrices. The null hypothesis was rejected if the data from all groups had common variance-covariance matrices, called as heterogeneous. The null hypothesis is as follows:

$$\mathbf{H}_0 = \Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2 = \Sigma_3 = 0$$

The next step was to check the data distribution, of which the multivariate data had to be distributed normally for each group, by using the Shapiro-Wilk's test for univariate normality and Mardia's skewness and kurtosis test for multivariate normality. The null hypothesis is given as

$$H_0 = \epsilon \sim N_4(0, \Sigma)$$

Assuming that compound symmetry was not met, the repeated measurement of MANOVA was then applied (Timm -1975). It was naturally chosen as it was the most appropriate to design the sort of complete random data across time-dependent and multiple dependent variables (Tabachnick, Fidell 2019). In this study, we assumed Eabc, a = 1,2, ..., r; b = 1,2, ..., p; c = 1,2, ..., y as the response in a repeated measurement, where a is the main development region in ..., y as the response in a repeated measurement, where a is the main development region in Indonesia; b is the number of provinces included in each region; c is the dependent variable of the year; r represents the four main development regions; p_i = the total number of provinces in the b-th region; and y = four year-groups.

Provided a subject is in the a-th region and b-th province, and in the y-th year-group, its mean

$$\mathbf{E}_{abc} = [\mathbf{e}_{ab1}, \mathbf{e}_{ab2}, \dots, \mathbf{e}_{abv}] \tag{1}$$

(2)

Equation (1) implies the response vector for the b-th province within the a-th region, and $\bar{E}_{abc} = [\bar{e}_{a1}, \, \bar{e}_{a2}, \, \ldots, \, \bar{e}_{ay}]$

Equation (2) implies the mean response vector for the a-th region group. T.W. Anderson (2017) argued that profile analysis provides tests that have more specific hypothesis than the standard

$$\mathbf{H}_0 = \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_g$$

This is because it can be developed by considering the $c \times I$ mean vector as the profile for each group. M. Usman et al., (2013) stated that for a greater understanding in profile analysis, some hypothetical tests must be constructed with the condition of accepted hypothesis from the previous hypothesis before conducting the next hypothesis. A.G. Sabbag (2019) specified three main basic questions that should be asked for profile analysis in groups, which are as follows:

- Are the groups parallel?
 Are the groups coincidental?
 Are the groups horizontal?

Should any of these questions have "no" as an answer, there would be a significant effect. Therefore, we can develop three hypotheses from these questions, as follows.

H₀₁ = The r region profile is in parallel form.

Parallel form means that each profile has significant similarities among groups, and it is considered as the main test in profile analysis. The subtraction of the segment matrix from the group mean for each individual results in the within-group variance, whereas the subtraction of each group mean segment matrix from the grand mean segment matrix results in the betweengroup variance. If the null hypothesis is not rejected, then it can go through to the second hypothesis

H₀₂ = The profiles have equal levels, with the condition of a parallel profile.

This is simply mathematically by measuring the relative contributions between groups and within groups to the sum of squared residuals. If the group levels are significantly different, then the coincident null hypothesis is rejected.

H₀₃ = The profiles experience flatness.

The horizontal null hypothesis is measured if the multiple segments in the profile are zero; hence, the slope is zero and the profile is flat. If the line is not flat, each segment varies significantly then there is a main effect in the group.

In their empirical study, R. Khattree and D.N. Naik (2000) argued that at least four multivariate tests can be applied to test parallel, coincident, and horizontal profiles, which are Wilks' lambda, Pillai's trace, Hotelling-Lawley trace, and Roy's greatest root. We rejected the null hypothesis if the probability values of all the tests were less than the alpha level of 5%, or if the F statistics exceed the critical value. If only the first hypothesis is the region of rejection, then the last two hypothetical tests were not conducted as they were considered meaningless (Usman et al. 2013).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION Data Analyses and Results

Data on child marriages in Indonesia over the last 4 years were gathered from Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (BAPPENAS). Data were obtained from 34 provinces, divided into four regions based on the main development area. Region A consists of five provinces including Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Riau and Kepulauan Riau; region B has 11 provinces: Jambi, South Sumatra, Bengkulu, Kepulauan Bangka Belitung, Lampung, Banten, Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta and West Kalimantan; region C includes six provinces of East Java, Bali, Central Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, East Kalimantan and South Kalimantan; and region D consists of 12 provinces: West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, West Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, Gorontalo, North

Sulawesi, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua and West Papua. The underage-marriage population is divided into four year-groups: year 1 (2016), year 2 (2017), year 3 (2018), and year 4 (2019).

Using SAS 9.4 software, we first conducted the test of MANOVA criteria to measure any

differences among the dependent variables, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. MANOVA Test Criteria

	e.	

Statistic	Value	F-value	Num DF	Den DF	P-value
Wilks' lambda	0.24154796	4.25	12	71.727	<.0001
Pillai's trace	0.91363424	3.17	12	87	0.0009
Hotelling-Lawley trace	2.51056700	5.48	12	43.121	<.0001
Roy's greatest root	2.23774099	16.22	4	29	<.0001

Source: authors' elaboration Źródło: opracowanie własne

Table 1 measures statistically that all four dependent variables in a group have to reject the null hypothesis as they have a probability value less than 0.05. In other words, there are one or more

differences among the four mean vectors for the four groups.

With the significant difference in mean vectors for all the multivariate groups, the next procedure was to ensure homogeneity assumption. The discriminant procedure is shown in Table 2 as follows

Table 2. Test Homogeneity of the Within-Covariance Matrix Tabela 2. ...

Chi-square	DF	P-value
30.932852	30	0.4187

Źródło: opracowanie własne

As the chi-squared probability is 0.4187, which is more than the significant value of 5%, Box's M test can be said to have a common variance-covariance matrix for all groups; hence, the assumption is not violated.

The next procedure to be satisfied was the normality test. Table 3 shows the Shapiro-Wilk and Mardia skewness and kurtosis tests to check the normal distribution among the groups.

Equation	Test statistic	Value	Prob	
rl	Shapiro-Wilk W	0.96	0.3082	

Equation	Test statistic	Value	Prob
r2	Shapiro-Wilk W	0.96	0.2077
r3	Shapiro-Wilk W	0.97	0.6108
r4	Shapiro-Wilk W	0.96	0.2372
System	Mardia skewness	20.98	0.3981
İ	Mardia kurtosis	-0.77	0.4399
	Henze–Zirkler T	0.64	0.8027

Source: authors' elaboration Źródło: opracowanie własne

Table 3 indicates that for univariate normality tests shown in the test statistics of the Shapiro-Wilk W for equations r1 to r4, the data are normally distributed. In addition, for multivariate normality tests, indicated by Mardia's skewness and kurtosis tests as well as the Henze-Zirkler T-test statistic, the data are normally distributed. To confirm this statistical test, the multivariate

rormality can be assessed graphically.

Figure 1 indicates that each pair of residual vectors for the bivariate normality test has a strong positive relationship, or if one residual vector increases, another residual vector will increase. The further graphical measurement considered the histogram of each vector of the residuals along with

corresponding QQ-plot.
Figure 2 shows clearly that all four residual vectors have a normal distribution and a strong rrelation in normal quantiles.

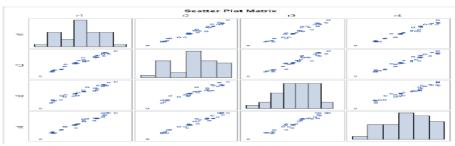
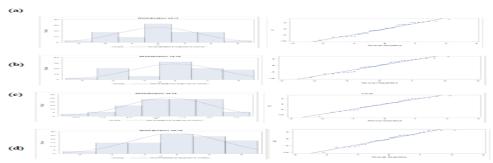


Fig. 1. Scatter Plots for Pairs of Residual Vectors Ryc. 1. ...



Plots for (a) r1: (b) r2: (c) r3: and (d) r4

Furthermore, once the assumptions were satisfied, we tested the overall treatment effect. The output of the MANOVA test criteria in Table 1, with an average overall test, showed a p-value of 0,001, and was used to test the null hypothesis of $H_0 = \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3$; it referred to rejection, and thus indicated that at least one of the four regions has a significant impact on child marriage. After several procedural tests were carried out using MANOVA, it would be necessary to deepen the profile analysis, therefore the main question needs to be answered: whether the groups

in the group are equal or not. Table 4 shows that the four statistical measurement tests have a significance value of less than 0.05; therefore, we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that the early marriage profile does not have a parallel profile in the year region group. Figure 3 supports the statistical results, as the plots for the cohort profiles of early marriage at 4 years for the four regions are not parallel.

Table 4. Parallel Profile Tests

Tabela 4					
Statistic	Value	F-value	Num DF	Den DF	$\mathbf{Pr} > \mathbf{F}$
Wilks' lambda	0.28688953	5.09	9	68.295	<.0001
Pillai's trace	0.76752225	3.44	9	90	0.0011
Hotelling-Lawley trace	2.29601400	6.97	9	40.933	<.0001
Roy's greatest root	2.21021718	22.10	3	30	<.0001
Note: The F statistics for Roy's greatest root is an upper bound.					
Source: authors' elaboration					

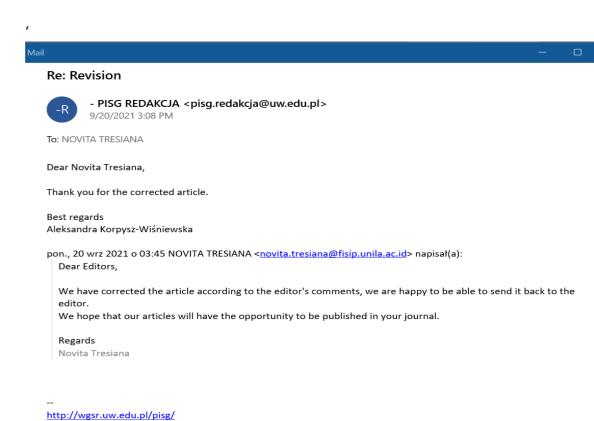
Źródło: opracowanie własne



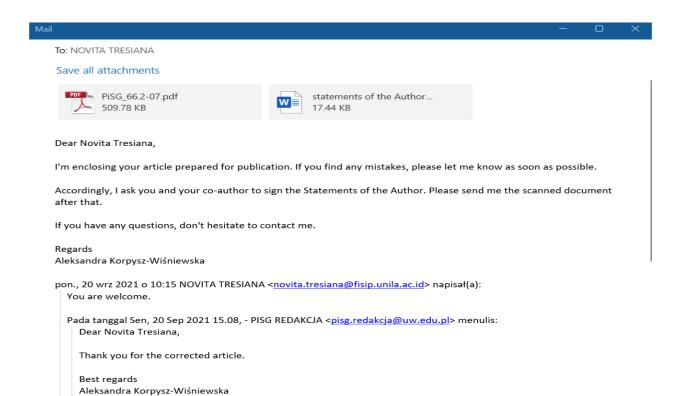
Fig. 3. Region Group Profiles for Marriage Rate Profiles

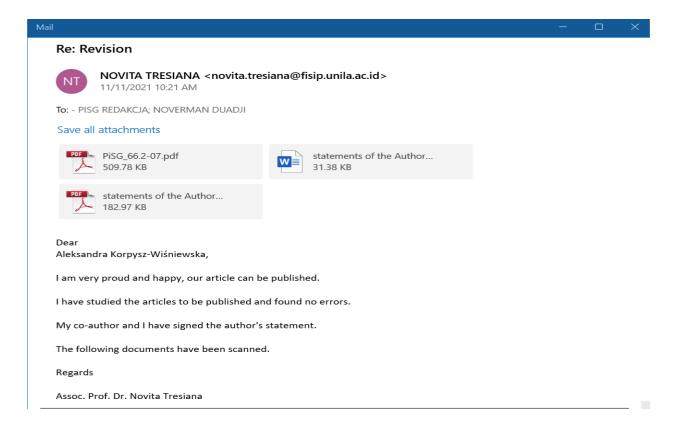
Ryc. 3 ... Source: authors' elaboration Źródło: opracowanie własne

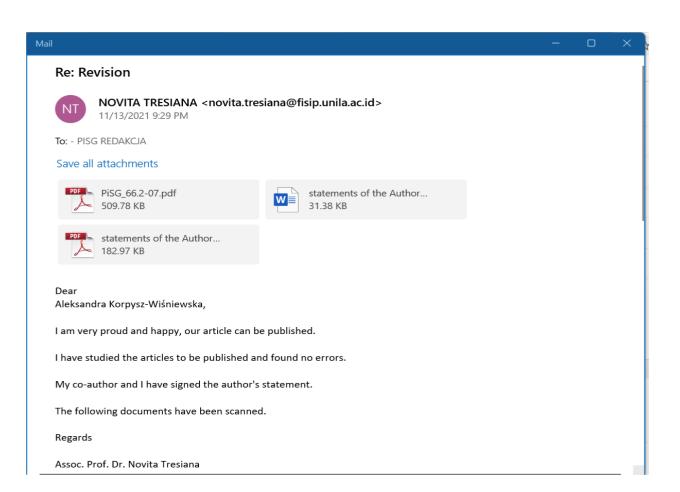
Figure 3 reveals that region C, shown by the red line, has the highest mean rate of early marriages over the years, whereas region A, shown by the green line, has the lowest mean value. Meanwhile, regions B and D have the second and third mean rates, respectively.



https://www.facebook.com/PiSG.WGSR







Statements of the Author

The article titled: The practice of child marriage: A profile and policy advocacy for Indonesian government

hereinafter referred to as the Work submitted by the Author(s): Novita Tresiana, Noverman Duadji

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(pbn.nauka.gov.pl/static/doc/the_explanation_of_ghostwriting.pdf).

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The Author agrees to a linguistic correction made by the Editor.

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Bandar Lampung, Lampung Province, Indonesia; November 11, 2021

Novita TRESIANA

Noverman DUADJI

Article
(filled by Editoriar Board)
□ rejected after review
□ published in volume Year

Information about publication



- PISG REDAKCJA <pisg.redakcja@uw.edu.pl>

12/13/2021 10:27 PM

To: NOVITA TRESIANA

Dear Novita Tresiana,

I write to inform you that your article "The practice of child marriage: A profile and policy advocacy for Indonesian government" was just published at the Prace i Studia Geograficzne (Studies in geography) journal.

You can find it here -> https://wgsr.uw.edu.pl/pisg/?p=1845

If you have any remarks, don't hesitate to contact me.

We would also like to invite you to publish in our journal in the future.

Regards

Aleksandra Korpysz-Wiśniewska

http://wgsr.uw.edu.pl/pisg/ https://www.facebook.com/PiSG.WGSR

Mail

– 🗆 X

Re: Information about publication



NOVITA TRESIANA < novita.tresiana@fisip.unila.ac.id>

12/14/2021 7:33 AM

To: - PISG REDAKCJA

Thanks for the information,

We are happy to be able to contribute and join your journal, and we will plan well for future manuscripts

We pray for the success of your journal

Regards

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Novita

On Mon, Dec 13, 2021 at 10:27 PM - PISG REDAKCJA pisg.redakcja@uw.edu.pl wrote:

Dear Novita Tresiana,

I write to inform you that your article "The practice of child marriage: A profile and policy advocacy for Indonesian government" was just published at the Prace i Studia Geograficzne (Studies in geography) journal.

You can find it here -> https://wgsr.uw.edu.pl/pisg/?p=1845

If you have any remarks, don't hesitate to contact me.

We would also like to invite you to publish in our journal in the future.

Regards

Mai

Re: Information about publication



NOVITA TRESIANA <novita.tresiana@fisip.unila.ac.id>

5/6/2022 6:32 AM

To: - PISG REDAKCJA

Dear editor

Our journal has been published in Prace i Studia Geograficzne in issue T. 66.2. s, 119-132 (2021) Title: "The practice of child marriage: A profile and policy advocacy for Indonesian government"

Author: Novita TRESIANA and Noverman DUADJI Article link: https://wgsr.uw.edu.pl/pisg/?p=1845

DOI: 10.48128/pisg/2021-66.2-07

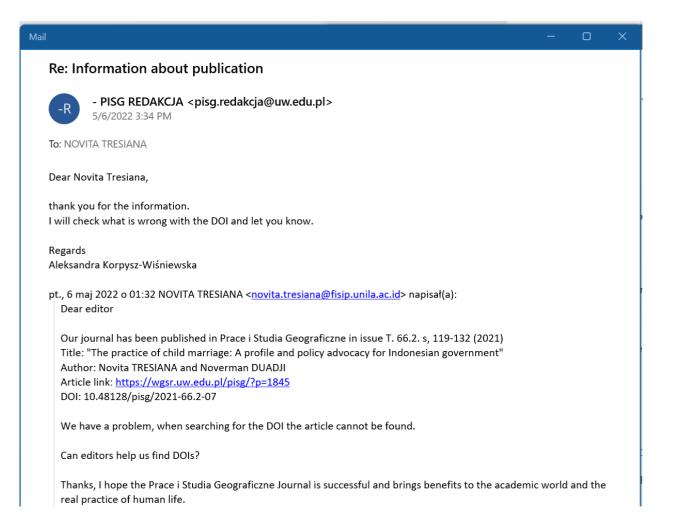
We have a problem, when searching for the DOI the article cannot be found.

Can editors help us find DOIs?

Thanks, I hope the Prace i Studia Geograficzne Journal is successful and brings benefits to the academic world and the real practice of human life.

Regards

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Novita Tresiana



Mail — 🗀 🗙

Re: Information about publication



- PISG REDAKCJA <pisg.redakcja@uw.edu.pl>

5/11/2022 9:24 PM

To: NOVITA TRESIANA

Dear Novita,

Everything should be fine now with the DOI.

I probably made a mistake during the registration process.
I apologize for the inconvenience.

Best regards Aleksandra Korpysz-Wiśniewska

pt., 6 maj 2022 o 16:18 NOVITA TRESIANA < novita.tresiana@fisip.unila.ac.id > napisał(a):

Thanks a lot.

Pada tanggal Jum, 6 Mei 2022 15.34, - PISG REDAKCJA pisg.redakcja@uw.edu.pl> menulis:

Dear Novita Tresiana,

thank you for the information.

I will check what is wrong with the DOI and let you know.

Regards

Aleksandra Korpysz-Wiśniewska

pt., 6 maj 2022 o 01:32 NOVITA TRESIANA <<u>novita.tresiana@fisip.unila.ac.id</u>> napisał(a):

Dear editor