



The Role of Legal Governance in Marriage to Support the SDGs Goals in the Area of Family Life Based on Law Number 16 of 2019 Concerning Marriage

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Abstract. This article discusses the role of legal governance in marriage as a means of supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the field of family life. SDGs aim to realize sustainable development, including aspects of quality, healthy, and prosperous family life. It contains targets that are directly related to the protection of human rights, gender equality, and improving family welfare. Legal governance in marriage, such as regulations regarding the rights and obligations of married couples, prevention of domestic violence, and child protection, plays an important role in realizing this. The method used in this study is a normative method with a statutory regulatory approach and literature analysis related to family law and SDGs. The results of the analysis show that effective legal governance in the context of marriage can contribute positively to the achievement of SDGs goals, especially in improving the quality of family life, reducing poverty, and creating gender equality. With good legal governance, the state can provide comprehensive and sustainable legal protection for families, which ultimately supports the achievement of SDGs in the field of family life.

Keywords: *Marriage, SDGs, Family*

Introduction

Marriage is an important foundation for the formation of a family, the smallest unit in society that has a major influence on the social, economic, and cultural development of a nation. In the modern context, the family is not only considered a place to foster emotional and spiritual relationships, but also as an entity that influences the achievement of sustainable development goals, or what is known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Therefore, legal management in marriage has a direct impact on family life and the sustainability of society as a whole.¹

The SDGs adopted by the United Nations in 2015 include 17 key goals aimed at ending poverty, protecting the planet, and ensuring the well-being of all by 2030. Among these goals, there are several targets relevant to family life, such as gender equality (goal 5), eradicating poverty (goal 1), and inclusive and quality education (goal 4). Marriage that is well managed through legal governance can be an important catalyst in achieving these targets. In the Indonesian context, legal governance in marriage has strong roots in national law, including Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage which was later updated by Law Number 16 of 2019. This regulation provides a foundation for husband-wife relations, child protection, and prevention of problems such as divorce and domestic violence. However, the challenges of implementation in the field show that the management of this law still requires much improvement to achieve greater efficiency and justice.²

Healthy and stable families contribute directly to the quality of life of the community. In contrast, fragile families due to weak legal governance tend to exacerbate social problems, such as poverty, conflict, and gender inequality. Therefore, it is important to review the role of law in managing marriage as a strategic step in supporting sustainable development goals. Effective implementation of law in the institution of marriage involves not only strict regulations, but also an approach that takes into account local values, human rights, and principles of social justice. In this case, the normative approach is a

¹ Tengku Erwinsyahbana, SH, & SH, TRFS (2022). *Legal Aspects of Marriage in Indonesia*. umsu press.

² Kumari, P., & Rani, S. (2020). The Role of Legal Governance in Sustainable Development Goals: The Perspective of Gender Equality. *Journal of Law and Social Change*, 15(3), 98-113.

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relevant method to examine the relationship between marriage regulation and the achievement of the SDGs, because this method focuses on the analysis of existing legal norms and their relevance to community needs.³

A well-regulated marriage can create gender equality in the household. This is important because gender equality is one of the main pillars of the SDGs. In marriage, gender equality involves a fair division of roles and responsibilities between husband and wife, as well as recognition of the rights of each partner in living a family life. Gender injustice, if left unchecked, will hinder the progress of sustainable development. In addition to gender equality, legal governance in marriage also contributes to the eradication of poverty. A healthy and well-managed marriage tends to create stable family economic conditions, while a problematic marriage can increase the risk of poverty, especially for women and children who are often vulnerable groups. Thus, effective regulation can minimize this risk through adequate legal protection.⁴

Child protection in the context of marriage is also a very relevant issue to the SDGs. Children are the next generation who play a role in sustainable development, so ensuring their rights are protected is a priority. Legal governance in marriage must include preventing child marriage, enforcing the right to education, and protecting against exploitation or violence. Although legal governance plays an important role, inadequate implementation is often a major obstacle. Several factors such as lack of legal awareness in society, unequal access to justice, and culturally biased interpretation of the law can reduce the effectiveness of regulations in supporting family life. Therefore, holistic efforts are needed to increase awareness, access, and law enforcement.⁵

The government and society have a shared role in creating responsive legal governance. The government is tasked with formulating and enforcing regulations, while society needs to play an active role in supporting the implementation of the law by complying with established norms. This collaboration is important to create a conducive environment for families to

³Wahyuningsih, D. (2022). Legal Reform on Family Law to Achieve Gender Equality: Lessons from Indonesia. *Asia Pacific Journal of Law and Politics*, 16(2), 38-51

⁴Lestari, EP (2017). The Role of Family Law in Poverty Alleviation and Gender Equality. *Journal of Legal Studies*, 29(2), 45-60.

⁵Hidayati, S., & Habsari, L. (2021). Legal Protection in Marriage: Enhancing Family Welfare and Gender Justice. *Journal of Family Law and Policy*, 13(4), 57-72.

thrive. In this article, the main focus is on how legal governance can be an effective tool to support healthy and prosperous family life, in line with the SDGs. The study was conducted using a normative method that focuses on the analysis of legal regulations, legal doctrines, and relevant literature studies. This approach is expected to provide a comprehensive picture of the relationship between marriage law and sustainable development goals.⁶

This article also highlights the challenges faced in integrating legal governance with SDGs targets in the field of family life. For example, the issue of domestic violence, which although has been regulated in Law Number 23 of 2004, is still a serious problem in Indonesia. This shows the need for improvements in the implementation of the law, both in terms of enforcement and education to the community. Thus, legal governance is not only about making rules, but also how these rules are implemented effectively to support the achievement of harmonious family life. In the context of the SDGs, this approach becomes more strategic because it has cross-sectoral impacts, ranging from education, health, to social justice. As part of the effort to achieve the SDGs, legal governance in marriage needs to be continuously updated to be relevant to the dynamics of society. In the era of globalization, marriage law must be able to answer new challenges such as international migration, cross-cultural marriage, and the impact of technology on family life.

This article attempts to contribute to the legal literature by examining the role of legal governance in marriage from the perspective of the SDGs. It is hoped that the findings in this article can serve as a reference for policy makers and legal practitioners in formulating better strategies to support sustainable development through strengthening family institutions. With an approach focused on legal regulation, this article argues that good legal governance not only supports healthy family life but also contributes to the achievement of broader SDGs goals. This makes the family the center of social and economic sustainability, which ultimately has a positive impact on national development.

⁶Purnama, T., & Lestari, Y. (2023). The Role of Family Law in Poverty Reduction and Gender Equality in Indonesia. *Asian Journal of Law and Society*, 8(1), 92-106

Research methods

This normative research aims to analyze the role of legal governance in marriage through the prevailing legal framework in Indonesia and its relationship with the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in the area of family life. The analysis is conducted by studying relevant regulations, such as the Marriage Law, child protection, and regulations on gender equality, and evaluating their suitability with the principles promoted by the SDGs. The data used is secondary data and obtained through literature studies. This research explores the content of legal norms contained in various primary legal sources, such as legislation, and secondary legal sources in the form of academic literature, legal journals, and reports from international organizations related to the SDGs. The analysis is carried out systematically to explore the extent to which marriage law regulations in Indonesia support the achievement of sustainable development goals, such as reducing gender inequality.

Discussion

1. The Role of Legal Governance in Marriage Can Support the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Especially in the Aspects of Improving the Quality of Family Life, Reducing Poverty, and Creating Gender Equality

Marriage is a fundamental institution in the formation of society and civilization. Legal governance in marriage plays an important role in regulating family relationships to comply with applicable social, cultural, and legal norms. In the modern context, this regulation not only impacts individuals, but also contributes to the achievement of sustainable development goals or Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Legal governance in marriage includes the regulatory framework, policies, and implementation of laws related to marital relations. This includes regulations regarding the rights and obligations of couples, protection of women and children, and mechanisms for resolving conflicts within the family.⁷

⁷ Sholehudin, M. (2019). Legislation on alternative marriage age maturity from a customary law perspective in national legal development. *Journal of Law: Samudra Keadilan*, 14(1), 1-14.

SDGs, especially goals 1 (no poverty), 5 (gender equality), and 16 (justice and strong institutions), are closely related to legal arrangements in marriage. Good legal governance is key to supporting efforts to improve the quality of family life. Goal 1, no poverty, underlines the importance of legal arrangements in supporting families to escape the trap of poverty, for example through guarantees of economic rights for married couples and arrangements for the division of family responsibilities. Meanwhile, goal 5, gender equality, demands regulations that protect women's rights in marriage, such as the right to education, work, and protection from domestic violence. Impartial and fair legal arrangements in the institution of marriage support the sustainability of social and economic development of families, which ultimately have a positive impact on society at large.⁸

Goal 16, which focuses on justice and strong institutions, emphasizes that good legal governance is the main foundation in creating harmonious and stable families. Laws that are transparent, easily accessible, and responsive to the needs of the community can create a sense of security in family life. With strong regulations, the state can prevent detrimental practices, such as child marriage, discrimination in the distribution of rights, or unfair resolution of family conflicts. Overall, effective legal regulation in marriage not only functions as a tool for protecting individuals, but also as a key driver in achieving various SDGs goals, especially those related to improving the quality of life and eradicating injustice in the family.

Marriage law in Indonesia, as regulated in Law Number 1 of 1974 in conjunction with Law Number 16 of 2019, aims to create a prosperous, peaceful, and quality family. This is in line with the principle of the SDGs in promoting social welfare. This goal reflects the view that the family is a basic unit in society that has a strategic role in supporting social and economic development. This principle is in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially in goals number 1 (eradicating poverty), number 3 (healthy and prosperous life), and number 5 (gender equality). By ensuring a harmonious and quality family, marriage law seeks to create an environment that supports social welfare, reduces gender inequality, and provides protection for the rights

⁸ Tan, W. (2021). Underage Marriage and Challenges in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals. *JUSTISI*, 7(2), 76-88.

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of women and children in the family institution. This shows that marriage law regulations not only have domestic value, but also contribute to the global agenda of sustainable development.⁹

Effective legal governance can encourage the creation of harmonious family life. This is done through regulations regarding the rights of couples in marriage, conflict management mechanisms, and the state's obligations in providing protection for families. Gender equality in marriage is an important indicator in improving the quality of family life. Legal regulations that ensure a fair division of responsibilities between husband and wife can improve family harmony. Poverty is often caused by a lack of legal regulation and protection in marriage. Laws that ensure access to education, health, and employment for family members can be an important tool in reducing poverty.¹⁰

Women are often the vulnerable party in marriage. Legal governance that protects women's rights, both in domestic relationships and in divorce, can support the achievement of gender equality goals. Legal regulations related to women's rights in marriage have a strategic role in ensuring gender equality and justice in husband-wife relationships. These regulations cover various aspects, such as the right to education, the right to work, the right to make family decisions, and the right to protection from domestic violence. From an Indonesian legal perspective, regulations such as those stipulated in Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage and Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence are important foundations in providing legal protection for women. However, the implementation of these regulations often faces challenges, such as patriarchal cultural bias, lack of consistent law enforcement, and low public understanding of women's rights. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen legal governance, increase public education, and effective supervision to ensure that women's rights in marriage can be optimally protected.

Children are the family members most vulnerable to the negative impacts of marital conflict. Legal governance that provides optimal protection to children through regulations on custody and fulfillment of basic needs is very

⁹ Choirunnisa, WS, & Khusna, EN (2022). Analysis of Underage Marriage according to Customary Law and Indonesian Marriage Law. *Al-Hakam Islamic Law & Contemporary Issues*, 3(1), 1-8.

¹⁰ Cahyani, TD (2020). *Marriage Law (Vol. 1)*. UMMPress.

important. Child protection in marriage law and its regulations is one important aspect in legal governance that aims to create prosperous and harmonious families. Marriage law regulations, as stated in Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage and various derivative regulations, place child protection as a priority to ensure that children's basic rights are met, including the right to identity, education, care, and proper treatment. For example, provisions related to the minimum age limit for marriage aim to prevent child marriages that can have a negative impact on children's growth and development. In addition, regulations regarding parental obligations in the care and education of children are regulated to support the creation of a conducive family environment. However, challenges such as non-compliance with these regulations, as well as minimal law enforcement in several cases, are still major obstacles to realizing optimal child protection. Therefore, strengthening regulations and commitment from various parties is needed to ensure that child protection in the context of marriage law can be implemented effectively.

Domestic violence (DV) is a global issue that hinders the achievement of the SDGs, especially goal 5. Legal governance must be able to prevent, handle, and provide protection to victims of domestic violence. Legal regulations on domestic violence (DV) are an important step in protecting human rights and creating a harmonious family life. In Indonesia, this regulation is regulated through Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, which aims to provide protection for victims, prevent violence from occurring, and restore victims' physical and psychological conditions. This law covers various forms of violence, such as physical, psychological, sexual, and neglect violence, by providing clear reporting mechanisms and legal processes. However, implementation in the field still faces challenges, including low public awareness, minimal access to justice for victims, and the social stigma that often attaches to victims of domestic violence. Therefore, existing legal regulations must be accompanied by educational efforts, strengthening the capacity of law enforcement officers, and providing adequate protection services to achieve the goal of preventing and eradicating domestic violence effectively.

Gender equality in marriage can be realized through fair legal arrangements, such as eliminating discriminatory practices against women and increasing the role of men in childcare. Good legal governance can create social stability. Regulations that protect the rights and obligations of each individual in the family contribute to the creation of a more harmonious society. Although

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there are already legal regulations for marriage, there are still many aspects that need reform, such as child marriage and polygamy which are often sources of gender inequality.¹¹

Law enforcement institutions have an important role in ensuring the effective implementation of marriage law regulations, including in handling divorce and domestic violence cases. The sentence "The Role of Law Enforcement Institutions in Implementation" emphasizes the importance of the contribution of law enforcement institutions in implementing established rules or policies. Analysis of this sentence can start from the concept of "role," which refers to the functions, duties, or responsibilities of law enforcement institutions such as the police, prosecutors, and courts in supporting the successful implementation of the law. Implementation here can include the application of laws and regulations, the implementation of restorative justice programs, or criminal law enforcement. This phrase also implies that the success of law implementation depends not only on the existence of rules, but also on the effectiveness and accountability of law enforcement institutions in carrying out their duties. Therefore, analysis of the role of these institutions must include an evaluation of the capacity, integrity, and oversight mechanisms that exist in supporting fair and transparent law enforcement.

Increasing the role of legal governance in supporting the SDGs requires a comprehensive and integrated approach. Legal reform is an important first step, because laws that are adaptive and responsive to socio-economic developments will be more effective in implementing the SDGs. Increasing the capacity of law enforcement is also very necessary to ensure that existing regulations and policies can be enforced consistently and fairly, so that the community can feel the direct benefits of implementing the law. In addition, strengthening cross-sector cooperation, involving the government, community, and private sector, will strengthen joint efforts in achieving sustainable development goals, because solid collaboration between various parties will produce more holistic and sustainable solutions in supporting the achievement of the SDGs, especially in the field of family life.

¹¹ Yunus, A. (2020). Marriage Law and Marriage Validation: Between Legal Protection and Certainty. Humanities Genius.

Legal governance in marriage has a major contribution in supporting the achievement of SDGs, especially in terms of family quality of life, poverty reduction, and gender equality. Inclusive legal reform and effective implementation are key to realizing these goals.

2. Challenges and Opportunities in the Implementation of Marriage Law Governance to Provide Comprehensive and Sustainable Legal Protection for Families in Supporting the Achievement of SDGs in the Field of Family Life

The implementation of good marriage law governance is one of the important aspects in realizing comprehensive and sustainable legal protection for families. The family, as the smallest unit in society, has a very significant role in the social and economic development of a country. With the existence of laws that protect marriage and family, it is hoped that it can support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the field of family life, especially those related to poverty reduction, gender equality, and family welfare in general.¹²

The first challenge in implementing marriage law governance in Indonesia is the uneven understanding of marriage law among the community. Many married couples do not understand their rights and obligations in marriage, which can cause legal problems in the family. This can be overcome by increasing socialization and legal education related to marriage and family rights, both through formal channels such as educational institutions and through the mass media. The legal basis underlying family protection in this context is Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage, which regulates the rights and obligations of husband and wife and children in a marriage.

The next challenge is the diversity of cultures and customs in Indonesia. In some areas, customary law is more accepted and implemented than national law. In this context, there are difficulties in enforcing universal marriage laws that are in accordance with human rights principles, such as gender equality and child protection. However, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia,

¹²Yusuf, M. (2018). Gender Equality and Family Law: A Critical Review of Legal Frameworks in Indonesia. *Indonesian Law Journal*, 10(2), 22-34.

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which guarantees human rights and equality before the law, is the basis for bridging these differences.

The implementation of marriage law that is not integrated with other legal systems is also a challenge. For example, in the case of divorce, although there are clear legal procedures in Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage, there are often obstacles in terms of the implementation and application of the law. Some divorce cases are not only related to family law, but also criminal and civil law, which require synergy between different institutions. Therefore, better coordination is needed between religious courts, district courts, and other related institutions to ensure that marriage law can be implemented effectively.¹³

A great opportunity that can be utilized in the implementation of marriage law governance is the use of information technology in the legal process. With technology, the process of filing for marriage, divorce, or ratification of marriage agreements can be carried out more efficiently and transparently. This will reduce the potential for abuse of authority or corrupt practices in the marriage administration process. Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions provides a legal basis for the use of technology in various aspects of life, including in terms of marriage law. In addition, there needs to be more attention to the welfare of children in the context of marriage and family. Children as legal subjects in marriage need to have their rights protected, especially in terms of inheritance rights, maintenance, and education. The role of law in protecting children is very important, and therefore, every policy related to marriage law must consider its impact on children. The legal basis related to child protection can be found in Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, which emphasizes the importance of legal protection for children in every aspect of life, including in the family

Another challenge is the practice of early marriage that still occurs in several regions. Although there is a law that limits the minimum age of marriage, as stated in Law Number 16 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage, this practice is still ongoing. This requires stricter law enforcement and community empowerment to prevent

¹³Siahaan, RM, & Sitohang, S. (2019). Marriage Law and Poverty Reduction: A Legal Perspective. *Journal of Indonesian Law and Development*, 20(1), 45-61.

early marriage that poses risks to children's physical and mental health, as well as their future. On the other hand, the opportunity to improve the governance of marriage law lies in the active participation of the community in supporting the implementation of existing legal policies. Counseling and education of the community about marriage law, the rights of married couples, and the rights of children in marriage can be carried out by the government, non-governmental organizations, and religious organizations. This will increase public legal awareness and encourage the creation of harmonious families in accordance with the principles of the SDGs.

The implementation of marriage law must also pay attention to gender equality in the family. There are still many unequal roles between husband and wife, especially in terms of decision-making and division of tasks in the family. Therefore, there needs to be a more serious effort to ensure that the marriage law that is implemented can create a balance of roles between husband and wife, in accordance with the principle of equality stated in Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights and Law Number 7 of 1984 concerning Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. In addition, it is important for the governance of marriage law to accommodate the needs of families with members who have disabilities. In many cases, families with members with disabilities often face challenges in obtaining their rights, both in terms of livelihood, child custody, and in terms of access to legal services. Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities provides a legal basis for the protection and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities, including in the context of marriage and family.

Another challenge faced in the implementation of marriage law governance is the ongoing social stigma against divorce. In some communities, divorce is considered a disgrace or failure in marriage. This makes many people reluctant to file for divorce even in very unhealthy situations. Therefore, it is important to change the existing social and legal paradigm, so that divorce is seen as an individual's right to protect themselves and their families. The legal basis that protects this right to divorce can be found in Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage, which gives every individual the right to file for divorce. In this case, the role of legal institutions such as religious courts and district courts is very important in providing fair decisions and in accordance with the principles of social justice. The court must be able to provide the best solution

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for families facing legal problems, both in terms of divorce and in terms of division of joint property, child custody, and maintenance. A fair and transparent legal process will strengthen marriage law governance and provide better legal protection for families. One of the great opportunities in the implementation of marriage law is strengthening family dispute resolution institutions through mediation. Mediation can be an alternative dispute resolution that is more family-friendly and reduces the psychological impacts often caused by the divorce process. Law Number 30 of 1999 concerning Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution provides a legal basis for the use of mediation in resolving disputes, including in marital and family matters.¹⁴

To create good marriage law governance, there needs to be continuous evaluation of the existing legal system. By involving various parties, including the community, academics, and legal practitioners, this evaluation can produce recommendations for improvements that are relevant to current developments. This is in line with the principle of community participation in the formulation of legal policies as stated in Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation. In addition, the implementation of marriage law must include aspects of protecting the rights of vulnerable couples, such as women and children. Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence provides protection for victims of domestic violence, including women and children. With this law, marriage law must pay attention to the need to protect victims of domestic violence so that the family remains a safe and harmonious place.

The implementation of good marriage law governance must also be able to respond to the challenges of social change that occurs in society. For example, changes in family relationship patterns that are increasingly flexible and diverse require adjustments in the application of the law. Therefore, marriage law must be able to accommodate various forms of legitimate families, such as families with different legal statuses. The principle of non-discrimination regulated in Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights must be applied in all policies related to family law. In order to support the achievement of the SDGs, marriage law governance needs to support equality

¹⁴Setiawan, F. (2021). Marriage and Family Law as Tools for Achieving SDGs: A Critical Examination of the Indonesian Context. *Journal of International Law and Policy*, 12(4), 77-92

in family rights, especially in terms of education, health, and employment. The role of the family in supporting the achievement of the SDGs can be achieved if there is a strong legal guarantee for the protection of basic family rights. Therefore, continuous efforts to improve marriage law governance are an important step in realizing sustainable development goals in the field of family life. By identifying challenges and opportunities in the implementation of marriage law, effective strategies can be obtained to improve family welfare and realize sustainable legal protection.

Conclusion

The role of legal governance in marriage is very important to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially in terms of improving the quality of family life, reducing poverty, and creating gender equality. Through clear and fair legal regulations, legal governance can ensure the protection of individual rights in marriage, including the rights of women and children, and create an environment that supports family welfare. For example, Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage regulates the rights and obligations of husband and wife in marriage, which encourages equality in building a prosperous family. In addition, Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence plays an important role in reducing violence in the family, which can hinder the quality of life. The creation of gender equality is also encouraged by Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower which prohibits gender-based discrimination in the world of work, helping women achieve economic independence. Through strengthening this legal governance, SDGs goals such as reducing poverty and achieving gender equality can be more easily realized in the context of marriage.

The implementation of marriage law governance in Indonesia faces major challenges in providing comprehensive and sustainable legal protection for families, especially related to the gap in the application of laws in various regions and the lack of public understanding of rights in marriage. This challenge is also seen in the need to adjust positive law to local cultural values that sometimes conflict with the principles of human rights and gender justice. However, the opportunity to achieve better family legal protection through the application of restorative justice principles (as regulated in Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System) and the formulation of more

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inclusive policies can encourage the achievement of the SDGs, especially in the field of family life, which includes poverty eradication, gender equality, and sustainable development. The legal basis for this includes Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage, which regulates the rights and obligations of husband and wife in the family, and Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, which provides protection for family members from violence. The success of implementing this governance is highly dependent on the synergy between the government, legal institutions, and society in creating a legal system that can protect and support family sustainability in the context of sustainable development.

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