Implementation of the Kalimasada Program on Updating Unregistered Marriage Status in Siwalankerto Sub-District

Roudhotul Jannah[1*]
Faculty of Economics and Business
UPN Veteran Jawa Timur,
Surabaya, Indonesia
roudhotuljannah1873@gmail.com

Supriyono[2]
Faculty of Economics and Business
UPN Veteran Jawa Timur,
Surabaya, Indonesia
supriyono.ma@upnjatim.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to determine the extent of the effects of the implementation of the KALIMASADA program in updating the unregistered marital status conducted by the author on residents contained in the KALIMASADA target data in Siwalankerto Village. The method used in this research is a qualitative approach with a descriptive type of research based on measuring the criteria for successful implementation according, to George C Edward III, based on the variables of communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. Data collection through observation, interviews, and literature studies of previous research. Here, the author carries out activities in the MSIB (Certified Independent Study Internship) program in collaboration with the Surabaya City Dispendukcapil. The author is the implementer of activities in the MSIB program in partnership with the Surabaya City Dispendukcapil as Population Administration Service Facilitator in Siwalankerto Village, Woncolo District, Surabaya City. The results showed that the implementation of the program has been running quite well. Communication between implementers creates thoughts that are in line with the achievement of program goals, related resources are qualified in terms of the use of technology for socialization purposes, implementers understand the roles and responsibilities given, and the maintenance of continuous monitoring, which makes progress in updating target data increase to 73%.

Keywords: Implementation, Unregistered Marriage, KALIMASADA

INTRODUCTION

Everyone who reaches adulthood, physically and mentally healthy, is certainly inseparable from living friends of different genders. Life friends who aim to fulfill biological needs and work together in realizing a peaceful and prosperous situation that can be obtained through marriage (Wibowo et al., 2023; Fatmasari et al., 2022). Marriage is considered valid according to Indonesian law if the person concerned already has a marriage book or marriage certificate, and in the KK, the person concerned is married. However, following the times, there have been changes regarding the recording of documents related to proof of marital status. So far, the marital status in the KK (Kartu Keluarga) or Family Card known to the community is Kawin and Belum Kawin. However, after being carried out by the authorities, it was found that in the community's life, there was another branching of Kawin, namely marriages whose partners already had a marriage book and couples who did not yet have a marriage book. Some argue that couples who marry but do not yet have a marriage book are considered not to have their marriage officially recognized by the state (Budiman, 2023; Budiman & Akhmaddhian, 2023). This issue requires a wise and best solution to protect the wife and children (Andri et al., 2024).

As of June 30, 2021, the Ministry of Home Affairs' Dukcapil recorded more than 66.2 million married couples. Of these, more than 31.5 million couples were recorded as 'registered marriages' and had a marriage book. Meanwhile, more than 34.6 million other couples have the status of 'unregistered marriage' or do not have a marriage book (Fakrulloh, 2022; Bagis et al., 2024). This means that, in terms of data, there are more married couples who have not been recorded and do not have a marriage book. The data from Dukcapil may also indicate that many Muslim married couples have not reported their marriage, marriage book number, and marriage date to Dukcapil. This is due to the dualism of marriage registration institutions, where registration for Muslim couples is done at the KUA, while for non-Muslim couples it is done at Dukcapil. It is also due to Siri marriage, customary marriage, or interfaith marriage.

The Population and Civil Registration Office of Surabaya City has created an innovative program called KALIMASADA (Kawasan Lingkungan Masyarakat Sadar Administrasi Kependudukan). KALIMASADA was launched on Thursday, November 18, 2021, which aims to make it easier for residents to manage population documents (Surabaya, 2021). With this program, it is hoped that it can increase residents' awareness of population administration so that they always update their data, one of which is the registration of their marital status. Dispendukcapil collaborates with the Ministry of Education on the MSIB (Magang dan Studi Independent Bersertifikat) Batch 6 program by mobilizing students from all over Indonesia to assist in assisting residents' administration services for data updates such as updating unregistered marital status, making birth certificates, making KIA (Kartu Identitas Anak), and assisting sub-districts and sub-districts in applying for other population documents.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Implementation

Implementation is the main form and a very decisive stage in the policy process. Without effective implementation, policy decisions will not be successfully implemented. Implementation is those Activities directed toward putting a program into effect, which

means the process of realizing the program until it reaches its results (Jones, 1984). While according Ramdani et al., (2024) implementation are actions by public and private individuals (or groups) that are achievement or objectives set outline in prior policy, which means actions taken by the government towards the achievement of previous programs (Horn & Meter cited in Mulyadi, 2015).

Marriage

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Article 1 of the Marriage Law states on Pemerintahan Pusat, Jakarta explain that "The inner and outer bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife aims to build a happy and eternal family (household) based on God Almighty". Meanwhile, Prodjodikoro (2016) argues that marriage is living together in a household between a husband and a wife who have met certain requirements. From the above understanding, it can be interpreted that marriage is a form of bond between a man and a woman who have the aim of living together to build a peaceful and happy household.

Legal Marriage

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Article 2 Sections 1 and 2 of the Marriage Law states on Pemerintahan Pusat, Jakarta explain that "Marriage is declared valid if it is carried out based on the laws of each religion and belief. Every marriage that occurs is recorded based on the applicable laws and regulations." Although it has been explained in the policy above, in reality, many marriages of WNI (Warga Negara Indonesia) are found to only fulfill the demands of their religion. Whereas in the administrative demands of law in Indonesia article 2 section 2 of the Marriage Law above states that a valid marriage must be registered. The administrative policy above is intended so that the state can provide protection, improve, enforce, and fulfill human rights by the principles of a democratic Indonesian legal state. Unregistered marriages can cause various legal impacts, including juridical consequences related to civil rights, maintenance obligations, and inheritance rights. Marriage registration is an important formal requirement for the legality of an event that can have legal impacts, both in terms of civil rights, maintenance obligations, and inheritance rights. Registration is not the main requirement for the validity of marriage in Indonesia. Based on Article 2 section (2) of the Marriage Law, registration only serves as authentic evidence to protect some of the rights that arise after the implementation of marriage. This means that although registration is not required for the validity of a marriage, an unrecorded marriage can have legal implications arising from the marriage.

Communication

Communication is a process in which two or more people form or exchange information with each other, which in turn will arrive at a deep mutual understanding (Rogers & Kincaid, 1981; Suwari et al., 2022). In the context of policy implementation, effective communication between program implementers is one of the key factors that influence the success of the program. Good communication not only ensures that all parties involved have the same understanding of the program's objectives and strategies but also allows for efficient coordination and quick and appropriate problem-solving. This process is important because it enables the exchange of ideas, feelings, and information that are essential for coordination and cooperation in various contexts, including program and

policy implementation (Chaniago and Efawati, 2022; Suwari, 2023; Budiman et al., 2024).

Resources

Resources are anything that can be used to achieve certain goals (Akhmaddhian et al., 2023). Resources are the assets, capabilities, organizational processes, information, and knowledge possessed by companies or organizations that enable them to develop and implement strategies that improve efficiency and effectiveness (Barney, 1991; Harjadi, 2022). In an organizational context, efficiency refers to the ability to achieve goals with minimal use of resources, while effectiveness refers to the ability to achieve the desired goals appropriately (Nurdiyansyah et al., 2024; Fitriani & Wulandari, 2021). Good resource management can provide a sustainable competitive advantage for a policy because it can support a quick response to policy actors (Efawati, 2020; Wachjuni et al., 2024).
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Disposition

Disposition refers to the relatively stable preference or tendency of individuals to respond to certain objects or situations consistently (Edward III, 1995; Efawati et al., (2021). In the context of program implementation, disposition refers to the attitude or tendency of individuals or groups towards program implementation, including the level of support, motivation, and willingness to actively participate in carrying out tasks related to the program. Positive dispositions of policy implementers can increase the effectiveness of policy implementation. It is relevant to evaluate how the attitude and readiness of the implementers influence the success of program implementation. Disposition helps in understanding the internal factors that may support or hinder the implementation of the proposed program.

Bureaucracy Structure

Bureaucratic structure can be defined as a hierarchically structured organizational framework, with clear rules, procedures, and roles to govern activities and decision making within it. Bureaucracy is an administrative system based on the principle of rationality, where authority and duties are formally defined, and employees are expected to operate by established regulations (Weber, 1947). An effective bureaucratic structure can support program implementation by providing clear lines of command, proper division of tasks, and standardized procedures to facilitate coordination and decision-making.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research was conducted in the Siwalankerto Sub-district through direct observation in the field while implementing the MSIB internship program in the position of Population Administration Service Facilitator. The data sources used were obtained through observation, interviews, and documentation. The author made observations at related agencies, namely in several Siwalankerto Sub-districts, to review the implementation of the KALIMASADA program. At the observation stage, the author coordinated with the head of the RT and forwarded it to the residents. Interviews were conducted with residents and several Neighbourhood heads involved in the implementation of the KALIMASADA program. This research uses a qualitative

descriptive method with problem identification based on case studies. Qualitative descriptive research methods aim to understand, describe, and explain social phenomena from the perspective of the research subject (Chaniago et al., 2023). The data used is secondary data from journal literature studies and trusted news sources. Data testing uses the criteria for measuring the success of implementation development by George C. Edward III (1980) based on four variables, namely: (1) Communication; (2) Resources; (3) Disposition; and (4) Bureaucratic structure.

RESEARCH RESULTS

In the implementation of the KALIMASADA program in Siwalankerto Sub-district, there are target data for residents that must be updated on the KALIMASADA platform. The target data totals 1,491, consisting of 6 RWs with 40 RTs in it. During the internship period as a Population Administration Service Assistant, the author obtained data by observing the Urban village head first to convey to the Neighbourhood head the KALIMASADA program and socialize with residents. After the Urban village head copied the Neighbourhood heads, the author interviewed the target data on the KALIMASADA platform. This interview is related to whether the data contains the names of residents who are no longer domiciled in the Siwalankerto Sub-district and the names of residents who have died. This is done so that the amount of data to be processed is right on target and there are no input errors. After obtaining data related to the names of residents who moved and died, the author then negotiated with the neighborhood head regarding the collection of residents collectively by bringing the original KK and Marriage Book.

If it was deemed that collecting residents collectively was not possible, then the author asked the neighborhood head or the relevant KSH (Kader Surabaya Hebat) to accompany door-to-door to the homes of residents who became KALIMASADA's target data to submit barcoded KKs and changes in Marriage status. In the mechanism of updating the Marriage status of the target data on the KALIMASADA platform, the requirements needed are the original marriage book, marriage certificate, and original KK. The process begins with the entry of the reporter's name in the target data, then choosing the relationship between the reporter and the person concerned, choosing the status whether they have a marriage book/marriage certificate or not, if they have a marriage book, then inputting the data in the marriage book required in the platform, but if they do not have a marriage book / died/moved, it will not be submitted. If, after the submission of the status has been completed, the latest KK document will appear, the author will send the document via WhatsApp and the old KK will be taken by the officer.

DISCUSSION

In addition, researchers also use the criteria for measuring the success of implementation development which is based on four variables, namely Communication, Resources, Disposition, and Bureaucratic Structure (Edward III, 1980). The following is the discussion:

a. **Communication**
   Communication plays an important role in determining the success of achieving the objectives of program implementation. This is because communication is a process that involves the exchange of messages and the creation of meaning or purpose

(Wiseman, cited in Nurdin et al., 2013). Implementation will be effective if the understanding is conveyed to all resources that play a role in implementing the policy. During the internship process, the parties involved in KALIMASADA, such as researchers, Neighbourhood heads, Urban village heads, and KSH, as door-to-door assistants to the target data houses, were able to understand each other. DISPENDUKCAPIL and Siwalankerto Urban Sub-district employees also took part in efforts to increase residents' trust in the management of population documents carried out by researchers. Based on the results of observations, it was found that communication between KALIMASADA actors had gone quite well. This is evidenced by the successful socialization carried out by the author, sub-district officials, and Neighbourhood heads, Urban village heads through various media, thus encouraging residents to apply for a change in their Marriage status in Siwalankerto Sub-district independently without going door to door. Residents who come to the kelurahan already understand about the required documents that must be brought in applying for marital status to be registered so that the application process becomes more efficient In addition to coming to the kelurahan, several RTs also succeeded in mobilizing their citizens to gather in one place to change their Marriage status.

b. Resources
Resources are a factor in whether or not a program is well implemented. Program implementation must be supported by the availability of resources such as people, materials, and methods. Competent and qualified resources will be the facilitators of the program so that it runs according to plan. These resources include physical facilities and infrastructure that can help implement the program. Based on the results of interviews and observations conducted, the resources in Siwalankerto Sub-district in supporting the KALIMASADA program and changes in Marriage status are quite adequate. The majority of target data listed on the KALIMASADA platform already have mobile devices and understand the internet so that they can access information from the socialization provided by program actors. Only a few residents are unable to utilize social media because they are classified as elderly residents. Sub-district officials also assisted in the implementation of this program by socializing with applicants who applied for population administration in the sub-district. Program socialization is carried out through Instagram and WhatsApp media on the official account of Siwalankerto Village. Researchers assisted by urban village officials create content every day to increase residents' initiative in changing the latest population administration based on the population events they experience, one of which is updating data on marital status that has not been recorded.

c. Disposition
Disposition is defined as the tendency, desire, or agreement of the implementers to implement the policy, namely the extent to which the attitude of the implementers committing themselves in carrying out the unregistered Marriage status management program, to increase the success of achieving the objectives of program implementation. The implementers of this program involve researchers, residents in the target data, Neighbourhood heads, Urban village heads, and also KSH (Kader Surabaya Hebat) as assistants. Based on the observation, the parties involved have shown commitment by understanding their duties and responsibilities. Implementors have a good understanding of the process of updating the data of targeted residents on unregistered Marriage status, and the residents involved can also understand the requirements needed for updating. Neighborhood heads worked quickly, and residents

were responsive to the socialization. However, there were still some residents who did not want to be assisted in updating their unregistered Marriage status, this was because they still did not fully understand the urgency involved, even though the implementer had explained the importance of the issue.

d. Bureaucracy Structure

The organizational structure in charge of implementing the policy has a significant influence on policy implementation (Edward III, 1980). The availability of qualified and adequate resources and a large commitment will not run smoothly without the existence of SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures). SOPs are routine planned activities that encourage program implementers to carry out activities according to planned standards. From the results of observations and interviews, SOPs have been implemented, such as weekly monitoring from mentors, monthly monitoring and evaluation from the Dispendukcapil directly, and morning monitoring with the sub-district. The Dispendukcapil conducts regular monitoring to ensure that the progress of the KALIMASADA target data update can achieve significant results, while the mentor helps if there are obstacles or difficulties during the internship process and provides solutions to problems being faced in the field. The existence of this monitoring and evaluation is to provide direction regarding the smooth process of updating unrecorded marriages and overseeing the progress of completing the target data on the KALIMASADA platform.

The following is a data table related to the data of residents who are targeted by KALIMASADA. There are five rw and 40 rt with different amounts of data for each rt. The author groups the data according to the domicile where they live. The author also provides an average in the form of percentages to facilitate data collection when the program is running.

Table 1. Progress

RW	RT	Total Data	Processed	Unprocessed	Percent Result
1	1	15	15	0	100
	2	15	15	0	100
	3	20	20	0	100
	4	50	50	0	100
	5	31	31	0	100
	6	21	21	0	100
	7	19	19	0	100
	8	19	19	0	100
2	1	13	13	0	100
	2	21	14	7	67
	3	32	32	0	100
	4	17	17	0	100
	5	58	58	0	100
	6	55	55	0	100
	7	53	53	0	100
3	1	4	4	0	100
	2	29	29	0	100
	3	57	57	0	100
	4	42	42	0	100

	5	21	21	0	100
	1	23	23	0	100
	2	27	21	6	78
4	3	39	38	1	97
	4	94	3	91	3
	5	19	15	4	79
	1	69	13	56	19
	2	22	20	2	91
	3	46	21	25	46
	4	17	17	0	100
5	5	60	55	5	92
	6	49	30	19	61
	7	42	35	7	83
	8	33	20	13	61
	9	20	20	0	100
	1	62	62	0	100
	2	85	30	55	35
	3	37	37	0	100
6	4	42	0	42	0
	5	35	6	29	17
	6	29	0	29	0
	7	9	9	0	100

Table 2 related to number of target data of residents before the program and effect after the implementation of the KALIMASADA program. The data shows that before the program, the data of residents who had not changed their marital status was 1,451 or not all. After the program was implemented, there was a significant increase in residents who had changed their marital status, which was 1,062 or 73%.

Table 2. Result after program

Name	Pre-program data	Impact	PreCent
RW 1	190	190	100
RW 2	249	242	97
RW 3	153	153	100
RW 4	202	101	50
RW 5	358	233	65
RW 6	299	143	48
Average	1451	1062	73

CONCLUSSION

Based on observations and data on the results of the implementation of the KALIMASADA program in updating the Marriage status of unregistered residents in Siwalankerto Sub-district, which is measured using the George C. theory. The result is that it runs quite well. Communication between program implementers is well established so that it creates thoughts that are in line with the achievement of program goals, related

resources are also qualified in terms of the use of technology for socialization purposes, implementers understand the roles and responsibilities given, and the maintenance of continuous monitoring which makes an increase in the progress of updating the target data of residents on the KALIMASADA platform. The increase in progress also includes residents who have moved, died, and divorced, so the data listed is the entire target data in KALIMASADA. Suggestions that can be given by the author so that Siwalankerto Sub-district, which includes the neighborhood head and RW, always socializes biodata updates according to population events that occur in their lives as Indonesian citizens, so in the future, there will be no difficulties when managing other documents related to each other in population administration.

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