

## **Fulfilment of Child Support Rights After Divorce Based on System Interconnection**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Divorce often negatively impacts children's rights, particularly in the fulfillment of their right to child support. The fulfillment of children's rights to child support after a divorce by a father is a serious problem in Indonesia today, even though the obligation to provide child support in a certain amount has been determined by the court. On the other hand, children are not yet able to protect themselves from various actions that cause mental, physical, and social harm in various areas of their lives. Children need protection and legal certainty. Even in the event of a divorce, children still have the right to meet and have regular contact with both parents, receive care, maintenance, and education for the growth and development process according to their abilities, talents, and interests, and receive living expenses and other children's rights.*

*The main problem in this study is a father's neglect in implementing the 2023 Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court decision regarding the fulfillment of child support rights after divorce. This study aims to determine and analyze the extent to which a father implements the 2023 Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court decision regarding the fulfillment of child support rights after divorce and the factors that influence it, as well as to implement the fulfillment of child support rights after divorce based on interconnected systems. This research is a descriptive analytical field study. It was conducted through direct communication with the research subjects to obtain data related to the implementation of the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court's 2023 decision regarding the fulfillment of child support rights after divorce. The results of this study indicate that based on the results of interviews with 64 respondents (former wives), in practice in Siak Regency in general a father has not fulfilled his obligation to provide child support rights after divorce due to various factors, including for civil servants and private employees. The factors that influence the failure to fulfill the right to child support after divorce by a father are due to the lack of communication between the father and the child and the reluctance to pay the right to child support, the ex-husband does not have a steady income, the ex-husband's whereabouts are no longer known and the ex-husband has remarried to another woman. The solution to this problem so that the fulfillment of the right to child support after divorce is carried out through the execution of court decisions by involving extrajudicial authorities, both law enforcement agencies, government agencies, the private sector and banking which is referred to as system interconnection.*

**Keywords:** *Fulfillment of Child Support Rights, Divorce, System Interconnection*

### **1. Introduction**

Indonesia, as a country based on the rule of law, has regulated divorce in Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage, in Chapter VIII concerning the Dissolution of Marriage and its Consequences. This regulation states that divorce can only be carried out in court after the court concerned has attempted and failed to reconcile the two parties, and there must be sufficient grounds that the husband and wife will not be able to live in harmony as husband and wife. For people who are Muslim, divorce cases are

carried out before a Religious Court hearing, because among the duties and authorities of the Religious Court is to examine, decide and settle cases at the first level between people who are Muslim in the field of marriage, among the types of which as mentioned in the explanation of the article are divorce due to divorce, divorce lawsuits, control of children, and so on.

In divorce, women and children are the ones who feel the most negative impact. Children, especially those in vulnerable groups, are in dire need of state protection.<sup>1</sup> Divorce often has negative impacts on the children of the marriage. Among other things, children lose the true nurturing role of their father and mother, which impacts their growth and development, both physically and psychologically, and can lead to new problems such as juvenile delinquency.<sup>2</sup>

For the benefit of children resulting from divorce, the marriage law has stipulated that both the mother and father remain obligated to care for and educate their children, solely based on the interests of the child, if there is a dispute regarding control of the children, the court will make its decision. The father is responsible for all costs of care and education required by the child, if the father is in fact unable to provide these obligations, the court can determine that the mother will also bear these costs. In other statutory provisions it is also stated that both parents are obliged to care for and educate their children as best as possible, the parental obligation in question applies until the child is married or can stand on his own, which obligation continues even though the marriage between the two parents has ended. Divorce between the two parents will not terminate the obligation of a father to fulfill the rights of his child, including the fulfillment of the right to child support. In the event of a divorce, the costs of child maintenance are borne by the father. This is in accordance with the provisions of Article 149 letter (d) of the Compilation of Islamic Law which states that:

*"If the marriage breaks up due to divorce, the ex-husband is obliged to provide hadhanah costs for his children who have not reached the age of 21 years"*

In the case of a marriage breaking up due to a divorce suit, this is also regulated in Article 156 letter (d) of the Compilation of Islamic Law, which states that:

*"The consequence of dissolution of a marriage due to divorce is that d. all costs of the child's gift and child support become the responsibility of the father according to his ability, at least until the child is an adult who can take care of himself (21 years)."*

The same thing is also explained in Article 156 letter (f) of the Compilation of Islamic Law which states that

*"The court may also, taking into account the father's capabilities, determine the amount of costs for the maintenance and education of children who do not live with him."*

The development of legal problems in fulfilling the right to child support after divorce

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<sup>1</sup> Amran Suadi, *Pemenuhan Hak Perempuan Dan Anak Pasca Perceraian* (KENCANA, 2024).

<sup>2</sup> Hendra Cipta, 'Dampak Perceraian Terhadap Kenakalan Remaja', *Eduagama: Jurnal Kepedindikan Dan Sosial Keagamaan*, 3.2 (2017).

that occurs in society requires the judicial institution to continue to innovate and produce new legal norms that are in accordance with the development of the times, one of which is the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia has issued a policy through the Circular Letter of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 04 of 2016 that the Religious Court can ex officio determine child support to the father if the child is actually in the care of the mother. Then in the Regulation of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2017 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Cases of Women in Conflict with the Law, regarding the burden of child support, the wife can file a request for confiscation of the husband's property as a guarantee for the fulfillment of child support and the object of the guarantee is described in detail in the posita and petitum of the lawsuit, both in the convention, reconvention, or the lawsuit itself.

In Islamic law, child care encompasses everything from the time a child is in the womb until birth. This comprehensiveness demonstrates that Islamic law recognizes the importance of a child's place within the family and the need for proper child care management so that they can grow and develop properly and play a vital role in the propagation of religion and the development of the nation. However, in a marriage, when divorce occurs, child care and the provision of rights to children are often neglected, such as the fulfillment of the right to child support after the divorce.

Fulfilling child support rights after divorce is a serious issue in Indonesia today. Many cases of fathers neglecting and ignoring child support after divorce occur, even though the court has determined a specific amount of child support.

Likewise, what happened in the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court, the decisions issued by the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court, especially regarding divorce and hadhanah cases along with the fulfillment of children's rights after the divorce, have been maximally accommodated and included in the decision, but in practice, many fathers are still found not to carry out the contents of the decision due to various factors, this is known from the many ex-wives and children who came to the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court after the decision had permanent legal force (*inkracht van gewijsde*) who said that a father did not carry out the contents of the decision regarding the fulfillment of children's support rights. Based on the annual report data of the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court in 2023 Of the total 763 cases that have been decided by the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court in 2023, there were 64 cases containing child support rights.

Based on the annual report of the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court as above, the author imagines how many children are victims of their parents' divorce who do not receive legal protection regarding the fulfillment of their basic rights as children which have been guaranteed by the state and religion.

Therefore, this research is very important to be carried out, to assess the extent to which a father implements the contents of the court decision relating to the fulfillment of children's rights after divorce, so that the fulfillment of children's rights after divorce can be protected and also have legal certainty and legal protection that can provide

benefits for the child's life, the focus of this research is to analyze divorce decisions that contain the right to child support in 2023.

## **2. Research Method**

The type of research used by the author is observational research, often referred to as field research. This research is descriptive and analytical in nature. Analytical descriptive research aims to systematically generate data. This study will describe the implementation of the decision regarding the fulfillment of child support rights after divorce at the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court and the factors influencing it in 2023.

The data used in this research is primary data sources, namely data obtained from the first source or research subjects, in other words, the parties in divorce and hadhanah cases involving child support rights whose cases have been decided and have permanent legal force at the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court in 2023. The secondary data sources used to support primary data in this research are literature or previous research related to this title.

## **3. Result and Discussion**

### **3.1. Implementation of the Decision Regarding the Fulfillment of Child Support Rights After Divorce at the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court and the Factors Influencing It**

Women and children are physically viewed as vulnerable entities and often face domestication by patriarchal cultural systems. This situation makes it difficult for women and children to have their basic human rights neglected, especially after divorce. Women and children often become victims, due to their previous dependence on their ex-husbands and unequal social, educational, and economic status.<sup>3</sup>

Imam Qurtubi also believes that a father is obligated to provide for his children, as children are weak and incapable of doing anything. Therefore, a father must strive to provide for his children.<sup>4</sup> A father must continue to strive to provide for his child. This is a father's obligation. Furthermore, a father is also obligated to provide wages for breastfeeding and childcare. He is also required to pay rent if the mother is homeless. This does not include funds needed to meet the child's needs, such as food, drink, bedding, medication, and other basic necessities. All costs incurred by the child must be paid during the childcare period.<sup>5</sup>

The cases that were decided by the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court in 2023 which included child support rights emerged from divorce and hadhanah cases with details of 36 decisions in contested divorce cases (56.2%), 27 decisions in talak divorce cases

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<sup>3</sup> Amran Suadi, *Jaminan Perlindungan Hak-Hak Perempuan Dan Anak Berbasis Interkoneksi Sistem: Sebuah Pemikiran Metabolisme Biologcal Justice* (UIN Sunan Ampel, 2022).

<sup>4</sup> Al- Fauzan Aziz Abdullah, *Fiqh Sosial* (Qishti Press, 2007).

<sup>5</sup> Sayyid Sabiq, *Fiqh Sunnah 4 Terjemahan, Ahan Abdur Rahin Dan Masruhin* (Cakrawala Publishing, 2009).

(42.2%) and 1 decision in hadhanah cases (1.6%). The decision of the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court in 2023 which contains the right to support children emerged in several ways, namely from:

1. 32 cases of mediation agreements (20 divorce cases, 11 divorce cases, and 1 hadhanah case).
2. 16 cases of divorce lawsuits, where the wife filed for divorce and simultaneously filed a child support lawsuit against her husband.
3. 15 cases of ex officio rights of judges (divorce cases), where, due to their position, the judge ordered the father to provide child support after the divorce, even though the mother did not file a child support lawsuit, provided the child actually lived with the mother.
4. 1 case of counterclaim filed by the wife (divorce case), where the husband filed a divorce petition, and in response, the wife filed a counterclaim demanding her rights, including post-divorce child support..

Then, based on this data, the author has conducted interviews with the parties, in this case the ex-wife, with the following results:

- 1) Acceptance or objection of the parties regarding the decision  
Of the 64 decisions of the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court that contain the right to child support in 2023, all former wives stated that they accepted and were satisfied with the decisions issued by the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court, because the decisions have accommodated the rights of women and children after divorce in this case, especially regarding the burden of child support rights on the father. In fact, several former wives stated that the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court's decisions really protect children's rights in this case the right to child support because even though the right to child support was not demanded by the wife in the lawsuit, because of his position, the Judge ex officio ordered the father to provide child support after the divorce.<sup>6</sup>
- 2) Implementation of the contents of the decision by the ex-husband
  - a. Implementation is carried out in its entirety  
Of the 64 decisions of the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court that contain the right to child support in 2023 that was carried out by the ex-husband in accordance with the contents of the decision, only 1 case or 1.6% was the decision of the divorce lawsuit case Number 19 / Pdt.G / 2023 / PA Sak dated February 16, 2023. The Plaintiff stated that her ex-husband who worked as a casual daily laborer was charged by the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court to provide the right to child support every month in the amount of Rp1,000,000.00 (one million rupiah) for 2 (two) children, where the father's obligation to provide this right to child support arose from the agreement of the parties in the mediation process

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<sup>6</sup> Hasil wawancara Penulis, 'Wawancara Dengan Para Pihak (Mantan Istri) Sebanyak 64 Perkara Yang Putusannya Memuat Hak Nafkah Anak', 2023.



which was then considered and included by the Panel of Judges in the decision. After the divorce until now the father still provides the right to child support in accordance with the contents of the decision, even once providing the right to child support beyond the contents of the decision.

- b. The decision was implemented but did not comply with the contents of the decision.

Of the 64 Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court decisions that stipulated child support rights in 2023, 19 cases, or 29.7%, did not comply with the decision's content. This means that fathers only provided half of their child support rights as stipulated in the decision. Often, fathers provided only a small amount of child support rights and did not provide them regularly every month.

- c. The decision was not implemented at all.

Of the 64 Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court decisions containing child support rights in 2023, 44, or 68.7%, were not enforced by fathers at all. This means that fathers did not provide their children's support rights at all, even though they had been stipulated in the decision. Mothers even reminded the fathers and used persuasive methods, both individually and through family intermediaries.

3) Factors influencing the non-implementation of decisions

Based on the research results and review of the collected data, the author found that some decisions were implemented in their entirety, some decisions were implemented but not in accordance with the contents of the decision, and some decisions were not implemented at all by fathers in providing child support rights after the divorce as described above. From the discussion above, there are several factors that influence the implementation of the fulfillment of child support rights after the divorce does not run smoothly, as follows:

- a. Lack of communication between father and child and reluctance to pay child support rights

Lack of communication between father and child and reluctance to pay child support rights are the most dominant factors in hindering the fulfillment of child support rights by the father. This can be seen in the decision of the divorce case Number 260 / Pdt.G / 2023 / PA Sak dated July 13, 2023. The Plaintiff stated that her ex-husband who works as a barber was charged by the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court to provide child support rights every month in the amount of Rp1,000,000.00 (one million rupiah) for 1 (one) child, where the father's obligation to provide child support rights arose from the agreement of the parties in the mediation process which was then considered and included by the Panel of Judges in the decision, but after the divorce, the ex-husband did not provide child support rights, this was because the ex-husband no longer communicated with his ex-wife and did not communicate with the child, while the wife made efforts to fulfill the child support rights every day

by working. Of the 64 decisions of the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court that included the right to child support in 2023, the factors that caused the ex-husband to not fulfill the right to child support were due to a lack of communication between the father and the child and the reluctance to pay the right to child support in 32 cases or 50%.

- b. The ex-husband does not have a steady income

One of the factors causing the non-implementation of the decision regarding the fulfillment of child support rights after divorce is because a father does not have a permanent job, thus affecting his income. From the data above, it can be understood that in general, the decision of the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court in 2023 for divorce and hadhanah rights cases that contain the obligation to pay child support rights is the ex-husband working as a casual daily laborer at 25% of the decision and farmers at 20.3% of the decision. Although the obligation to fulfill the child support rights imposed on the ex-husband in the decision arises from an agreement between the parties in the mediation process, in the sense that it is based on the ex-husband's ability, in reality, this factor is also the main cause of the non-implementation of the decision, resulting in the non-fulfillment of child support rights.

- c. The ex-husband's whereabouts are no longer known

Of the 64 decisions of the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court that included the right to child support in 2023, the factor that caused the ex-husband's right to child support to not be fulfilled was because the ex-husband's whereabouts were no longer known in 4 cases or 6.3%.

- d. My ex-husband has remarried another woman

It cannot be denied that after a divorce, both ex-wife and ex-husband will remarry with their new partner, especially for a man who has been married, besides not being used to living alone, also has biological needs that must be channeled, he needs a woman who will serve and help him in living life, and the tendency that occurs, when a husband and wife have divorced, it does not take long for the ex-husband to remarry with another woman. Of the 64 decisions of the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court containing the right to child support in 2023, the factor that became the non-fulfillment of the right to child support by the ex-husband was because the ex-husband had remarried with another woman in 3 cases or 4.7%.

- 4) Execution of the Decision

Based on the author's interview with the ex-wife of 64 decisions of the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court containing the right to child support in 2023, the results obtained were that as many as 63 decisions containing the burden of child support rights set for the ex-husband were not carried out by the ex-husband voluntarily, with details of 19 decisions being carried out but not in accordance with the contents of the decision and 44 decisions not being carried out at all.

The author also asked about the legal efforts that can be taken by the ex-wife in the form of an execution request to the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court regarding the ex-husband's negligence in implementing the contents of the decision, but in general the ex-wife stated that she did not want to file an execution request, for the following reasons:

- a. The ex-wife did not have enough money to file an execution application with the court.
- b. The ex-wife can fulfill her own child support rights.
- c. The ex-wife no longer wants to deal with or meet with her ex-husband.
- d. The ex-wife doesn't want to have a conflict with her ex-husband, especially if the children find out.
- e. Ex-wife waits for ex-husband's awareness of responsibility.
- f. There are threats from the ex-husband if there is a request for execution.

From this data, it can be understood that religious court decisions, which have permanent legal force, often serve only as formalities in court and lack enforcement power when one party neglects the rights. If a religious court decision contains a ruling that stipulates child support, but the father fails to comply, the ex-wife and children often have to resign themselves to their father's treatment, leaving them neglected. Instead, the mother plays a significant role and prefers to struggle alone to cover the costs of the children's needs after the divorce, even though the Religious Court decision determines that the father is responsible. Yet, every child has the right to receive support from their parents. If this right is not fulfilled, the child's right to proper protection and care can be threatened. Therefore, the state must be present to provide legal protection and legal certainty for the ex-wife and children so that their rights to continue living, growing, and developing are fulfilled.

### 3.2. Mechanism for Fulfilling Child Support Rights After Divorce Based on System Interconnection

Protection of women's and children's rights after divorce must encompass all aspects of life, both psychological and economic. Divorced women are often stereotyped, often negatively impacted. This negative labeling adds to the burden of divorced women, who are often labeled widows, while their emotions remain turbulent after facing unresolved marital problems that led to divorce. They are in a transitional period from having an intact family, building a family with their husband, to being alone and bearing the costs of living for themselves and their children after the divorce. During this transition, they strive to adapt and find the right formula for themselves to meet their family's needs and actualize themselves in society.<sup>7</sup>

The issue of implementing decisions, which includes burdens placed on husbands in divorce cases in Indonesia, remains a complaint among justice seekers (especially

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<sup>7</sup> Aziz Sholeh and Dkk, 'Pendampingan Hak-Hak Perempuan Dan Anak Pasca Perceraian', *Jurnal CIC Lembaga Riset Dan Konsultasi Nasional*, 1.2 (2019).



wives and children) who are denied their rights after a divorce. The issue of decision implementation remains a significant challenge, requiring significant attention, given the relatively weak implementation of the divorce decision execution system.<sup>8</sup>

In the context of implementing decisions in Religious Courts, specifically regarding the implementation of decisions in cases that require the payment of child support, there are two ways to do so: voluntary implementation and enforcement through a court-executed mechanism. The emphasis in implementing decisions is on voluntary implementation. However, in reality, the prevalence of voluntary implementation is not significant.

Based on the explanation above, one of the efforts to ensure that children's rights can be fulfilled (executed) immediately is through a judicial system that is connected between the legal structure (institutions and law enforcement), legal substance (statutory regulations), and legal culture (community views). As a comparison, in judicial practice in Egypt, a husband who does not fulfill his obligations after a divorce in the form of paying costs and maintenance to his ex-wife and children can be sentenced to 30 days in prison.<sup>9</sup> If the husband has fulfilled his obligations or provided a guarantor, he can be released from all charges. This regulation imposes an imperative and coercive force on husbands who neglect their responsibilities, thus creating a deterrent effect.<sup>10</sup> Another alternative to ensure the provision of maintenance for wives and children is the establishment of the Family Insurance Fund (Shunduq Ta'min Al-Usrah), established under Egyptian Law No. 11 of 2004. This allows divorced wives and children under their care to receive court-ordered maintenance as soon as possible through a government-appointed bank (Nasser Social Bank) without having to wait for the husband to fulfill his obligations. Technically, this regulation requires married couples to have a family insurance premium account, which is a joint right during the marriage. When a divorce occurs, either party can claim the insurance premium. This practice is one example of how system interconnection plays a role in ensuring the fulfillment of children's rights after a divorce.

Reflecting on this example, the Supreme Court also needs to establish an understanding with relevant ministries and institutions and formulate joint regulations that can encourage the implementation of efforts to protect children's rights. This policy includes a mechanism for protecting children's rights in divorce cases where the father is a civil servant (ASN), private employee, informal worker, or even unemployed, so that they can meet their children's needs.

The need to build a system interconnection with institutions outside the judiciary, including the executive and the private sector, is an effort to ensure that religious court

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<sup>8</sup> Amran Suadi, 'Peranan Peradilan Agama Dalam Melindungi Hak Perempuan Dan Anak Melalui Putusan Yang Memihak Dan Dapat Dilaksanakan', *Jurnal Hukum Dan Peradilan*, 7.3 (2018).

<sup>9</sup> *Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Acara Perdata Bagi Yang Beragama Islam Nomor 91 Tahun 2000 Tentang Perubahan Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Acara Perdata Bagi Yang Beragama Islam Nomor 1 Tahun 2000 (Qanun Tanzhim Ba'dh Au'da' Wa Ijra'at Al-Taqaadiy Fi Masail Al-Ahw.*

<sup>10</sup> 'Peraturan Mahkamah Agung RI Nomor 1 Tahun 2000 Tentang Lembaga Paksa Badan'.

decisions regarding the fulfillment and guarantee of children's rights can be implemented quickly and certainly without having to go through the execution process. The intervention of institutions outside the judiciary will facilitate and become a coercive force in itself for the implementation of court decisions regarding the rights of women and children because these institutions can support the judiciary's power to block/limit the civil rights of fathers who do not fulfill their obligations.

To realize this system interconnection idea, several strategic steps are required as follows:

1) Penguatan dan Penataan Regulasi

Before a comprehensive regulation can be created, the regulators must undergo a lengthy process. This involves defining the problem, analyzing it, and finding solutions. The initial step is to identify the problems that pose obstacles or barriers to the community. The identified problems are then analyzed through scientific and academic studies. This analysis process often involves experts in the field. Afterward, the solutions formulated, based on the discussion of the problems and the previous analysis, are formulated into a national regulation. System interconnection is an information technology-based concept for implementing court decisions. Therefore, the regulations governing it must be technical and coercive. This idea was first implemented by the Bengkulu Regional Civil Service Agency (PTA Bengkulu), in collaboration with Bengkulu Province to monitor the implementation of post-divorce decisions for civil servants (ASN) within the province through a joint application called E-MOSI CAPER (Electronic Monitoring of the Execution of Financing for Women's and Children's Rights Post-Divorce).

This is legally regulated by the Bengkulu Governor's Circular Letter Number 800/1697/BKD/2021 dated November 1, 2021, concerning Technical Guidelines for Marriage and Divorce Permits for Civil Servants within the Bengkulu Provincial Government. The Circular Letter explicitly states that civil servants who divorce are required to report their divorce by attaching a copy of the religious court decision and the divorce certificate no later than one month from the date of the divorce. This report must then be submitted to the Governor of Bengkulu, c.q., the Head of the Regional Civil Service Agency (BKD) of Bengkulu Province and the heads of their respective regional apparatus organizations (OPD).

Based on this, it is also possible that the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court could collaborate with the Siak Regency government to create joint regulations that would be binding on all residents of Siak Regency to implement and monitor decisions issued by the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court, including those regarding the fulfillment of child support rights. This, of course, does not only apply to ex-husbands who are civil servants, but can be extended to all ex-husbands of various statuses and occupations.

2) Synergy and Creating Memorandum of Understanding Between Institutions

At this level, synergy and making an inter-institutional memorandum of understanding (MoU) can be carried out with various agencies, namely the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court with the Siak Regency Government regarding the implementation of fulfilling obligations for ASN within the Siak Regency to fulfill children's rights after divorce. The purpose of this synergy and understanding (MoU) is not only limited to the implementation of fulfilling obligations for ASN within the Siak Regency after divorce, but can also include things needed by husband and wife before divorce, especially for husband and wife who are civil servants. Marriage and divorce for civil servants have their own rules, including those contained in Government Regulation Number 10 of 1983 concerning Marriage and Divorce Permits for Civil Servants in conjunction with Government Regulation Number 45 of 1990 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 10 of 1983 concerning Marriage and Divorce Permits for Civil Servants in conjunction with Government Regulation Number 53 of 2010 concerning Civil Servant Discipline.

The Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court can also collaborate and create memorandums of understanding (MoUs) with private companies within the Siak Regency jurisdiction. Based on 64 Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court decisions covering child support rights in 2023, data shows that 15 ex-husbands are private employees, including those at PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Tbk (IKPP) Perawang and PT Asrindo CitraSeni Satria (ACS) Minas, both within the Siak Regency jurisdiction.

In addition, the Siak Religious Court can also collaborate and create a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with banks, where the fulfillment of child support rights after divorce is implemented through an auto-debit method from the ex-husband's account to the ex-wife's or child's account. Auto-debit is a service provided by banks and financial institutions, which allows customers to make payments automatically. With the auto-debit service, funds will be deducted directly from the account according to a predetermined schedule. The auto-debit service can be arranged upon customer request, either by visiting the bank in person, filling out an approval form, or through a digital banking application.

3) Establishing an Integrated Inter-Agency Database

The interconnected system in the implementation of court decisions referred to here is the fulfillment of children's rights after divorce through the courts by involving non-judicial institutions in an integrated manner according to their respective authorities without going through the execution application

process. This new framework makes institutions outside the judiciary external partners in the implementation of court decisions based on an integrated database that collaborates and synergizes with one another. Strategic steps that need to be taken in realizing this interconnected system include building an integrated database containing data on the parties (ex-husband, ex-wife, and children) from the judicial institution to the relevant ministries/institutions. In this case, the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court coordinates with the Siak Regency government, Immigration, Banking, Police, and related agencies to build an integrated database. When the ex-husband does not fulfill the child's right to support after the divorce based on the decision issued by the court, the agencies that have joined the integrated database circle have access to the executor.

Based on the illustration above, the interconnected systems in the implementation of court decisions are implemented to achieve holistic legal certainty to fulfill children's rights, especially the right to child support. This is because legal certainty extends beyond the normative juridical level of "decisions that have legal force" to the implementation stage, so that the law can guarantee the fulfillment of children's rights. The interconnected systems of institutions outside the judiciary related to the fulfillment of children's rights after divorce will further enhance the principle of legal certainty while maintaining the court's role as the leading sector in its implementation.

#### 4. Conclusion

Based on the above explanation and research, regarding the problem of Fulfillment of Child Support Rights After Divorce Based on System Interconnection (Study of Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court Decisions), it can be concluded that the Implementation of the fulfillment of child support rights after divorce based on the Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court decision in 2023 in divorce and hadhanah cases which include child support rights in general has not been carried out voluntarily by the ex-husband. Of the 64 decisions, only 1 decision or 1.6% was implemented by the ex-husband in accordance with the contents of the decision, 19 decisions or 29.7% were implemented by the ex-husband but not routinely and not in accordance with the amount of the decision, and 44 decisions or 68.7% were not implemented by the ex-husband at all. The factors that influence the non-fulfillment of child support rights after divorce by the ex-husband are due to lack of communication between the father and the child and the reluctance to pay child support rights, the ex-husband does not have a steady income, the ex-husband's whereabouts are unknown and the ex-husband has remarried to another woman. System interconnection is one of the state's efforts to provide legal protection and legal certainty in the implementation of the fulfillment of post-divorce child support rights by ex-husbands through the execution of court decisions that have permanent legal force by involving extrajudicial authorities, both law enforcement agencies, government agencies, the private sector and banking. The strategic steps that can be taken are strengthening and structuring regulations,

synergizing and creating inter-institutional memorandums of understanding (MoUs) including synergy and creating memorandums of understanding (MoUs) with the government, the private sector and banking, and establishing an integrated inter-institutional database, while still placing the courts as the leading sector in its implementation.

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