

---

## DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN MARRIAGE ADMINISTRATION: ANALYSIS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ELSIMIL APPLICATION IN MARRIAGE REGISTRATION

Indy Mafiqo Syatta\*

UIN Sunan Ampel, Surabaya, Indonesia

Email: 05020120056@student.uinsby.ac.id

---

### Article Info

#### Keyword:

ELSIMIL Application  
Marriage Registration  
Stunting

### Abstract

This article aims to identify implementations, constraints, and technical challenges in using digital applications. Elektronik Siap Nikah dan Hamil (ELSIMIL) was created to provide convenience for every citizen in supporting stunting reduction policies. The government has been present to improve public administration through digital transformation so it is expected to be useful in improving public services. A juridical empirical approach with descriptive-analytical methods is used in this study through a case study at KUA Purworejo, Pasuruan. The data obtained is then analyzed to identify the usefulness of this application in public administration. The results showed that the implementation of ELSIMIL went well and was considered able to identify prospective brides who had health risks, the "ideal" and "risky" records were considered able to reduce the number of prospective brides who had health risks. This application is considered useful by all parties, even though people in rural areas still have obstacles in accessing this application. Applications that are considered by the community and the state to have benefits and justice are certainly inseparable from social, cultural, and technological conditions and situations. If compared with previous research, this study can be an important part of evaluating the use of digital applications in improving the quality of public services based on justice and welfare. The state needs to carry out massive, structured, and systematic socialization by improving internet technology infrastructure.

Page: 1-12

\* Corresponding Author.

Article history:

Received: March 21, 2024; Received in revised form: May 15, 2024; Available online: May 25, 2024

---

Copyright © 2024 The authors.

Published by International Journal of Law Dynamics Review. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC 4.0 license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0>).

## Introduction

The development of information technology has changed many aspects of life, including government administration. One example is the marriage registration process. Along with technological advances, many government agencies, including the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA). We are adopting digital applications and systems to simplify the marriage administration process. Marriage is a sacred bond that symbolizes a holy bond between a man and a woman to build a home. The marriage bond gives birth to legal consequences in the form of rights and obligations for both (Holilur Rohman, 2021). Article 1 of Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage provides information about the purpose of marriage, namely to give birth to an inner birth bond for a man and woman to create a happy and lasting family based on the One and Only Godhead (Indonesia, 1974).

To realize the purpose of marriage following the marriage law, it is necessary to make a lot of effort to support the achievement of this goal. One of them is preparing yourself as thoroughly as possible for the bride and groom in terms of financial and economic health, both physically and psychologically. There is no exception to the aspect of reproductive health, which is an essential aspect in people's lives to support a lasting married life by giving birth to offspring from the results of the marriage. Men and women who are getting married and ready to enter family life need to equip themselves with adequate knowledge about pregnancy planning (Hardee et al., 2017). This is useful for maintaining the health of prospective mothers who want to give birth to a healthy baby or family successor to avoid the risk of stunting in children.

The bride and groom need to have an adequate understanding of pre-conception care, contraception, and various aspects of reproductive health. The goal is that adequate knowledge about reproductive health can have implications for healthy pregnancy planning to prepare a happy family (Offiong et al., 2021). However, information about reproductive health is often not easily accessible to bride/groom-to-be because it is caused by several things, such as inaccurate sources of information, lack of time due to the busyness of each bride/groom-to-be making, and lack of easily accessible resources to provide education to bride/groom-to-be (Septiyani et al., 2023).

Therefore, to support the need for information about pregnancy, the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) issued an innovation by developing the ELSIMIL (Elektronik Siap Nikah dan Hamil or Electronic Pregnancy and Marriage Readiness) application. This application targets brides-to-be, couples of childbearing age, pregnant women, postpartum mothers, and toddlers. ELSIMIL functions as a screening tool to detect risk factors owned by the bride/groom-to-be, then as a liaison between the bride/groom-to-be and Companion officers and as an educational medium about readiness for marriage and pregnancy whose output is related to stunting risk factors. The timeline for using the ELSIMIL application must be done three months before the wedding (BKKBN, 2021). The provisions regarding the ELSIMIL Application have been regulated in Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 on the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction (Perpres 72/2021). The application can be accessed through the available link, namely <https://elsimil.bkkbn.go.id> (BKKBN, 2021).

Perpres 72/2021 introduces the ELSIMIL application as a marriage registration requirement. This is part of the government's efforts to increase efficiency and accuracy in the marriage administration process in Indonesia. The increasing administrative requirements for ELSIMIL certificates for bride/groom-to-be (brides-to-be) began to be discussed at the end of 2022. The ELSIMIL program has also been implemented in early 2023 and is now running well in several major cities in Indonesia (Wijaya et al., 2023). ELSIMIL's idea is oriented towards the broader community because they have the right to a healthy, prosperous, just, and safe life.

Besides how to get it, which is very easy, ELSIMIL is also free of charge or free. The author considers this application to be very realistic and logical for the sake of future married life (Pratiwi & Hamidiyanti, 2023).

Based on Islamic law and Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage, both agree that marriage not only includes formal aspects but can also be seen from religious and social aspects. In the formal element, it is explained from an administrative point of view, namely registration at the Civil Registration Office for non-Muslims, and for Muslims, marriage registration is carried out through the KUA. To support administrative needs following Perpres 72/2021, the ELSIMIL Certificate is one of the requirements that must be met as one of the requirements for marriage registration in KUA (Nasution & Zulkarnain, 2023). The data presented by the author comes from a case study at KUA Purworejo District, Pasuruan City. KUA Purworejo, as a case study, provides a specific context on how the ELSIMIL application is implemented in marriage administration practices at the local level. Through this case study, we can understand the implementation process of this application. The impact on the efficiency and accuracy of marriage registration, as well as the public's response to the use of technology in marriage registration administration, matters.

If it is related to previous research, there are several similarities regarding the topic of study, such as in the research conducted by Retno Sulandjari et al with the research title "The Effectiveness of Social Media Communication in Understanding the Role of ELSIMIL to Reduce Stunting in Indonesia" is discussing the role of the ELSIMIL application in social media communication (Sulandjari et al., 2023). Meanwhile, the next study conducted by Sumantri et al. entitled "Juridical Review of the Implementation of the ELSIMIL Application for the Community to Accelerate Stunting Reduction following Perpres 72/2021 discusses the material legal basis for ELSIMIL regulations and the systematics of using the application (Sumantri et al., 2023). Then, the research conducted by Desi Septiyani et al. with the research title in the form of "Evaluation of the Effectiveness of ELSIMIL in Improving Reproductive Health of Prospective Brides and Reducing Stunting in Metro Cities" to examine how the level of public acceptance of the ELSIMIL application and the evaluation of the effectiveness of socialization of the ELSIMIL application (Septiyani et al., 2023).

The difference contained in this study with previous research is that from the three references, it has not been mentioned how the Implementation of Perpres 72/2021 regarding the ELSIMIL application as a Condition for Marriage Registration by Taking the Focus of a case study in KUA, Purworejo District, Pasuruan City. Therefore, in this research, the author will focus on the research location at the KUA Purworejo District, Pasuruan City. This study aims to determine the implementation of Perpres 72/2021, ELSIMIL Application as one of the requirements for marriage registration, whether it has been adequately run or not at the KUA. Based on these conditions, the author formulates two formulations of the problem, namely the first: how is the implementation of the ELSIMIL application as a condition for marriage registration at KUA Purworejo? Then Second: how is the legis ratio for the implementation of ELSIMIL application provisions in Perpres 72/2021?

## **Research Method**

Based on the type of research, this research is included in empirical juridical research (Ali, 2018). Empirical juridical research is legal research regarding the implementation or application of normative legal provisions directly to certain legal events in the community. This research is descriptive-analytical, namely by collecting data, which then the data collected will be processed into answers and conclusions (Arikunto, 2010). The data sources used in this

research consist of two primary and secondary data sources. Primary data sources are field data that proves the implementation of the ELSIMIL application as a requirement for marriage registration at KUA Purworejo, Pasuruan City, as well as secondary data in the form of books and literature or references related to the theme of this discussion.

## **Results and Discussions**

### **Implementation of ELSIMIL Application as a Requirement for Marriage Registration at KUA Purworejo**

Islam provides provisions regarding marriage, which can take place if it fulfills the pillars and conditions of marriage. In this case, the meaning of the pillars of marriage is the essence of marriage itself, so if one of the pillars is not fulfilled, the marriage cannot be carried out (Abou El Fadl et al., 2019). Those who enter the pillars of marriage are first; the party holding the marriage is the groom. The second is the female side. The third is the Guardian of the bride-to-be. The fourth is two witnesses, then the fifth is the Aqad Marriage. Then, what is meant by the conditions of marriage is something that must exist in a marriage but does not include the nature of marriage itself. If one of the conditions is not met, it will result in an invalid marriage (Zuhaily, 1989).

The marriage agreement that has been carried out carries juridical consequences in the form of rights and obligations for both husband and wife, along with rights and responsibilities as parents with children (Ja'far & Hermanto, 2021). This provision has been contained in the Compilation of Islamic Law article 77 which explains that husband and wife are bound by the responsibility to nurture and educate their children starting from the period of physical, spiritual, intellectual growth and religious education. Based on the provisions contained in some of the articles above, it can be seen that parents have an obligation to protect and take responsibility for the growth and development of their children. Parents are also obliged to ensure that their children get the best care for them. Therefore, it is the responsibility of parents to prepare themselves as well as possible so that later they can conceive and give birth to healthy children without worrying about experiencing the risk of stunting which has the potential to inhibit children's growth and development in the future (Houmine & Loudghiri, 2023).

The problem of stunting is very complex because it is caused by various factors, especially the low public knowledge about the symptoms or characteristics of stunting and how to prevent it. People tend not to know about the problem of stunting and its impact on children's growth and development. Short posture in children is often considered normal, even though the effects of stunting on the function of internal organs, especially on neurocognition, have terrible consequences (De Onis & Branca, 2016). To overcome this problem, BKKBN regulates Perpres 72/2021, which is one of the priority activities contained in the National Action Plan for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction as the implementation of assistance to families at risk of stunting, assistance to all prospective brides/prospective couples of childbearing age and supervision of families at risk of stunting. Therefore, BKKBN formed a Family Assistance Team consisting of Midwives, cadres of the Family Empowerment and Welfare Team, and Family Planning Cadres (Kurniasari et al., 2022).

The innovation carried out by BKKBN is realized through the ELSIMIL application. ELSIMIL itself is an application for screening and mentoring brides-to-be (Bride/groom-to-be). Each bride-to-be couple will receive assistance from the Tim Pendamping Keluarga or Family Assistance Team in the same village/Kelurahan as the bride and groom's domicile area. Brides-to-be can access mobile-based applications, while support officers consisting of family planning cadres, the Pemberdayaan dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga (PKK) cadres, and

midwives/health workers access website-based applications at <https://elsimil.bkkbn.go.id>. The purpose of the ELSIMIL application is to detect the health of brides-to-be to mitigate the risk of stunting. You do this by filling out questionnaires related to several variables. Filling out the questionnaire can be done after the bride and groom undergo an examination at a health facility (Dermawan et al., 2023).

In the ELSIMIL application, there are educational content and questionnaires about stunting prevention that can be seen by family companions. Family companions themselves consist of the PKK elements, family planning cadres, and health workers. Then the family companion will provide counseling or approaches to brides who are at risk, such as pregnant women, postpartum mothers, and mothers who have toddlers. Risk factors monitored include nutritional status (weight and height), health status, risk of exposure to cigarette smoke or not, and age of the bride and groom (BKKBN, 2021).

The ELSIMIL System works through automatic assessment to determine whether the bride and groom's questionnaire has an Ideal (Green) or Risk (Red) result. After that, the results of this questionnaire are used as guidelines for Support Officers to assist prospective brides. In addition to understanding, assistance is also provided through interventions in the form of giving drugs in the form of multivitamins or supplements, according to what is needed by the bride and groom. Then, from filling out the questionnaire, you will get a Certificate or ELSIMIL Certificate, which then the certificate becomes one of the administrative files for marriage registration at KUA or the Directorate of Population and Civil Registration.

The period needed for the Bride/groom-to-be to access this application to get a certificate is 3 (three) months before the bride and groom hold a marriage contract, the bride and groom must also undergo an examination first at a health facility (health facility). Then, the data is inputted into the ELSIMIL application. After that, they will fill out a questionnaire, which is available in the ELSIMIL application. The questionnaire will be reviewed by the Family Assistance Team (midwives, Tim Penggerak Pemberdayaan dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga, and BKKBN cadres) to assess the readiness of prospective brides who will carry out weddings or bride/groom-to-be who want to have children. Brides-to-be who get the results of the green questionnaire can continue the process by downloading the certificate. However, brides-to-be with red questionnaire results must receive assistance from the family support team. Aid can be done directly and indirectly (Aris Toening Winarni & Nova Munif P'tiskom, 2023).

The implementation of the ELSIMIL Application as a Requirement for Marriage Registration at KUA Purworejo has been carried out since 2022, but in that year, the maximum achievement has not been obtained for bride/groom-to-be who register their marriages at KUA Purworejo. The latest policy regarding ELSIMIL certificates as a condition for marriage registration is socialized to the community in the local area by *Modins* who are in charge of their respective villages. For the Pohjentrek sub-district, ELSIMIL socialization was carried out by *Modin* Jayadi (Jayadi, personal communication, November 9, 2022) and Mukhamad Akhyar (Mukhamad Akhyar, personal communication, September 15, 2022). Then, for Wirogunan village, it was delivered by Modin Moch. Rosyidi (Moch. Rosyidi, personal communication, September 22, 2022). In Tembokrejo village, socialized by Mochamad Cholil (Mochamad Cholil, personal communication, August 30, 2022), the Purutrejo sub-district area is occupied by Atim (Atim, personal communication, August 30, 2022), Kebonagung village is carried out by Anis (Anis, personal communication, September 22, 2022), then in Purworejo village, it becomes the area of Abdul Jalil (Abdul Jalil, personal communication, August 30, 2022) and Rohmat Shonhaji (Rohmat Shonhaji, personal communication, September 15, 2022) then the last village, namely Sekargadung socialized by Badrul Munir (Badrul Munir, personal communication, November 9, 2022).

At the level of implementation of Perpres 72/2021 regarding the ELSIMIL application, according to the KUA officer, there were no significant obstacles to the establishment of an ELSIMIL certificate as a condition for marriage registration. There were no substantial changes or obstacles that hampered the administrative process of marriage requirements because the orderly bride/groom-to-be followed the criteria submitted by the KUA. Previously, for marriage registration at KUA Purworejo, the bride and groom were required to complete the administrative requirements documents, including bringing:

1. Copy of Resident Identity Card (Kartu Tanda Penduduk) and Family Card (Kartu Keluarga);
2. Copy of Birth Certificate;
3. Copy of the last diploma;
4. Copy of parents' marriage book (for first daughter);
5. Passport photo size 2 (two) cm X 3 (three) cm as many as four sheets, size 4 (four) cm X 6 (six) cm as many as two sheets with a blue background (brides-to-be are required to wear hijab);
6. Affidavit on revenue stamp Rp. 10,000;
7. Original divorce certificate for divorced widower;
8. Photocopy of proof of full payment of Land and Building Tax (Pajak Bumi dan Bangunan) for the current year;
9. Local Neighborhood Association/Community Association or Rukun Tetangga (RT) / Rukun Warga (RW) cover letter;
10. Fill in registration forms N1 to N5 (N1 or N2 or N4 and (N6 if any, specifically widows / dead widowers) signed by the village);
11. Parental consent letter (N5) for bride/groom-to-be who is less than 21 years old;
12. If the age is less than 19 years old, there must be have marriage licence from the religious court;
13. Local KUA marriage recommendations;
14. Marriage license for military or police personnel;
15. Certificate of knowing RT/RW and the village head. if the Guardian of the judge;
16. 10 (ten) effective days before the implementation must crosscheck/ check the file;
17. A copy of KTP and KK wali is needed if the Guardian is other than the biological father or Separate KK, and a certificate of marriage guardian is needed by knowing the KUA and the signature of the village head;
18. When married to more than 1 (one) marriage, there must be a polygamy permit from the local Religious Court;
19. Pay a marriage fee of Rp. 600.000,- if the marriage is carried out outside the KUA Office. Payment is transferred by the person concerned through the bank carrying the payment billing issued by the KUA operator online, a maximum of one day before the implementation (working days);
20. If the implementation of marriage in the office is 0 (zero) rupiah;
21. Health Certificate;
22. ELSIMIL Certificate.

These requirements can be seen in Figure 1.1 which is used as a guideline for bride/groom-to-be in completing marriage registration files at KUA Purworejo.

The implementation of ELSIMIL certificates in KUA Purworejo can be seen in the following table:

No	Moon	Number of Marriage Registrations	ELSIMIL Certificate at Risk		Ideal ELSIMIL Certificate		Health Certificate	
			Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife
1.	January	31 Bride/groom-to-be	12	22	18	9	1	-
2.	February	37 Bride/groom-to-be	19	27	18	11	1	-
3.	March	31 Bride/groom-to-be	11	20	20	9	1	1
4.	April	5 Bride/groom-to-be	-	2	5	3	-	-
5.	May	46 Bride/groom-to-be	1	5	43	40	2	1
6.	June	22 Bride/groom-to-be	-	1	21	21	1	-
7.	July	57 Bride/groom-to-be	-	-	53	53	4	4
8.	August	8 Bride/groom-to-be	-	-	8	8	-	-

Table 1.1 Number of marriage registrants &; Number of ELSIMIL certificates

Based on the table above shows that the number of marriage registrants corresponds to the number of ELSIMIL certificates submitted. The data also shows the classification of bride/groom-to-be that has a risky ELSIMIL certificate, which is ideal. As of January, 34 bride/groom-to-be had certificates at risk, while as many as 27 bride/groom-to-be had ideal ELSIMIL certificates. This means that these 27 bride/groom-to-be are considered ready to have a baby shortly. For bride/groom-to-be who is at risk can assist and prepare for pregnancy well until their health condition is stable and ready to get pregnant so that they can protect their babies until the time of childbirth. These processes are also important in protecting the mother-baby continuum (Romano & Lothian, 2008), especially if accompanied by a husband during childbirth (Sapkota et al., 2012).

Then we can observe that from April to June, the number of bride/groom-to-be who received ELSIMIL certificates at risk decreased initially. In January, there were 34 bride/groom-to-be to only one bride/groom-to-be. Then in July and August showed that no more paints received ELSIMIL certificates with at-risk categories. A total of 130 bride/groom-to-be already have ELSIMIL certificates with the Ideal category. This indicates that with the orderly requirement of ELSIMIL certificates as a condition of marriage administration, it can treat brides-to-be who have health risks that are not ideal for preparing for pregnancy. The bride/groom-to-be can prepare herself by being monitored by officers to restore her health until she is ready to get pregnant and have children. So that it can reduce the risk of giving birth to children who have the potential to experience stunting. This is following the objectives of BKKBN, namely, reducing the high rate of stunting in children.

The data presented above has gone through a computerization process so that all data has been stored in the ELSIMIL application. This is a form of digital transformation regarding marriage administration, which previously relied on manual recording. The aim is to increase the accuracy of data related to marriage registration. Data stored in the ELSIMIL application can be accessed easily by the relevant agencies, minimizing the possibility of errors in data

recording. So it is in line with government programs related to digitalization as an effort to improve public services. Implementation of the ELSIMIL application as a marriage registration requirement is one concrete step in supporting the digitalization program planned by the government.

### **Legis Ratio of Implementation of ELSIMIL Application Provisions in Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 on the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction**

The birth of Perpres 72/2021 was caused by the previous regulation, namely Government Regulation Number 42 of 2013 concerning the national movement to accelerate the improvement of GISI, which was considered unable to accommodate efforts to implement the acceleration of stunting reduction effectively and efficiently (Peraturan Presiden Nomor 72 Tahun 2021 Tentang Percepatan Penurunan Stunting, 2020).

Meanwhile, to support the Sustainable Development Goals in 2030 (Alisjahbana & Murniningtyas, 2018), the government launched a national strategy to accelerate stunting reduction which aims to, reduce the prevalence of stunting, improve the quality of family life preparation, ensure the fulfillment of nutritional intake, improve parenting, improve access and quality of health services and increase access to sanitation drinking water. The target group aimed at this implementation is several groups including adolescents, brides-to-be, pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and children aged 0 (zero)-59 fifty-nine months. These obstacles in reducing stunting must be removed through improving inadequate communication and coordination; adequate resources, both human and financial; optimizing support from local governments; and developing Standard Operational Procedures from local governments for policy implementation (Milwan & Sunarya, 2023).

The results of the Indonesian Toddler Nutrition Status Survey, commonly abbreviated as SSGBI, show that the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia in 2019 was successfully reduced to 27.67% in 2013. However, this figure is still relatively high compared to the maximum tolerance for stunting set by WHO. The government targets that by 2024 a 14% reduction in stunting rates can be achieved. The national target of stunting prevalence within five years, namely 2025-2030, has been determined based on the results of the evaluation of reaching the target in 2024. In implementing this strategy, the government prepares a national action plan through a stunting-risk family approach consisting of priority activities that at least include: first, providing data on families at risk of stunting, second, mentoring families at risk of stunting, third, mentoring all prospective brides or prospective couples of childbearing age (PUS), surveillance of families at risk of stunting, and lastly, auditing stunting cases (Nasution & Zulkarnain, 2023).

Systematically in the planning of Article 23 of Perpres 72/2021, it is also regulated regarding the provisions for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, which have the aim of knowing the progress and success of the implementation of accelerating stunting reduction and providing feedback for the progress of the implementation of accelerating stunting reduction, being considered planning and budgeting on increasing clear accountability, providing conformity assessments for activities, Acceleration outputs and strategies and become considerations for giving recommendations for achieving the success of stunting acceleration implementation. Stunting can be defined as impaired growth and development of children caused by chronic malnutrition and repeated infections, which are characterized by their length or height being less than below the standards set by the minister who organizes government affairs in the health sector (Peraturan Presiden Nomor 72 Tahun 2021 Tentang Percepatan Penurunan Stunting, 2020).

Stunting is caused by several factors: less nutritional intake, infectious disease, and parent's characteristics (Ismawati et al., 2020), contributing factors are related to parenting, access to food, access to health services, and environmental sanitation. In addition, 5 (five) groups are at risk of giving birth to stunted children, namely maternal nutrition and infection, adolescent mothers and short birth spacing, fetal growth restriction, and preterm birth, child nutrition and infection, and environmental factors (Danaei et al., 2016). In carrying out assistance to the families of couples at risk of stunting, cooperation at the field level consisting of health workers, cadres of the Family Empowerment and Welfare Team, and Family Planning Cadres is needed to assist families at risk of stunting (Sumantri et al., 2023). The assistance is expected to create healthy, smart, and productive human resources, and the achievement of sustainable development goals will accelerate the reduction of stunting. With the right steps, the ELSIMIL application has the potential to help improve people's reproductive health knowledge and preparation (Septiyani et al., 2023).

The implementation of Perpres 72/2021 can be appropriately realized in KUA Purworejo as a condition for marriage registration. KUA Purworejo can be used as a model for other KUA-KUA, especially for KUA in the Pasuruan district. The ELSIMIL application has been proven to have a positive impact on increasing reproductive health knowledge (Aris Toening Winarni & Nova Munif Ptiskom, 2023). This is a preventive effort to ensure that every Bride/groom-to-be is in ideal conditions for marriage and pregnancy so that the offspring produced are not stunted.

The successful implementation of the ELSIMIL Application at KUA Purworejo was partly influenced by the development of the KUA, which was undergoing revitalization so that it had a significant impact in improving services to the Muslim community and strengthening its role and relevance in various aspects of social and religious life. So, it has many benefits compared to other KUA that have not experienced revitalization. These benefits are in the form of better accessibility and availability of KUA services for the community, both through online services and offline services when people visit the KUA office as well as increasing cooperation between institutions, civil society organizations, or other religious institutions, which automatically helps the KUA expand the range of services and resources available to the community.

However, apart from the various advantages it has, the author also found facts in the field regarding the shortcomings of this application, so it is necessary to pay attention to several things such as accessibility for people who are not yet used to technology, and adequate socialization is also needed so that people can understand and use this application well. Apart from technical obstacles, there are also shortcomings. However, the failures of this application may be found in terms of the time of implementation if it is related to the custom of bride/groom-to-be registering marriages in villages where marriage time is limited. This is very unsuitable for the ELSIMIL program considering that bride/groom-to-be assistance with this application is carried out three months before the wedding and also many bride/groom-to-be who work outside the city so it will be more difficult for him to meet the provisions of the ELSIMIL application (Aris Toening Winarni & Nova Munif Ptiskom, 2023).

## **Conclusion**

Based on research conducted by the author at the Purworejo religious affairs office, it was found that in its application, the ELSIMIL certificate as a mandatory requirement to register as a bride-to-be at KUA had been carried out well. Supported by KUA, which has undergone revitalization, it has many benefits compared to other KUA that have not experienced

revitalization. These benefits are in the form of better accessibility and availability of KUA services for the community, both through online services and offline services when people visit the KUA office. It also increases cooperation between institutions, civil society organizations, or other religious institutions, which automatically helps the KUA expand the range of services and resources available to the community. This can be proven through the acquisition of data from the number of marriage registrants following the number of ELSIMIL certificates submitted. The data also shows the classification of bride/groom-to-be that has a risky ELSIMIL certificate, which is ideal. As of January, 34 bride/groom-to-be had certificates at risk, while as many as 27 bride/groom-to-be had ideal ELSIMIL certificates. This means that these 27 bride/groom-to-be are considered ready to have a baby shortly. The bride/groom-to-be who is at risk can assist and prepare for pregnancy well until their health condition is stable and ready to get pregnant. This shows that with the orderly requirement of ELSIMIL certificates as a condition of marriage administration, it can treat brides-to-be who have health risks that are not ideal for preparing for pregnancy. The bride/groom-to-be can prepare herself by being monitored by officers to restore her health until she is ready to get pregnant and have children. So that it can reduce the risk of giving birth to children who have the potential to experience stunting. This is following the objectives of BKKBN, namely, reducing the high rate of stunting in children. So, digital transformation in marriage administration by analyzing the implementation of the ELSIMIL application in marriage registration at the KUA Purworejo District in Pasuruan City can be carried out well.

## Bibliography

- Abdul Jalil. (2022, August 30). *Interview with a Modin* [Personal communication].
- Abou El Fadl, K., Ahmad, A. A., & Hassan, S. F. (Eds.). (2019). *Routledge handbook of Islamic law*. Routledge.
- Ali, Z. (2018). *Metode Penelitian Hukum*. Sinar Grafika.
- Alisjahbana, A. S., & Murniningtyas, E. (with Unpad Press). (2018). *Tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan di Indonesia: Konsep, target, dan strategi implementasi* (Cetakan 1). Unpad Press.
- Anis. (2022, September 22). *Interview with a Modin* [Personal communication].
- Arikunto, S. (2010). *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Rineka Cipta.
- Aris Toening Winarni & Nova Munif I'tiskom. (2023). Inovasi Pelayanan (ELSIMIL) Pada Pelayanan Program Keluarga Berencana di Kecamatan Kradenan Kabupaten Grobogan. *Public Service and Governance Journal*, 4(2), 150–166. <https://doi.org/10.56444/psgj.v4i2.942>
- Atim. (2022, August 30). *Interview with a Modin* [Personal communication].
- Badrul Munir. (2022, November 9). *Interview with aModin* [Personal communication].
- BKKBN. (2021). *Aplikasi Elsimil Elektronik Siap Nikah & Hamil*. <https://elsimil-input.bkkbn.go.id/>. <https://elsimil-input.bkkbn.go.id/>
- Danaei, G., Andrews, K. G., Sudfeld, C. R., Fink, G., McCoy, D. C., Peet, E., Sania, A., Smith Fawzi, M. C., Ezzati, M., & Fawzi, W. W. (2016). Risk Factors for Childhood Stunting in 137 Developing Countries: A Comparative Risk Assessment Analysis at Global, Regional, and Country Levels. *PLOS Medicine*, 13(11), e1002164. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002164>
- De Onis, M., & Branca, F. (2016). Childhood stunting: A global perspective. *Maternal & Child Nutrition*, 12(S1), 12–26. <https://doi.org/10.1111/mcn.12231>
- Dermawan, A., Kifti, W. M., Amalia, A., & Sumarlin, S. (2023). Aplikasi elektronik siap nikah dan hamil bagi masyarakat. *Jurnal Pengabdian Harapan Bangsa*, 1(2), 87–92.

- Hardee, K., Croce-Galis, M., & Gay, J. (2017). Are men well served by family planning programs? *Reproductive Health*, 14(1), 14. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12978-017-0278-5>
- Holilur Rohman. (2021). *Hukum Perkawinan Islam Menurut Empat Mazhab Disertai Aturan yang Berlaku di Indonesia*. Prenada Media.
- Houmine, M., & Loudghiri, K. (2023). Exploring Child Rights and the Concept of Childhood in Islam: A Contemporary Descriptive Analysis. *Khazanah Hukum*, 5(2), 130–147. <https://doi.org/10.15575/kh.v5i2.28734>
- Indonesia, R. (1974). Undang-Undang Tentang Perkawinan. *Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 1974 Tentang Perkawinan*, 1, 2.
- Ismawati, R., Soeyono, R. D., Romadhoni, I. F., & Dwijayanti, I. (2020). Nutrition intake and causative factor of stunting among children aged under-5 years in Lamongan city. *Enfermería Clínica*, 30, 71–74. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enfcli.2019.10.043>
- Ja'far, A. K., & Hermanto, A. (2021). Reinterpretation of the Rights and Duties of Contemporary Husbands and Wives. *Samarah: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Dan Hukum Islam*, 5(2), 648. <https://doi.org/10.22373/sjkh.v5i2.9124>
- Jayadi. (2022, November 9). *Interview with a Modin* [Personal communication].
- Kurniasari, N. D., Susanti, E., & Surya, Y. W. (2022). Perempuan Dalam Komunikasi Kesehatan (Peran Tim Pendamping Keluarga Dalam Percepatan Penurunan Stunting Di Jawa Timur). *National Nutrition Journal/Media Gizi Indonesia*, 17.
- Milwan, & Sunarya, A. (2023). Stunting Reduction in Indonesia: Challenges and Opportunities. *International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning*, 18(7), 2223–2231. <https://doi.org/10.18280/ijstdp.180727>
- Moch. Rosyidi. (2022, September 22). *Interview with a Modin* [Personal communication].
- Mochamad Cholil. (2022, August 30). *Interview with a Modin* [Personal communication].
- Mukhamad Akhyar. (2022, September 15). *Interview with a Modin* [Personal communication].
- Nasution, B. H., & Zulkarnain, Z. (2023). Implementasi Aplikasi Elsimil (Elektronik Siap Nikah, Siap Hamil) Sebagai Syarat Pendaftaran Nikah Perspektif Maqashid Syariah: Studi Kasus di Kantor Urusan Agama Kecamatan Medan Tembung. *KABILAH: Journal of Social Community*, 8(1), 870–882.
- Offiong, A., Powell, T. W., Gemmill, A., & Marcell, A. V. (2021). “I can try and plan, but still get pregnant”: The complexity of pregnancy intentions and reproductive health decision-making for adolescents. *Journal of Adolescence*, 90(1), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adolescence.2021.05.007>
- Peraturan Presiden Nomor 72 Tahun 2021 Tentang Percepatan Penurunan Stunting (2020).
- Pratiwi, I. G., & Hamidiyanti, B. Y. F. (2023). The Effect of The ELSIMIL Application on Adolescent Knowledge. *JURNAL KEBIDANAN*, 13(2), 174–177.
- Rohmat Shonhaji. (2022, September 15). *Interview with a Modin* [Personal communication].
- Romano, A. M., & Lothian, J. A. (2008). Promoting, Protecting, and Supporting Normal Birth: A Look at the Evidence. *Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic & Neonatal Nursing*, 37(1), 94–105. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1552-6909.2007.00210.x>
- Sapkota, S., Kobayashi, T., & Takase, M. (2012). Husbands' experiences of supporting their wives during childbirth in Nepal. *Midwifery*, 28(1), 45–51. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.midw.2010.10.010>
- Septiyani, D., Maritasari, D. Y., Irianto, S. E., & Karyus, A. (2023). *Evaluasi Efektivitas ELSIMIL Dalam Meningkatkan Kesehatan Reproduksi Calon Pengantin Dan Penurunan Stunting Di Kota Metro*. 5(1), 359–366.

- Sulandjari, R., Wulan, H. S., Amboningtyas, D., & Hasiholan, L. B. (2023). Efektifitas Komunikasi Media Sosial dalam Memahami Peran Elsimil untuk Menekan Angka Stunting di Indonesia. *Jurnal Egaliter*, 7(12).
- Sumantri, Rahmat, & Dermawan, A. (2023). Tinjauan Yuridis Pelaksanaan Aplikasi Elsimil Bagi Masyarakat Dalam Upaya Percepatan Penurunan Stunting Sesuai Peraturan Presiden Nomor 72 Tahun 2021. *INNOVATIVE: Journal of Social Science Research*, 3(2), 11108–11117.
- Wijaya, M. I., Kartinawati, K. T., Pradnyawati, L. G., Bayuningrat, I. G. N. M., Subrata, T., Pariartha, I. M., Indraningrat, A. G., Wijaya, M. D., & Sari, K. (2023). Barriers to Stunting Primordial Prevention Through Prospective Bride's Advisory Service: A Qualitative Study Using Social Ecological Model. *Muhammadiyah International Public Health and Medicine Proceeding*, 3(1), 42–58.
- Zuhaily, W. (1989). *Al-Fiqh al-Islami wa Adillatuhu*. Dar al-fikr.