



Legal Protection for Children Born from Unregistered Marriage in Medan City and Its Socialization Through Website

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Abstract

Children is the hope of the nation that must be fought for, protected and guaranteed for its future. The State's survival depends on the young generation of today, so the child must be legally protected, not to mention children born of unregistered marriages. From the biological side of the child is the biological child of both parents, only the marriage of both parents are not registered under applicable law. This research is normative juridical which is descriptive which its data collecting is done by questioner, interview, observation, population of purposive sampling which is related to this research. The results show that there is no legal protection for children born from unregistered marriage, especially the right to welfare, education, decent living, although there are many regulations that regulate the rights of children but not touched, even in reality in terms of practice there is discrimination of children, the government should establish a new regulation to regulate legal protection for children born of unregistered marriages. So we do not hear anymore, the suffering that children experience with their future as a result of the discrimination of the State's treatment of Unregistered children. The result of this research was expected to be known to many people through socialization by using the website

Keywords: Legal protection, Discrimination, Unregistered marriage, Website

1. Introduction

Children are one of the most vulnerable groups in almost any population because of their physical and emotional addiction to adults and their social status. Their vulnerability is greater in developing countries due to higher poverty rates and fewer social protection mechanisms than industrialized countries. In most developing countries, children are not explicitly beneficiaries of an unprecedented increase in social protection efforts, but they benefit from their expansion[1]. Three specific limitations on child protection include poverty, HIV / AIDS infection and war[2]. Marriage is something very sacred and the way of the man is to develop offspring. All human beings expect their marriage to be happy to be born and mentally and expect the presence of a reliable child in the family and the State. But in terms of reality as a result of the way a marriage of parents resulted in the position of the child becomes fragile loss of civil rights from his biological father.

The State of Indonesia is a State of law which has administrative power, the government under its rule makes the rule that a marriage should be recorded to ensure the legal certainty as contained in the Marriage Act No. 1 of 1974 in Article 2 paragraph 2 that "every marriage recorded according to the prevailing laws and regulations ". Also in Article 5 paragraph (1) Compilation of Islamic Law "in order to ensure marriage certification for Islamic society every marriage must be recorded, and according to Article 6 paragraph (1) compilation of Islamic Law (KHI) that to fulfill the provisions of Article 5 each marriage must be held in the pres-

ence and under the supervision of the marriage registry officer, paragraph 2 it states if the marriage was done outside the supervision of the marriage registry officials do not have the force of law[3]. So the law only protects married people in accordance with Article 2 paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2) of Marriage Act No. 1 of 1974, even according to Article 6 paragraph (2) states that the marriage has no legal force, it means marriage it is never existed and such marriages are not protected by law [4]

The marriage under that law is that the exercise of the rights and obligations arising out of the marriage is guaranteed by law, the right of the wife to make a living to her husband must be based on the law and the child never loses his position as an inheritor and the descendant of a descendant but only one child born of marriage Not Registered does not lose the right to inherit immaterril (marga) property from his father[5].

The function of such records shall be to provide legal protection for the parties and the marriage shall be recognized by the State. So marriage is not just the interests of husband and wife alone or relatives. Article 43 of the Marriage Law which states that a child born out of marriage has only a civil relationship to the mother and her mother's family, this article is a catastrophe of a child born outside marriage. Is there a child born without a father and this article is very provide opportunities for men and even provide legal protection for men to arbitrarily conduct unregistered marriage without responsibility, this is very contrary to the Law of 1945 Article 28 b paragraph (2) and Article 28 d paragraph (1) of Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning human rights Article 29 paragraph (1) (2), Law No. 35 Year 2014 Child Protection Article 21.

1	Januari	1481	3637	5.118	40	262	302
2	Februari	1119	4665	5.784	27	502	529
3	Maret	977	7054	8.031	21	439	460
4	April	1069	6491	7.560	32	682	714
5	Mei	983	3759	4.742	33	521	554
6	Juni	1160	4442	5.602	40	648	688
7	Juli	943	2321	3.264	33	366	399
8	Agustus	1313	3268	4.581	45	510	555
9	September	1345	4818	6.163	44	759	803
10	Oktober	1479	5326	6.805	51	971	1022
11	November	1167	4854	6.021	36	966	1002
12	Desember	1286	4856	6.142	37	1.071	1108
	Total	14322	55491	69813	439	7697	8136

From table 1 it can be seen in 2014 that fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-two children are proposed to obtain their birth certificates which generally means that filing is done by the age of the child not later than sixty days of birth and which is late means that the filing is from 60 days of birth of five twenty five thousand four hundred and ninety-one and the total number sixty Nine thousand eight hundred thirteen. On birth certificates that only mention the mother's name during the year 2014 which is common under 60 days of birth as many as four hundred and thirty Nine children who apply for birth certificate and which are late as many as seven thousand six hundred ninety seven and the total number of birth certificates of mother children issued by The North Sumatra Population Service is a total of eight thousand one hundred and thirty-six birth certificates.

So the number of birth certificates issued by the North Sumatra Population Office in 2014 is seventy-seven thousand nine hundred and forty-nine birth certificates. While for the Year 2015 can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2: Birth Certificate in Kotamadya Medan in 2015

No	Month	Birth Certificate			Birth Certificate with Mother's Name without Name of Father		
		Not Late	Late	Amount	Not Late	Late	Amount
1	Januari	1212	4293	5505	37	882	919
2	Februari	1044	4429	5473	27	1009	1036
3	Maret	1220	5045	6265	37	1300	1337
4	April	955	7892	8847	27	1363	2000
5	Mei	1061	5123	6184	39	1545	1572
6	Juni	1266	4593	5859	30	1322	1361
7	Juli	1025	3209	4234	30	928	958
8	Agustus	1452	3649	5101	34	885	919
9	September	1353	4733	6086	41	1159	1200
10	Oktober	1424	7422	8866	43	3444	3487
11	November	1259	6545	7804	41	2695	2736
12	Desember	1398	4675	6073	35	1255	1290
	Total	14669	61628	76297	428	18387	18815

From Table 2 it can be seen that by 2015 there has been an increase in requests for birth certificates of a general nature which apply for a birth certificate before the 60th day of the child's birth, from fourteen thousand three hundred twenty two, to fourteen thousand six hundred and sixty nine means up 97% and the late of fifty five thousand four hundred ninety one people to sixty one

thousand six hundred twenty eight means up 111% and the total number of birth certificates of children amounted to seventy six thousand two hundred ninety seven. an increase of 109% of birth certificates and once gus represents an increase in population in Medan City from 2014 to 2015.

Additionally, in 2015, a four hundred and twenty-eight-month general birth certificate application is eighteen thousand eight hundred and fifteen means an increase in a birth certificate of a mother who is 41% late in Medan and the total number of birth certificates of the mother issued by the North Sumatra Population Department, especially Medan city, eighteen thousand and eight hundred and fifteen birth certificates means up 231% by 2015. It also gives us an idea that it is getting more and more aware of the importance of the birth certificate for a person.

4.2. Discussion

Table 2 shows that the number of birth certificates of mothers issued by the North Sumatra Population Office from 2014 to 2015 is 26,951 certificates, which does not mean that the number of children born from unregistered marriages or outsiders in Medan. Based on field observations that the birth certificates of the mother children listed in the table are included:

1. Birth certificate of the legal child of both parents but at the time of applying for the birth certificate of his child in the office of the Population Department his / her parents are unable to show the marriage certificate from church in order to obtain the marriage certificate from church it needs proof of witness testimony and so forth, and very difficult and time consuming while the child's birth certificate is in need must exist as soon as possible so that parents approve the birth certificate of the child who applied for the birth certificate of the mother's child without mentioning his father's name.
2. Also for children of Chinese descent they are also unable to demonstrate the validity of their marriage because it is not a letter they have to be able to prove the validity of the marriage of both parents of the child who issued by Klenteng where meraka paisin at the time of the marriage was held.
3. Parents at the time of applying for the birth certificate of their child, do not carry the supporting documents that is proof of marriage for reasons lost or left at home so as not to be repetitive and troublesome, her mother said and agree let birth certificate only .

For parents this should not be done, follow the procedure as it should, because in terms of law the child is only a mother's child, and have a civic relationship to mother and mother's family and inherit from the mother's family only and have no civic relationship even inherited also not from his father. Although in terms of reality the child is legitimate and get a good place in the family and no problems, but whatever reality the child has grown up will raise questions for the child why his father's name is not listed in his birth certificate is not to be a problem because kenyataan son remains living side by side in a peaceful and prosperous family.

Unlike the case with Unregistered children who, in terms of reality, 90% do not live with their father, this has also been an adult child into psychological pressure for the child, others scorn people in society. The government has given way out to attribute both parents, but in reality there has been no family doing this nisbat in the research location.

In Batak Toba society this is also known as the king's pasu, where they receive blessings not in church but at the home of a groom's relatives, conducted by Sintua (religious leaders) and attended by relatives of brides and relatives of the bride's side some are present. After the ceremony is completed, the chosen one day is appropriate for relatives of the groom to visit the bride's parents (family) and bring the customary food with the intention of telling her that the girl's child should not be in search again he is in our home (groom).

Sometimes there are times when there is a family of brides who receive well there is also a refuse the arrival of this groom's entourage, if the family refused it must be searched from the bride fami-

ly anywhere as his closest relatives who will accept the customary food that brought the groom's family. With the receipt of the customary food brought by the groom's family, it means that the girl's child has become a daughter-in-law in the groom's family and held negotiations from both families to determine when the customary party is held or maybe this is done if the new family already has a life rather economic in terms of the desire of the bride and groom to pay for hula-hula (the bride's family) with her own hard work. With the passage of time the birth of a child from marriage of the king's king, but this is never in question, the child born from this marriage remains recognized as a legitimate son of both parents even from the relatives of the bride, only marriage from both parties have not gone through customary procedures. If they are faced with a birth certificate for the legal benefit of the child, the parties do what the law requires to legitimize the child by remarriage in the Civil Registry Offices. Then came the birth certificate of the child who listed both parents.

Unlike the Unregistered marriage although there is an opportunity for marriage legislation and the status of the child, the parties themselves do not want to do so even if they survive with a troubled marriage form especially to the child and his mother. Actually, unmarried marriages contribute very much to domestic violence (Domestic Crime) and very harmful to children. Upstream from domestic violence (KDRT) and other cases that make women and children victims, they do not get administrative protection from the government and even 75% of divorce claims are committed by the wife.

4.5. Website Hierarchy Diagram

Website Hierarchy Diagram can be seen in Fig. 3[36].

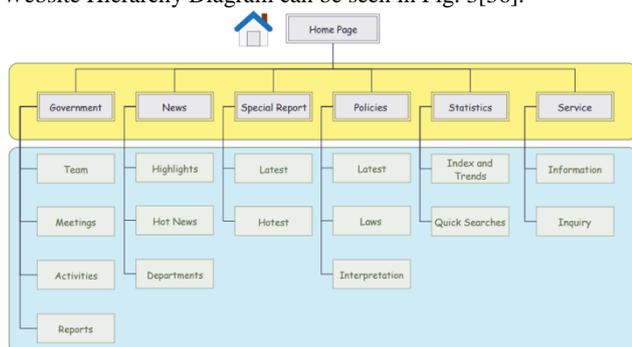


Fig. 3: Website Hierarchy Diagram

Socialization of the results of this study conducted through the website and is expected this website in the future can be managed by the government so that information and developments that exist can be up to date and quickly known by the public.

5. Conclusion

The conclusion of this research are as follows.

1. The absence of legal protection for a child born of unregistered marriage proves he has no civil relationship to his father and father's family, much less demands about affection, care and livelihood.
2. The government shall be responsible and establish a new law even though the matrilineal test has been conducted from Article 43 of the Marriage Act No. 1 of 1974, but the birth certificate of the child born of unregistered marriage remains her mother's mother without father, a future psyche to the child from a psychological perspective when he is an adult, even though DNA test technology has been tested but the child can not inherit from his father.
3. The legal consequence of unregistered marriage is the existence of the child can be denied by his father, the child has no civil relationship to his parents and the child is not an heir of his father.

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