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# The Enforcement Gap in Post-Divorce Maintenance: Legal Protection under Indonesian Islamic Family Law

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**ABSTRACT**

The enforcement of post-divorce maintenance should be assessed not only through rights awarded in a court judgment but also through actual compliance. This case study examines the maintenance obligations reported in Decision No. 64/Pdt.G/2025/PA.Pspk and their relationship with Indonesia's Compilation of Islamic Law. Using a normative–empirical legal approach, the analysis draws on legal provisions, the judgment summary, and interview accounts contained in the original research manuscript. The source manuscript reports an award of IDR 20 million in arrears, a five-gram gold ring, and IDR 1 million in monthly child support, while the reported accounts indicate noncompliance. The analysis distinguishes court-ordered obligations from broader statutory entitlements, and discusses the relevance of communication breakdown, the assumption that the mother's income supplants the father's duty, and limited perceived consequences of nonpayment. It argues that meaningful legal protection requires practical enforcement and accessible remedies. The findings remain subject to verification of the certified judgment and complete fieldwork records.

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## INTRODUCTION

Divorce terminates the marital bond but does not, in itself, extinguish parental responsibilities toward children. Within the jurisdiction of Indonesia's Religious Courts, a central concern is often the discrepancy between rights formally established by a judgment and their actual realization thereafter. Failure to discharge financial obligations may shift the burden of care onto the custodial parent, leaving the protection recognized by judicial decree unrealized in the daily lives of beneficiaries. Accordingly, the study of maintenance judgments requires analysis at two levels: the accuracy of the applicable legal basis and the effectiveness of enforcement. (Harmaini & Syaputra, n.d.)(Kayati et al., 2025)(Afkariah et al., 2026)(Rohmawati, 2024)

Indonesia's legal framework encompasses the Marriage Law, the Compilation of Islamic Law (Kompilasi Hukum Islam, KHI), and evolving judicial policies concerning the protection of women and children in matrimonial proceedings. Article 41 of the Marriage Law provides for parental responsibilities for children's care and education, with the allocation of related expenses governed by applicable provisions. Articles 105 and 156 of the KHI address child custody and maintenance, while Article 149 and related provisions regulate certain legal consequences of marital dissolution. Their application requires attention to whether the case concerns a husband-initiated divorce (cerai talak) or a wife-initiated divorce (cerai gugat), the parties' legal positions, and the specific obligations contained in the operative part of the judgment. (*Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 1974*, n.d.)(Perpres, 1991)(SEMA, 2017)(*PERMA_03_2018.Pdf*, n.d.)(*PERMA_02_2019.Pdf*, n.d.)

Previous scholarship on post-divorce maintenance has addressed iddah maintenance and mut'ah payments in wife-initiated divorce proceedings, judicial determination of child support, and impediments to judgment enforcement. Heniyatun and colleagues examined mut'ah and iddah in wife-initiated divorce cases, while Pratama and colleagues considered their application within the legal frameworks of Indonesia and Malaysia. Nasution and colleagues identified differences in judicial reasoning on past-due child maintenance, whereas Haryani and colleagues investigated the protection of women's and children's rights in default judgments. These studies establish that legal norms, the judicial recognition of entitlements, and their effective recovery are interrelated yet analytically distinct

issues.(Sulistyaningsih & Anisah, 2017) (Di et al., 2022)(Nasution & Muchtar, 2020) (Sulistyaningsih & Anisah, 2017)

Studies conducted in various judicial districts likewise reveal difficulties involving compliance and enforcement mechanisms. Research in Bangkinang, Kediri, Pasuruan, and Medan has respectively addressed the determination of child maintenance, parental obligations, the economic rights of former wives, and the implementation of judicial decisions. More recent literature emphasizes the need to improve enforcement mechanisms and administrative support for beneficiaries.(Sulistyaningsih & Anisah, 2017) (Avrilly & Gustianti, 2025)(Supaat J, Muhibbin M, 2024)(Ramadi & Ramadi, 2022)(Marilin EI, Ahmad A, 2025)

Against this background, the contribution of this article lies in an integrated examination of a single case that distinguishes (i) entitlements stated in the reported operative judgment, (ii) accounts of actual compliance, and (iii) normative assessment under the KHI and legal protection theory. This is a case-specific analytical contribution, not a claim to be the first study to identify nonpayment of maintenance. The approach enables a more precise identification of outstanding obligations and of the evidentiary limitations of the available materials.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research is presented as a legal case study employing a normative–empirical approach. Its principal legal materials consist of the KHI and marriage legislation, supplemented by scholarly articles traceable through their digital object identifiers (DOIs). The empirical component is derived from interview summaries involving the former wife and her legal counsel recorded in the original manuscript, together with the manuscript's description of statements attributed to the former husband. The source study identifies Ujung Padang Urban Village, South Padangsidimpuan District, Padangsidimpuan City, as the research location and records an interview with legal counsel on 10 October 2025. These details are retained as reported in the source document.

The unit of analysis is compliance with maintenance obligations in Case No. 64/Pdt.G/2025/PA.Pspk, rather than divorce litigation throughout the study area. The revised analysis proceeds through five stages: (1) identifying the obligations reported in the operative judgment; (2) distinguishing informants' statements from the author's interpretation; (3) mapping each obligation against the relevant legal provisions; (4) comparing the case with empirical scholarship; and (5) interpreting the compliance gap and its implications for legal protection. Because the analysis relies on the textual record of the earlier research, no independent cross-verification of the parties' statements is claimed.

The original manuscript does not consistently specify the total number of informants, inclusion criteria, sampling strategy, full interview transcripts, or validation and triangulation procedures. These details have not been reconstructed speculatively. Before submission, the authors should provide information from their actual research records concerning the number and categories of informants, the fieldwork period, how interview consent was obtained, documentation methods, and procedures for cross-checking information. Any assertion that the former husband was directly interviewed must be supported by a verifiable research record. Otherwise, his alleged statements must explicitly be identified as second-hand information.

The case number and operative provisions summarized in the original article must be distinguished from the contents of an authenticated court decision. Neither an official copy of the judgment nor independent confirmation of its final and binding status was included in the materials reviewed. Consequently, the analysis of the judgment's terms and their implementation rests on the source research report rather than on independent authentication of the court file.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Legal Character of the Maintenance Obligations under the KHI

The reported outcome of Case No. 64/Pdt.G/2025/PA.Pspk shows that the legal consequences of divorce involve obligations with different beneficiaries, purposes, and periods of performance. The source manuscript describes a wife-initiated divorce ending in talak satu ba'in sughra and reports an award of IDR 20,000,000 in past-due maintenance, delivery of a five-gram pure-gold ring, and IDR 1,000,000 per month in child support (*SK PANJAR BIAYA PERKARA 2022-1.Pdf*, n.d.). These terms provide the starting point for analysis, although the certified judgment was not available for independent examination. The issue is therefore how the reported obligations should be understood and assessed, rather than whether an unexamined judicial decision has been correctly reproduced in every detail.

Child maintenance has a continuing purpose that survives the dissolution of the parents' marriage. Article 105(c) of the KHI assigns the costs of the child's maintenance to the father, while Article 156(d) relates the father's responsibility to his financial capacity and the child's transition to adulthood and independence. These provisions distinguish responsibility for daily custody from responsibility for financing care. A mother's role as the custodial parent does not, by itself, transfer the father's financial obligation to her. In this case, the monthly award must consequently be interpreted as a contribution owed for the child's benefit, even where payment is received and managed by the former wife

Article 41 of the Marriage Law likewise preserves parental duties after divorce and places responsibility for maintenance and education expenses on the father, while allowing a court to determine the mother's contribution where the father is genuinely unable to meet those expenses. This qualification requires attention to evidence and judicial determination. It cannot be reduced to an assumption that a working mother makes the father's contribution unnecessary. Applied to the reported case, the former wife's employment may be relevant to the household's financial circumstances, but it does not itself amend the monthly amount stated in the judgment. Any assessment of inability should examine the father's actual resources and the applicable legal process (*Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 1974*, n.d.)

The IDR 20,000,000 award requires a different inquiry because arrears concern an obligation attributed to an earlier period. The available summary does not conclusively identify whether the award represents maintenance owed to the former wife, past child maintenance, or another component accepted by the court. These possibilities should not be treated as interchangeable. Identifying the beneficiary, the period covered, and the court's reasoning is necessary to prevent the same unpaid maintenance from being counted twice. Until the complete judgment is examined, the amount can be discussed as reported arrears, but it cannot support detailed conclusions about the legal basis or calculation of a particular category of nafkah madiyah.

The ring similarly requires interpretation through the operative judgment. A five-gram gold item could have a particular legal basis within the parties' claims and the court's reasoning, but its physical form alone does not establish that it is mut'ah. Describing it as a keepsake is insufficient to resolve that question. If the order requires delivery of an item, evidence of delivery differs from evidence of a bank transfer for monthly support. An assessment of compliance should establish what item was ordered, whether delivery occurred, and whether any alternative performance was legally recognized. The analysis therefore preserves the ring as a separate component instead of assigning it an unsupported doctrinal classification.

The wife-initiated character of the divorce also matters when considering the former wife's financial entitlements. Provisions concerning iddah and mut'ah must be read with the relevant judicial guidance and the circumstances established in the proceedings. They should not be imported automatically from a husband-initiated divorce framework. The studies already cited in this article

illustrate the importance of distinguishing the grounds and conditions of these awards(Sulistyaningsih & Anisah, 2017)(Ramadi & Ramadi, 2022)

For the present case, the sounder analysis begins with the obligations actually reported in the judgment and then examines their legal basis. This avoids expanding the award beyond the evidence supplied by the research record.

This distinction between recognition of rights and their recovery also clarifies the case's contribution. Nasution and Muchtar (2020), studying 150 decisions from the East Jakarta and Central Jakarta Religious Courts, found that child maintenance was absent from most divorce decisions examined. Their research concerns whether an obligation enters the judgment in the first place. The present case, by contrast, reportedly includes a monthly award and raises the subsequent question of implementation. Read together, the studies indicate that an adequate assessment should examine both the inclusion of a maintenance order and its later performance. The earlier study's findings do not establish the frequency of nonpayment in Padangsidimpuan.

**Implementation of the Judgment and the Meaning of Effective Protection**

The former wife's account, as summarized in the manuscript, states that maintenance ceased during separation and remained unpaid after divorce. Her legal counsel is also identified as a source, and the account describes attempts to obtain compliance. These statements are relevant evidence of the beneficiary's experience, especially because the practical effects of nonpayment arise outside the courtroom. Nevertheless, the available materials do not contain a complete payment history or underlying interview transcripts. The finding is therefore appropriately expressed as reported noncompliance. It should not be converted into an independently verified conclusion that every obligation remained entirely outstanding throughout an identifiable period.

Effective protection can be assessed through the relationship between the entitlement granted and the benefit actually received. For the child-support component, the judgment reportedly establishes a monthly sum, but the protective purpose depends on its timely availability for recurring needs. A delayed payment may eventually reduce an outstanding balance while leaving an earlier period of unmet expenditure. This distinction explains why enforcement analysis should consider the timing and continuity of payment as well as the total transferred. In this case, the absence of dated receipts and account records prevents an assessment of payment regularity, the number of missed instalments, or any periods of partial compliance.

The difference between a fixed debt and a recurring obligation is especially important here. The arrears award is expressed as a total amount, whereas monthly child maintenance produces successive payment periods. A reliable reconstruction would record when each monthly obligation became due, what was paid, and which period each payment covered. A transfer should not automatically be allocated to whichever component produces the largest apparent shortfall. Likewise, occasional assistance in kind cannot be assumed to discharge the precise monetary order without an adequate legal and evidentiary basis. These are requirements for analysing the record; they are not claims that such transfers or assistance occurred in the case under study.

The reported IDR 1,000,000 monthly award cannot, on its own, establish either adequacy or inadequacy. The manuscript does not provide a documented budget for the child, the father's verified income, or the reasoning used to determine the amount. Consequently, a critique of nonpayment must be distinguished from a critique of the original assessment. An order might be correctly calculated yet remain unpaid, or be regularly paid while later circumstances raise questions about sufficiency. The present evidence principally concerns the first issue as reported by informants. A stronger claim about the amount would require information on ordinary expenditure, education, health, and the payer's capacity.

(Syukrawati et al., 2024)provide a useful comparison through their study of women's and children's post-divorce rights in Pekalongan. Their analysis of ten court decisions identifies a gap between adjudicated rights and subsequent fulfilment and discusses limited public knowledge of execution procedures and maintenance obligations. This comparison supports examining what beneficiaries understand about the route from judgment to recovery. It does not demonstrate that the same procedural barriers occurred in this case. Here, the account records requests for compliance, but it does not establish whether a formal execution application was submitted, what advice was provided, or how the court responded to any application.

The comparison also helps avoid equating a beneficiary's unsuccessful private demands with a failure by the court to execute a properly submitted request. Informal reminders, legal consultation, an execution application, and completed enforcement are distinct events. Each has different evidentiary requirements. An account showing that the former wife asked for payment supports an inference of attempted voluntary recovery; it does not establish that judicial execution was refused or ineffective. Accordingly, criticism of institutional performance should remain proportionate to the record. The case highlights an unresolved compliance problem, while the absence of an enforcement file leaves the specific institutional response undetermined.

Practical legal protection also involves the burden of seeking performance. A custodial parent who must repeatedly contact the former spouse or obtain further assistance may expend time and resources that would otherwise support care. This is an analytical implication of a system dependent on further action after judgment, rather than a measured cost in this case. The manuscript does not quantify legal expenses, travel, lost earnings, or administrative delays. Future documentation should therefore distinguish the maintenance unpaid from the costs of attempting recovery. Doing so would explain whether the route to enforcement is accessible in practice without presenting hypothetical expenses as observed findings.

The most defensible reading of the implementation evidence is consequently limited but meaningful. The judgment reportedly recognized financial obligations, and the beneficiary's account indicates that recognition had not translated into the expected support. The research cannot yet calculate the enforceable balance, confirm the status of the ring, or establish the procedural history of execution. Even within those limits, the account shows why adjudication and implementation must be studied together. The article's argument concerns the conditions needed for a judgment to protect daily interests, while preserving the distinction between an informant's report, a verified payment record, and an institutional finding.

**Reported Explanations for Noncompliance and Their Legal Significance**

The manuscript attributes noncompliance to deteriorating communication, assumptions about the former wife's income, and a perception that nonpayment would have limited consequences. These explanations operate at different levels. Communication concerns the parties' interaction; the income assumption concerns their understanding of responsibility; perceived consequences concern expectations about enforcement. Separating them helps identify what additional evidence would test each explanation. The study does not establish their relative importance or show that any single factor caused nonpayment. They are accounts associated with the reported conduct and should be analysed as possible mechanisms within this particular dispute, rather than as a general model of divorced fathers' behaviour.

Deteriorating communication can make it difficult to agree on payment arrangements, confirm receipt, or discuss expenses. However, an obligation imposed by a judgment should not depend on the restoration of a cooperative marital relationship. The relevant analytical question is whether there was an identifiable and workable means of performance despite the breakdown in personal contact. A designated account, documented payment reference, or communication through counsel could

potentially reduce ambiguity where appropriate. These possibilities are recommendations, not established features of this case. The research record does not identify which channels remained available, whether account details were provided, or whether payment was attempted through an intermediary.

The assumption that the former wife's earnings replace the father's obligation confuses the child's immediate access to resources with the allocation of legal responsibility. The mother may use her income to prevent disruption to the child's daily life while the father's contribution remains unpaid. Her ability to cover an expense does not necessarily show that the ordered contribution has become unnecessary or has been discharged. Analytically, support supplied by the custodial parent can conceal the practical effects of default if fulfilment is judged only by whether the child continued attending school or receiving food. Compliance must instead be assessed against the obligation imposed and the evidence of performance.

Financial capacity nevertheless remains relevant and should be assessed fairly. The father's alleged refusal cannot be treated as proof that he possessed sufficient funds throughout the relevant period. The available manuscript does not establish his employment, assets, liabilities, or changes in earnings. A careful analysis therefore distinguishes inability, unwillingness, and uncertainty about the duty. These categories may overlap in practice but require different evidence. Where inability is claimed, documentation of resources and the applicable procedure for addressing the order are more informative than assumptions about either parent's circumstances. The study cannot determine from the present record whether a legally material change of circumstances occurred.

The perception that nonpayment would produce few consequences raises a separate issue of expected enforceability. An obligation may influence conduct weakly when the payer expects that the beneficiary will face substantial difficulty pursuing it. This offers a plausible interpretation of the reported perception, but the research has not measured deterrence or examined the father's decision-making directly through a verified transcript. Nor does the perception establish that Indonesian law provides no remedy. The analysis should therefore focus on the distance between the existence of a remedy and the parties' understanding of its availability. A mistaken expectation about enforcement can coexist with a legally binding obligation.

(Saputra & Hussin, 2026) examine difficulties in protecting former wives' rights through selected decisions from Samarinda and Sangatta, particularly in proceedings conducted in the husband's absence. They identify issues involving the accommodation of claims, awareness of rights, and judicial gender sensitivity. Their findings support keeping attention on how procedural circumstances shape protection. They do not establish that Case No. 64/Pdt.G/2025/PA.Pspk was decided in absentia, that nusyuz was found, or that its judges displayed gender bias. Those matters are not established by the materials available here. The comparison is useful because it separates problems arising during adjudication from problems emerging after an award has been made.

The former wife's account of difficulty meeting living expenses should also be interpreted at its proper evidentiary level. It indicates perceived financial pressure, but the manuscript contains no expenditure series or independent indicators that measure its severity. Specific claims about school dropout, child labour, or an increase in poverty would require separate evidence. A more proportionate interpretation is that irregular or absent support may reduce the resources available to meet ongoing needs. The study can identify that risk and explain its connection to the purpose of maintenance without asserting that every possible social consequence occurred in the household under examination.

These distinctions suggest that responsibility should be examined together with the conditions of compliance. Clear information may address misunderstanding, workable payment arrangements may reduce practical friction, and accessible enforcement may respond to continued refusal. None of these interventions alone can be assumed to resolve every case, particularly where genuine inability limits the payer's resources. For this study, they identify questions for further inquiry: what the parties

understood, what means of payment existed, and what formal steps were taken. Answering those questions would allow the reported explanations to be evaluated against documents and independent accounts rather than repeated as conclusively established causes.

**Strengthening Enforcement and the Realization of Post Divorce Rights**

The immediate implication of the case is the need to connect each reported obligation with a verifiable record of performance. Before evaluating an outstanding balance, the researcher should examine the authenticated judgment, the relevant procedural status, and the terms governing when performance becomes due. The next task is to compare those terms with dated evidence of payment or delivery. This approach protects the beneficiary's ability to identify an unpaid entitlement while also allowing the obligated party to demonstrate compliance. It avoids treating the general statement that maintenance was unpaid as sufficient proof of the status of all three components of the award.

A practical record for monthly maintenance would identify the period covered, the amount due under the judgment, payments received, and any balance requiring clarification. The arrears award and the gold item should be recorded separately because their performance cannot be inferred from the monthly ledger. This is a proposal for better documentation, rather than an assertion that a particular court record system already exists. It would assist counsel in identifying the precise dispute and would help future research distinguish complete default, partial payment, and disagreement over allocation. Personal and financial records should be handled with appropriate confidentiality, particularly where they concern a child.

Beneficiaries also require understandable information about the available steps after a judgment. Advice should clarify the difference between requesting voluntary performance and seeking formal enforcement, the documents relevant to an application, and the procedures applicable to the specific order. The present study does not establish which steps the former wife was advised to take. It therefore recommends documenting the assistance actually provided and any obstacles subsequently encountered. This would permit an assessment of whether the difficulty arose from lack of information, practical costs, uncertainty about assets, or another factor, rather than treating all unsuccessful recovery as a single procedural failure.

(Akram et al., 2023)argue that access to justice for women and children in Religious Courts requires attention to implementation and execution as well as the existence of protective regulations. Their normative study discusses institutional sensitivity, easier access, and simpler processes. This perspective supports the recommendation that assistance should explain the route to performance in terms beneficiaries can use. In the present case, that means connecting the reported award with appropriate documentary and procedural support. It does not establish a judicial power to impose any proposed measure without a legal basis, nor does it supply evidence that a particular service was unavailable to the former wife.

Voluntary arrangements may support implementation when they provide a clear payment channel and reliable evidence, but they should be evaluated against the actual judgment and applicable law. A written acknowledgment of receipt can reduce factual disagreement about what was paid. Any proposal concerning instalments, alternative delivery, or changed payment arrangements should be reviewed for its legal effect and the protection of the beneficiary. It should not be assumed that an informal agreement automatically alters the judicial order. The recurring needs of the child also require attention when considering arrangements that would defer payment. These considerations are prospective proposals arising from the structure of the obligations reported in this case.

Broader proposals such as automated income deductions or systematic monitoring require a separate assessment of authority, institutional capacity, and safeguards. They cannot be described as remedies already implemented in this dispute. A proposal that depends on formal employment may also have limited relevance where income is irregular or undocumented. The case material does not identify

the father's employment status, so no conclusion can be drawn about the suitability of such mechanisms here. Reform analysis should therefore identify the problem a mechanism is intended to address, the legal conditions for using it, and the evidence required to evaluate its effect on actual payment.

The study's limitations provide a concrete agenda for further research. Authenticated decisions should be linked with execution applications and outcomes, supported by interviews with both parties where feasible and ethically appropriate. Payment evidence would permit analysis over time, while information on the child's needs and the payer's resources would distinguish collection problems from questions of adequacy. A broader sample could examine whether the explanations reported here recur across cases. Such research should also include successful compliance, because studying only unresolved disputes would obscure arrangements that work. The present case supports these questions but does not provide a basis for estimating their prevalence across Padangsidimpuan.

Taken together, the discussion interprets the reported case as a gap between an awarded entitlement and its practical realization, subject to the documentary limits identified above. The KHI supplies a framework for continuing parental responsibility, while the judgment's particular terms determine the obligations being assessed. Meaningful protection depends on the beneficiary receiving what is due through a process that is understandable and usable. The article's case-specific contribution is to distinguish the legal character of the awards, the evidence needed to assess performance, and the explanations offered for noncompliance. That distinction supports focused recommendations without extending the findings beyond the available record.

A further implication concerns the assessment of compliance over time. Because child maintenance is intended to meet recurring needs, a single payment cannot establish that an obligation has been consistently fulfilled. Subsequent evaluation should examine the periods covered by each payment and distinguish the settlement of earlier arrears from contributions toward current expenses. This approach would help identify whether support reaches the child when needed and whether delayed payments leave the custodial parent carrying expenses in the meantime. In the present case, the absence of a complete payment chronology prevents that assessment, but it identifies a specific evidentiary priority for further investigation.

The discussion also indicates that assistance after judgment should respond to the particular difficulty preventing performance. Where the obligation or payment arrangement is unclear, clarification and documented communication may help resolve disagreement. Where continued nonpayment is reported, beneficiaries require accessible advice about the procedures applicable to their circumstances. Claims of financial inability, meanwhile, require evidence of the obligated parent's resources and consideration through the appropriate legal process. These different situations should be distinguished before recommending an intervention, since measures addressing misunderstanding may have limited effect where the underlying problem is refusal or insufficient financial capacity.

For future institutional evaluation, the relevant question is whether the steps taken after adjudication result in documented and sustained fulfilment of the obligations imposed. Recording applications for enforcement, responses to those applications, and subsequent payments would provide a stronger basis for assessing where protection succeeds or remains incomplete. Such evaluation should also consider the time and resources required of beneficiaries, without assuming that those burdens have been measured in this study. The reported case therefore offers a starting point for examining how continuing parental responsibility can be supported through verifiable performance and practical access to remedies.

## CONCLUSION

According to the account contained in the source manuscript, Decision No. 64/Pdt.G/2025/PA.Pspk imposed three distinct obligations: IDR 20,000,000 in past-due maintenance, delivery of a five-gram gold ring, and monthly child-support payments of IDR 1,000,000. The informants' reported statements suggest that these obligations were not fulfilled. However, the extent of noncompliance must still be verified against the authenticated operative judgment, evidence of its final and binding status, and payment or enforcement records.Under the KHI, the analysis must distinguish child-support obligations from a former wife's economic entitlements and interpret each component in light of the type of divorce and the actual judgment. Reported noncompliance illustrates a gap between normative legal protection and the practical realization of rights. Communication difficulties, assumptions regarding the mother's financial capacity, and perceptions of limited consequences may be advanced as provisional explanations based on informants' narratives, not as empirically generalizable conclusions. The authors recommend improved documentation of obligations and payments, better access to information about procedures for seeking enforcement, and legal assistance for maintenance beneficiaries. Future research should combine authenticated judgments and enforcement files with documented interviews and data triangulation. Verification of primary sources and completion of the methodological record remain essential prerequisites for journal submission.

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**AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT**

The first author, Diah Azhara Siregar (DAS), was responsible for the technical implementation of the research, including the initial study design, development of data collection instruments, field experiments or surveys, and processing and analysis of primary data. DAS also prepared the complete initial draft of the manuscript. The second author, Zulfan Efendi Hasibuan (ZEH), as the principal supervisor, contributed to the development of theoretical concepts, refinement of the research methodology, and ongoing supervision of the research. ZEH also critically reviewed and substantively revised the manuscript. The third author, Darania Anisa (DA), as the co-supervisor, contributed to methodological validation, provided guidance on interpreting the findings, and undertook substantive and language editing. All authors participated actively in academic discussions throughout the preparation of the article, reviewed the entire manuscript, and approved the final version for publication.

**AI DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**

During the preparation of this manuscript, the authors used ChatGPT-4 as a writing assistance tool. The tool was used to improve complex sentence structures, correct grammar, and refine word choice to enhance the clarity, flow, and professional tone of the text. It also served as an aid to the authors in considering their data analysis. After using the tool, the authors carefully reviewed the content to verify that all scientific data, theoretical discussions, and references remained accurate and retained their intended meaning. The authors also undertook substantive editing to comply with the journal's style requirements and preserve the originality of their ideas. The authors take full responsibility for the validity, academic integrity, and entire content of this publication.

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