



RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ECONOMIC, THE ARRANGEMENT AND INFIDELITY FACTORS TOWARDS THE MARRIAGES' DIVORCE

*Oom Mukarromah

Lecturer Faculty of Sharia and Law of the IAIN, Serang, Banten, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 27th September, 2016
Received in revised form
25th October, 2016
Accepted 06th November, 2016
Published online 30th December, 2016

Keywords:

Economic Factor,
Arranged Marriages,
Infidelity,
Divorce in the Marriage.

ABSTRACT

This research to find out the influences' factor of divorce in the marriage. The research methods are used is descriptive analysis and inferential. The result of this research is: there are relations between economic factors, arranged marriages and infidelity towards divorce in the marriage. It can be concluded that the occurrence of divorce in the marriage caused by economic factors, arranged marriages and infidelity. Therefore, it takes the effort of various parties, such as the scholars, public figure and public institution, for giving education and guidance to the people about the importance of marriages' harmony based on the teaching of Islamic.

INTRODUCTION

Marriage is a legal agreement between a man and a woman to create a family based on religion and recorded by the government agencies of religious affairs. In marriage life, many problems may arise as a challenge to survive. The marriages' problem is a survival challenge of marriage. These problems become challenges and obstacles and can be a reason for marriages' divorce. Marriages' Divorce can be seen from a different side, those are positive or negative between husband and wife side, or public who saw the problems between a husband and wife. Then, the reasons are used as an excuse by the husband or wife in marriages' divorce either economic problems, lack of trust, disharmonious, infidelity, and etc. The data of the divorces and marriages in Indonesia; in 2009 the marriages' number as much as 2.162.268 cases, and 216.286 cases for divorces. In 2010 the marriages as much as 2.207.364 cases, and divorces as much as 285.184 cases. The data in 2011, there are 2.319.821 cases for marriages, and 258.119 cases for divorces. In 2012 the marriages as much as 2.291.265 cases, divorces as much as 372.577. In 2013 the marriages as much as 2.218.130 cases, divorces as much as 324.527 cases. Taken on average for the last data in 2012 and 2013, the rate of divorces in two years was approximately 350.000 cases (<http://www.pikiran-rakyat.com>, 2015). It means that in one day, there is an average of 959 cases of divorces, or there are 40 cases of divorces in one hour. It shows the high level of divorces that happen.

*Corresponding author: Oom Mukarromah,
Lecturer Faculty of Sharia and Law of the IAIN, Serang, Banten,
Indonesia.

The high level of divorces indicates the number of dispute and problems in the public as well as the husband and wife. Divorce matters steadily increased. Based on the data of American Psychiatric Association, divorce is in the fourth level of the six level as one of the highest causes of stress after the stress of losing parent due to death (Stevenson & Black, 1995). Data each year enhancement divorce becomes a concern. From the religious court case information media throughout Indonesia in 2014 states that the lawsuit in divorce is dominating in divorce cases, as much as 3.086 cases compared to 1.402 cases for divorce ([www://perkara.net / framework](http://perkara.net/framework)). The number of divorces for 2014 at a religious court in Banten gained as much as 3.387 divorce cases. (www.infoperkara.badilag.net). From these data are showing Banten is one area that has many cases of divorce. In 2010, base on the Directorate General for Religious Courts showed that 67.891 or 24 percent couples have divorced because of economic problems, lack of responsibility toward each couple, a husband leaves his wife for several years and never back, even married another woman. In 2010, there were 78.407 divorce case. Besides that the conflict between the couple also become a cause of divorce as seen from the data; as much as 40 percent of 112.374 couples divorced because of their disagreement. Besides that, the legal awareness, particularly to individual rights, also being an important role of divorce. When the couple realizes that the marriage had broken and could not be saved, then they come to the court and submitted for divorce spontaneously, it's done by the female as plaintiff divorce, In 2010, as much as 169.673 or 57 percent divorce cases submitted by women and 81.535 or 28 percent submitted by men.

Divorce has negative effects, as seen in a research in India. The women who take the risk of divorce has difficulty and then being stress. It caused that she had to leave their child for work and make their ends meet for the future of her child (Rani, 2006). In another research as expressed by Biblarz and Gottainer (2000) proved that the women who became widows because a divorce had a difficulty living level and stress higher than women were widowed by the husband death. Based on those data appears that divorces have a negative effect for the couple, especially for the women. so that in this research the researcher want to know the relation economic factors, arranged marriages and infidelity towards marriages' divorce. Specifically aims to investigate and analyze: 1) the levels of economic factors, arranged marriages, infidelity and divorce; 2) the correlation between economic factors and divorce; 3) the correlation between wed factors and divorce; 4) the correlation between infidelity factors and divorce; 5) the correlation among economic factors, arranged marriages, infidelity and divorce.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a quantitative method by descriptive and inferential analysis. This research is using quantitative methods because the researcher want to find out and get more accurate and specific answers about the divorce as seen from economic, arranged marriages and infidelity factors. According to Sugiyono (2012), the quantitative research method can be interpreted as a method of research, which is based on the philosophy positivism, used to examine the population or a particular sample. Whitney (1960) argues that the descriptive method is a fact-finding with the correct interpretation. Descriptive research is studying the problems, applicable procedure and situations in the society, including the activity relation, attitude, outlook, the ongoing processes and the phenomenon effects. Interpretation of descriptive analysis as expressed by Nunally (1978) are; Mean score 1.01 to 2.00 (low); 2.01- 3.00 (a simple, low); 3.01 to 4.00 (simple high); 4.01 to 5.00 (high). In correlation with inferential analysis. The inferential statistics helps researcher to find out the results from a sample can be generalized to the population (Creswell, 2008). Inferential analysis are used correlation and regression analysis. The correlation and regression analysis used for determining and analyzing the correlation between economic, arranged marriages and infidelity factors towards divorce.

According to Suryabrata (1992), correlation analysis purposes to detect the extent of variations on a factor related to variations in one or more other factors based on the correlation coefficient. Correlation analysis is done by using Product Moment Correlation. Multiple regression analysis test is a statistical test for looking the best forecasters, indicating the correlation score, and the donations score (R²) among the change simultaneously review (Howitt and Cramer 2003; Tabachnick & Fidell 2001). The population in this research are whole people who live in the Panancangan village, Serang, Banten Indonesia. The sample in this research are 200 people. The gained samples followed the Sekarans' opinion (2003); the sample size between 30 to 500 respondents is insufficient for assessment reviews. According to Sugiono (2012), The sampling technique is generally done by random, data collection is used research instruments, and analysis of

quantitative data / statistics to testing a hypothesis that has been set. Data collection tools in this research are used an instrument with a Likert scale. Cohen et al. (2000) stated that Likert Scale was used to measure corresponding views provided by respondents in a given space in quest of a practice perceptions and attitudes. Othman (2002) added that using the instrument is the easiest and effective methods in obtaining standardized data from the large and complete sample size. Indicators of economic factors adopted from Abdulsyani (1994) said "economic conditions are the family background according to; 1) the family income, 2) family expenses, and 3) assets owned. Indicators of the arrangement followed Degenova (2008) is about the selection of spouse and composed by two factors; 1) the family background, and 2) personal characteristics. Indicators of infidelity by Liu in Olson, et al, (2002) are; 1) the kind of outside work, 2) rarely attends to the religious activities, and 3) having lower marital satisfaction. Indicators of marriages' divorce according to Islamic law divided by two major categories, they are; 1) talaq (divorcing husband to wife) and 2) fasakh (divorcing from his wife).

Before doing the inferential analysis, the first is conducting analysis of the validity and reliability data, as well as normality test. Correlation each items used for measuring validity and reliability. Meanwhile, Alfa Cronbach index is used for measuring the degree of confidence the items and aspects of assessment instruments. Coefficient scores 0.3 (Release 1996) is used to determine the degree of the assessment instruments vaildity, and for the Alfa Cronbach index used 0.7 upwards (Pallant, 2001, Hair, 2010). The reliability and validity analisys data can be seen in Table 1. From the Table 1 above, we can see that the economic factor through the family incomes' indicator has correlation scores each items are ($r = 0.413-0.670$), and 0.720 for the Alfa Cronbach score. The correlation score each items of family expenses' indicator are ($r = 0.509-0.771$), and 0.759 for Alfa Cronbach score. Meanwhile, for correlation scores each items of assets owned indicator is ($r = 0.477-0.747$), and 0.745 for Alfa Cronbach alpha score. The arrangement factors from family background indicators has a correlation to the scores each items are ($r = 0.318-0.667$), and 0.715 for Alfa Cronbach score. And The personal characteristics indicator have correlation scores each items are ($r = 0.536-0.828$), and 0.763 for the Alfa Cronbach score.

Infidelity factors through the outside jobs type indicator has correlation score each items are ($r = 0.522-0.801$), and the Alfa Cronbach score is 0.754. Rarely attending religious activities indicator have correlation scores each items are ($r = 0.416-0.652$), and 0.729 for the Alfa Cronbach score. While, The people with lower marital satisfaction Indicator has a correlation score each items are ($r = 0.392-0.653$), and 0.719 for Alfa Cronbach score. Divorce factors through Talaq (husband divorces) has correlation score each items are ($r = 0.434-0.674$), and the Alfa Cronbach score is 0.749. Fasakh indicator (divorce from his wife) has correlation score each items are ($r = 0.451-0.734$), and 0.745 for Alfa Cronbach score. Based on the validity and reliability data, it appears that the overall of economic, arranged marriages, infidelity and divorce indicators have valid and realible score. So the data instrument can be used for further research. Furthermore, normality test is used by using the *Kolmogorov-Smirnov test*. the results of normality test for economic, arranged marriages, infidelity and

divorce factors can be seen in Table 2. Based on Table 2 above, it is known that the normality test results overall of economic factors have normality score (0.077) with sig. (0.185). Normality indicators of family income has score (0.073) with sig. (0.242). Normality indicators of family expenses has score (0.057) with sig. (0.526). Normality indicators of assets owned score (0.086) with sig. (0.102). Based on the result of normality test, it appears that economic factors are qualify in normality calculations test and the data is normal. Overall the arrangement factors has normality score (0.068) with sig. (0.322). Indicators of family background has normality score (0.056) with sig. (0.566). Personal characteristics indicators of normality has score (0.070) with sig. (0.280). From the results of the normality test, it shows that the arrangement factors are qualify in normality calculations test and the data is normal.

Meanwhile, the all of infidelity factors have normality score (0.083) with sig. (0.130). Indicators of work outside type has normality score (0.089) with sig. (0.086). Indicators rarely attends to religious activities has normality score (0.072) with sig. (0.244). Indicators of people with low marital satisfaction has normality score (0.071) with sig. (0.262). From the results of normality test seems that infidelity are qualify in normality calculations test and the data is normal. The whole of divorces variable have normality score (0.045) with sig. (0.811). Indicators of talaq (divorces husband) has normality score (0.075) with sig. (0.213). Indicators of fasakh (for divorce from his wife) has normality score (0.070) with sig. (0.276). The normality of the test results can be seen that the variable divorce qualifies in normality calculations test and the data are normal.

Research Results

The levels of economic factors, arranged marriages, infidelity and divorce

Descriptive analysis is done to determine the level of the economic factors, the arrangement, infidelity and divorce. It is more associated with collecting and summarizing data, as well as the presentation of the summary data. The descriptive analysis can be seen in Table 3. From Table 3, it can be seen that the economic factor through family income indicator scores is (mean = 34.07, SD = 4.054). The family expenses Indicators score (mean = 33.11, SD = 5.678). The nassets owned indicators score is (mean = 32.28, SD = 5.878). Overall of economic factors have scores (mean = 33.15, SD = 4.054). For the arrangement factors from family background indicators have score of (mean = 43.75, SD = 6.704). The personal characteristic indicator scores is (mean = 44.58, SD = 7.027). Overall of arranged marriages factor scores are (mean = 44.375, SD = 5.826). Infidelity factors through the indicator of the work outside type has score of (mean = 36.20, SD = 5.597). The rarely attending to religious activities indicator score is (mean = 35.83, SD = 6.144). The people with lower marital satisfaction indicator score is (mean = 35.15, SD = 5.345). Overall of infidelity factors scores are (mean = 35.727, SD = 4.489). Variable of divorce indicator through talaq (husband divorces) has score (mean = 50.06, SD = 7.486). Fasakh (for divorce from his wife) Indicator score is (mean = 51.72, SD = 7.440). Overall of divorces variables have score of (mean = 50.89,

SD = 6.553). From these data, it appears that economic factors, arrangement, infidelity and divorce have a higher level scores. Based on the results, it indicates that the data of economic factors, arranged marriages, infidelity and divorce are in a good condition.

The correlation between the Economic Factors and Divorce

Correlation analysis is used to identify and analyze the correlation among economic, arranged marriages and infidelity factor towards marriages' divorce. To determine the correlation between economic factors to divorce by using correlation analysis. Can be seen in Table 4. From Table 4 above, it appears that the correlation among the economic factors through family income indicator have a positive correlation to divorce on talaq indicators (the husband divorces) are about $r = 0.376$, $r = 0.217$ for correlation to the indicator of fasakh (for divorce from wife) and $r = 0.332$ for correlation to variable of divorce. Indicators of family expenses have a positive correlation to divorce on talaq indicators (the husband divorces) are about $r = 0.331$, $r = 0.401$ for correlation to the fasakh indicator (for divorce from his wife), and $r = 0.417$ for correlation to variable divorce.

Meanwhile, Indicators of assets owned have a positive correlation to divorce on talaq indicators (the husband divorces) is about $r = 0.357$, $r = 0.412$ for correlation to the indicator of fasakh (for divorce from his wife), and $r = 0.438$ for correlation to variable divorce. The whole of economic factors have a positive correlation to divorce on talaq indicators (the husband divorces) are about $r = 0.471$, $r = 0.472$ for correlation to the indicator of fasakh (for divorce from his wife), and $r = 0.537$ for correlation to variable of divorce. It was concluded that economic factors have a high correlation to the divorce, it can be seen the high score of the correlation the overall of economic factors variable divorce even if seen from the correlation between the indicator there is a simple correlation.

The correlation between The arrangement factors Toward Divorce

To determine the correlation between the arrangement factors against divorce factor used correlation analysis. Can be seen in Table 5. From Table 5 above, it appears that the correlation of arrangement factors from family background indicators have a positive correlation to divorce on talaq indicators (the husband divorces) are about $r = 0.962$, $r = 0.463$ for correlation to the fasakh indicator (for divorce of wife), and $r = 0.812$ for correlation to divorce variable. The personal characteristics Indicators have a positive correlation to divorce on talaq indicators (the husband divorces) are about $r = 0.528$, $r = 0.962$ for correlation to the indicator of fasakh (for divorce from his wife), and $r = 0.848$ for correlation to divorce variable. Meanwhile, the arranged marriages factors have a positive correlation to divorce on talaq indicator (the husband divorces) are about $r = 0.871$, $r = 0.847$ for correlation to fasakh indicator (for divorce from his wife), and $r = 0.979$ for correlation to variable of divorce. It can be concluded that the arranged marriages factors have a high correlation to the divorce, it can be seen by the high score of the arrangement correlation factors.

Table 1. The research of Validity and Reliability Test

Variables	Indicators	Items	Correlation Items Score	Alfa Score
Economic factors				
	1) Family income	10	0.413-0.670	0.720
	2) Family expenses	10	0.509-0.771	0.759
	3) Assets owned	10	0.477-0.747	0.745
The Arrangement				
	1) Family background;	13	0.318-0.667	0.715
	2) Personal characteristics	13	0.536-0.828	0.763
Infidelity				
	1) The type of outside work	10	0.522-0.801	0.754
	2) Rarely attending activities at places of worship.	10	0.416-0.652	0.729
	3) People with lower marital satisfaction.	10	0.392-0.653	0.719
Divorce				
	1)Talaq (husband divorces)	15	0.434-0.674	0.749
	2) Fasakh (for divorce from his wife).	15	0.451-0.734	0.745

Table 2. Research of Normality Data Test

No.	Variables	Indicators	Normality Score	Sig.	Description
1	Economic factors		0.077	0.185	Normal
		1) Family income	0.073	0.242	Normal
		2) Family expenses	0.057	0.526	Normal
2	The Arrangement	3) Assets owned	0.086	0.102	Normal
			0.068	0.322	Normal
		1) Family background;	0.056	0.556	Normal
3	Infidelity	2) Personal characteristics	0.070	0.280	Normal
			0.083	0.130	Normal
		1) The type of outside work	0.089	0.086	Normal
4	Divorce	2) Rarely attending activities at places of worship.	0.072	0.244	Normal
		3) People with lower marital satisfaction.	0.071	0.262	Normal
			0.045	0.811	Normal
		1) Talaq (husband divorces)	0.075	0.213	Normal
		2) Fasakh (for divorce from his wife).	0.070	0.276	Normal

Table 3. The Test of Descriptive Data Research Analysis

Variables	Indicators	N	Mean Score	Standard Deviation Score	Interpretation
Economic factors		200	33.15	4.054	High
	1) Family income		34.07	4.784	High
	2) Family expenses,		33.11	5.678	High
The arrangement	3) Assets owned	200	32.28	5.878	High
			44.375	5.826	High
	1) Family background;		43.75	6.704	High
Infidelity	2) Personal characteristics	200	44.58	7.027	High
			35.727	4.489	High
	1) The type of outside work		36.20	5.597	High
Divorce	2)Rarely attending activities at places of worship.	200	35.83	6.144	High
	3) People with lower marital satisfaction.		35.15	5.345	High
			50.89	6.553	High
	1)Talaq (husband divorces)	200	50.06	7.486	High
	2)fasakh (for divorce from his wife).		51.72	7.440	High

Table 4. Correlation of Variables Research Analysis

	Divorce	Talaq (husband divorces)	Fasakh (for divorce from his wife).	Divorces
Economic Factors				
Family Income		.365**	.217**	.332**
Sig.		.000	.002	.000
Family expenses,		.331**	.401**	.417**
Sig.		.000	.000	.000
Assets owned		.357**	.412**	.438**
Sig.		.000	.000	.000
Economic Factors		.471**	.472**	.537**
Sig.		.000	.000	.000

** Significant at the level $p < 0.01$

* Significant at the level $p < 0.05$

Table 5. Correlation of Variable Research Analysis

	Divorce	Talaq (husband divorces)	Fasakh (for divorce from his wife).	Divorce
Wed Factors				
Family Background		.962**	.463**	.812**
Sig.		.000	.000	.000
Personal Characteristics,		.528**	.962**	.848**
Sig.		.000	.000	.000
Wed Factors		.871**	.847**	.979**
Sig.		.000	.000	.000

** Significant at the level $p < 0.01$

* Significant at the level $p < 0.05$

Table 6. Correlation of Variables Research Analysis

	Divorce	Talaq (husband divorces)	Fasakh (for divorce from his wife).	Divorce
Infidelity Factors				
The type of outside work		.274**	.237**	.291**
Sig.		.000	.001	.000
Rarely attending activities in place of worship		.216**	.221**	.249**
Sig.		.002	.002	.000
People with marital satisfaction		.240**	.346**	.334**
Sig.		.001	.000	.000
Infidelity Factors		.308**	.337**	.367**
Sig.		.000	.000	.000

** Significant at the level $p < 0.01$

* Significant at the level $p < 0.05$

Table 7. Regression Analysis in Overall of Variables

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	R	R ²
		B	Std. Error	Beta				
1	(Constant)	-1.826	1.838		-9.93	.322	.981 ^a	.963
	Economic Factors	.068	.018	.063	3.797	.000		
	Wed Factors	1.052	.018	.936	58.726	.000		
	Infidelity Factors	.036	.015	.037	2.437	.016		

a. Predictors: (Constant), Infidelity Factors, Wed Factors, Economic Factors Dependent Variable: Divorce

The correlation between the Infidelity Factors Toward Divorce

To determine the correlation between the infidelity factors towards divorce by using correlation analysis. It can be seen in Table 6. From the Table 6 above, it appears that the correlation between infidelity through the work outside type indicator have a positive correlation to divorce on talaq indicators (the husband divorces) are about $r = 0.274$, $r = 0.237$ for correlation to fasakh indicator (for divorce from his wife). And $r = 0.291$ for correlation to the variable of divorce. Indicators rarely attending religious activities have a positive correlation to divorce on talaq indicators (the husband divorces) are about $r = 0.216$, $r = 0.221$ for positive correlation to the fasakh indicator (for divorce from his wife). And $r = 0.249$ for correlation to variable of divorce. Futhermore, The people with lower marital satisfaction indicators have positive correlation to divorce on talaq indicators (the husband divorces) are about $r = 0.240$, $r = 0.246$ for correlation to the fasakh indicator (for divorce from wife). And $r = 0.334$ for correlation to variable divorce. Infidelity factors have a positive correlation to divorce on talaq indicators (the husband divorces) are about $r = 0.308$, $r = 0.337$ for correlation to fasakh indicator (for divorce from his wife). And $r = 0.367$ for correlation with variable of divorce for. It can be concluded that the factors of infidelity has a simple relation to the divorce, it can be seen from the

correlation score, factor of infidelity either whole of indicators and on the variables of divorce.

The Correlation between Economic Factors, Arrangement and Infidelity Towards Divorce

Regression analysis used is multiple regression analysis. Multiple regression analysis was conducted to determine the correlation between economic factors, arrangement and infidelity towards divorce. It is used to show an index of interaction by beta score (β). The correlation between economic factors, arrangement and infidelity towards divorce can be seen in Table 7. Table 7. above showed that economic factors have significant correlation to divorce at the level $p < 0.05$. Beta score (β) between the economic factors toward divorce is ($\beta = 0.063$; $t = 3.797$; $\text{Sig} = 0.000$). It means that economic factors have a role as a cause to the high divorce in the society, low or high divorces can be influenced by economic factors. From Table 7 showed the arranged marriages factors have significant correlation toward divorce at the level $p < 0.05$. Beta score (β) for the arranged marriages factor toward divorce is ($\beta = 0.936$; $t = 58.726$; $\text{Sig} = 0.000$). Therefore, it can be seen that the arrangement factors have a role as a cause to the low or the high divorce. Infidelity factors have significant correlation toward divorce at the level $P < 0.05$. Beta score (β) for infidelity factor toward divorce is ($\beta = 0.037$; $t = 2.437$; $\text{Sig} = 0.000$).

Therefore, it can be seen that infidelity factor has a role as a cause to the low or the high divorce happened. The strength of multivariate correlation between economic, arranged marriages, infidelity factor toward divorce is stated by correlation coefficient $R = 0.981$. It proves that the economic, arrangement and infidelity factors have been correlation towards divorce. The coefficient of determination between economic, arranged marriages and infidelity factors towards divorce is stated by $R^2 = 0.963$. It shows that 96.3% of variation divorce can be influenced by economic, arranged marriages and infidelity factors. From the results indicate that economic, arranged marriages and infidelity are the factors which influencing the marriages' divorce in the public.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Base on the results of this research is known that economic, arranged marriages, infidelity and divorce factors have a higher level score. There are high and positive correlation between economic, arranged marriages, infidelity factors towards marriages' divorce. Therefore, it can be seen that economic, arrangement and infidelity factors become the causative factor for high or low divorce in the public. Divorce will be a major impact on the both parties' life (the couple divorced), especially if they have to obtain the descent (children). Wallerstein (2005), argued that the parents' divorce will effect the children through on their growing experience, growing love fear feeling and commitment in their adulthood. The founding of the 131 children with divorced parents recently showed the signs of psychological recovery after two years. This level is characterized by; (1) decreasing parents conflict (2) equitable economic arrangements (3) the children have started to continue the relationship with their parents. Sudarto and wirawan (2001) argued that there is a negative social stigma for a divorced woman (widow) because for some estern community, it was something disgrace and dropping dignity. It becomes a burden and consequences that must be faced in after divorce. In other hand, it caused psychological distress in individuals with experience divorce.

In the Cakir research (2010), a person who has been divorced require support from various parties in reducing the psychological impact. Statistically revealed that the important support are from; family, friends, emotional support and advice from grandma, support themselves, support from ex husband both financial, social and emotional, and also financial support from friends. Another support mentioned by participants as their psychological and financial support from neighbors and the environment. Economic, wed and infidelity factors occur due to quarreling, disharmony and unaccepting couples who had become husband material due to the wed. The process of wed selection is different, because it adapted on the required needs from their own (Degenova, 2008). The simility of attitude, behavior and characteristics such as clothes, intelligence, personality, values, and lifestyles will be making an individual interested with the others. Although in some cases, differences will also make an individual interested with the others (Santrock, 2002). The arranged marriages might being a backfire and sometimes can lead to divorce. But, it also conducted according to the desired expectations, so divorce is not happening. Bradbury and Karney in Strong, Devault, & Cohen (2008), stated that the successful marriage influenced by things from the outside and around the married couple.

Amato & Rogers Also added that infidelity is the one of the most cause of divorce. Their reseach against more than 2.000 people who have been married in the United States. They tried to knowing the effects of various problems in the marriages' divorce, it was found that having sex in unmarriage give greater impact on the divorce than other problems (Olson, et al 2002), Nilakusmawati & Srinadi (2007), in a study explained that the affair also makes the loss of peace in the household. On the other hand divorces caused by various parties as expressed by Levinger (1966), the reasons of divorce as follows; 1. Lost of responsibilities to home and children, 2. Financial problem (insufficient income to support the family and household needs), 3. There is physical abuse, 4. Their couples often yell and get the word out rough and painful, 5. No faithful, as had another lover and frequent sex with another person, 6. Mismatches in the sexual relations problems with their couples, 7. often drunk, 8. the existence of involvement or intervention and social pressure from the relatives of their couples, 9. Frequent suspicions, jealousies and distrust of their couples, 10. Decreased loves' feelings, rarely communicate, lack of attention and togetherness between couples, 11. There is too much requirement so that the couple becomes impatient, and the last 12. the other categories are not included eleven types of complaints above.

According to the Directorate General for Religious Courts (Badilag), the conflict that caused divorce usually triggered by poor communication, immaturity, lack of understanding, etc. For that, it requires the parties to mediate between the couples in a divorce. It needs high court religion to make mediation. It is done as the way to solving the problem without divorce. In other hand, the mediation gives more reunification time to save the family. Islamic law as living law (living law) are deeply rooted among in the Indonesian which predominantly Muslim. Marriage and divorce is a very important thing in human life, that is why Islamic law pay significant attention to them. The first steps in Islam for mediating problem relating to the divorce is make mediating and helping from good people, (Azzam & Hawas, 2009). Islam permits divorce as the last step of the efforts that have been made as comfortable as possible. Need to knows that divorces are something lawful, but hated by Allah. Therefore, divorce is being the last step in solving the problem in the marriage.

Conclusion

From the results of the research revealed that economic, arranged marriages and infidelity factors are becoming a dominant factor in influencing the divorce. Divorce will not happen if there is a common understanding and a strong desire to stay together in the marriage bonds. A strong desire will arised any efforts to holding the harmony and fidelity. Communication and self-improvement being the core of any problems that arise in marriage. Self approach in religion be a way for the someone in the marriage problem. Islam as a religion that uphold moral and justice provides some variety and alternative solutions for all the problems in the household. Divorces gives negative impacts to family, yourself, and the children. Therefore, in solving problems, do not make the divorce as an early solution in problem solving. The patience is a major step when The disputes in family were appear. Islam commands to the husband and wife in order to get along in a good way and encourage them to be patient with the circumstances of each couples.

Because, perhaps there is goodness. Various attempts have been made to reduce the divorce rate, one of the government's efforts is the harmonious family and exemplary religious affairs office selection. It was a routine activity undertaken by Directorate General of Islamic Guidance Society in recent years. The purpose of the Elections Family Sakinah and KUA Exemplary in national level is giving high appreciation to KUA in implemented the "clean and good governance" which will earn the title of "role model" for KUA district and appreciation for married couples who still solid and faithfully in maintaining exemplary in the community association.

REFERENCES

- Abdulsyani, 1994. *Sociology (schematic, theoretical and applied)*. Jakarta: Earth Literacy.
- Azzam, M.P.D. and Hawas, S.P.D. 2009. *Fiqh of Worship*. Jakarta: Amzah.
- Best, John W. 1982. *Research Methodology Education*, Surabaya: National Business.
- Biblarz, T.J., Gottainer, G. 2000. Family structure and children's success: a comparison of widowed and divorced single-mother families. *J. Marriage Fam.* 62 (2): 533-548.
- Cohen et al. 2000. *Research Methods in Education*. New York, NY: Rutledge.
- Creswell, J.W. 2008. *Educational researches: Planning, Conducting, Evaluating And Quantitative and Qualitative Research*. New Jersey: Pearson Education Inc.
- DeGenova, M.K. 2008. *Intimate Relationships, Marriages and Families* (Seventh Edition). New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Hair, J.F. 2010. *Multivariate Data Analysis (6th edition)*. New Jersey: Pearson Educational International
- Have now, Uma 2003. *Research methods for business: A skill building approach*. 4th edition. New York: John Wiley & Sons
- Howitt, D.L. and Cramer, D. 2003. *An introduction to statistics in psychology: A complete guide for students*, Prentice Hall. <http://www.pikiran-rakyat.com/nasional/2015/12/22/354484/angka-perceraian-di-indonesia-sangat-fantastis>. accessed March 2, 2016.
- Levinger, G. 1966. Sources of marital dissatisfaction Among applicants for divorce. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 36, 803-807.
- Nilakusmawati, D.P.E. and Srinadi, I.G.A.M. 2007. Infidelity and Divorce (A Study of Perceptions of Women). *EJournal*. July 6 (2).
- Nunnally, J.C. 1978. *Psychometric theory*. New York: McGraw Hill.
- Olson, D.H. and Defrain, J. 2006. *Marriages and Families Intimacy, Diversity, and Strengths*. New York: Mc Graw Hill.
- Olson, M.M., Russell, C.S., Kessler, M.H., & Miller, R.B. 2002. Emotional Processes Following Disclosure of An Extramarital Affair. *Journal of Marital and Family Therapy*. October, 28 (4): 423-434.
- Othman, N. 2002. *Effectiveness of Youth Entrepreneurship Program at the Middle School*. PhD Thesis. Universiti Putra Malaysia
- Pallan, J. 2001. *SPSS Survival manual: A Step by step guide to the data analysis using SPSS*. New Sydney, Australia: Allen & Unwin.
- Press, L.S. 1996. *Statistical analysis for education and Psychology researches*. London: The Falmer's Press.
- Rini, J.F. 2002. Working Women. [On-line] Available FTP: e-psikologi.com.
- Santrock, J.W. 2002. *Life-span Development: Development Lifecycles. 5. Issue Volume II*. Jakarta: Erland.
- Strong, B., Devault, C. and Cohen, T.F. 2008. *The Marriage and Family Experience: Intimate Relationships in a Changing Society*. New York: Wadsworth Cengage.
- Sudarto, Lusiana & Wirawan, Henny, E. 2001. The Meaning of Life Women's Appreciation Divorced, *Journal of Scientific Psychology Arche*, Vol.2 No.2, pp 41-57
- Sugiyono. 2012. *Qualitative and Quantitative Research Methods R & D*. Bandung: Alfabeta
- Sugiyono. 2012. *Qualitative Research Quantitative*. Bandung: Alfabeta
- Suryabrata, S. 1992. *Research Methodology*. Jakarta: CV. Rajawali.
- Tabachnick, B.G. and Fidell, L.S. 2001. *Using Multivariate Statistics* (4th Edition). New York: Allyn & Bacon.
- Wallerstein, J. 2005. *Second Chances: Men, Women and Children a Decade After Divorce*. New York: Longitudinal Studies.
- Whitney. FL. 1960. *The Elements of resert*. Asian Eds. Osaka: Overseas Book Co.
