

Process of Decision-Making Divorces on Women Who Are Undergoing Pregnancy in The First Year of Marriage

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Abstract *This study aims to find out how the process of decision-making divorced in women who are undergoing pregnancy in their first year of marriage? Are the factors that influence the subject taking a divorce decision? This study uses qualitative research methods with a phenomenological approach. Subjects in the study were women aged 20-30 years, were pregnant, and filed for divorce with their husbands. Data collection is done by open and in-depth interviews. Data analysis uses data-driven and credible consolidation techniques over research using member checking. The results showed that the factors that caused him to decide to divorce were influenced by twelve factors, namely financial problems, work, family influences, habits, changes in attitudes and behavior, perception of marriage, commitment before marriage, place of residence, husband's role, knowledge of the risk of divorce, trust, and health problems. These twelve factors are then categorized into internal and external factors. The dominant internal factors that influence the subject in taking divorce decisions are the subject's perception of marriage, while the most dominant external factors are family environmental factors. The subject decision-making process consists of three stages, namely diagnosis, selection of actions, and implementation. These three processes repeatedly occur in each problem. Some problems arise in marriage, then determine that the marriage is problematic and does not run like a marriage in general.*

1 INTRODUCTION

Marriage is an emotional and legal commitment of two people to share intimacy emotionally and physically, various tasks, and economic resources (Amato, 2010). The first and second years of marriage are the times when couples attach importance to their romantic relationship, couples will enter the adjustment period as their main task. This adjustment is to each other, family members, and friends (Hurlock, 1999). This adjustment process is full of conflict and requires time to complete it. When individuals fail in maintaining their marriage, there is a possibility of divorce. Many things are the cause of divorce, including infidelity, domestic violence, economic factors.

Divorce is the end of a marriage not because of the death of one partner. Divorce is the culmination of a bad marriage and occurs when the husband and wife are no longer able to find a solution that can satisfy both parties (Hurlock, 1999).

Divorce rates in Indonesia have increased over the past year. The total number of cases granted by the religious court in 2014 was 343,069 while in 2015 there were 351,667. About 70% of those who filed for divorce were wives. Decision making for divorce itself is a process that involves emotional processes and cognitive processes to decide to end a marriage (Fackrell, 2012). Many studies have examined divorce decision making on the wife or woman. This process depends on the situation and condition of the wife. The level of education, wife's income, or the presence of children will affect emotions and ways of thinking in deciding to end a marriage. Besides that, it will also be different whether the wife is pregnant or not. Because when a pregnant woman secretes hormones that affect her emotions.

Most conflicting couples when a wife is pregnant will delay the divorce until the child is born. But different facts researchers found in the initial interview with subjects who decided to divorce while pregnant and did not decide to delay divorce until the child was born.

"That morning I was the second trial, so at seven o'clock I took the queue number and the 18th session was at 10.30. Finally, I waited 7 to 10.30 then finally called and just like the trial before the man did not arrive. I assume that the husband is not present because the husband does not care and has no guts to complete the divorce process until the end. I just felt relieved he didn't come. Because when the defendant does not come the trial process will run faster. So, there is no self-defense, there is no debate between the defendant and the plaintiff.

"Yes, it can't be maintained. If it was from my own mother before the 29th of the day, 2 days before, it was said, "You don't want to go to Gersik Ta, don't you want to talk about it?" I'm "what's the matter, mom", it's not jokes. My mother seems to say "don't you want to change your decision?" (interview with D on August 29, 2018)

Research on divorce decision making in pregnant women is minimal. Cases of divorce decision making for women who are pregnant will be interesting to study. Because the effect of divorce does not only affect the couple. But the child who is born will later get the divorce effect. In general, children who come from families who are divorced or remarried will feel shy and different. This is very damaging to the child's personal concept (Hurlock, 1999). The phenomenon that occurs based on the explanation above mentions that usually women who are pregnant will delay their divorce until their child is born, but based on interview excerpts that have been presented previously that show research subjects who are pregnant decide to divorce and do not wait until their child is born makes the researcher interested in further researching the factors underlying decision making for women who are undergoing pregnancy in the first year of marriage. Researchers are also interested in further examining how the decision-making process is divorced by subjects who are pregnant. This study aims to answer some research questions as follows: how is the decision-making process divorced in women who are undergoing pregnancy in the first year of marriage? Are the factors that influence the subject taking a divorce decision? So that it is known thoroughly how the marriage history consists of the introductory process, the married life lived, conflicts that arise until how the divorce decision is finally taken by the subject.

2 METHOD

Research design

Research uses a type of qualitative research with a phenomenological approach. According to one

figure of phenomenology, Husserl (in Afdjani & Soemirat, 2010) with phenomenology we can learn forms of experience from the point of view of people who experience them directly, as if we experience them ourselves. This is in accordance with the focus of research that researchers want to explore because in making a divorce decision it would be very good if you get knowledge according to the subject's point of view (Afdjani dan Soemirat, 2010).

Unit analysis

The unit of analysis in this study is the decision-making divorce for women who are undergoing pregnancy in the first year of marriage which includes marriage history, the factors that influence divorce decision-making and divorce decision-making processes.

Participants

The subject of this study has the following criteria, women aged 20-30 years, are pregnant, and do divorce claims on their husbands. This research was carried out at home or at the subject lecture. The choice of this place is based on the subject's desires and the ease of the researcher in carrying out all stages of the research.

Data mining techniques

Primary data extraction techniques were obtained by means of open and in-depth interviews (Depth-Interview), namely data collection techniques by asking questions to research subjects regarding matters relating to the unit of analysis. This technique is used so that the subject can freely share his experience. So that a comprehensive picture of the unit of analysis is examined.

Organizing and analyzing data techniques

Data analysis uses data driven type thematic analysis. This analytical technique was chosen because to analyze the data into themes. The data analysis process was carried out in the following ways: Data collection, data reduction, transcript of interviews, reading transcripts of interviews, writing themes and reflective notes on interview transcripts, grouping data based on themes.

Research credibility strengthening techniques

The technique of strengthening the credibility of research using member checking. This technique is carried out to make sure what the researcher captures matches what the subject means. This technique is

carried out in stages, first matching the data after the interview is completed. Second, matching the results of the research is done when the data analysis is complete.

3 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

Marriage history

The introduction of the subject can be said to be relatively short. The subject first met her husband in January and married in March. The acquainted process is carried out by the approach with the term *ta'aruf*. In the process the parents of the subjects asked about the husband's seriousness of the subject to marry the subject and explore the religious knowledge of the subject's husband. Initially the subject was actually not too sure to marry her husband because he saw the subject's husband's religious knowledge which was felt to be lacking, but the subject's parents continued to convince the subject that her husband was a good person and wanted to learn. This changes the subject's belief, in the end the subject will continue the process of introducing the marriage process.

The first month of the subject's marriage goes well and makes the subject happy. Subjects felt that the first month of their marriage was an ideal marriage description. At that time the subject felt he had carried out his duties as a wife to her husband and her husband showed affection by lightening homework. For subjects in a marriage it should have a sense of affection, attention, and help each other when there is a partner in distress. In addition, in the first month, the husband of the subject also wanted to be invited to do good, for example, a joint recitation.

Marriage conflicts begin to appear when entering the second month of marriage. The conflict arises because the subjects who were married from the beginning of their homes to feel more tired because of the distance between her husband's house and the subject's workplace is very far away. These conditions make the parents of the subject unable to bear the subject so that the subject and her husband move to the parents' home. Hearing this, the husband of the subject did not agree because according to him the subject must be able to accept the house owned by her husband despite being far away. The husband's subjects also asked the subjects to leave the workplace and find a place to work closer to the husband's home. The subject rejected her husband's suggestion on the grounds that she felt comfortable in her workplace at the time and the job was in

accordance with her passion. The effort carried out by the subject to resolve the conflict is by offering to stay in a boarding house that is not far from the parents' house. The husband of the subject agrees to this and the subject then moves to the boarding house near the parent's home.

The next conflict arises when the subject's parents assume that the subject and her husband should not need to stay at the boarding house. According to parents the subject matter is strange if the subject and her husband live in a boarding house close to the parents' house even though they can live in the parents' house. In addition, the subject's parents assume that if the subject and her husband live in a parent's house, they can accompany the subject because the husband's subject often goes home at night. Subjects and their husbands finally obey the parents' words by moving to the parents' house. However, when moving to the parents' house the subject's husband's subjects began to show changes in attitude. Her husband did not want to interact again with the subject's parents, often returned home at 9 pm, and did not pay attention to the condition of the subject who was pregnant at the time. The father of the subject had to reprimand the husband's subject so that he would not come home too late, but the husband of the subject said that he came home late for work reasons. According to the subject, the change in attitude occurred because her husband did not accept staying in the parents' house and felt that his household life was interfered. In addition, the husband of the subject feels that he is not free to do all activities because it is not his own home.

Conflicts related to the place of residence continued because there was no agreement between the two parties, the subjects had offered to move boarding to the workplace of the subject and her husband's house was rented in advance, but the husband of the subject did not approve of it due to cost considerations. Because there was no agreement from both parties, the subject and husband finally stayed in the parents' house for up to 3 months with the husband's subject matter still unchanged.

In the 3 months of marriage the subject knew she was pregnant, but the husband of the subject showed an unhappy expression after knowing this. The subject was aware that her husband did not care about her pregnancy when her sister came home and said how her husband should behave when she was pregnant. For example when a subject experiences nausea and vomiting, the husband's subjects tend not to care. The husband's response to the subject when he saw this pregnant subject was different from his response before the conflict occurred where the

husband's subjects several times showed interest in imagining pregnant subjects.

When conditions where the subject is pregnant, the husband of the subject asks for the blessing of the subject and the subject's parents to move to work outside the city with a higher position. The husband's subject also asked the subject to stop working and live in his house. The subject refused on the grounds that her husband was outside the city he will live alone at home. The subject's husband then said that he would go home every weekend. Then, before the subject's husband moved out of town he asked the subjects to accompany him to buy new clothes. That is where the disappointment of the subject in her husband increases, the subject feels that her husband does not care about her needs because her husband only buys his needs. Before the husband of the subject moved the subject, he had asked for her husband's money for knowing that her husband had just received a resign money. However, the subject's husband responded negatively to the subject's request by saying that the subject did not support her husband moving to work outside the city. According to the husband the subject of his needs outside the city is a lot. Whereas according to the subject, he was the one who financed the rent for her husband's boarding house outside the city.

Husband subject who initially promised to go home every weekend, in fact did not go home at the weekend and just returned 3 days before Eid. When the husband came home there was a great fight between the subject and her husband. The subjects were angry at her husband because her husband did not give the subject's rights in the form of holiday money, the husband of the subject said that the registration money had just been taken but the subject did not believe by saying that he had asked. about the resign money to her old husband's office. Get out the negative sentences from the husband of the subject *"you are a husband outside the city, how come like it doesn't need a husband, you are bitch!"*. Hearing these words the subject did not accept and said *"Do you understand what is the meaning of bitch?. Loh, I'm fine. Marriage with you is fine. "* Then the husband of the subject invited the subject out to take the money requested by the subject with the condition of the subject who was still angry. The subject expressed his opinion that he felt that he was not valued as a wife and considered by her husband while pregnant. In the midst of the husband's debate the subject had asked the subject to join him, living outside the city. However, the subject refused and reminded of the husband's commitment before

moving out of the city who promised to go home on the weekend. In the evening, the husband of the subject quieted the subject and said that he could not interact with the subject's parents. According to the subject, his parents never interfered in his household affairs. However, the husband of the subject still insisted that he could no longer interact with the subject's parents. In the morning the husband of the subject told the subject that he would go to his parents' house, he did not care whether the subjects would go or not to his parents' house. That's where the subject feels confident that the household will end soon. After that the subject asked his parents to accompany him to the husband's parents' house to ask for clarity about the continuation of his marriage. The subjects felt that her husband was not responsible because when he faced a problem he left him by going to his parents' house. When both families meet, both the parents of the subject and the in-laws of the subject try to reconcile the subject and her husband. But the subject ignored this and asked for clarity on her husband by asking if he could still run the household using the Qur'an and Hadith. The subject's husband was silent, then replied that he could not and did not understand the Qur'an and Hadith. Hearing this answer the subject immediately asked her husband to sue for divorce. Because the husband of the subject avoided refusing to file a divorce to the subject, the subject finally filed for divorce with her husband.

Divorced factors

Based on the results of research conducted, there are twelve factors that influence divorce decision making, namely financial problems, employment, family influence, habits, changes in attitudes and behavior, perception of marriage, commitment before marriage, place of residence, husband's role, knowledge of divorce risk, trust, and health problems. These twelve factors are divided into two categories: External factors and internal factors. External factors include, financial problems, work, family influence, changes in attitude and behavior (husband), commitment before marriage, place of residence, and husband's role. The most dominant external factors appearing in decision making divorced subjects are family influence. Internal factors that influence decision-making divorce on subjects include subject habits, perception of marriage, knowledge of the risk of divorce, trust, and health problems. In these internal factors the perception of marriage is the most dominant factor influencing subjects to take divorce decisions

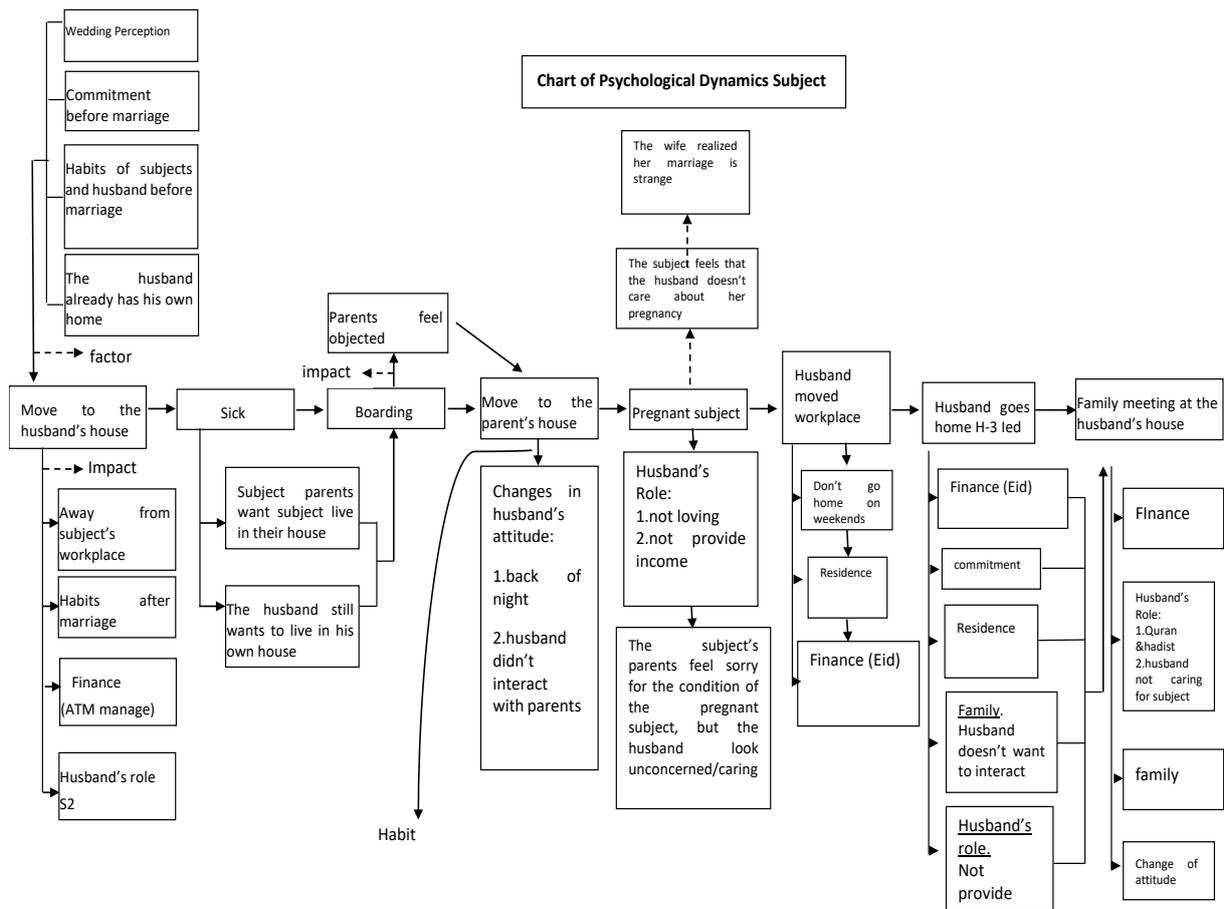


Figure 1: Divorced Decision-Making Process on Pregnant Women in First Year of Marriage

Discussion

Based on the results of the analysis of the research subjects showed that the decision-making process of divorce was taken because there was no longer an alternative solution to other problems that could be done by the subjects to solve their marital problems. This is in accordance with the opinion of Reason (1990) which states that decision making is the result of mental or cognitive processes that will lead to the selection of something between several available alternative options that are final (Reason, 1990).

Based on the results obtained from the research subject, the basics of decision making taken by the subject when referring to George R Terry's opinion refer to intuition where the divorce decision taken by the subject places more emphasis on external feelings and influence. This can be seen from, the subject began to have thoughts to separate from her husband because he felt her husband did not love the subject when the subject was in a condition that should

require a lot of attention. In addition, the presence of external influences, such as the opinion of the subject's subjects and parents on the subject of how the subject's husband should treat the subject becomes one of the factors that drives the subject to take a divorce decision.

The basis for decision making by other subjects is the existence of facts and information found by the subject about her husband. The subjects tried to find out the facts after seeing a change in their husband's attitude, which is often going home at night and not giving the subject the resign money. This fact is also the basis for decision making for divorce by the subject. When viewed from the factors that influence decision making, the decision-making process divorced by the subject is influenced by twelve factors namely perception of marriage, commitment before marriage, knowledge of the risk of divorce, family, work, habits, place of residence, husband's role, financial strength, changes in attitudes, beliefs and health problems. Based on the research findings,

the dominant factor influencing the decision to divorce the subject is the family factor.

When referring to the opinion of JF Engel (1994), the decision-making process of divorce taken by the subject is influenced by environmental factors, in this case family, individual differences, namely habits and psychological factors, namely the perception of the subject of marriage and the subject's knowledge of the risk of divorce (Engel, et al., 1994).

The decision-making process of the subject when referring to the opinions of Beach and Conolly (2005) through three stages namely diagnosis, selection of actions, and implementation. These three processes occur repeatedly in each problem (Arroba, 1998). The problems that arise in their marriage then make a diagnosis that the marriage is problematic and does not run like a marriage in general.

After diagnosing her problematic marriage, the subject then made a selection of actions which she thought would solve her marriage problem. The selection of actions made by the subject is asking the husband whether he can carry out his role correctly according to the Qur'an and Hadith. This question is important for the subject as the basis for selecting further action. If the husband's subject can answer the subject's question and undertake the subject's wishes so that the husband carries out his role in accordance with the Qur'an and Hadith then the subject will defend his marriage and not sue for her husband's divorce. However, the husband of the subject cannot answer and respond to the subject's questions. So the subject chose the best alternative according to him, namely deciding to divorce. The decision to divorce is the implementation stage of the selection of actions previously planned by the subject.

The divorce itself is finally taken as the final decision by the subject due to the accumulation of problems that accumulate and the husband and wife are no longer able to find a way of settlement that can satisfy both parties (Hurlock, 1999).

Based on the discussion above, the results of this study indicate that research subjects undergo three stages in the decision-making process. The three stages are diagnosis, action selection and implementation. These three stages go through events that are in accordance with the explanation of the Social Exchange Theory presented by Clarke-Stewart (2007) which states that before deciding to divorce an individual will focus on events that occurred before divorce (Janis and Mann, 1997). At all three stages the subject sees that the benefits taken from divorce are greater than maintaining the marriage. Where if the subject maintains his marriage, the subject does not earn a living that is appropriate physically and

mentally. The benefits of divorce felt by the subject are free from the painful and disappointed feelings that exist during his marriage.

4 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings obtained by the author, the subject's marriage life during the first month is classified as fine. Subjects are happy with their marriage in the first month. Subject marriage begins to create conflict in the second month of marriage, so the subject decides to divorce because he feels that his marriage cannot be maintained.

Factors that influence decision making by subjects are influenced by twelve factors, namely financial problems, work, family influences, habits, changes in attitudes and behavior, perception of marriage, commitment before marriage, place of residence, role of husband, knowledge of the risk of divorce, trust, and health problems. These twelve factors are then categorized into internal and external factors. The dominant internal factors that influence the subject in taking divorce decisions are the subject's perception of marriage. While the most dominant external factors are family environmental factors.

The subject decision-making process consists of three stages, namely diagnosis, selection of actions, and implementation. These three processes occur repeatedly in each problem. The problems that arise in their marriage then make a diagnosis that the marriage is problematic and does not run like a marriage in general.

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