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DIFFERENCE OF DIVORCE DETERMINATION IN INDONESIA: A STUDY SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The divorce rate is getting more and more concerning. The number of divorce rate shows a significant increase both nationally and regionally in Indonesia. During 2019, there were 480,618 divorce cases. This divorce rate increased by 18% compared to the previous year which amounted to 408,202 cases. This paper aims to determine the determinants of divorce in Indonesia, using a Systematic Literature Review of 20 journals published by indexed publishers. The results based on the mapping state that the differentiation of the determinants of divorce in Indonesia very much depends on each region. However, all of them can be mapped into 16 factors that cause divorce, namely: economic factors, responsibility, continuous quarrels, harmony, infidelity, domestic violence, jealousy, leaving a partner, forced marriage, apostasy/leaving Islam, drunkenness and gambling, obstructed communication, interference/third party intervention, incompatibility, unhealthy polygamy, and moral crisis. The conclusion of this study is that the strongest determinant of divorce in Indonesia in each region is the economic factor. Economic factors are the strongest factor causing divorce, because the cause of divorce in almost all areas with the highest frequency and the highest percentage is also compared to other causes of divorce.

ABSTRAK

Angka perceraian semakin hari semakin memprihatinkan. Jumlah angka perceraian di Indonesia memperlihatkan kenaikan signifikan, baik secara nasional maupun regional dari berbagai daerah di Indonesia. Angka perceraian di Indonesia mencapai 480.618 kasus pada tahun 2019. Angka perceraian ini meningkat 18% dibandingkan pada tahun sebelumnya yang berjumlah 408.202 kasus perceraian. Artikel ini bertujuan mengetahui deferensiasi determinan perceraian di Indonesia. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah Systematic Literature Review dari 20 jurnal yang diterbitkan oleh publisher terindex. Hasil penelitian berdasarkan pemetaan menyatakan bahwa diferensiasi determinan perceraian di Indonesia sangat banyak bergantung karakteristik wilayah masing-masing daerah. Namun kesemuanya dapat dipetakan menjadi 16 faktor yang menjadi penyebab perceraian, yaitu: faktor ekonomi, tanggung jawab, pertengkaran yang terus menerus, keharmonisan, perselingkuhan, KDRT, cemburu, pergi meninggalkan pasangan, nikah paksa, murtad/keluar dari agama Islam, mabuk dan judi, hambatan komunikasi, intervensi pihak ketiga, ketidakcocokan, poligami tidak sehat, dan krisis akhlak. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah determinan terkuat perceraian di Indonesia di setiap wilayah adalah faktor ekonomi. Faktor ekonomi menjadi faktor terkuat penyebab perceraian, karena penyebab perceraian hampir di semua daerah dengan frekuensi tertinggi dan presentasi tertinggi pula dibanding penyebab perceraian lainnya.

INTRODUCTION

The Law No. 16 of 2019 which is the revised version of The Law No. 1 of 1974 concerning marriage, stated that:

"Marriage is a physical and psychological bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife that serves purposes to build a prosper and eternal family or household based on Belief in the One God." (1).

A marriage has a purpose to build a prosper and eternal family, as a form of worship

to perfecting the religion, leading the family into *sakinah, mawaddah, rahmah*, and blessed. This purpose is everybody's expectation and role model for every family (2).

Marriage has an actual noble purpose when it is founded by awareness to give the best for each other, since settling down does not only last for days but forever until death does the couple apart. Nevertheless, there were 480,818 divorcement cases in 2019, which means around 480,618 marriages were failed and the couples decided to end their settlement through divorce (3). Divorce used to be seen as something taboo but nowadays tends to be something common to the extent that it is not an obstacle for certain activities (4).

Divorcement is originated from the word divorce which means to separate. Divorcement is a separation between a husband and a wife or *talak* given legally (5). Divorcement is the end of marriage relationship between husband and wife according to the applicable legal decision. The legal decision is based on agreement of both parties.

The facts showed that the number of divorce cases are growing rapidly and significantly both in national and regional level from all around Indonesia. The number of divorcements in Indonesia has reached 408,202 cases in 2018. This number increased by 9% compared to the previous year (3). Moreover, that number broke 480,618 cases in 2019. If the total number of divorcements are divided based on the types, then divorce by litigation has reached 355,842 cases while divorce by *talak* has reached 124,776 cases (6).

According to the data from Religious Court, the biggest number of divorce cases are 136,261 cases in Surabaya, followed by Bandung with 133,961 cases and Semarang with 112,399 cases. From 604,997 divorce applications cases, as many as 79% or 479,618 cases were granted by the court (7). This means during 2019, almost half of million married couples have officially divorced.

Divorcement will create various impacts especially towards the involved parties. For example, in research that revealed the divorcement impact towards the ex-husband and ex-wife, namely losing the marital status and becoming widow and widower. The impact towards the children, namely they will experience confusion, anxiety, worry, shame, sadness, and mostly are indulged in vengeful feeling and resentment, resulting in the children becoming uncontrollable and wild. There is also an impact involving division of joint property (8).

In accordance with another research, it was stated that the impact of divorce caused more problems, namely the broken bond amongst the family members, tenuous relationship, and the most severe one is experienced by the children who were born during the marriage itself (9).

A study also investigated the negative impacts of divorce especially on children. It has huge effects on children's education and psychological development, particularly children in primary school age and teenagers. Divorce can result in change of behavior such as turning reclusive and low self-esteem, becoming naughty, low academic performance, and the feeling of loss (10).

The rapid increase in high number of divorcements in Indonesia raised a concern. This has damaged the noble purpose of marriage according to Law No. 1 of 1974 about marriage, and everybody in building a household.

Based on the aforementioned background above, various journals and collected data from numerous areas in Indonesia using systematic literature review method, this study aims to find the diversity or differences of determinants which trigger divorce in Indonesia.

METHOD

Review Method

Research method used in this study is Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach, with determinants of divorce in Indonesia as the topic through collecting digital journal literature from numerous areas in Indonesia. The choice of topic in the beginning is crucial in systematic literature review approach (11). Research data sources are from published electronic ISSN (International Standard Serial Number)-indexed journal literature.

Data collection was run through *google scholars* search in accordance with the previous studies (12) (13), and SLR's studies (14). SLR method was used to identify, review, evaluate, and interpret all available research. This research would review and identify the journals systematically. Research data were the journals within the scope of divorcement issues that

occurred in several areas in Indonesia. This determinant was according to the research topic raised. Based on the collected data, as many as 20 indexed journals from numerous publishers were found in order to answer the research questions based on the topic, namely the reason why divorce happened. Systematic Literature Review (SLR) is defined as a process of collecting information from another source in order to re-identify, assess, and interpret all of available research evidence for answering questions built in the research (16).

The important point in this research was analyzing a number of components in the journal's articles, namely the authors, year of publication, research aim, research subject, research method, and research findings related to divorcement, especially the determinants of divorce in numerous areas in Indonesia.

Research Question

Research Questions (RQs) which were established in this research, can be seen in Table 1. Table 1 showed that the method to figure out differences of divorce determinants in numerous areas in Indonesia was designed to answer RQ4 and RQ5. The next step was to determine which method has a significant effect and which method has an insignificant effect were shown to answer the questions in RQ1.RQ4 and RQ5 are the main questions in this study, while the others (RQ1 – RQ3) are complementary to evaluate the research contexts.

Table 1. Research Questions in Literature Review

ID	Research Questions	Motivations
RQ1	Which journal was the most significant in discussing the divorce determinants in Indonesia?	To identify the most significant journals in discussing the divorce determinants in Indonesia.
RQ2	Who was the most active researcher that has influence in discussing the divorce determinants in Indonesia?	To identify the most active researcher and influential in discussing the divorce determinants in Indonesia.
RQ3	What were the research topic and trend selected by the researchers related to the divorce determinants in Indonesia?	To identify research topic and trend about the divorce determinants in Indonesia.
RQ4	What was the most frequent method utilized to investigate the divorce determinants in Indonesia?	To identify the best method in the research about the divorce determinants in Indonesia.
RQ5	What method that has the best performance to investigate the divorce determinants in Indonesia?	Identifikasi metode yang berkinerja terbaik dalam meneliti determinan perceraian yang terjadi di Indonesia.

Source: Data from various Journals processed according to Wahono in his book: *(A Systematic Literature Review of Software Defect Prediction: Research Trends, Datasets, Methods and Frameworks)*

Figure 1 showed basic mind map of literature review systematically which intended to identify the significance of method journals and research topics in difference of divorce determinants in Indonesia.

Research Selection

The researcher reviewed and selected several journal articles found in electronic database using inclusive criteria applied in this research. The inclusive criteria utilized are: 1) original research articles or journals, 2) articles were published by indexed journals, 3) this research was done between 2010 – 2020 (the articles were published in both Bahasa Indonesia and English. On the other hand, exclusive criteria including reviewing about divorce and the research were administered in Indonesia.
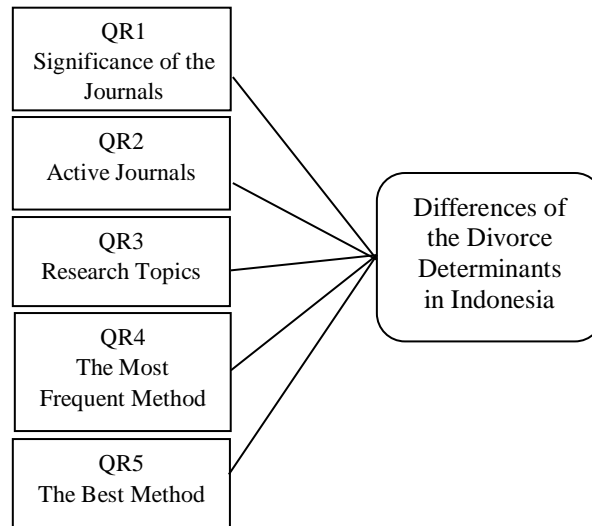
Figure 1. Differences of the Divorce Determinants in Indonesia's Mind Mapping

RESULT

Journals Publications

Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach in this research has 20 journals that analyzed about the divorce determinants in numerous areas in Indonesia. In 2019, there were six journals that discussed about the reasons of divorce. In 2016, there were three journals, and the rest discussed about divorce for each year have been published since 2012. Table 2 explains in detail the list of journal publishers that published articles about divorce issues every year in many areas in Indonesia that the researcher managed to collect.

Table 2. Publication of the Significant Journals

Publisher Name or Journal Name	Category and Year
Jurnal Internasional dan Bimbingan dan Pendidikan COUNS-EDU	ISSN 2017
Indonesian Journal of Social and Cultural Antropology	ISSN 2013
Jurnal Konseling dan Pendidikan	ISSN 2015
Islamuna: Jurnal Studi Islam	ISSN 2018
Al-Adalah	ISSN 2014
Jurnal Sosiohumaniora	ISSN 2012
Jurnal Psikologi	ISSN 2015
Tahkim	ISSN 2015
Jurnal Psikologi	ISSN 2012
Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan dan Sosial Politik	ISSN 2014
Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Batanghari Jambi (JIUNJ)	ISSN 2019
Jurnal Ilmiah Religiosity Entity Humanity (JIREH)	ISSN 2019
Jurnal Analisa Ssiologi (JAS)	ISSN 2019
Social Work Jurnal	ISSN 2017
Jurnal Komunitas	ISSN 2013
Mizan	ISSN 2016
Jurnal Konseling dan Pendidikan	ISSN 2016
Jurnal Penelitian Kesejahteraan Sosial	ISSN 2019
Jurnal Tomalebi	ISSN 2016
Al-Ulum	ISSN 2019

Source: Data from the processed sources.

Answering Research Questions (RQs)

RQ1 or Research Question 1 was about identification of the most significant journal. Table 2 explains that the significant journals in research about divorce determinants were divided into two, namely Jurnal Psikologi (Journal of Psychology) and Jurnal Konseling dan Pendidikan (Journal of Counselling and Education). Both journals are publishing the most research about divorce determinants compared to the other research reviewed in this study. RQ2 was the researcher's most active and influential identification of discussing divorce determinants. Table 3 showed that almost all of the researchers gave contributions in the research. This can be seen from the distribution of researchers in numerous areas in Indonesia, even in one research, there were two or three contributing authors. Only a few researchers that did the research individually.

RQ3 was topic identification and research trend related to divorce determinants. Table 3 showed that the main topic is divorcement. The causes of divorce and efforts to overcome them were the most issues raised by the researcher.

RQ4 was the identification of the most frequent method applied in the research. The most frequent method applied in research about divorce determinants in Indonesia is shown in Table 3. It could be seen from Table 3 that qualitative method with phenomenology and study case with descriptive analysis approaches were the most frequent methods utilized by the researchers in administering study about divorcement. There were 16 qualitative methods applied from 20 reviewed journals and four quantitative methods.

RQ5 was the best method performance identification in research about divorce determinants. Almost all of the researchers have their own strength in utilizing the methods. Moreover, 80% of the researchers were using qualitative method.

Researcher using qualitative methods is a strength in describing and analyzing research objects that greatly affect the results of the research, so that the subjectivity of researchers affects the results. In contrast to research with quantitative methods. There were some of the best research methods used, namely quantitative, qualitative and mixed methods of the 20 journals reviewed; each of which has its own characteristics and advantages.

Research on the life atmosphere of a household or a couple's family before the divorce and explaining what factors the causes of the divorce are, was published in a Counseling and Education Journal. The researchers used a quantitative approach with an assessment using a Likert scale in mapping the conditions of a couple's household life before the divorce, then the results were described in a complete explanation with percentages, including the factors causing the divorce. The subjectivity of the researcher almost did not occur because the results of the discussion of his research were based on the results of questionnaires or questionnaires distributed to 35 respondents, consisting of 18 women and 17 men. The aim was to obtain data on the living conditions of married couples before divorce and the factors that cause divorce.

Table 3. List of Researchers, Topics, Methods, and Research Findings

No.	Researchers/ Year	Topics	Methods	Findings
1.	Gunawan dan Nurwati (2019) (17)	*Persepsi Masyarakat pada Perceraian*	Descriptive Qualitative and Case Study	Public perception of divorce is a bad thing, especially divorce caused by a lawsuit filed by the wife. Women must act according to their nature. Marriage should be maintained so that its sacredness can be preserved.
2.	Harjianto dan Jannah (2019) (18)	*Identifikasi Faktor Penyebab Perceraian sebagai Dasar Konsep*	Descriptive Qualitative and Phenomenology	Divorce is caused by two factors, namely internal and external. Internal causes are economic factors 37.5%, a sense of responsibility 15% and an atmosphere of harmony

No.	Researchers/ Year	Topics	Methods	Findings
		Pendidikan Pranikah di Kabupaten Banyuwangi		17.5%. Meanwhile, external factors were as many as 30%.
3.	Maimun, Toha, dan Arifin (2018) (19)	*Fenomena Tingginya Angka Cerai-Gugat dan Faktor Penyebabnya: Analisis Reflektif atas Kasus-Kasus Perceraian di Madura*	Descriptive Qualitative with Phenomenology Approach	The factors that cause divorce include constant fighting, infidelity, domestic violence, blind jealousy, one party left, not fulfilling the physical and psychological needs, arranged marriages (forced marriages), disability, atheism, alcohol abuse, gambling, and apostasy (one who leaves Islam).
4.	Nasution (2019) (20)	*Upaya Pemerintah dalam Penanggulangan Perceraian di Kabupaten Ponorogo*	Qualitative with Snowball Approach	During 2017-2018, divorce cases in Ponorogo increased by 200% due to different traditions in the destination country of Indonesian migrant workers, disharmonious relationships, infidelity (establishing relationships with colleagues), economics, and communication barriers.
5.	Siburian (2019) (21)	*Analisis Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Perceraian Berdasarkan Keputusan Pengadilan Negeri Balige Tahun 2017*	Descriptive Qualitative	The interpretation of the data analysis showed that the highest cause of divorce is the presence of insufficient financial factors, causing a fight to occur continuously until there is no chance of living harmoniously.
6.	Toha Andiko dan Fauzan (2019) (22)	*Divorce Dilemma among Husband of Muslim Civil Servants in Bengkulu Province*	Descriptive Qualitative	The cause of the divorce of a husband who is a Muslim who becomes a civil servant in Bengkulu Province is 60% of infidelity; 17% of economic problems; 12% of third party intervention; 6% of mismatch; 5% of others such as gambling and domestic violence.
7.	Nurhasanah (2017) (23)	*The Analysis of Causes of Divorce by Wives*	Descriptive Qualitative	The tendency of the decision to divorce is caused by: 1) the husband commits severe abuse that harms his wife; 2) the husband leaves his wife without news for two consecutive years, without the wife's permission and without valid reasons; 3) there is a big fight between husband and wife so that there is no hope of being able to live in harmony again in the household; 4) husband commits adultery.
8.	Alfina Sari, Taufik Taufik,	*Kondisi Kehidupan*	Quantitative	Factors causing divorce: 1) 94.285% of spouses have a selfish

No.	Researchers/ Year	Topics	Methods	Findings
	dan Afrizal Sano (2016) (24)	*Rumah Tangga Pasangan Sebelum Bercerai dan Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Terjadinya Perceraian (Studi pada Masyarakat Suku Jawa di Kecamatan Sei Dadap Kota Kisaran)*		nature; 2) 85.71% of spouses do not appreciate the other parties; 3) 82.855% of the spouses are far away when the other parties needed them; 4) 80% of partners can no longer share; 5) 71.42% of spouses have controlling behavior; 6) 54.28% of spouses are not taking the time; and 7) 68.57% of other factors.
9.	Erwin Hikmatiar (2016) (25)	*Nafkah Iddah pada Perkara Cerai-Gugat*	Descriptive Qualitative	The cause of divorce is the lack of harmony in the household.
10.	Sumarni (2016) (26)	*Faktor Penyebab Perceraian di Kota Makassar (Studi pada Kantor Pengadilan Agama Kelas 1A Makassar)*	Qualitative with Interviews	Factors causing divorce: 1) unhealthy polygamy; 2) moral crisis; 3) one of the spouses is jealous; 4) forced marriage; 5) economic problems; 6) physical and mental violence; 7) third party interference; and 8) the absence of harmony in the household.
11.	Anang Kabalmay (2015) (2)	*Kebutuhan Ekonomi dan Kaitannya dengan Perceraian (Studi Atas Cerai Gugat di Pengadilan Agama Ambon)*	Descriptive Qualitative	The factor that causes divorce is the disharmony of household which is closely related and triggers economic problems.
12.	Khumas, Prawitasari, Retnowati, dan Hidayat (2015) (27)	*Model Penjelasan Intensi Cerai Perempuan Muslim di Sulawesi Selatan*	Quantitative with SEM and Qualitative	Divorce intentions that occur are due to the magnitude of the attraction of negative relationships in a marriage, namely direct factors, and indirect factors. Direct factors: 1) domestic violence; 2) a disloyalty and irresponsibility. An indirect factor that contributes to the intention to divorce is the level of education.
13.	Sari, Yusri, dan Sukmawati (2015) (28)	*Faktor Penyebab Perceraian dan Implikasinya dalam Pelayanan Bimbingan dan Konseling*	Descriptive Qualitative	The results showed that a person's divorce is caused by internal and external factors. Internal factors, namely there are as many as 65.26% of the existence of a selfish attitude in the family and as much as 56.46% of the interpretation of angry behavior. External factors, namely the negative aspects of the relationship carried out by couples as much as 62.51%.

No.	Researchers/ Year	Topics	Methods	Findings
14	Fachrina dan Rinaldi Eka (2013) (29)	*Upaya Pencegahan Perceraian Berbasis Keluarga Luas dan Institusi Lokal dalam Masyarakat Minangkabau si Sumatera Barat*	Descriptive Qualitative	The causes of divorce include quarrels, incompatibility of principles, opinions, attitudes and behavior.
15	Matondang (2014) (9)	*Faktor-Faktor yang Mengakibatkan Perceraian dalam Perkawinan*	Quantitative	The factors that cause divorce in Dairi include young age, economy, not having children, and husband's domestic violence.
16	Budhy Prianto, Nawang Warsi Wulandari, dan Agustin Rahmawati (2013) (30)	*Rendahnya Komitmen dalam Perkawinan sebagai Sebab Perceraian*	Descriptive Qualitative	The results showed that most of the research informants who were married couples did not understand the meaning and purpose of a marriage. Some of the things that cause divorce are economics, domestic violence, and infidelity. While the basic cause of divorce is the lack of commitment of each partner to achieve the goal of marriage.
17	Isnawati Rais (2014) (31)	*Tingginya Angka Cerai Gugat (Khulu') di Indonesia: Analisis Kritis terhadap Penyebab dan Alternatif Solusi Mengatasinya*	Descriptive Qualitative	The main factors that trigger divorce are disharmony due to non-fulfillment of the necessities of life, physical and psychological violence, moral crisis, third party interference, and husbands practicing unhealthy polygamy.
18	Badruddin Nasir (2012) (32)	*Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Perceraian di Kecamatan Sungai Kunjang Kota Samarinda*	Descriptive Qualitative	The causes of divorce are influenced by: 1) in terms of education level, namely couples with general high school level experience the most divorces; 2) seen from the type of work; 3) from the economic level; 4) moral crisis; 5) domestic violence; 6) when the marriage is carried out by force or forced marriage.
19	Syaibah et al., (2016) (33)	*Perceraian dalam Kalangan Pasangan Dewasa Pertengahan di Pejabat Agama Islam Daerah*	Descriptive Qualitative	Factors causing divorce among middle-adult couples: 1) personality; 2) sexuality; 3) communication; 4) third party interference; 5) drug abuse; 6) lack of religious education; 7) there is a waiver of responsibility; 8)

No.	Researchers/ Year	Topics	Methods	Findings
		Hulu Langat (Paidhl): Eksplorasi Faktor		abandoned by one of the partners; and 9) magic interference.
20	Hayati (2015) (7)	*Dampak Yuridis Perceraian di Luar Pengadilan (Kota Langsa)*	Descriptive Qualitative	The occurrence of divorce can only be done if there are sufficient reasons for divorce. Marriage cannot be continued so that it has to be decided or a divorce occurs if the situation is like that.

Source: from various sources

Research Topics

Research on the differences of the divorce determinants in Indonesia focuses on five topics, namely: 1) identifying the problems of divorce in various regions in Indonesia, 2) looking for the most problems faced by couples who experience divorce in various regions in Indonesia, 3) finding the determinant factors causing the divorce. Problems in numerous regions in Indonesia, 4) collecting all the findings from numbers 1-4 then selecting and grouping according to the research objectives, 5) making conclusions about the most complete and best answer solutions from all research on the differences of divorce determinants in Indonesia, and 6) publishing in indexed journals.

The identification of divorce problems in various areas in Indonesia is shown in the table. Each research journal finds its own problems from each area under study. The identification of this problem from various areas has almost the same causes of divorce from one region to another, although some are different.

DISCUSSIONS

The causes of divorce from numerous areas in Indonesia were grouped in Table 4. There are 10 regions spread across Java, Sulawesi, Sumatra, Kalimantan and NTT which are discussed in this study.

The most problems that cause divorce were economic problems as the main cause, there are eight regions out of 10 areas studied or about 80% stated that economic factors are the main cause of divorce. The eight areas are: Banyuwangi, Ponorogo, Bengkulu, Ambon, Balige, Samarinda, Makassar, and Balige.

The economic problems that cause divorce are not solely caused by the husband's inability to meet household needs (34). The biggest problem is the error in managing household finances due to the lack of openness and trust between husband and wife in the household so that it will lead to divorce (35).

The second problem is Domestic Violence (DV). There are five regions that have the same problem, namely Madura, Makassar, Bengkulu, Samarinda and Daire. The domestic violence occurred in almost all cases, were done by the husband. The role of the husband should be to protect, support and love his wife as a companion in his life, this makes the wife feel comfortable and calm. Regarding the socio-cultural aspects, such as a study which states that the husband's personal support is 80% (36).

The third cause is the absence of harmony in the household. There are four regions, namely Banyuwangi, Ponorogo, Ambon and Makassar. The disharmony that occurred was closely related to the fighting problems, the lack of love so that it is the third biggest cause of divorce.

The fourth cause is forced marriage. Forced marriages mainly occur in Madura, Samarinda and Makassar. Forced marriages that occurred mainly in Madura were due to an arranged marriage set by their parents. There is also a forced marriage due to pregnancy before marriage, so the couples were forced to marry. Forced marriages usually occur at a young age or teenager, it can be caused by arranged marriages by parents from a young age, it can also be promiscuous so that they become pregnant and have to get married. A study stated that

Tabel 4. Frequency of Divorce Determinants Based on Areas

Areas / Causes	Banyuwangi	Ponorogo	Madura	Balige	Bengkulu	Ambon	Makasar	Minangkabau	Samarinda	Daire	Freq.
Economic	38%	√		√	17%	√	√		√	√	8
Responsibilities	15%										1
Harmony	17%	√				√	√				4
Couples' Fight			√	√							2
Infidelity		√	√		60%						3
Domestic Violence			√		5%		√		√	√	5
Jealousy			√				√				2
Left			√								1
Arrange Marriage			√				√		√		3
Apostasy			√								1
Alcoholism/Gambling			√								1
Communication		√									1
Third Party Interference					12%		√				2
Disagreement					6%			√			2
Polygamy							√				1
Moral crisis							√		√		2

Source: Processed Journal, the ticked column is the result of qualitative research for which the percentage is not found.

the age of adolescents who experience pregnancy is very influential on their socio-economic life which is still not stable (37).

If the determinant factors that trigger the occurrence of divorce problems in various regions in Indonesia are mapped, then in Table 4 there are 16 factors that cause divorce from the most to the smallest triggers that occur in several in Indonesia in order, namely: economic factors, the occurrence of domestic violence. Domestic violence, lack of harmony in the household, lack of a sense of responsibility, frequent fights, infidelity between husband and wife, jealousy, one leaves leaving their partner, marriage due to an arranged marriage that is not communicated properly or forced marriage, apostasy or out of Islam, spouses often drink and gamble, communication is hampered, third parties intervene, incompatibility, unhealthy polygamy, and a moral crisis.

Based on the above discussion, the divorce determinants that occurred in various regions can be formulated as summarized in Table 4. Reviewed based on the causes, it can

be said that the differences were very significant between one region and another, even one area has very different causes that the other areas do not. For example, in Madura, the determinants of alcoholism, gambling and apostasy can lead to divorce but in other areas it does not. This condition is related to the majority of the Madurese population being very obedient in carrying out Islamic sharia, especially worship, so that if one partner declares himself out of religion (apostasy), then divorce will automatically occur.

The determinant of communication barriers is the main factor in divorce in Ponorogo, but not in other areas. After reviewing it, it turns out that in Ponorogo many people work abroad as immigrant workers. When they become immigrant workers, communication with their partners in the country was hampered, even triggered by immigrant workers who established relationships with fellow workers abroad. Communication is very important, if it is hampered it will cause misunderstandings and end in divorce.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

The purpose of building a marriage or household is to create a prosper and eternal family, to worship in perfecting their religion, towards a *sakinah*, *mawaddah*, *rahmah* and blessed family that every human being covets is a role model or performance for every family. If you fail to build it, divorce will likely happen.

The differences of the divorce determinants in Indonesia varies greatly depending on each area. The causes of divorce from one area to another are not the same or different, depending on the type of society, strength in holding religious law and livelihood.

The differences of the divorce determinants in Indonesia can all be mapped into 16 factors in sequence starting from the most common causes in several areas to the most significant causes, namely economic factors, domestic violence (domestic violence), harmony, responsibility, fighting, infidelity, jealousy, leaving a partner, forced marriage, apostasy or out of Islam, alcoholism and gambling, obstructed communication, the presence of third parties intervening, incompatibility, unhealthy polygamy, and a moral crisis. Economic factors are the strongest factor causing divorce, this can be seen from the results of the mapping above that the most frequent causes of divorce in almost all areas and the highest percentage compared to other causes of divorce.

Suggestions

After knowing the differences of the divorce determination in Indonesia, which are varied, the researcher suggests that the central government, in this case the Central Religious Courts, pay more attention to problem solving solutions based on these determinations, so that the divorce rate can be suppressed. For example, by holding pre-marital training for adolescent adults in preparing for their marriage, strengthening their skills and skills for economic independence, and strengthening their faith in accordance with their respective beliefs so that the intention to marry is not only out of desire but for worship.

Researcher hopes that the regional religious courts (districts and provinces) do some attempts to reduce the number of divorce cases, can cooperate with other agencies by paying attention to the main factors causing divorce in the area. This research is a Systematic Literature Review study with a population of indexed journals published in Indonesia, maybe for future researchers to develop it on a wider scope internationally by comparing the determination of divorce in several countries whether there are similarities, or maybe more reasons will be found.

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