

# The Immorality of a Husband as the Cause of a Working Wife to File for Divorce Lawsuit in Indonesia

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## The Immorality of a Husband as the Cause of a Working Wife to File for Divorce Lawsuit in Indonesia

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**Abstract:** This research aimed at finding out the meaning of a divorce suit for a working wife and to prove that economic problems caused by the husband's immorality are the reason a working wife files a divorce suit. The data sources in this study were documentation and interviews with 13 wives who filed for divorce at Pekanbaru Religious Court in 2019-2020, Indonesia. Alfred Schutz's phenomenological method of "because to" motive and "In order to" motive was used to analyse the data. The results of the study shows that the reason for "because to" motive was the husbands' immorality. Meanwhile, the reasons for "In order to" motive were (a) Getting out of the burden of conflict. (b) Getting out of household economic pressure (c) Clarity of status and (d) Freeing oneself from deceit and slander. It can be understood that the meaning of divorce for a working wife for economic reasons is the distribution of emotions of dissatisfaction with the husband's attitude; escape from physical and mental suffering; freedom; and failure to respect each other. The implications of this research can be used to generalize divorce cases on the grounds of husband's immorality in Indonesia.

**Keywords:** Divorce; Immorality; Working Wife; Motive

### Introduction

In Indonesia, there are many cases of wives suing their husbands for divorce (Ula et al., n.d.). The phenomenon of trend for divorce is carried out by working wives. A wife who works outside the home results in the emergence of economic independence. Women's economic independence should add to their family's income and bring family welfare as well (Tuwu, 2018; Rajafi, 2018). However, in several cases in Indonesia the independence of working wives has received slanders from some communities as the independent, well-off, and smart women are no longer dependent to husbands, and eventually divorce their husbands easily (Maimun et al., 2018). The emergence of various laws that protect women is also a pillar. Besides, women are increasingly aware of the need to voice gender equality and their rights (Maimun et al., 2018; Robinson, 2020).

In fact, there are more divorce cases sued by women in the Pekanbaru Religious Court, Indonesia. Research data in 2016 shows that 60% of divorce cases had been filed by women, and the rest of them were by men. In fact, the number increases annually as seen from the following initial data:

Table 1. Divorce Data for 2018-2020

Year	Filed by man	Filed by woman
2018	424 cases	1236 cases
2019	461 cases	1412 cases
2020	457 cases	1323 cases

Sources: Pekanbaru religious court documents for 2018-2020

It can be seen from the data in 2018 that there were 424 cases of divorce filed by husbands, 1236 cases of divorce sued by wives, then in 2019 there were 461 cases of divorce filed by husbands and 1412 cases of divorce sued by wives. The number kept increasing for more than 70% in 2020 that the number of divorces filed by husbands was 457 cases, while the number of divorces sued by wives was 1323. Thus, every year divorce cases sued by wives double the number compared to the cases filed by husbands.

However, women experience various forms in the household, including: physical, psychological, sexual violence, and neglect in the household. The husband ignores the obligation to provide for his wife, because he thinks the wife is capable of supporting her own life and even the husband commits marital betrayal by committing an affair (Junaidi & Hidayah, 2017). If divorce can no longer be avoided, then it cannot be denied that women/wives are parties who feel the impact of the divorce, both economically and socially (Amatullah & Rachmawati, 2019; Blum, 2018; Putra et al., 2021).

Thus far, studies on working women can generally be grouped into four types. First, a study that aimed at explaining and revealing how working wives became an opportunity to improve the quality of family life. The examples of this study are the ones conducted by Asnah, 2018; Tuwu, 2018; Kessler, 2020; Nada, 2022; Djawas et al., 2021; Hoffman & Averett, 2021; and Zunaidi & Maghfiroh, 2021. The research results show the influence of working women on family harmony and analyzed the pattern of implementation of obligations and rights in the family.

Second, studies that finds reasons (motives) why wives work, and how their roles improve the quality of household life. This area of studies was conducted by Mukni'ah, 2018; Suharnanik, 2019; Islahi, 2020; Alfiah et al., 2020; Nurjannah, 2022; Rasidin et al., 2020; Rohmania, 2021; Discua Cruz et al., 2022; and Hermaleni, 2018. They concluded that there are positive and negative impacts of career women. The positive impact is that women can help overcome the economic crisis in the family, lighten the burden on the family, and make the family proud if they are successful in their careers. But the negative impact is lack of communication with children, unable to serve husband well, feeling higher than the husband, thus causing the household to fall apart and even divorce.

Third, studies that explained the cases of violence experienced by working wives (Junaidi & Hidayah, 2017; Wiasti & Arjani, 2021; Ahram, 2019; Sheikhbardsiri et al., 2020; Erika, 2020; Nabillah, 2021). Fourth, studies that aimed at answering the question why working wives were the trigger and/or cause of divorce. Research in this study area is Nunung Radliyah's research (Abubakar, 2020; Heaton et al., 2001; Radliyah, 2012; Sholehah, 2017). This research concluded that the higher the wife's education, the higher the possibility of divorce. Yet, a few researchers disagreed with Nunung Radliyah's research which states that the level of education of women is directly proportional to the divorce rate. This research aimed at complementing the shortcomings of existing studies by exploring the meaning of divorce sued by the wives for economic reasons, in the end it was found that it was sued due to the fault of the husband.

This research is important in order to find data about how a household should be intact, taking into account the reasons why the wife can survive in the household. Thus far, the available data have been biased towards women, hence the solutions obtained to be able to maintain the household have not been successful significantly. (Djawas et al., 2021; Herdiyanti, 2018; Wagianto, 2021). It is important to find the right concept for the realization of justice and balance in the household. In turn, a stable household can be realized (Sulfinadia, 2021).

## Literature Review

### Phenomenology of Alfred Schutz

The term phenomenology was first introduced by Johann Heirinckh in 1764. Phenomenology comes from the Greek *phainomenon* and *logos*. *Phainomenon* means reality while *logos* mean science or knowledge. From the meaning of these two words, phenomenology can be interpreted as the study of a phenomenon or visible reality (Crusoé & Menezes, 2020; Friberg & Öhlén, 2017). In this case phenomenology through

scientific disciplines tries to always explore and try to get concrete explanations about reality or facts that appear in life (Manggola & Thadi, 2021)

At the beginning of the emergence of phenomenology pioneered by Husserl, he considered that this phenomenology had the goal of finding an essence or exploring the meaning of an existing reality. Furthermore, Alfred Schutz developed phenomenological conceptions to be more concise and easier to understand. Schutz was one of the first to apply phenomenological studies in social science research (Crusoé & Menezes, 2020; Friberg & Öhlén, 2017).

According to Schutz, a social action carried out by an individual is always motivated by the existence of certain motives or drives. Schutz himself divided the typification of social motives into two types. The first is "because to" motive, which is a background reason for carrying out an action. The second is "in order to" motive, which according to Schutz has something to do with one's purpose in doing an action (Ramadhani & Wirman, 2017; Suprayogi & Jaya, 2022). In obtaining the research data, two Schutz motives were used: "because to" and "in order to" motives. So that the meaning of the two motives regarding filing for divorce by working women is known.

#### Family and Divorce from a Sociological Perspective

Family is a group of people by marriage, blood, or adoption; consists of one head of household, the interaction and communication with each other in the roles of husband and wife who respect each other, mother and father, sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, create and maintain their culture (Hasan et al., 2021; Puspitawati & Herawati, 2009). In another sense, Hamzah Ya'qub says; Family is a living association based on a legal marriage of husband and wife who are also the parents of children (Ya'qub, 1983). The family is a social unit consisting of husband, wife, and children or the nuclear family in which membership remains constant, without the presence of divorce or separating factors.

In Indonesian marriage legislation, several basic principles of family integrity can be found regarding husband-wife relationship; First, the principle of togetherness, in the sense that both are equally obligated to uphold the household [Law No. 1/74 Article 30, Jo. Compilation of Islamic Law Article 77 Paragraph (1)]. Second, the principle of deliberation in solving household problems [Compilation of Islamic Law Article 80 Paragraph (1), Law No. 1/74 Article 32 Paragraph (2), jo. Compilation of Islamic Law Article 78 Paragraph (2)]. Third, both of them have a balanced position in household life and association in society [Law No. 1/74 article 33 article (1). Jo. Compilation of Islamic Law article 79 paragraph (2)]. Fourth, have equal rights before the law [Law No. 1/74 Article 31 Paragraph (2), jo. Compilation of Islamic Law Article 79 Paragraph (3). And Law Number 1/74 Article 34 Paragraph (3), jo. Compilation of Islamic Law Article 77 Paragraph (5)]. Fifth, the principle of mutual love, respect, and mutual assistance [Law No. 1/74 Article 33, jo. Compilation of Islamic Law Article 77 Paragraph (2)].

In social reality, the process of forming a family basically always has a function or goal to be achieved. According to William F. Ogburn, as quoted by Mawardi and Nur Hidayati, basically a family social group has at least several functions (Awaru, 2021; Clara & Wardani, 2020; Rayani, 2021). Within a family, several roles and functions are required to run optimally. A family can be said to run harmoniously if its members can carry out their respective roles and functions properly. However, if a family member cannot carry out their roles and functions properly, it is certain that the family will experience dysfunction and disorganization in the family. The existence of this must be handled properly, if it is not immediately resolved it is feared that over time it can also trigger divorce or separation within a family (Amalia et al., 2018; Eliza, 2018).

Based on the origin of the word, divorce means saying *talaq* and breaking the relationship as husband and wife. Another understanding according to Subekti is the condition of abolishing a marriage in which this is done based on a judge's decision or from the demands of one of the parties. According to other information, as stated by R. Soetojo Prawiroharmidjojo and A. Saifuddin, divorce is an event of dissolution of a marriage in which there is the will of both parties, the husband and wife to terminate the marriage. Divorce according to this definition always occurs and is based on disputes between husband and wife (Imron, 2016; Prawiriharmidjojo, 1986; Soimin, 1992).

The divorce process that affects a family due to several marital problems, usually begins to emerge when the couple meets unexpected reality. The good times experienced by couples at the beginning of marriage will vanish and then be replaced by ongoing conflicts and lead to marital crises (Puspitawati & Herawati, 2009; Kabeer et al., 2018). Disputes arise in the family when a couple is disappointed in facing the reality that is not encouraging or unexpected beforehand. If they are not immediately resolved, they will be bigger, and trigger a marital crisis (Thadathil & Sriram, 2020).

According to Mahmouddin Sudin, as quoted by Hasniah, who conducted a divorce review from a socio-economic point of view, described several main causes of problems in the family. First, when a couple faces the fact that there is no unity of mind (lack of mutual ideas). According to Sudin, having different goals which is very principled does not allow husband and wife to survive in household life. Only achieving the goal will bring the household to happiness. The unity of minds is a powerful weapon in facing challenges and struggles to uphold household integrity. It is the most important element in living together as husband and wife which is full of obligations and responsibilities, which if carried out with full responsibility can lead the couple towards a calm, peaceful and happy life. Without the unity of minds, all the things that make you happy before marriage can turn into a source of conflict that can trigger a marital crisis that likely results in divorce (Hasan, 2003; Rahmatullah, 2022).

## Method

This research is field research <sup>18</sup> that focuses on working women <sup>2</sup> who filed for divorce at Pekanbaru Religious Court in 2019-2020. The sources of data in this study were documentation and interviews. The documentation was the court decision regarding divorce cases filed by women which have permanent legal force and based on a search on the 2020 Case Registration Book of Pekanbaru Religious Court. The sample taken was 150 cases out of 783 divorce cases filed by working women and had been decided by Pekanbaru Religious Court. The Interview process was conducted with 13 working women who had filed for divorce on the grounds of economic factors. In this case, purposeful sampling was used in which the interviews with the research subjects were conducted based on the limitations until the collected data can form a pattern based on the theoretical perspective built. Thus, the research was not based on the provisions of how many research subjects were interviewed, but how much information <sup>9</sup> has been managed to extract and form a pattern. This study used an analytical technique according to Miles and Huberman which consists of several stages such as the data reduction stage, the data presentation stage, and drawing conclusions. (Milles & Huberman, 1984).

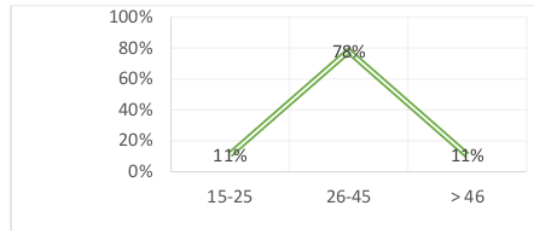
## Results and Discussion

### Respondent Profiles

Divorce is the end of the long process of a <sup>1</sup> marriage between a husband and wife who are <sup>7</sup> from different socio-cultural backgrounds, desires, and needs. A shift in norms <sup>19</sup> regarding divorce is an important aspect to understand in order to explain the tendency of a wife to file <sup>8</sup> for a divorce suit against the husband. In order to find out the reasons for working women filing for divorce, it is necessary to describe the profiles of the respondents and their <sup>21</sup> reasons for filing for divorce as follows:

Various conditions of the respondents who filed for divorce at Pekanbaru Religious Court were found, but most respondents were of middle to upper social status.

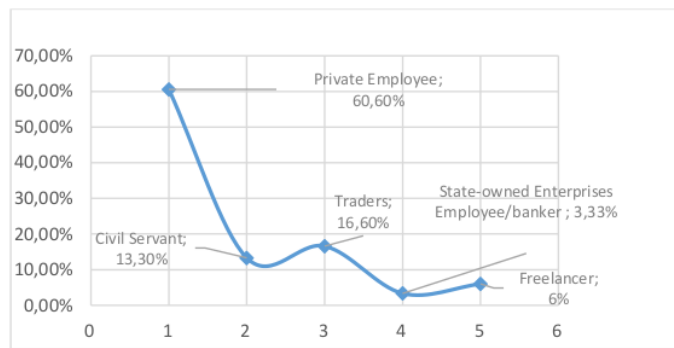
Graph 1. Respondent's Age Data



Source: The Processed Data of 2020

In terms of age, there was variation in the age of those who filed for divorce, 15-25 years old is around 11%, 26-45 years old is dominating around 78%, while over 45 years is 10.6%. Thus, this study found that 78% of women who filed for divorce were still in a productive age capable of generating income.

**Graph 2. Wife Occupation Data**

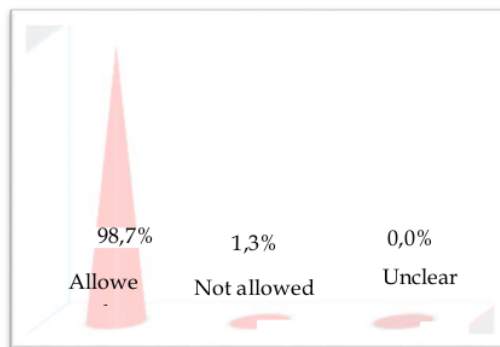


Source: The Processed Data of 2020

It can be seen from the table that 60.6% of the respondents are private employees. 13.3% of them are civil servants, 16.6% of the respondents are traders, the rest of them are bank employees and freelancers who are around 3.3% and 6% of research respondents. In general, they worked as private employees, traders, and civil servants.

In Islam an obedient wife is one of the conditions for earning a living, the form of obedience of the wife is that when she leaves the house, she must ask her husband's permission. Thus, if a wife wants to work, she must get the husband's approval. It can be seen from the following data:

**Graph 3. Work Permit**



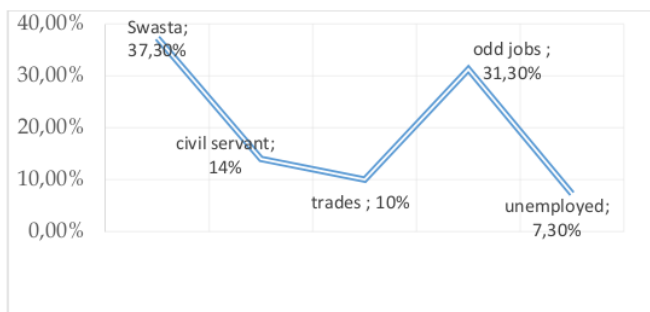
Source: The Processed Data of 2020

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Based on the data above, it is known that 98% of the wives got their husband's approval to work. This proves that all wives were allowed by their husbands to leave the house to work. Thus, what they did was in accordance with religious provisions, and the husband's blessing.

On the other hand, the husband is the main person responsible for providing for the family, so that the husband's income will affect the harmonious relationship in the household. From the results can be seen in the following data:

**Graph 4. Husband Occupation**

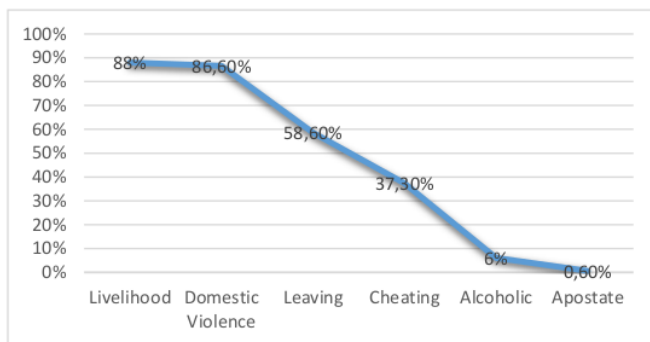


Source: The Processed Data of 2020

Research data in general found that the respondents' husbands had incomes. The data shows that 37.3% of the respondents' husbands work as private employees, 10% of them are civil servants, and 31% of them have odd jobs, and only 7.3% of the respondents' husbands are unemployed. If the husbands and wives had had income, their household would have been more harmonious. This means that the divorce was not triggered because of the unemployed husbands. However, when compared to the occupations of the wives, it was found that the wives had higher incomes than the husbands. It can be assumed that this was one of the triggers for the majority of the respondents' husbands not to provide a decent living, and some even relied on their wives to provide for the families.

Based on the data analysis, the causes of working women filing for divorce can be described as follows:

**Graph 5. Women's Divorce Reasons**



Source: The Processed Data of 2020

From the processed data above, there are several reasons why the women filed for divorce:

1. The amount of income: 88%
2. Committing domestic violence: 86.6%
3. Leaving the wives: 58.6%

4. Having an affair: 37.3%.
5. Being alcoholic and drug addicts: 6%
6. Being an apostate: 0.6%

In the explanation of the reasons for the divorce above, it is understood that the reasons for the respondents to carry out the divorce were varied and it seems that each of these reasons did not stand alone as a single factor, but was a series of causes, which at one point made the respondents decide to go through the divorce process, this can be seen from all the respondents giving several reasons (not just one) lead to divorce.

#### Economics as a "Because to" motive for women suing for divorce

Economy as a cause motive or so-called "because to" motive in Schutz's term is a reason related to the cause of human action. The actions taken by working women when suing their husbands for divorce basically did not appear immediately, but these actions went through a long process with various considerations of social, economic, and cultural aspects. The act of a woman in deciding to sue her husband for divorce is basically done with full awareness. The awareness that is experienced when suing the husband for divorce is the first awareness before taking an action, while the next awareness will be experienced after the process of carrying out an action. In filing for divorce, the results of the interviews showed that on average, 13 divorced female subjects had various motives underlying this action. The motive for the wife carrying out the divorce was as follows: The first was a stingy husband. The second was a lazy husband. The third was a stubborn and rude husband. The fourth was an irresponsible husband. The Fifth was a husband who did not respect his wife. And the sixth was a dishonest husband.

In the interview, each wife revealed several reasons related to economic problems. In general, they stated that their husbands did not provide sufficient income, and there were even husbands who never provided any income to their wives even though their husbands had incomes. As expressed by Pipit: "My ex-husband couldn't provide a decent living for me even though he had a job and steady income, he only relied on me as the backbone of the household economy". Likewise, Admiati stated, "My ex-husband did not give me a decent living, even though he had a steady income and job, he only relied on me as the backbone of the household economy; My ex-husband was an authoritarian person, his opinion could not be disputed, what he ordered must be obeyed; while he liked to hang out, go out at night, and come home early, he even never came home at all and gave various reasons when he was asked why he did that. Yulianti and Rita also felt the same way.

Regarding a lazy husband, as stated by Mimi Afriza: "Since 7 years ago, or around 2007, My ex-husband had no longer wanted to work because he felt that I was not important as a wife to provide for, so I was the one who worked and became the backbone of the family. Actually, my ex-husband also didn't let me work without a reasonable argument; meanwhile he didn't have a steady job and didn't want to try to find a job so he couldn't provide a living for me and the children". Almost the same reason as Putri Agustina stated (24 years old), Sutriana said "during my marriage, my ex-husband rarely provided external support to me as a wife and could even be said to have barely provided any external support at all, but I was always patient in living a household life with my ex-husband".

Bintang Suci Harmidani, a private employee (23 years old), explained that the reason filing for divorce was: "My ex-husband could not provide for me, because he was lazy to work, and to meet my daily needs I had to work by myself, while he only asked his parents for money; he was an angry person for no apparent reason; he liked to compare our household to that of my parents who were also divorced before, saying that my family was not a good one.

Suci had a husband who could not provide a proper living because he was lazy to work. She got physical abused many times until she had bruises all over her body and scars on her face. Furthermore, Suci had tried to make peace by asking for family help but resulted in nothing, since 2 years ago her husband had left the house. Not much different from Suci, Yul Burhan also stated, "My ex-husband could not provide for me because he was lazy to work; He never wanted to be honest and open with me in all matters, especially in financial matters, even the business owned by him in which the capital was borrowed



from me was bankrupt and the finances were not clear, even recently small debts had arisen that I didn't know where they came from; My ex-husband did not pay proper attention to me by not caring about my condition, even when I had an accident my husband didn't care at all."

Based on some of the interview excerpts, it can be understood that the reason the wife filed for divorce was for economic reasons. The reasons for the wives' motives for divorcing are as follows: The first was a stingy husband. The second was a lazy husband. The third was a stubborn and rude husband. The fourth was an irresponsible husband. The Fifth was a husband who did not respect his wife. And the sixth was a dishonest husband.

### **"In Order to" motive for women suing for divorce**

Purpose motive in Schutz's own theoretical language is often referred to as "in order to" motive. In every action taken by an individual, there must be a goal to be achieved. The purpose of carrying out an action is what Schutz himself interprets as "in order to" motive (Comaru et al., 2020). This motive is basically time-oriented in the future (Dharma, 2018).

In substance, the thirteen subjects who gave answers to the questions about the motives to carry out a divorce had almost the same purposes, although with different expressions.

#### **1. To get out of the burden of conflict**

The family is basically the smallest unit in society. In married life there is the potential for conflict or various problems with other family members such as problems with parents, children, spouses, and others. (Hutabarat et al., 2020) Basically, the occurrence of conflicts between spouses in the household has a lot of background caused by several things such as differences of opinion, abuse of rights and obligations of each partner, financial problems, lack of trust and so on. In the family, it is possible that there will always be various problems. The existence of various problems in the family is basically part of the test of a family's life (Kasih, 2020). Each family member is required to be able to solve the problems well. However, in the process there are also several families and couples who cannot solve their family problems properly and prefer the final path through divorce (Nursyifa & Hayati, 2020). As found in this research data, working women's families experienced various divorce processes because they could not cope with the problems in their families.

The subjects interviewed in this study sued their husbands for divorce with the aim of getting out of various burdens of problems. A family condition that runs disharmoniously certainly has a lot of problems that torment its family members. To get out of this, the working women who were interviewed believed that only a divorce could solve the problem.

#### **2. To get out of the household economic pressure**

Family economic problems that are not resolved for a long time can create its own pressure. As found in the data of one subject, she said that she experienced economic difficulties, while her husband did not want to provide a living and even added to the family's debt. As expressed by Yul Burhan: "My ex-husband caused me additional problems in the family economy, made me responsible for his debt. Not to mention other debts for family needs, it's also sometimes difficult to pay for daily expenses. I couldn't stand living with a lazy husband like him."

Research subjects were often used as the backbone of the family, the burden given has made the respondents give up, let alone the behaviour of the husbands who did not respect their wives. The piling up family needs, the demands, and debts made by the husband added to the pressure on the wives. When the burden was too heavy, the husbands left the respondents without news for months and even years.

#### **3. For the clarity of status**

There are several situations experienced by respondents: a stingy husband, spending his income for his own pleasure, cheating, and neglecting, secretly marrying another woman (doing unregistered married), rarely going back home, and no news at all. Almost 60% of the working wives in this study was abandoned by their husbands. Then filing for divorce was to clarify their status in society. As stated by one subject: "My ex-husband had not contacted me for almost 4 years, he didn't even provide for me and his

children anymore. I filed for divorce just to clarify my status, instead of hanging up our relationship, it's better for me to file for divorce".

#### 4. To be free from deceit and obscure slander

It turns out that working wives were used by their husbands to make as much money as possible for personal satisfaction. As conveyed by one of the respondents: "I was like being used by my ex-husband to make money, he advised me to work anywhere. He asked me to teach at any school and he facilitated me to participate in various events to earn money. And in the end, he asked me to buy things. Back then I didn't realize that I was being used, because he always said this was for us and the children.

Then the respondent said: after I had a lot of income, he suspected me that I was secretly giving money to my family. He even accused me of not being honest about money. I just felt weird, how could he assume like that even though all my income was only for our family. In fact, his own income was only for himself, yet he still asked me for money. I felt that getting divorced would make me free from his tyranny.

From the data on divorce motives above, it can be concluded that working wives who carried out divorces understood the meaning of divorce as follows: (a) divorce is an attempt to channel emotions of dissatisfaction with the husband's attitude which harms the wife, (b) divorce is an effort to escape from suffering physically and mentally, (c) divorce is freedom, and (d) divorce is the result of failure to respect each other.

The divorce filed by the working wives shows their efforts to break away from the husbands' domination. They demanded equal rights in determining household policies. They had redefined themselves as a companion, from those who had always obeyed and submitted to the husbands' authority and then changed to become policy makers for divorce without the husbands' permission. Taking the action of filing for divorce aimed at finding happiness in life. Divorce is the end of the long process of a marriage that comes from different socio-cultural backgrounds, wills, and needs between husband and wife.

This kind of process, by Irwan Abdullah is called deconstruction and reconstruction. According to Abdullah, there are at least three social processes that need to be emphasized in shaping the reality of women's lives: construction, deconstruction, and reconstruction. Construction is an arrangement of objective reality that has been accepted and becomes a general agreement. While deconstruction occurs when the legitimacy of objective reality is questioned and then shows new practices in women's lives. And reconstruction is a process of redefining and reconceptualising women's lives (Abdullah, 1997; Nurjannah, 2022; Rizky & Listyani, 2021).

Meanwhile, if the divorce lawsuit is seen from the concept of *fiqh*, then this divorce lawsuit action becomes an inseparable part of the struggle for the transformation of unfair systems and social structures, which place the wife (woman) in an unimportant position compared to the husband (man) in the household. The wife's decision to sue for divorce shows that the wife appears to use her rights like a husband in determining divorce (Cholil & Sudirman, 2019; Fakhri, 1996).

Apart from the various problems above, in fact the obligation to provide maintenance on the shoulders of men has often backfired or caused conflict in household life (Nurhadi, 2019). In this case, from the wife's side, when the husband as the breadwinner is no longer able to provide a living, then in this condition the husband has lost his wealth to be traded in his household relationship (Sumanto, 2018). Furthermore, based on the concept of role expectations (expectations for tasks and/or roles), to be precise traditional role expectations, it is something that the wife does not like. When the husband does not work and no longer gives the family a living, it results in tension and domestic conflict. In other words, when a person is unable or reluctant to meet the expectations of his partner (wife), then the wife will feel that she is rejected and treated unfairly. Feelings of being rejected, subordinated, or treated unfairly are the biggest potential for conflict and divorce, which are preceded by stressful individual conditions and tenuous household situations, as in the case of this study, before a legal divorce was carried out, most husbands had committed a form of violation and ended up leaving home for years.

Furthermore, a patriarchal culture that fixes the pattern of vertical relations in the family that positions the family hierarchy based on the system of power has caused many prolonged conflicts within the family, because such relations tend to foster authoritarian attitudes. The reality that happened to the respondents was that the husband dominated himself and subordinated the wife. Domination has consequences for ignoring the rights and existence of a partner. Ignoring the rights of spouses creates disharmony in the household, and eventually undermines the family's integrity.

The husband-wife relationship in a Muslim household is not a domination relationship between one party over the other, but a relationship of harmony and mutual respect. In the case of husband-wife association, it is not only the wife who is required not to betray her husband. A husband is also obliged to treat his wife well by being gentle with her and not hurting her and doing everything that brings love and peace (Farida & Kasdi, 2021; Fakhri, 1996).

The horizontal (non-hierarchical) relational approach between family members makes it possible to share more equal roles between men (fathers/husbands and sons) and women (mothers/wives and daughters). Equality in husband-and-wife relationships based on differences in aspirations, abilities, and specific needs of each individual in the family will foster collective awareness among members to strengthen existing functions within the family system. If the function of the family as the smallest system in a country is running harmoniously, quality human beings will grow within the family who can contribute to the progress of society and the country.

## Conclusion

This research provides answers about the economy as a reason or what in Schutz's language is called "because to" motives for working wives in filing for divorce are as follows: The first was a stingy husband. The second was a lazy husband. The third was a stubborn and rude husband. The fourth was an irresponsible husband. The fifth was a husband who did not respect his wife. And the sixth was a dishonest husband. In the objective motive, in Schutz's theoretical language, it is called "In order to" the motive of the working wife to carry out a divorce is (a) To get out of the burden of conflict. (b) To get out of household economic pressure (c) To clarify the status and (d) To be free from deceit and obscure slander. So that the meaning of divorce can be understood for working wives who carry out divorce proceedings, as follows: (a) divorce is an attempt to channel emotions of dissatisfaction with the husband's attitude which directly harms the wife, (b) divorce is an attempt to escape from physical and mental suffering, (c) divorce is freedom, and (d) divorce is the result of failure to respect each other.

The reality that happened to the respondents was that the husband dominated himself and subordinated the wife. Domination has consequences for ignoring the rights and existence of a partner. Ignoring spouse's rights creates disharmony in the household, and ultimately undermines the family's integrity. Divorce filed by a working wife shows that the wife is trying to break away from the husband's domination. They demand equal rights in determining household policies. They have redefined themselves as a companion, who has always been obedient and submissive to their husband's authority. Then it turned into a policy maker for divorce without the husband's permission. Taking the action of filing for divorce aims to find happiness in life. Divorce is the end of the long process of a marriage that comes from socio-cultural backgrounds, different desires and needs between husband and wife.

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