**The Impact of Biological Dissatisfaction of Husband and Wife on Divorce at the Religious Court of Bantaeng Regency**

**2021-2022**

Incoming Manuscript: 16-01-2023 Manuscript Edited: 21-02-2023 Accepted Manuscript: 24-03-2023

**Usril Asyar Mahenra, Ilham Muchtar, Muktashim Billah\*)**

*1-3Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Jl. Sultan Alauddin No.259,*

*Makassar, Indonesia 90221*

**Abstract**

*This study is to determine the Impact of Biological Dissatisfaction of Married Couples on Divorce in the Bantaeng Regency Religious Court in 2021-2022, this purpose is described in sub-problems: 1. How is the picture of divorce caused by biological dissatisfaction factors of married couples that occur in the Bantaeng Regency Religious Court. 2. How the impact of biological dissatisfaction on married couples led to divorce at the Bantaeng Regency Religious Court. This research is a field research that uses a qualitative approach by conducting an interview and documentation process. The results of this study show that based on data from the Bantaeng Regency Religious Court, divorce cases in Bantaeng Regency in 2021-2022 have increased. In 2021 there were 337 divorce cases and in 2022 there were 379 divorce cases. Divorce occurs due to several factors including economic factors, family, biological dissatisfaction or other factors. 15%-25% of the total cases each year divorce due to biological dissatisfaction and partly due to other factors. And the impact of biological dissatisfaction with the couple is first, lack of respect for the partner, second, not being provided for by the husband and domestic violence.*

***Keywords:*** *Biological dissatisfaction; Divorce; Bantaeng Religious Court*

**Introduction**

Marriage is a Sunnatullah that applies to all human beings in order to continue their lives and to obtain offspring, so Islam strongly recommends marriage. This recommendation is expressed in various expressions found in the Al-Qur'an and Hadith, this is in accordance with article 2 of the Compilation of Islamic Law (KHI), that marriage according to Islamic law is a marriage with a strong contract to obey the commands of Allah SWT. And doing it is an act of worship, marriage is the sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad, so marriages are carried out according to the instructions of the Prophet and when building a household you must also follow the instructions of Allah SWT and the Prophet Muhammad. As the Messenger of Allah said, which means:

**عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ: النِّكَاحُ مِنْ سُنَّتِي، فَمَنْ لَمْ يَعْمَلْ بِسُنَّتِي فَلَيْسَ مِنِّي، وَتَزَوَّجُوا فَإِنِّي مُكَاثِرٌ بِكُمْ الْأُمَمَ، وَمَنْ كَانَ ذَاطُولَ فَلْيَنْكِحْ، وَمَنْ لَمْ يَجِدْ فَعَلَيْهِ بَااصُومَ، فَإِنَّ الصَّوْمَ وَجَاءَ لَهُ أَخْرَجَهُ إِبْنُ مَاجَهْ وَيُصَحِّحُهُ الْأَلْبَانِيُّ وَلِدَيْلَمِيٌّ**

Translation:

 From Aisyah radhiyallahu 'anhu, that the Prophet Muhammad SAW said: "Marriage is part of my Sunnah, then whoever does not follow my Sunnah, then he is not from me, and marry, for I will outnumber the nations among you, and whoever is lost, let him marry, and whoever does not, let him fast, for fasting and It comes to him. It was issued by Ibn Majah and authenticated by Al-Albani. And Daylamiy." (HR. Ibnu Majah 1919 and hasanized by al-Albani).

The meaning of the words marriage as stated in the verse is not an ordinary agreement, but a strong agreement. To understand the meaning of marriage, there are several expert opinions, including:

Wahbah al-Zuhaily stated that marriage is a contract that has been established by the Shari'a so that a man can take advantage of making istimta' with a woman or vice versa. The essence of marriage is to create happiness between a man and a woman in establishing domestic relations in accordance with religious provisions exemplified by the Prophet Muhammad. Based on several definitions of marriage, when compared with the provisions contained in article 1 of the Republic of Indonesia Law. Number 1 of 1974 concerning marriage, basically there is no difference in principle between the definition of marriage according to Islamic law and the law, because the definition of marriage according to the Republic of Indonesia Law. Number 1 of 1974 concerning marriage is. The inner and outer bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife with the aim of forming a happy and eternal family (household) based on the Almighty Godhead.

Meanwhile, the purpose of marriage is to form a family that is closely related to offspring, involving care and education costs which are the rights and obligations of parents. The purpose of marriage desired by the Republic of Indonesia Law. Number 1 of 1974 concerning marriage, not only looks at the external aspect but also constitutes an inner bond between husband and wife which is intended to form an eternal family, based on the Almighty Godhead. A marriage can be said to be valid if it is carried out in accordance with the provisions, namely fulfilling the terms and conditions of marriage. Each marriage is recorded according to applicable regulations. Based on article 2 of the Republic of Indonesia Law. Number 1 of 1974 concerning marriage, states that a valid marriage is only carried out according to the religion and beliefs of the parties wishing to enter into the marriage. Apart from that, it must also be recorded based on applicable laws and regulations. Ideally, a marriage is expected to last a lifetime with the aim of realizing a family life of sakinah, mawaddah and warohmah as mentioned in the QS. al-Ruum verse 21:

**وَمِنْ اٰيٰتِه اَنْ خَلَقَ لَكُمْ مِّنْ اَنْفُسِكُمْ اَزْوَاجًا لِّتَسْكُنُوْٓا اِلَيْهَا وَجَعَلَ بَيْنَكُمْ مَّوَدَّةً وَّرَحْمَةً ۗاِنَّ فِيْ ذٰلِكَ لَاٰيٰتٍ لِّقَوْمٍ يَّتَفَكَّرُوْنَ**

Translation:

“And among the signs of His power is that He created for you wives from your own kind, so that you would be inclined and feel at ease with them, and He made among you a feeling of love and affection. Indeed, in that there are truly signs for a people who think. (Kementerian Agama, 2020).”

However, family or marriage relationships often cause problems which can lead to divorce (talak). Divorce or talak only occurs if a man and woman have entered into a legal marriage. This divorce or divorce means that it is no longer lawful for a husband and wife to mix or have sexual relations. Therefore, Islam pays special attention to the issue of divorce. Moreover, divorce is hated by Allah SWT. Divorce comes from the word divorce, which means the end of the husband-wife relationship, namely when the husband says words that have the same meaning or meaning as divorce, for example "I divorce you", "I return you", "you go home to someone else. your parents” and so on. Viewed from the perspective of the Shari'a, divorce or talak means the release of marital ties and the end of the husband-wife relationship. The legal basis governing divorce in Indonesia is Law No. 1 of 1974 concerning marriage. To be precise, Article 39 paragraph 1 states: "Divorce can only be carried out in front of a court session after the court concerned has tried and failed to reconcile the two parties." Based on the law above regarding divorce, what must be followed when filing a divorce or talak lawsuit. Allah SWT says in QS. al-Baqarah verse 231:

**وَاِذَا طَلَّقْتُمُ النِّسَاۤءَ فَبَلَغْنَ اَجَلَهُنَّ فَاَمْسِكُوْهُنَّ بِمَعْرُوْفٍ اَوْ سَرِّحُوْهُنَّ بِمَعْرُوْفٍۗ وَلَا تُمْسِكُوْهُنَّ ضِرَارًا لِّتَعْتَدُوْا ۚ وَمَنْ يَّفْعَلْ ذٰلِكَ فَقَدْ ظَلَمَ نَفْسَه ۗ وَلَا تَتَّخِذُوْٓا اٰيٰتِ اللّٰهِ هُزُوًا وَّاذْكُرُوْا نِعْمَتَ اللّٰهِ عَلَيْكُمْ وَمَآ اَنْزَلَ عَلَيْكُمْ مِّنَ الْكِتٰبِ وَالْحِكْمَةِ يَعِظُكُمْ بِه ۗوَاتَّقُوا اللّٰهَ وَاعْلَمُوْٓا اَنَّ اللّٰهَ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيْمٌ**

Translation:

If you reject your wives and they are nearing the end of their iddah, then reconcile them in a ma'ruf manner, or divorce them in a ma'ruf manner (also). Do not refer them to harm, because by doing so you will wrong them. Whoever does this, he has indeed done injustice to himself. Do not make Allah's laws a game, and remember Allah's favor on you, and what Allah has revealed to you, namely the Book and the Wisdom (as-Sunnah). Allah teaches you with what He has revealed. And fear Allah and know that Allah knows all things. (Kementerian Agama, 2020).”

One of the factors that influences married couples to divorce includes dissatisfaction between one of the partners in intimate relations, so that their inner life is not met. Livelihood is divided into two types, namely external living and inner living. Birth support is something that a person gives to his wife, relatives and property as a basic necessity for them. These basic needs include food, clothing and shelter. Meanwhile, mental sustenance is a sexual or psychological need such as love, affection, attention, protection and so on, which concretely takes the form of sexual intercourse which must be fulfilled by the husband for the wife.

Based on information from the Bantaeng Regency Religious Court, one of the main factors in the occurrence of divorce in families or households is a lack of communication, especially regarding inner livelihood or sexual (biological) needs, which is why there is an imbalance between rights and obligations in terms of sexual or biological needs. Based on the background of the problem, researchers are interested in studying **"The Impact of Biological Dissatisfaction of Married Couples on Divorce in the Religious Courts of Bantaeng Regency in 2021-2022".** Based on the background explained above, researchers can formulate problems that can be studied as follows, What is the picture of divorce caused by biological dissatisfaction between husband and wife that occurs in the Bantaeng Regency Religious Court?, and what is the impact of biological dissatisfaction on husband and wife, causing divorce at the Bantaeng Regency Religious Court?

**Methods**

Qualitative research is the methodology used in this research. Researchers do not interfere with research on the selection of natural objects that change according to their natural state. Furthermore, the dynamics of these objects are not affected by the presence of researchers. The research was conducted at the Bantaeng Regency Religious Court. The focus of this research is as follows: First, what is the picture of divorce caused by biological dissatisfaction between married couples that occurs in the Bantaeng Regency Religious Court, Second, what is the impact of biological dissatisfaction on married couples, causing divorce in the Bantaeng Regency Religious Court. The data sources in this research consist of primary data and secondary data. The instruments for this research are:

Interview sheets and documentation guidelines. This section consists of results and discussion. Each finding must be supported by adequate data. Then, the research findings must be able to answer the research questions or hypotheses stated previously in the introduction. The data collection techniques used in this research are observation, interviews and documentation guidelines. Data processing and data interpretation are other terms for data analysis. Investigating, classifying, organizing, interpreting, and investigating data are the steps involved in data analysis, which give phenomena academic, scientific, and social significance. Researchers compare data that has been collected independently with existing data obtained from various sources to ensure the validity of the data obtained.

**Result and Discussion**

**Divorce caused by biological needs factors**

The Bantaeng Regency Religious Court handles a large number of divorce cases from year to year, such as the data below for divorce in 2021 and 2022, along with the picture.

**Table 4.4**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Divorce**  | **Divorce**  | **Total Divorce** |
| 2021 | 57 | 280 | 337 |
| 2022 | 58 | 321 | 379 |

*Source: secondary data from Bantaeng Regency Religious Court*

Based on table 4.4, divorce cases in Bantaeng Regency in 2021 reached 337 cases, 57 cases of talak divorce and 280 cases of contested divorce. Meanwhile, in 2022 there will be an increase, with a total of 379 cases handled, with details of 58 cases of talak divorce and 321 divorce cases.

From these data, in 2021 there were 81 cases caused by biological dissatisfaction and 256 cases caused by other factors. Meanwhile, in 2022 there will be 60 cases due to biological dissatisfaction factors and 319 cases due to other factors. Based on this data, researchers can explain that in 2021, 24% of total divorce cases will be caused by biological dissatisfaction factors.

Meanwhile, in 2022, 15% of total divorce cases will be due to biological dissatisfaction. This indicates that one of the factors for divorce in Bantaeng Regency is biological dissatisfaction. The Bantaeng Regency Religious Court judge explained that some or 50% of divorce cases were resolved through caucus mediation. All cases or events that are taboo or confidential are disclosed during caucus mediation. Because most litigants were embarrassed to express their reasons during joint mediation, separate caucus mediation was conducted.

In divorce cases, the Bantaeng Regency court has taken two mediation routes, joint mediation and separate mediation. First, the judge undertakes joint mediation, in which the couples involved in the case are both seated in one room with the mediator to find a solution to the existing problem. However, if joint mediation is unsuccessful then the trial continues. If the case in court has not been completed and a case report is obtained, it will be mediated again using separate mediation.

According to the results of the interview, the judge as mediator of the Bantaeng Regency religious court said that:

"More than half of the divorce cases handled by judges through caucus mediation, there are several divorce cases caused by biological dissatisfaction which were identified by the judge but not specifically recorded. Judging from the large number of divorce cases that are submitted to the Bantaeng religious court, related to the biological problems of a husband and wife, it is considered something that is taboo and embarrassing to reveal in court, but when the judge went through caucus mediation, it turned out that some of them had problems with being dissatisfied in their relationship."

Based on the interview above, researchers can find out:

Biological dissatisfaction is a factor that causes divorce. where the case is handled by the judge using caucus mediation or separate mediation, this is done by the judge because there are things that are reluctant to convey in front of their partner, such as dissatisfaction with their biological relationship. Because this is considered taboo to be conveyed in court.

As we know, there are many factors that cause a husband and wife to separate or divorce. One of these factors is biological dissatisfaction. Based on the results of an interview with the Chair of the Bantaeng Regency Religious Court, Mr. Amirullah Arsyad, said that divorce can occur due to several factors, including or one of which is caused by biological needs, namely the couple's unfulfilled needs for intimate relations.

Based on the results of the interview, researchers were able to find out that: one of the factors causing divorce is biological factors. As for the couple's reasons, when asked or when the time came to convey their reasons to the Court during the trial, they gave various reasons such as economic problems, domestic violence, spiritual needs/biological needs and so on, but the Court considered which reasons more suitable as an excuse.

As the Chairman of the Religious Court, Mr. Amirullah Arsyad, said as follows:

"In measuring the standard of biological satisfaction, it is difficult to measure and judges will never measure cases of biological reasons for divorce. The measurement is the extent of their problems and the extent to which they maintain their household, how big the impact will be if they are united and how big the dangerous impact will be if they are forced to separated, which is the greatest benefit that the judge takes, so it is not measuring biological needs but seeing whether the marriage is so complicated that it must be separated or whether it can still be maintained."

Based on this interview, researchers can find out that:

Biological satisfaction is very difficult for other people to measure, and what can measure this is the couple themselves, whether they are satisfied or not when having sex. A judge can only see how big the problems they are facing and the extent to which they are able to maintain their household. A judge also considers how big the impact will be if a husband and wife are united and how big the impact will be if the husband and wife are forced to separate. If the benefits are great when they are separated, then the judge makes a decision for the couple to be separated and vice versa. The final conclusion of the court and judge is whether the marriage can still be reconciled or not. The measure is to weigh how much harm it will do and how much benefit it will bring. If the benefit is greater, don't accept it. If the harm is greater, especially if it can endanger the soul of one or both, then separate it because separating is also reconciling.

In an interview with the head of the religious court he said that:

"According to the judge, dissatisfaction is difficult because it is the party who has to prove it, give an idea to the judge and how the witness can argue that he is not satisfied in the biological relationship, so it boils down to what the party feels, but what the panel of judges saw in the trial here is that it is still appropriate or not. This party's household is maintained or separated. And it can be concluded that the problem of biological dissatisfaction is a basic human need, but if we talk about whether it is the main cause of divorce in Bantaeng religious courts, it is not."

Based on the interview above, researchers can find out that:

Dissatisfaction with a husband and wife's biological relationship cannot be measured by the court, and the only person who can measure this satisfaction is the couple themselves. When a husband and wife face the judge in court, they do not say the real reason for what happened but instead raise other reasons in the trial because biological problems or sexual problems of the husband and wife in the trial are considered taboo by society and embarrassed to be revealed in the trial. This biological problem is the most fundamental thing for the couple. And also Mr. Amirullah Arsyad said that biological needs are not the main factor in divorce in Bantaeng Regency.

Apart from that, Mr Amirullah Arsyad also explained in his interview as follows:

"The husband who requested that he was not satisfied biologically, whether by means of divorce to show his dissatisfaction, apparently not, what he submitted was a request for polygamy looking for a capable wife who did not have a disease when he wanted to have biological relations. So that's not the determining factor, but on the other hand, if a wife, for example, feels abandoned, there is no spiritual support (sex), this is not the main factor in the biological relationship, so it is difficult to measure. What is there is that her husband has been leaving her for a long time, not for a long time. being fed and always fighting so that it can endanger his life and can bring greater harm if forced. "What is clear is that the problem of biological dissatisfaction certainly has an impact on the divorce process, but it is not the main factor, it is only the cause that makes their family disharmonious for many years, then there is a fight between them, both psychological and physical, because things are like that, so that is what leads them to divorce in court." .

Based on the interview above, researchers can find out that:

Biological satisfaction is not a justification for a couple to divorce, but there are other reasons that are more important, even though in fact that is also a reason. As in the case above, the husband asked the court for reasons of biological dissatisfaction but not for divorce but instead wanted polygamy, with the reason of looking for a wife who did not have a disease when he wanted to have a biological relationship. Regarding this matter, the court did not confirm this. When a wife feels that her inner life is not fulfilled, she is also left behind for a long time or for years.

Apart from that, Mr. Amirullah Arsyad also explained in his interview as follows:

"Divorce cases are closed to the public because they discuss shame, especially if it is a biological problem, then the first handling is a closed trial, which is different from the general principle that trials must be open, but there are exceptions because religious courts have special rules that regulate Law No. 3 of 1989. So it goes beyond the general rules, especially for divorce cases, because it discusses shame". Based on the interview above, the researcher can find out that:

In a divorce trial, the trial is held in private because in the trial what is conveyed is disgrace, therefore so that the disgrace is not known to many people and is confidential, only certain people can enter the courtroom in a divorce case. Divorce trials are closed in nature, different from other trials in general, where the trial must be open but there are exceptions, in Law No. 3 of 1989 concerning special rules for religious courts so that it deviates from the general principle, specifically for divorce cases, the handling of the Religious Court is carried out in private because in the trial it discusses disgrace.

Apart from that, Mr. Amirullah Arsyad also said the following in his interview: "The handling of divorce is the same as other cases, namely: Evidence stage, Question and answer stage, conclusion stage, decision-making stage. The mediation is the same as other cases and is confidential, and the most appropriate mediation for divorce cases after the first hearing is caucus mediation (separately) by a mediator"

Based on the interview above, the researcher can conclude that:

The handling of divorce trials is the same as other cases, namely the evidence stage, the question and answer stage, the conclusion stage, the decision-making stage by the chief judge, mediation of divorce cases and other cases is the same and confidential in nature, and the most appropriate mediation for divorce cases is caucus or separate mediation so that the privacy of the person undergoing the trial is maintained.

**The impact of biological dissatisfaction on partners**

Biological relationships are one of the basic things for humans, this is also a command from Allah SWT. for people who have legally married. However, it becomes a problem when in carrying out the relationship there is dissatisfaction, either the husband or the wife.

As conveyed by the Chairman of the Religious Court, Mr. Amirullah Arsyad through his interview, there are three impacts of dissatisfaction with the couple, namely:

**Firts Not supported by patner**

Lack of respect for a partner can occur due to dissatisfaction during intercourse with their partner. According to what was conveyed by the Head of the Bantaeng Religious Court, Mr. Amirullah Arsyad through his interview as follows:

"The impact caused by dissatisfaction is that the couple does not care about each other. Maybe because they feel that during intercourse they do not achieve satisfaction. And this could result in Domestic Violence (KDRT). The husband beats his wife then the wife no longer cares about her husband and does not carry out her obligations properly. So it could end in divorce"

**Second Not supported by husband**

Providing a living is a husband's duty. However, it is possible that the husband does not fulfill his obligation to provide for his wife because of something. It is possible that the husband does not provide for his wife because his wife does not fulfill her obligations properly as stated by the mediator as follows:

“We all know that it is a wife's duty to serve her husband well. Serving is not just preparing food, taking care of the house, taking care of children, but there are things that must be met, namely biological needs. "But the husband doesn't get that, so the husband doesn't provide maintenance to his wife because he doesn't get his full rights."

**Third, Domestic Violence Occurs**

In an interview with the head of the Bantaeng Regency religious court, he said:

"The perpetrator of violence is usually a husband, but a wife can also commit violence against her husband. Domestic violence can occur perhaps because one of the partners is not satisfied during intercourse, so domestic violence occurs."

Domestic violence occurs due to several factors that can influence it, namely economic factors, family or biological factors. Biological factors in this case are that the couple when having sex, do not achieve satisfaction. Or it could be that the wife does not give her husband his rights even though it is his responsibility.

**Conclusion**

In an interview with the head of the Bantaeng Regency religious court, he said:

"The perpetrator of violence is usually a husband, but a wife can also commit violence against her husband. Domestic violence can occur perhaps because one of the partners is not satisfied during intercourse, so domestic violence occurs."

Domestic violence occurs due to several factors that can influence it, namely economic factors, family or biological factors. Biological factors in this case are that the couple when having sex, do not achieve satisfaction. Or it could be that the wife does not give her husband his rights even though it is his responsibility.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Agusta, Ivanovich. "Qualitative data collection and analysis techniques." Center for Socio-Economic Research, Agricultural Research and Development, Bogor, 2003, pp. 179-188. Accessed July 31, 2023, at 14:23.

Ahmad bin ‘Ali bin Hajar al-Asqalani, al-Hafidz Ahmad bin ‘Ali bin Hajar al-Asqalani, Bulughul Maram min Adillatil Ahkam, (Egypt: Mathaba’ah al-Salafiyah, 1347 H)

Ali Bustamam. "The Role of Extension Workers in Disseminating Family Planning Information in Aceh Besar." Geuthèë Journal: Multidisciplinary Research 3.1, 2020, pp. 366-382. Accessed July 31, 2023, at 14:20.

Amir, Syarifuddin, Islamic Marriage Law in Indonesia between Fiqh Munakahat and Marriage Law (Jakarta: Prenada Media, 2006).

Amirullah Arsyad, Interview, October 24, 2023.

What are the Consequences of Divorce (coverage), Kumpulan Info, December 27, 2023

Arikunto, Suharsimi, Research Procedures for a Practical Approach. 12th printing. (Bandung: Alfabeta. 2008).

Atabik Ali et al., Contemporary Arabic-Indonesian Dictionary (IX printing; Yogyakarta: Multi Karya Grafika, t. th.).

Azhar Basyir, Ahmad, Islamic Marriage Law, (Yogyakarta: UII Press, 2000),

Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia. Directorate General of Islamic Religious Institutional Development, Compilation of Islamic Law in Indonesia. 2000.

DetikHikmah, 7 Goals of Marriage in Islam, 7 Goals of Marriage in Islam, Are You Ready? (detik.com), accessed August 28, 2023.

Directorate General of Legislation, Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 1974 concerning marriage (Jakarta: Trinity, 2007), p. 7.

Equatora et al., Client data collection techniques, Bitread Publishing, 2021. Accessed July 31, 2023, at 13:45.

H.A. Aziz Salim Basyarahil, 22 Religious Problems (Jakarta: Gema Insani Press, 2010).

Hasan Mustofa, Introduction to Family Law.

https:www.pa-bantaeng.go.id, Profile of the Bantaeng Religious Court, History (Accessed on Saturday, January 6, 2024, at 22:39).

Huda Haem, Nurul, Beware of Illegal Marriage, (Jakarta: Hikmah, 2007).

Ibn Majah, Book of Silsilah Assohihah, authenticated by al-albani and addaylamiy.

Ibn Manzur, Lisan al-Arab, Juz XIV.

Ilmas, S.H.I., M.Sy. Talak Qabla al-Dukhul and Its Problems. (Cilegon: 2020).

Imam Suprayogo, and Tobroni, Methods of Social and Religious Research, (Bandung: PT.Remaja Rosdakarya, 2nd printing, 2003).

Indonesia, President of the Republic, and I. CHAPTER. "Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 1974 Concerning Marriage." (2006).

Ismayani, Ade, Research methodology Syiah Kuala University Press, 2019. Accessed July 31, 2023, at 13:41.

Kamal Malik Abu bin As-Sayyid Salim, Kamal Malik Abu bin As-Sayyid Salim, Shahih Fiqih Sunnah, (First printing, Central Java: Insan Kamil, 2021).

Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Al-Qur'an and its Translation, Bogor, PT Patja Cemerlang, 2015.

Kurnia, et al. "Judge's Considerations Regarding Rejection of Polygamy Applications." Media of Law and Sharia 4.1 2022. Accessed Monday, July 17, 2023, at 17:22.

Majid, Abdul. Qualitative Research Data Analysis, Aksara Timur, 2017. Accessed July 31, 2023, at 14:28.

Matondang, Armansyah. "Factors that cause divorce in marriage." JPPUMA: Journal of Governance and Political Social UMA 2.2 (2014), pp. 141-150. (Accessed on Monday, July 17, 2023, at 17:10).

Mufidah, Gender-Informed Islamic Family Psychology, (Malang: UIN Malang Pers, 2008).

Muhammad Fuad al-Baaqii, al-Mu’jam al-Mufahras li al-faadz al-Qur’an al-kariim, Indonesia: Maktabah Dahlan, n.d.

Mustofa Hasan, Introduction to Family Law, (1st printing, Bandung: CV. Pustaka Setia, 2011).

Nova Noviana, Interview, November 13, 2023.

Octaviani et al. "Data analysis and checking data validity", 2019. Accessed July 31, 2023, at 14:35.

Prasetijowati et al., "Organizational Communication Patterns of the Surabaya City Of Heroes Football Team Leader to Coordinate Members in the Organization." Public Sphere Review 2023, pp. 22-31. Accessed July 31, 2023, at 14:25.

Ramdhan, Muhammad, Research method. Cipta Media Nusantara, 2021. Accessed July 31, 2023, at 14:13.

Rifqi, Muhammad Jazil, "Social History of Divorce in Front of Religious Courts in Marriage Law in Indonesia", AL-HUKAMA', The Indonesian Journal of Islamic Family Law 11.2, (2021), pp. 55-84. (Accessed on Monday, July 17, 2023, at 16:30).

Sarwono, Jonatahan, Analysis of research data using SPSS. Edition I (Yogyakarta: Andi, 2006).

Sayidah, Nur, Research methodology accompanied by examples of its application in research. Zifatama Jawara, 2018. Accessed July 31, 2023, at 14:18.

Sidiq Widodo Fajar Muhammad et al., Islamic Family Law, p. 33.

Sidiq Widodo Fajar Muhammad et al., Islamic Family Law, 1st ed.; (Banten, PT Sada Kurnia Pustaka 2023).

Soebekti, Principles of Civil Law (Jakarta: Intermassa, 2003).

Soendari, “Testing the Validity of Qualitative Research Data”, (Bandung; PLB Department, Faculty of Education, Indonesian University of Education 2012, p. 14.

Soeroso, Moertihdiati, Domestic Violence in the Perspective of Victimological Jurisprudence, (Jakarta: Sinar Grafik, 2010).

Sugiono, Mixed Methods Research Methods. Fifth Edition (Bandung: Alfabeta. 2013).

Sugiono, Qualitative, Quantitative and R&D Research Methods, XI Edition (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010).

Syaifuddin, Amir Syaifuddin, Outlines of Fiqh. First Ed. First Edition. (Bogor: Kencana, 2003)

Syaifuddin, Amir Syaifuddin, Marriage Law in Indonesia

Thalib, Abdul, and Mei Lan Lestari. "Analysis of High Divorce Rate in the Jurisdiction of the Pekanbaru Religious Court." Islamic Law 17.1 (2017), pp. 31-51. (Accessed on Monday, July 17, 2023 at 17:20).

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage Article 39 paragraph 1.

Law of the Republic of Indonesia. Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage.

Wahbah al-Zuhaily, al-Fiqh al-Islami wa Adillatuhu, (Cet; II Juz VII Damascus: Dar al-Fikr, 1984), p. 29.

Wolipop, Marriage in Islam, Marriage in Islam: Complete Goals, Requirements, and Hadith (detik.com), accessed August 28, 2023.

Yuliana, Tri Rika. Factors Causing Divorce in Households in Poncowati Village, Terbanggi Besar District. Diss. IAIN Metro, (2021), (Accessed on Monday, July 17, 2023, at 17:12).

Zuana, Muhammad Mujtaba Mitra, Using Documents, Analysis of Management Research Data, p. 133. Accessed July 31, 2023, at 13:30.