

**THE IMPACT OF DIVORCE ON CHILDREN'S MENTAL READINESS TO
MARRIAGE IN SEMANDING TUBAN**

THESIS

BY:

Adelia Nuary Witasari

(18210119)



ISLAMIC FAMILY LAW DEPARTMENT

SHARIA FACULTY

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

2022

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2022

STATEMENT OF THE AUTHENTICITY

In the name of Allah,

With consciousness and responsibility toward the development of science, the writer declares that thesis entitled:

THE IMPACT OF DIVORCE ON DAUGHTER'S MENTAL READINESS TO MARRIAGE IN SEMANDING TUBAN

Is truly writer's original work that can be legally justified. If this thesis is proven result of duplication or plagiarism from another scientific work, it as precondition of degree will be stated legally invalid.

Malang, September 26 2022

Writer,



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THE IMPACT OF DIVORCE ON DAUGHTER'S MENTAL READINESS TO MARRIAGE IN SEMANDING TUBAN

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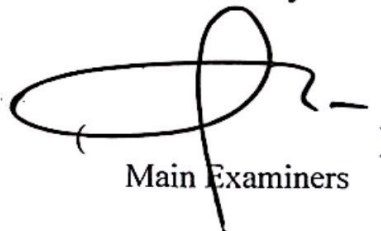
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MOTTO

الطَّلَاقُ مَرَّتَانِ ۖ فَمَا مَسَاكُ بِمَعْرُوفٍ أَوْ تَسْرِيحٍ بِإِحْسَانٍ ۗ وَلَا يَحِلُّ لَكُمْ أَنْ تَأْخُذُوا مِمَّا
أَنْبَيْتُمْوهُنَّ سُنْيًا إِلَّا أَنْ يَخَافَا أَلَّا يُقِيمَا حُدُودَ اللَّهِ ۗ فَإِنْ خِفْتُمْ أَلَّا يُقِيمَا حُدُودَ اللَّهِ فَلَا
جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِمَا فِيمَا افْتَدَتْ بِهِ ۗ تِلْكَ حُدُودُ اللَّهِ فَلَا تَعْتَدُوهَا ۚ وَمَنْ يَتَعَدَّ حُدُودَ اللَّهِ
فَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الظَّالِمُونَ

A divorce is only permissible twice: after that, the parties should either hold Together on equitable terms, or separate with kindness. It is not lawful for you, (Men), to take back any of your gifts (from your wives), except when both parties fear that they would be unable to keep the limits ordained by Allah. If ye (judges) do indeed fear that they would be unable to keep the limits ordained by Allah, there is no blame on either of them if she give something for her freedom. These are the limits ordained by Allah; so do not transgress them if any do transgress the limits ordained by Allah, such persons wrong (Themselves as well as others).

(Al-Baqarah Verse 229)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Alhamdulillah Rabbil Alamin, Gratitude for His grace and guidance so that the writing of thesis entitled “The Impact of Divorce on Children's Mental Readiness to Marriage in Semanding Tuban” could be finished well. We offer prayers and greetings to the Prophet, *Sayyidina wa Maulana* Muhammad SAW, who gave us *uswatun hasanah* which guided us from the darkness era of ignorance to an era full of knowledge and light of Islam. By always following him, may we be included in his people’s ranks and belong to those who are fortunate to receive his intercession. Amen.

The author is aware that working on this Final Project / Thesis can be completed with all prayers, motivation, guidance, and assistance from various parties. Therefore, with great humility, the author would like to thank you profusely to:

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3. Erik Sabti Rahmawati, M.A., M.Ag, as the Head of Islamic Family Law Department, Sharia Faculty, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang.

4. All Lectures and staff of the Sharia Faculty of The State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang who have been sincere in teaching knowledge, educating, and guiding writers while studying at this campus.
5. Mrs. Jamilah, MA as Lecture supervisor final assignment/thesis writer. Thank you for your time, knowledge, suggestion, correction, and guidance during the preparation of this final project. The author apologizes to him if all this time, it is troublesome and disturbs his time whenever the author experiences difficulties. May Allah SWT repay all of his kindness, and may he and his entire family always get health and happiness in this world and the hereafter.
6. All Lectures and staff of the Sharia Faculty of The State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang who have been sincere in teaching knowledge, educating, and guiding writers while studying at this campus.
7. All my family, my beloved mother (Mrs. Darwit) and father (Mr. Wiwit Pramono) who always support me in every single day of my life. And also my sisters and my little brother. I love you so much, big thanks to your prayers and efforts. At this point in my life, I am looking for blessings.
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With all hope for His pleasure and mercy, the writer says prayers and hopes that all good deeds from all parties will receive the best reward and be bestowed with His Taufiq and guidance. Amen.

Malang, September 26 2022
Writer,

Adelia Nuary Witasari
SIN 18210119

TRANSLITERATIONS GUIDENCE

A. Consonant

Arab	Latin	Arab	Latin
ا	A	ط	Th
ب	B	ظ	Zh
ت	T	ع	‘
ث	Ts	غ	Gh
ج	J	ف	F
ح	H	ق	Q
خ	Kh	ك	K
د	D	ل	L
ذ	Dz	م	M
ر	R	ن	N
ز	Z	و	W
س	S	هـ	H
ش	Sy	ء	‘
ص	Sh	ي	Y
ض	DI		

B. Vocal, long-pronounce and dipthong

Vocal *fathah* = a

Vocal *kasrah* = i

Vocal *dlomah* = u

Long-vocal (a) = \hat{A} e.g. \hat{a} قال become Qâla

Long-vocal (i) = \hat{I} e.g. \hat{i} قيل become Qîla

Long-vocal (u) = \hat{U} e.g. \hat{u} دون become Dûna

Diphthong (aw) = $و$ e.g. قول become Qawlun

Diphthong (ay) = $ي$ e.g. خير become Khayrun

C. Ta' marbuthah (ة)

Ta' marbûthah translited as “t” in the middle of word, but if Ta' marbûthah in the end of word, it translited as “h” e.g. الرسالة المدرسة become *alrisalat li al-mudarrisah*, or in the standing among two word that in the form of mudhaf and mudla ilaih, it transliterated as t and connected to the next word, e.g. الله يرحمة become *fi rahmatillâh*.

D. Auxiliary Verb and Lafadh al-Jalâlah

Auxiliary verb “al” (ال) written with lowercase form, expect if it located it the position and “al” in lafadh al-Jalâlah which located in the middle of two or being or become *idhafah*, it remove frome writing.

- a. Al-Imâm al-Bukhâriy said...
- b. Al-Bukhâriy in muqaddimah of his book said
- c. *Masyâ Allah kâna wa mâ lam yasya 'las yakun.*

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ABSTRAK

Witasari, Adelia Nuary, 18210119, 2022. Dampak Perceraian Orang Tua Terhadap Kesiapan Mental Anak Perempuan Untuk Menikah Di Kecamatan Semanding Kabupaten Tuban. Skripsi, Jurusan Hukum Keluarga Islam, Fakultas Syariah, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Pembimbing: Jamilah, M. A.

Kata Kunci: Perceraian; Kesiapan Mental; Kesiapan Menikah.

Perceraian adalah hal yang umum terjadi pada sebagian besar keluarga yang memiliki konflik, begitu pula yang terjadi di Indonesia banyak keluarga yang melakukan perceraian karena berbagai konflik yang terjadi seperti adanya kekerasan dalam rumah tangga, terjadinya perselingkuhan, tidak memberikan nafkah, dan hal-hal yang memberatkan salah satu pasangan. Dampak dari perceraian mengakibatkan banyak hal negatif khususnya pada anak. Anak memiliki trauma yang berat dalam menghadapi kehidupan tanpa adanya dampingan dari kedua orang tuanya terutama dalam mempersiapkan pernikahan. Penelitian ini terdapat tiga rumusan masalah yaitu: Pertama, Bagaimana pendapat anak perempuan terhadap perceraian orang tuanya di tuban. Kedua, Apa dampak perceraian orang tua terhadap kesiapan mental anak perempuan untuk menikah di Tuban. Penggunaan istilah anak perempuan dalam penelitian ini adalah untuk menekankan objek kajian dalam konteks keluarga. Anak perempuan adalah putri korban perceraian orang tua di Kecamatan Semanding, Kabupaten Tuban.

Penelitian ini termasuk dalam jenis penelitian empiris dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Penelitian ini memperoleh data dari lapangan dengan cara wawancara dan dokumentasi. Sedangkan untuk pengolahan data dari lapangan menggunakan data edit, klasifikasi, verifikasi, analisis, dan kesimpulan. Subjek penelitian yang digunakan adalah anak perempuan korban perceraian di kecamatan Semanding Kabupaten Tuban Jawa Timur.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa: (1) Pendapat anak perempuan terhadap perceraian orang tua dapat dilihat dari keadaan keluarga sebelumnya, jika keluarga merupakan keluarga yang baik-baik saja maka anak akan merasakan kesedihan yang begitu mendalam. Berbeda dengan anak yang memiliki keadaan keluarga yang rusak, mereka akan berfikir perceraian orang tuanya adalah jalan keluar. (2) Perceraian tidak hanya memiliki dampak terhadap psikologis anak saja tetapi memiliki dampak pada setiap aspek yang penting dalam keluarga diantaranya adalah aspek sosial dan ekonomi dimana aspek-aspek tersebut juga merupakan bentuk-bentuk dari kesiapan menikah yang harus dimiliki oleh seseorang yang ingin menikah. Dan juga, anak perempuan dari korban perceraian memiliki trauma yang didapatkan dari keluarganya seperti kekerasan dalam rumah tangga, merasa dikhianati karena orang yang dicintainya pergi meninggalkan demi orang lain, dan hal-hal yang berhubungan dengan trauma secara batin sehingga dia merasa tidak siap untuk melakukan pernikahan dengan orang lain.

ABSTRACT

Witasari, Adelia Nuary, 18210119, 2021. The Impact of Divorce on Daughter's Mental Readiness to Marriage in Semanding Tuban. Thesis, Department of Islamic Family Law, Faculty of Sharia, State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Supervisor: Jamilah, M. A

Keywords: Divorce; Mental Readiness; Marriage Readiness.

Divorce is a common thing for most families who have conflict. As well as what happened in Indonesia, many families do divorce because of various conflict which occur such as domestic violence, the occurrence of infidelity, not providing a living, and things that incriminate one partner. For couples, the impact of divorce causes many negative things, especially for children. Children have severe trauma in dealing with life without the assistance of their parents, especially in preparing for marriage. In this study, there are three formulations of the problem, namely: First, how do the daughter of divorced parents in Tuban perceive their parents' divorce? Second, What is the impact of parental divorce on daughter's mental readiness to marriage in Tuban? The use of the term daughter in this study is to emphasize the object of study in the family context. Daughter are the victims of parental divorce in Semanding Sub-district, Tuban Regency.

This research is included in the type of empirical research using a qualitative approach. This study obtained data from the field by means of interviews and documentation. As for processing data from the field using data editing, classification, verification, analysis, and conclusions, the research subjects used were daughter of divorced parents in the Semanding Sub-district, Tuban Regency, East Java.

The results of this study indicate that: (1) the daughter's opinion on their divorced parents can be seen from the previous family situation. If the family was in a good condition, just so the the daughter is going to feel the sadness. In contrast to daughter who were in a broken family circumstances, they will think that their parents' divorce is a way out. (2) Divorce does not only have an impact on the psychology of children but has an impact on every important aspect of the family, including social and economic aspects, where these aspects are also forms of marriage readiness that must be owned by someone who wants to get married. And also the daughter of divorced parents have trauma from their families, such as domestic violence, feeling betrayed because their loved ones leave for other people, and things related to mental trauma, so they feel unprepared to marry.

نبذة مختصرة

ويتاساري ، أدليا نواري ، 18210119 ، 2022. تأثير طلاق الوالدين ضدّ التأهب العقلي البنات للزواج في منطقة سيماندينغ ، توبان. البحث العلمي ، قسم قانون الأسرة الإسلامية ، كلية الشريعة ، جامعة الإسلامية الحكومية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج ، المشرف: جميلة ، الماجستير.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الطلاق؛ الاستعداد العقلي؛ الاستعداد للزواج. الطلاق هو أمر شائع بالنسبة لمعظم العائلات التي لديها نزاع ، كما هو الحال في إندونيسيا ، العديد من العائلات تطلق بسبب النزاعات المختلفة التي تحدث مثل العنف المنزلي ، وحوث الخيانة الزوجية ، وعدم توفير لقمة العيش ، والأشياء المرهقة لأحدهما. يتسبب تأثير الطلاق في العديد من الأمور السلبية ، خاصة بالنسبة للأطفال ، حيث يعاني الأطفال من صدمة شديدة في التعامل مع الحياة دون مساعدة والديهم ، خاصة في التحضير والمواجهة للزواج. في هذه الدراسة ، هناك ثلاث صيغ للمشكلة ، وهي: أولاً ، كيف رأي البنات في طلاق والديهم في توبان. ثانيًا: ما هو تأثير طلاق الوالدين ضدّ التأهب العقلي البنات للزواج في توبان؟ إن استخدام مصطلح الابنة في هذه الدراسة هو التأكيد على موضوع الدراسة في سياق الأسرة. البنات هن بنات الوالدين المتضررين من الطلاق.

تم تضمين هذا البحث في نوع البحث التجريبي باستخدام المنهج النوعي. حصلت هذه الدراسة على بيانات ميدانية من خلال المقابلات والتوثيق. أما معالجة البيانات الميدانية باستخدام تحرير البيانات وتصنيفها والتحقق منها وتحليلها والاستنتاجات. كانت موضوعات البحث المستخدمة هي البنات المؤثرة بالطلاق في منطقة سيماندينغ ، توبان ، جاوى الشرقية.

تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى ما يلي: (1) يمكن رؤية رأي البنات في طلاق الوالدين من الوضع الأسري السابق ، فإذا كانت الأسرة أسرة جيدة فسيشعر الطفل بهذا الحزن العميق. والعكس أن الأطفال الذين كسروا ظروفهم الأسرية ، سيعتقد الأطفال أن طلاق والديهم هو مخرج. (2) لا يؤثر الطلاق على نفسية الأطفال فحسب ، بل يؤثر أيضًا على

كل جانب مهم في الأسرة بما في ذلك الجوانب الاجتماعية والاقتصادية حيث تعتبر هذه الجوانب أيضاً أشكلاً من الاستعداد للزواج يجب أن يمتلكها شخص يريد الحصول عليها. ويعاني البنات المؤثرة بالطلاق من صدمة نفسية من عائلاتهم مثل العنف المنزلي ، والشعور بالخيانة لأن أحبائهم يغادرون لأشخاص آخرين ، والأشياء المتعلقة بالصدمة النفسية بحيث يشعرون بأنهم غير مستعدين للزواج من آخرين.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Research

Law No. 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage or the Marriage Act and Government Regulation No. 9 of 1975 concerning The Implementation of Marriage Act of 1974 define the marriage in the legal perspective.¹ The meaning of marriage is the mental and physical relationship between a man and a woman as husband and wife with the goal of building a family that is bound and based on the One Godhead.²

Therefore, both partners are not allowed to have a relationship like a husband and a wife as usual.³ According to existing literatures, in Indonesia, divorce cases occur between couples with or without children. Based on data from the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration (Dukcapil) of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri), there will be 3.9 million people who are married and divorced by the end of June 2021. This number is equivalent to 1.46% of Indonesia's total 272. 29 million people. East Java is the province with the largest population of divorced persons nationally. The number reached 829.14 thousand people or 2.02% of the total population of East Java which reached 40.99 million people.⁴ According to statistical data from the

¹ <https://lawjakarta.com/divorce-in-indonesia/>, accessed: 20 August 2022

² Art 4icle 38 of Law Number 1 of 1974

³ Alghifari, A., Sofiana, A., dkk. *Faktor Ekonomi dan Dampaknya Terhadap Kasus Perceraian Era Pandemi COVID-19 dalam Tinjauan Tafsir Hukum Keluarga Islam*, (UIN Raden Intan, Lampung : Civil and Islamic Family Law 1(2), 2020), 1689-1699

⁴ <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2021/09/07/inilah-10-provinsi-dengan-penduduk-berstatus-cerai-hidup-terbanyak>, diakses : 05 Februari 2022

Religious Court of Tuban, East Java, there are an average of 3500 divorce cases that are decided per year in the last five years, namely 2017-2021.⁵

Divorce that occurs in couples who already have children has undoubtedly brought many unfavorable impacts on the development of children in the future, especially the daughter. Daughter who are victims of divorce can carry out all activities well but tend to be less fluent in social or educational matters than daughter who live with both parents. Often, daughter who are victims of divorce blame both parents for the pain caused by their divorce. Indirectly they will get a deep trauma from what has happened to their parents and themselves. Bad memories of recorded parents will always be remembered by them when they grow up and can impact their mental readiness for marriage in the future.

According to Law No. 1 of 1974, Chapter VIII, articles 38–41, concerning the dissolution of marriage and its consequences, in Article 38, there are three causes of divorce, namely: death, divorce, and court decisions. Then, articles 39–40 discuss the procedure for implementing divorce in court proceedings.⁶ And article 41, discusses the consequences of breaking up a marriage, which only discusses child custody and also the provision of maintenance for children and wives.

Because there is no discussion about the consequences or impact of divorce on the mental condition of the victim's child, the researchers are

⁵ <https://www.pa-tuban.go.id/>, diakses 06 Februari 2022

⁶ Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage

interested in conducting research related to the impact of divorce on the mental readiness of daughter to marry. This impact is felt by some of the daughters of divorce victims who live in the social environment of the researcher. So, researchers have observed and known the object of research for a long time.

Uniquely, the research title "The Impact of Divorce on Daughter's Mental Readiness to Marriage in Semanding Tuban" takes a case study in the social environment of researchers, namely Tuban district, East Java, especially in Semanding Sub-District. According to data from the Tuban Regency government's official website, Semanding District had the highest divorce rate in 2021, with 227 divorced couples. The District of Palang, with 156 couples, is in second place. In the third district, Soko, there are 154 couples.⁷ In Semanding district, researchers found several cases of parental divorce, which ultimately affected the daughter's mentally, who were on average 23-25 years old and had entered the age of marriage. They lived in the social environment of researchers for the past few years.⁸

The influence of divorce on children, according to Kertamuda's book, is that the children receive a good orientation for the future. That means, teenagers will believe that the failure of their parents' marriage serves as a lesson to the not to recreate it.⁹ They will make effort to enhance their future by selecting nice partner for themselves for the future and try to create

⁷ <https://tubankab.go.id/> , accessed on 05 March 2022

⁸ US, Interview (Malang, 26 May 2022)

⁹ Kertamuda, E Fatchiah. *Konseling Pernikahan untuk Keluarga di Indonesia*, (Jakarta: Salemba Humanika, 2009), 107

wonderful memories with their partners, in order to avoid repeating their parents' marriage failure. Meanwhile, the society in the research location sees daughter who are victim of divorce as strange since they don't want or feel scared to form commitments with their partners. They don't even want to get married because they're worried that their marriage would end up like their parents'. In fact, they have reached the age of marriage, and some have already found a partner and their financial is stable. This is very interesting to study because this divorce case raises several factors, actually how the child's opinion of the divorce event that occurred to his parents and what factors can cause the mental readiness of the victim's child to marry hampered.

As is well known, the family is the closest and first socialization place that plays a vital role in the child's personality. However, in reality, not all families can carry out good parenting and carry out their functions as they should. Many things are disturbing and faced by each family member, and this is what makes the balance disturbed and dangerous for family life, which results in a lack of happiness and security in the family itself, and one of them creates trauma in daughter until they reach adulthood. This study aims to find out how the impact of parental divorce on children's mental readiness for marriage.

In accordance with the explanation above regarding the legal consequences that occur due to divorce, in accordance with Law No. 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage. As a researcher, I am interested in conducting research on the consequences of divorce on the mentality of daughter to marry because this is an important aspect of marriage, which requires sufficient mental readiness

to carry out domestic life in accordance with the objectives of both Islamic law and positive law applicable in Indonesia.

B. Statement of Problem

In order for this research to be systematic, this study has described several dictions to be used as the formulation of the problem in this thesis, namely:

1. How do the daughter of divorced parents in Semanding Tuban perceive their parents' divorce?
2. What is the impact of divorce on daughter's mental readiness to marry in Semanding Tuban?

These two points will be the subject of research in this thesis with the hope that this thesis can be explored optimally and systematically.

C. Objectives of Research

Based on the problem formulation that has been described previously, researchers in reviewing the discussion have several objectives, including:

1. To identify the daughter's opinion on the divorce of his parents.
2. To analyze the impact of divorce on daughter's mental readiness for marriage.

D. Benefits of Research

1. Theoretical Benefits

This research is expected to provide discussion and review on *sakinah* family management psychology subject.

2. Practical Benefits

The results of this study are expected to be used by the community as a source of information in *sakinah* family counseling. So, before deciding to divorce, people can think about the impact that their children will experience, for example, on their mental readiness for marriage in the future. Also for best line data for other researchers to continue their research.

E. Operational Definition

The full title of this thesis is The Impact of Divorce on Daughter's Mental Readiness to Marriage in Semanding Tuban. In the title, there are words that must be clarified and understood so that there are no misunderstandings in understanding the meaning. These words are:

1. Divorce is the severance of the marital bond between husband and wife with a court decision for specific reasons.
2. According to experts, mental readiness for getting married is an activity carried out by individuals before getting married, where, when, and how things will be carried out in accordance with marriage. Mental readiness for marriage becomes a subjective assessment of the individual's readiness to take on responsibilities and challenges in married life.

F. Structure of Discussion

So that the preparation of this thesis is directed, systematic and related from one chapter to another, the researchers generally can describe the structure as follows:

This thesis research is divided into 5 (five) chapters. The composition of the chapters and an overview of the material written in each of the chapters will be presented systematically as follows:

Chapter I (First). Introduction that contains the background of the problem, so that it will raise several questions which will later be formulated into a problem formulation. The formulation of the problem will lead to the research objectives. The introduction also contains several benefits of research for several groups. Also, there is a writing systematic that describes in general the reports discussed.

Chapter II (second). The Literature Review contains several previous studies related to research from researchers as comparisons and guidelines for researchers. Then there is a theoretical basis that contains information about parents' divorce, the factors causing divorce, and the impact of divorce on daughter.

Chapter III (third). The research method which contains the type of research, the approach used in research, data sources used in research, data collection techniques in research, data analysis in research, and checking the validity of data in research.

Chapter IV (Fourth). The results of the study and exposure to research analysis contains how daughter feel about divorce that occurs to their parents, as well as the impact of divorce on daughter's mental readiness for marriage. This, the answers will be formulated into research findings which are then analyzed with the theory in the literature review.

Chapter V (fifth). Closing which contains the conclusions of data analysis in research in the form of answers to the problems studied and presented in the form of points. And there are academic suggestions related to the development of the discussion in this research.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Research

The function of previous research is to discuss related research that has been done before. In this section, the authors explain the similarities and differences between the research that will be conducted and related research that has already been conducted, which aims to seek originality and update the research to be carried out.

First, the thesis was written by Didik Priyana, a student of the Law and Citizenship Study Program at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Semarang State University in 2011 entitled "The Impact of Divorce on the Psychological and Economic Condition of Children (Studies on Divorced Families in Logede Village, Sumber District, Rembang Regency)." This study uses a qualitative research method, with data collection methods being observation, interviews, and documentation. In this study, the technique of checking the validity of the data used is the triangulation technique. In this study, the triangulation technique used is source triangulation. The data analysis used is descriptive and qualitative. The results of this study are about the factors behind divorce in the village of Logede, Sumber Subdistrict, mostly caused by economic factors, infidelity factors, and dispute factors. Of the 7 respondents, 3 respondents said the divorce was due to economic factors, 2 respondents said the divorce was due to infidelity, and 2 respondents said the divorce was due to disputes. The

divorce turned out to have an impact on children's psychology, such as changes in children's attitudes and behavior. The child is often angry, embarrassed, inferior, and so on.

Second, the thesis was written by Zuhrotunnisa a student of the Faculty of Da'wah and Communication at the State Islamic University of Walisongo, Semarang in 2019, entitled "The Psychological Impact of Divorce for Children and Wives in Sentul Village, Gringsing District, Batang Regency and the Solution from the Perspective of Islamic Family Guidance and Counseling". This research uses qualitative research with a case study approach. Interviews, observation, and documentation were the data collection techniques in this study. The sources of data in this study were officers of the religious affairs office in Gringsing District, Batang District, officers from Sentul Village, Gringsing District, Batang District; as well as the children and wives of divorce victims. The data analysis process goes through three stages, namely: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions as well as verification. The results of this study indicate: that first, the main factors causing divorce in Sentul Village, Gringsing District, and Batang Regency are economic problems. There are several other factors, namely the presence of domestic violence, such as being rude and often hitting, as well as the infidelity factor, which is the reason behind the husband's having an affair because the wife cannot maintain her appearance and is often sick. Second, knowing the psychological impact of divorce on children and wives, the psychological disruption experienced by children of

divorce victims is psychological disruption of children. Children who are supposed to have good psychology do not always have good psychology. Children who are victims of divorce experience feelings of revenge, anger that also violates their parents, sadness and self-blame, feelings of dislike, loss of security and warmth, aggressive behavior, and anger.

Third, the thesis was written by Haris Yuliaji, a student of the Department of Islamic Counseling Guidance, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Knowledge, Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta in 2018 entitled " The Impact of Divorce on Children's Emotional Condition (Case Study on 8th Grades Teenagers Who Are Divorce Victims)". This research uses the field research method, which is research conducted in real life. This research also uses a deductive thinking method. The determination of the sample in this study is a purposive sampling technique, where the researcher determines the sample by setting special characteristics in accordance with the provisions of the study so that it is expected to be able to answer the research problems that exist in Perumdam 2 Tanjung Raya Permai. Four samples were taken from eight divorced people. Data collection methods used include interviews, observation, and documentation. The results of the research obtained regarding the factors behind the divorce in Perumdam 2 Tanjung Raya are mostly economic factors and infidelity. The divorce turned out to have an impact on the psychology of children, such as changes in children's attitudes and behavior. The child is often angry, embarrassed, inferior, and so on. In terms of the needs of the child, life is experiencing

difficulties. Because the cost of living that is usually borne by two people has now turned into one person only. In terms of education, children also experience difficulties because children who are usually encouraged, directed, and encouraged by their parents are now not encouraged because their parents are busy working. As a result, children will become too lazy to study, and their psychological development will be disrupted.

Table 2.1

Previous Studies

No	Researcher	Title Researcher	Statement of Problem
1.	Didik Priyana, Semarang State University 2011	The Impact of Divorce on Psychological and Economic Conditions of Children (Study on Divorced Families in Logede Village, Sumber District, Rembang Regency).	1. What are the factors behind the occurrence of divorce? 2. What is the impact of divorce on the psychological condition of children? 3. What is the impact of divorce on the economic condition of children?
2.	Zuhrotunnisa, Islamic State University	Psychological Impact of Divorce for Children and Wives in Sentul Village,	1. What are the Factors Causing Divorce in Sentul Village, Gringsing District, Batang Regency?

	Walisongo Semarang 2014	Gringsing District, Batang Regency and the Solution	2. What is the Psychological Impact of Divorce for Children and Wives in Sentul Village, Gringsing District, Batang Regency? 3. How is the solution for divorce in Sentul Village, Gringsing District, Batang Regency, from the perspective of Islamic Family Guidance and Counseling?
3.	Haris Yuliaji, Sanata Dharma University Yogyakarta 2018	The Impact of Divorce on Children's Emotional Condition (Case Study on 8 th Grades Teenagers Who Are Divorce Victims)	1. How do the emotional condition of children who are divorce victim describe before the divorce occur? 2. How do the emotional condition of children who are divorce victim describe after the divorce occur?

From the three studies, there are differences and similarities with this study. These similarities and differences can be seen in certain sections, namely: The first research, entitled "The Impact of Divorce on Psychological and Economic Conditions of Children (Study on Divorced

Families in Logede Village, Sumber District, Rembang Regency)", has differences in the formulation of the problem, research objectives, and research sites. In this study, there are similarities in the research method using interviews.

The second study, entitled "Psychological Impact of Divorce for Children and Wives in Sentul Village, Gringsing District, Batang Regency, and the Solution," has differences in problem formulation, research results, data sources, and research locations. This study has similarities to the research method that uses the results of interviews.

Then, in the third study entitled " The Impact of Divorce on Children's Emotional Condition (Case Study on 8th Grades Teenagers Who Are Divorce Victims)" there are differences in the problem formulation, research objectives, and research subjects. In this study, there are similarities in the research method, namely using interviews.

From the research above, the title raised by the author, namely, The Impact of Divorce on Children's Mental Readiness to Marriage in Semanding Tuban", has really never been researched.

B. Theoretical Framework

1. Divorce

a. Definition in Perspective of Islamic Law and State Law

Divorce in fiqh terms is called "تألق" which means "unties, cancels the agreement". Divorce in fiqh terms is also called "الإطلاق" which means "divorced" or "opposite of gathering".¹⁰

According to article 38 of Law no. 1 of 1974 is "Dissolution of Marriage", and the meaning of marriage according to Article 1 of Law no. 1 of 1974 is an inner and outer bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife to form a happy and eternal family (household) based on the One Godhead.¹¹

Divorce can also be interpreted as the end of a husband and wife relationship decided by law or religion (talk) because there is no mutual attraction mutual trust, and there is no compatibility with each other which causes disharmony in the household.¹²

b. Cause of Divorce

Causes of Divorce according to Marriage Law no. 1 of 1974, namely:

1. One of the parties commits adultery or becomes a drunkard, gambler, and so on, which is difficult to cure.

¹⁰ Muhammad Syaifuddin, *Hukum Perceraian*, (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2014), 16

¹¹ Article 38 of Law Number 1 of 1974

¹² Untari, dkk. *Dampak Perceraian Orang Tua Terhadap Kesehatan Psikologis Remaja*, Profesi (Profesional Islam): Media Publikasi Penelitian Volume 15 No. 2, 2018

2. One of the parties leaves the other party for a continuous period of two years without any valid reason.
3. One of the parties is sentenced to 5 years in prison or another heavier sentence.
4. One party committed atrocities that endangered the safety of family members.
5. One of the parties is unable to carry out his obligations either as husband or wife due to illness or disability.

Constantly there are disputes or quarrels between the two parties so that it is difficult to live in harmony.¹³

c. Impact of Divorce on Daughter

Parental divorce is a big transition for daughter. They will experience emotional and behavioral reactions to the loss of a parent. How children react to their parent's divorce is very influential on parents' attitude to their children before, during, and after the divorce. Your child will need more significant support, sensitivity, and affection to help him cope with the loss he experienced during a difficult time.¹⁴

As for some of the impacts that will arise due to parental divorce described by Hetherington in his research, namely, children who are victims of parental divorce have a high risk of experiencing problems in

¹³ Muhammad Syaifuddin, *Hukum Perceraian*, (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika : 2014), 39

¹⁴ Uswatun Hasanah, *Pengaruh Perceraian Orang Tua Bagi Psikologis Anak*, Jurnal Agenda Volume 2 No. 1, Juli- Desember 2019, 21

behavior, psychological, social, and academic development compared to children from intact families (not divorce).

Divorce is a very emotional affair that brings children into conflict. The first year after the divorce, the conflict does not decrease but may grow. Boys divorced from their parents show more significant adjustment problems than boys from families whose parents are intact. Conflict is an essential aspect of family functioning that is often worse than the impact of family structure on a child's development.

One-third of divorced children continue to show anger because they could not grow up in an empty family and tend to remember the conflict and stress of divorce for ten years. They also experience the fear that they will not live better than their parents. Meanwhile, young women often experience conflict with their mothers, misbehave, have low self-esteem, experience more problems in heterosexual relationships.

After a divorce, the child's psychology becomes apathetic, withdrawn, or vice versa. His parents' divorce did not seem to affect them. Parents must be careful whether this reaction is reasonable because maybe he is too old to accept it or is just playing. Then, children can also feel inferior and afraid of the opposite sex. When they are adults, children do not dare to build commitments in a relationship. As a result, they will often date and then divorce. Girls are traumatized by being afraid to get married because they think their marriage will be like their parents.

In addition, children's self-esteem will decrease if their self-esteem is too low and they feel too guilty so that children can have feelings of resentment towards their parents. Engaging in unhealthy environments such as drug or alcohol addicts, and worst of all commits suicide. Moreover, some children are victims of divorce who humiliate their parents or identify one party from their parents because they feel sorry for them.¹⁵

2. Mental Readiness

a. The Definition of Mental Readiness

Readiness, according to the language of psychology, is the level of development of maturity or maturity that is favorable for practicing something.¹⁶ Where this opinion is in line with the opinion stated by Slameto, readiness is the overall condition that makes him ready to respond or answer in a certain way. The tendency to respond.¹⁷ The conditions cover three aspects, including:

- 1) Physical, mental, and emotional state
- 2) Requirements, motivations, and objectives
- 3) Additional skills, knowledge, and comprehension were n gained.

¹⁵ Siti Hikmah, *Mengobati Luka Anak Korban Perceraian Melalui Pemaafan*, Jurnal Studi Gender dan Anak Volume 10 Nomor 2, April 2015, 232-234

¹⁶ Chaplin, J.P. *Kamus Lengkap Psikologi (terjemahan Kartono, K)*. (Jakarta: PT.Raja Grafindo Persada, 2006) 156.

¹⁷ Slameto, *Belajar dan Faktor-faktor Yang Mempengaruhinya*. (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2010) 45.

Mental can be understood as something that has a relationship with the mind and character or character that is not physical.¹⁸

b. Characteristics of Mental Readiness

A person's behavior is often used as a reference to assess a person's mental maturity. However, according to Smithson in his book, the characteristics of mental readiness include:

1) Complete independence in all aspects

Independence is a person's ability to manage his own life; humans are born in a world dependent on others, but through development, humans can learn to become independent identities capable of controlling impulses from within themselves for decisions made and taking responsibility for the decision.

2) The Ability to Accept Reality

As an adult, being able to accept life's circumstances is a good thing. Being able to accept the positive and negative realities of life and not run away from reality is a good thing. Adult humans use all the ways that exist within themselves to deal with reality and effectively develop behavior and patterns of relationships with other humans.

3) Capable of Responding Appropriately

¹⁸ Moeljono Soedirdjo Noto dan Latipun. *Kesehatan Mental*. (Malang: Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang 2002) 17.

Humans who have a mature level of mental readiness have the sensitivity to respond to the needs of others, both directly and indirectly.

4) Possessing a Well-balanced Self Capacity

Someone who is considered to have mental readiness is someone who is able to balance the fulfillment of the needs of himself and others, not someone who does not yet have the readiness to look at something by considering what is obtained from others.

5) Demonstrating Empathy

Having empathy is something that must exist in the soul of someone who has mental readiness, where he is able to put himself in the position of others and understand what they think and feel.

6) Capable of Controlling Anger

Emotion is one of the important aspects that must be introduced to become a person who has mental readiness, can accept anger, and be aware of the feelings that arise from anger. This will help a person realize their anger and channel it in a constructive way.¹⁹

Of the six characteristics, we can assess how ready a person is to live life as an adult, one of which is marriage, because, from these

¹⁹ Rogers, D. 1981. *Adolescents and Youth*. New York: Prentice Hall.

characteristics, marriage will run according to the goals desired by each couple. Because marriage is the union of two people to live in a household that will have obstacles in the future, mental readiness for marriage is very important for every couple to achieve the goal of marriage, namely *sakinah mawaddah warahmah*.

3. Readiness for Marriage

a. The Definition of Marriage Readiness

Marriage is a natural need that unites two people biologically and psychologically, and is carried out on an agreement between a man and a woman with the aim of helping each other, entertaining, and becoming life partners in the joys and sorrows of life.²⁰ Marriage can be defined according to the law on marriage no. 1 of 1974, namely "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 or household based on the one and only God."²¹ In adulthood, a person who is prepared and wants to unite his identity with other people can be called the intimacy vs. isolation stage, where this stage is the stage of maturity development.²²

Mental readiness for marriage is the condition of a person who has reached psychological maturity in the form of emotional maturity,

²⁰ Amini, *Kiat Memilih Jodoh* (Jakarta: Lentera Basritama, 2000) 11.

²¹ Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 1974 Tentang Perkawinan Pasal 1.

²² Hall, CS dan Lindzey, *Teori-Teori Psikodinamik (Klinis)*. Penerjemah: Supratiknya A (Yogyakarta: Kanisius, 1993) 56.

thought, readiness to be responsible, and readiness to have each other to prepare for all possibilities that may occur in household ties. Mental readiness for marriage has the concept of being mentally ready to live the ark of the household with aspects that must be possessed by every couple, namely emotional maturity, thought, responsibility, and mutual love with a partner.

According to experts, mental readiness for getting married is an activity carried out by individuals before getting married, where, when, and how things will be carried out in accordance with marriage. Mental readiness for marriage becomes a subjective assessment of the individual's readiness to take on responsibilities and challenges in married life.²³

b. Types of Marriage Readiness

Marriage is a serious decision made by two people to unite themselves, therefore marriage must have various preparations including:

1) Physical readiness

Physical readiness is one of the important readiness for marriage because someone is considered to have sexual maturity and is able to produce offspring and is ready to be responsible as parents for their children in the future.

²³ Upy Ferdiany, Ratna Syifa'a Rachmahana, *Efektivitas Pelatihan Manajemen Pernikahan Untuk Peningkatan Kesiapan Mental Menghadapi Pernikahan*, Psikologika Nomor 20, Universitas Islam Indoneisa, 2005, 101

2) Social Readiness

As someone who is considered an adult, a married couple will live in a new environment, namely the community environment, so it is necessary to have social readiness in the community where they will live and try to socialize and accept the customs that apply in the community.

3) Psychic Readings

Readiness must be possessed by every couple, as each husband or wife must understand the task of living a household life to strengthen the other and give each other love in family life. Because psychological readiness is important to create a healthy family without trauma and pain caused by thoughts, and not to think that the world of marriage is something to be afraid of.

4) Economic Readings

Economic readiness is the most important readiness in living a household life, where every individual who wants to undergo the marriage process is able to generate and manage their finances together. Economic readiness is also the responsibility of each individual because they have to make money independently without asking their parents.

Everyone who wants to get married must also have the ability to manage finances in their family properly and correctly because if they don't have that ability, they will be overwhelmed

with managing finances and unwanted things will happen in the household ark.²⁴

c. Aspects of Marriage Readiness

Readiness for marriage is divided into two parts, namely personal readiness for marriage and circumstantial readiness for marriage.²⁵

1) Personal (Personal) Readiness

1. Emotional Maturity

The ability to be alert to oneself and the ability to identify one's own feelings is a concept of emotional maturity in a person. Emotional maturity is a normative concept in psychological development which means that an individual has become an adult. Emotional maturity comes from sufficient experience of a change and a problem. This experience will make a person aware of their own feelings and he will learn to be able to respond to an event in their life.

Adults have the capacity to establish and preserve close bonds with others, to empathize with others' emotions, to love and be loved, to give and receive, and to commit to long-term relationships. Being able to develop responsibility

²⁴ Yeti Fauzia, *Hubungan Antara Presepsi Pada Perceraian Orangtua Dengan Kesiapan Untuk Menikah Pada Remaja (Skripsi)*, (Yogyakarta: Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Islam Indonesia, 2001) 78.

²⁵ Shavreni Oktadi Putri, *Kesiapan Menikah Pada Wanita Dewasa Madya Yang Bekerja*, (Medan, 2010), 27

and make a commitment are requirements for marriage. In a marriage, long-term commitment is a type of responsibility that is linked to maturity and stability.

In contrast, those with immature emotional development are primarily consumed by their own desires, unable to comprehend the feelings of others, and incapable of making long-term commitments. Marriage entails having reasonable expectations. A person who has realistic expectations will be better able to accept both themselves and other people for who they are. A married life with a partner who is emotionally mature and has realistic marriage expectations will be easier to sustain.

2. Age readiness

Age readiness refers to being of legal age to marry; emotional development requires time, therefore age is a factor of maturity. A person's reasoning becomes more sophisticated as they get older, while their ability to control their emotions becomes more challenging as they get younger. The likelihood of divorce increases with age at marriage.

3. Social development

Social maturity is evident in:

- a) Dating experience (enough dating), which is demonstrated by a readiness to forgo a relationship with a lesser-known sort of person in favor of one with a special someone. An individual who has had enough of unstable relationships is socially prepared to get married and will only pay attention to such individuals.
- b) Living alone for a sufficient amount of time, i.e. make sure people have free time to spend with friends and family as well as time alone. One feels the need to demonstrate to oneself, their parents, and their partner that they are capable of making choices and controlling their own fate without having to cater to the desires and opinions of others. Before being prepared to get married, a person needs to thoroughly understand who they are.

4. Mental well-being

Humans experience a variety of emotional issues, such as worry, unease, suspicion, and others. It will be challenging to build relationships with others if it is fixed in a person. Emotional issues, such as being possessive, careless, and unpredictable, are typically an indication of immaturity. Sometimes emotional issues are sometimes referred to as

being too strict or overly mature. A person who engages in excessive socializing might not be able to accept the flaws of others. This need for perfection extends not only to relationships with others but also to oneself. Even though the person can be a wonderful affection giver, he could not be able to accept affection from others in order to avoid appearing conceited.

5. Role models' Readiness

Many people observe their father or mother figure to learn how to be a good spouse or wife. The roles of the people who are married as husband and wife must be understood in order to live a happy married life. The behavior must be consistent with their obligations as a husband or wife. The preparation of parents' children for marriage may be impacted by their choice of undesirable husband and wife roles.

According to the aforementioned dimensions of marital preparedness, mental readiness is a part of the personal (personal) ready aspect. In the aspect of personal readiness, there are two points concerning mental preparation for marriage, namely the second and fourth points. In this case, the benchmarks for knowing the mental readiness of research subjects to marry are the things above.

In the Law on Marriage, marriage readiness only focuses on chronological age. This is explained in Law Number 16 of 2019 Amendments to Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage in article 7 paragraph 1 explaining the age of marriage for both men and women, namely when they have entered the age of 19.²⁶

Then, in part two of the Islamic Law Compilation "Prospective Bride" namely article 15 paragraph 1 it is explained that for the benefit of the family and household, marriage is permitted for prospective brides with a minimum age limit of 19 years for men and 16 years for women according to Law No. 1 of 1974.²⁷ In this case, a person's mental maturity does not always follow chronological age maturity, but in general the older a person is, the more a person's mental and emotional maturity also increases. But in this context, because of the divorce of the parents of the prospective bride and groom, at the age when they have reached marriageable age, they are mentally not ready to face the marriage phase.

Then, in Sakinah Family Psychology in the Preconditions section of preparing for marriage, which is mental preparation. Mental readiness is one of the provisions that greatly determines resilience in dealing with problems that arise in household life. It often happens in society, getting married without mental preparation, even though it is financially adequate, is not yet a guarantee for a harmonious household without more substantial

²⁶ Law Number 16 of 2019 Amendments to Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage

²⁷ Islamic Law Compilation, Marriage of Law Book

mental preparation. Mental maturity does not always follow chronological age maturity.²⁸

In accordance with the explanation above, we can understand that marriage has a readiness that must be really mature. The form of readiness for marriage itself are not just about physical, social, or economic readiness. But psychological/mental readiness is also the important thing to be prepared to support individuals in carrying out their roles as husband-wife or father figures and mothers in living a harmonious and happy home life in the future

d. Consideration for Marriage

Readiness: A person's readiness for marriage is influenced by several important factors for a person to marry. Because for some people, marriage is a serious matter that must be lived for a long time, some people think that marriage must have mature readiness and do not want to marry. Wasting time to get married without any preparation. The following factors affect a person's readiness for marriage.²⁹

1) Marriage Age

The ideal age for someone to get married is 20–30 years old. Seeing the adult age of a person as stipulated in Law No. 1 of 1974, Article 7 Paragraph 1 stipulates that marriage is only

²⁸ Mufidah Ch., *Psikologi Keluarga Islam Berwawasan Gender*, (Malang: UIN Maliki Press, 2014), 99

²⁹ Holman, T.B & Li, B.D, *Premarital Factors Influencing Perceived Readiness for Marriage*, *Journal of Family Issues*, 18(2), 124-144.

permitted if the man has reached the age of 19 years and the woman has reached the age of 16. At this age factor, usually, each individual begins to prepare himself to make preparations for marriage with the opposite sex if he finds a person who he thinks is suitable as a life partner.

2) A-level education

A person's education can affect their readiness for marriage because, with a high education, a person is considered to have been able and ready to run the household ark

3) Origin Family

The background of each individual greatly influences a person's readiness to marry because he experiences various things he has seen with his own eyes, such as cases of divorce, domestic violence, broken homes, mental health issues, and support from family for marriage, so that family background becomes one of the factors that influence a person to marry.

4) Support from the Social Environment

Support from the social environment, either from family or friends, greatly influences a person's readiness to get married, because someone gets support from the people they love, so it has a very strong influence on their readiness for marriage.

5) Earnings and Employment

Financial readiness is very influential on individual readiness for marriage because everyone wants before marriage to be financially stable by getting a decent and well-established job in their field of expertise so that income and work can prove someone is already established and ready to marry.

6) Personality and Conduct

A person who already has emotional health, social skills, physical health, self-confidence, and a good attitude in behavior is considered to have become an adult and is ready to marry because these aspects are sufficient to be equipped to live a married life.

7) Religion

Most people choose to undergo a marriage by following the same religion as their partner, because if they are of a different religion, it will be difficult to do so, usually from large family factors and the social environment assumes that marrying someone of a different religion will complicate married life.

According the explanation above regarding the factors that can influence a person to marry, we can conclude that a person is ready to marry if all of these factors can be realized in his life. For example, someone from a harmonious family wants to get married immediately differently from someone from a broken home family. He will think

long before committing to marriage because he has a deep trust issue in him, so he wants to heal first and be ready to do the wedding.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH OF RESEARCH

A. Type of Research

In this study, the researcher uses empirical research, using field data as primary data sources, such as the results of observations and interviews. Empirical research is used to analyze the law, which is seen as a pattern of behavior in people's lives that constantly interact and relate to the social aspect.²⁶

The study is said to be an empirical study because researchers observed in the field to determine the impact of divorce on daughter's mental readiness for marriage in the Tuban district.

B. Research Approach

In this study, the researcher uses a qualitative approach; this approach is a way of analyzing the results of research that can produce analytical descriptive data, namely by stating the data in written or oral form, as well as natural and learned behavior into something whole.²⁷ Obtaining data using this approach, was obtained through interviews with the subject of this study, namely daughter who are victims of divorce in Tuban Regency, who have reached the age of marriage with a specific period after divorce as many as seven people.

²⁶ Bambang Sunggono, *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, (Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2003), 43

²⁷ Mukti Fajar ND dan Yulianto Achmad, *Dualisme Penelitian Hukum Normatif & Empiris*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2010), 192

C. Data Sources

The data sources in the study are the subjects from which the data can be obtained.²⁸ Sources of data can also be said to be respondents if the source of data is the person who responds to answers interview research questions. The sources of data used by researchers in this study are as follows:

1. Primary Data

Data obtained directly and obtained from the primary source, namely data obtained by researchers from the first source.²⁹ In this case; the primary data are daughters who are victim of divorce who are adults, which have an impact on mental readiness for marriage.

2. Secondary Data

This research uses several previous research journals to support information from primary data sources. The following secondary data sources have relevance:

- a. *Perceraian Orangtua dan Problem Psikologis Anak* by ismiati Jurnal At-Taujih Bimbingan dan Konseling Islam Vol. 1 NO.1 Januari- Juni 2018 UIN Ar-Raniry.
- b. *Pengaruh Perceraian Orangtua Bagi Psikologis Anak* by Uswatun Hasanah Jurnal Analisis Gender Vol .2, Nomor I, Juli-Desember 2019 IAIN Metro.

²⁸ Lexy J. Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2009), 6

²⁹ Lexy J. Meoleong, *Metode Pene;itian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2009), 6

- c. *Mengobati Luka Anak Korban Perceraian Melalui Pemaafan* by Siti Hikmah Jurnal SAWWA – Volume 10, Nomor 2, April 2015 Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Walisongo Semarang.
- d. Divorce data in Semanding sub-district, Tuban district.
- e. Data on marriage submissions at the Semanding sub-district religious affairs office.
- f. Undang-Undang Nomor. 1 Tahun 1974 Tentang Perkawinan Pasal 38-41 Discuss the causes and effects of divorce law.

D. Location of Research

The location of this research was conducted in Gedongombo Village, Semanding Subdistrict, Tuban Regency.

E. The Technique of Data Sources Collection

In the method of collecting data which is directly carried out, the researcher uses the methods of interview and documentation.

1. Interview

The interview method in this study asks about opinions, perceptions, motives, and attitudes of their parent's divorce. Researchers have prepared questions as a guide on matters relating to the title and formulation of the problem in the research. This interview was addressed to the research subject, namely daughter who are victims of their parent's divorce, with the aim that researchers get answers related to the impact of parent's divorce on their daughter's mental readiness to marry in the future.

This interview was conducted with

Table 3.1

No.	Name	Status
1.	Ms. PZ	Daughter of divorced parents
2.	Ms. US	Daughter of divorced parents
3.	Ms. YA	Daughter of divorced parents
4.	Ms. TA	Daughter of divorced parents
5.	Ms. BM	Daughter of divorced parents
6.	Ms. YP	Daughter of divorced parents
7.	Mr. Achmad Nurcahyo	Village Chief

2. Document Study

The documentation method is a method used to obtain data or information from written sources or documents in the form of diaries, letters, and other references.³⁰ Data documentation is very necessary for

³⁰ Husein Umar, *Metode Penelitian Untuk Skripsi dan Tesis Bisnis*, (Jakarta: Rajawali Press, 2000), 102

the data collection method. Usually, the documents needed are in the form of documents or records related to the mental readiness for marriage.

F. Data Processing Technique

When all the data has been collected, the researcher will analyze the results of the data obtained so that the data obtained and studied will get accurate data and the validity of the data can be accounted for. Data processing will be carried out in the following manner:

1. Data Checking (Editing)

Editing is the process of re-examining records, files, and information collected by data seekers.³¹ Which has a purpose as a form of correcting sentences that are less precise, adding or reducing redundant words so that the sentence becomes relevant. In this study, the researcher improved the use of sentences that were deemed inappropriate so that they could be understood and more relevant.

2. Classification

Classification is compiling the data obtained into a certain model, which aims to facilitate the reader and check the data in case of errors in research. In this study, the researcher corrected and corrected the data that had been obtained and then grouped the data accordingly to make it easier to organize.

³¹Amiruddin Zainal Asikin, *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Hukum*, (Jakarta: Rajawali Press, 2006), 45

3. Verification

In the examination process, the researcher can review the data regarding the validity of the data starting from primary data, namely respondents, and secondary data, namely journals, previous research, or records, whether the data is in accordance with the qualifications expected by the researcher.

4. Analysis

This study were analyzed using a theoretical study listed in the literature review and then linked to the facts found regarding the impact of divorce on daughter's mental readiness for marriage in Tuban Regency. And from this, it will produce a new thought or opinion.

5. Conclusion

In the conclusion process, the researcher summarizes the answers from the results of the analysis conducted, namely about the impact of divorce on daughter's mental readiness for marriage.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

A. Overview of Semanding Subdistrict, Tuban Regency

1. Geographical Location

Semanding Subdistrict is one of the sub-districts in Tuban Regency out of 20 existing sub-districts and is the 3rd largest sub-district (120.98 km²) after Montong and Kerek districts. Geographically, the Semanding sub-district is located in the south of Tuban City with the following regional boundaries:

- 1) The northern part is bordered by the Tuban sub-district.
- 2) The eastern part is bordered by the Palang sub-district.
- 3) The southern part is bordered by the Plumpang sub-district and the Grabagan sub-district.
- 4) In the west, the Semanding sub-district is bordered by the Merakurak subdistrict.

Semanding District consists of 15 villages and 2 urban village with an area of 120.98 km². Jadi village is recorded to have the largest area of 19.01 km² or 15.71 percent, followed by Bektiharjo village with an area of 16.16 km² or 13.36%. Prunggahan Wetan is the village with the smallest area of 1.24 km² or only 1.02% of the total area of the Semanding sub-district.³²

Of the 17 villages/kelurahan in the Semanding sub-district, getting to the sub-district capital has quite a variety of distances. The furthest distance from

³²Nurcahyo, Personal Interview, 23 May, 2022.

the sub-district capital is Jadi village, about 17.00 km, followed by Boto village at about 15.00 km, while the nearest villages are Semanding, which is only 0.5 km away, and Bejagung village, which is the capital of the sub-district.³³

Geographical Landscape of Semanding Sub-district, Tuban Regency

Table 4.1

No	Village	Area 1 (Km) ²	Percentage to Subdistrict Area
1.	Ngino	6,80	5,62
2.	Bektiharjo	16,16	13,36
3.	Sambongrejo	4,80	3,97
4.	Genaharjo	9,46	7,82
5.	Gesing	9,41	7,78
6.	Tunah	4,62	3,82
7.	Kowang	4,12	3,41
8.	Penambangan	9,29	7,68
9.	Smanding	1,93	1,60
10.	Prungg. Wetan	1,24	1,02
11.	Prungg. Kulon	15, 56	12, 86
12.	Jadi	19, 01	15, 71
13.	Boto	2, 11	1, 74
14.	Tegalagung	3, 51	2, 90

³³Nurcahyo, Personal Interview, May 23, 2022

15.	Bejagung	1, 65	1, 36
16.	Gedongombo	9, 80	8, 10
17	Karang	1, 51	1, 25
Completely	Semanding	120, 98	100

2. The Semanding Sub District Government

The sub-district senate is led by Head of the Local Subdistrict who reports to and is accountable to the Regent via the District Secretary administration. Meanwhile, the village is led by a village head who is under the regent through the sub-district head. To facilitate coordination in the implementation of tasks in the field, each village is divided into several hamlets led by a hamlet head, a community unit (RW), and a neighborhood unit (RT).³⁴

As an extension of the government, like 19 other sub-districts, the Semanding District Government through the Village/Kelurahan apparatus carries out its duties as a collector and collector of land and building tax (PBB) from the community on a regular basis every year.

3. Population of Semanding

Based on data records from the Population and Civil Registry Office of Tuban Regency, the population of Semanding sub-district in 2021 was 114,136 people. The population of the Semanding sub-district consists of 56,409 male

³⁴ Nurcahyo, Personal Interview, 23 May 2022.

inhabitants and the remaining 57,727 female residents, so the sex ratio is 98. This is the first largest number in Tuban district, which has a population of 1,198,012, followed by the sub-districts of Tuban, Palang, and Soko. This means that in the Semanding sub-district, on average, 98 people or women are present. 96 male residents, or in other words, the female population is (about) 2% higher than the male population.³⁵

Of this number, Gedongombo village is the area with the largest population of 11,892 people, followed by Prunggahan Kulon village with 8,685 people and Bektiharjo village with a population of 9,600 people. Meanwhile, the area with the smallest population is Boto village, which only has a population of 3,654 people.

With a population according to the Semanding sub-district in 2021 of as many as 114,136 people and an area of 120.98 km², the population density in the Semanding sub-district reaches 943 people/km². This population density is quite varied for each village/kelurahan. Karang kelurahan is the area with the highest density, which is 4,654 people/km², followed by Bejagung village (3,161 people/km²) and Gedongombo village (2,158 people/km²). The lowest population density is in Gesing village, with a density of 297 people/km².

³⁵ Nurcahyo, Personal Interview, May 23, 2022

Semanding Sub District Population Table

Table 4.2

No	Village	Male Population	Female Population	Complite
1.	Ngino	1458	1486	2909
2.	Bektiharjo	6060	2540	4968
3.	Sambongrejo	1423	1438	2797
4.	Genaharjo	2428	3007	5967
5.	Gesing	1359	2799	5581
6.	Tunah	2960	3277	6497
7	Kowang	2782	1843	3536
8.	Penambangan	3220	1068	2115
9.	Semanding	1693	7960	15671
10.	Prungg. Wetan	1047	4587	9250
11.	Prungg. Kulon	7711	974	9250
12.	Jadi	4663	2222	4393
13.	Boto	992	2662	5216
14.	Tegalagung	2171	10740	21146
15.	Bejagung	2171	3546	7028
16.	Gedongombo	10406	1486	11892
17	Karang	3482	2540	4968
Completely	Semanding	56409	57727	114136

4. Education and Public Health in Semanding Sub District

Development is directed at increasing the equal distribution of educational opportunities and the quality, relevance, and efficiency of educational management to the community. As a manifestation of the government's commitment to education development, the government has launched a 9-year compulsory education program to ensure that children aged 7–15 years receive basic education up to Junior High School (SMP/MTs) and equivalent. Since then, the government has also implemented the BOS (School Operational Assistance) program to improve the quality of this education sector.

In 2020, the Semanding sub-district will have 49 Elementary School (SD/MI) equivalents. When compared with the level of education above, the number of Junior High School (SMP/MTs) equivalent is only 6, while SLTA/MA is equivalent to 6.³⁶ When viewed from level of school participation, in the Semanding sub-district, the school participation rate is quite encouraging. It is proven that in 2020 the number of Elementary School (SD/MI) equal students is 8,130 students with 580 teachers, Junior High School (SMP/MTs) is 2,543 students with 196 teachers, and for Senior High School (SMA/MA) equivalent, as many as 3,332 students with 239 teachers.³⁷

In 2021, Tuban Regency has data that the divorce rate in Tuban Regency is included in the top 3 nominations in the East Java region, namely 2,673 cases filed at the Tuban Regency religious court. The cases are dominated by cases of

³⁶ Nurcahyo, Personal Interview, May 23, 2022

³⁷ Nurcahyo, Personal Interview, May 23, 2022

divorce petitions from the wife, which number 1,736 cases, and divorce talaq, numbering as many as 937 cases. The government, as a public servant, is obliged to take care of people who have problems because this is a mandatory duty of the government in accordance with Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. Because of this, the Semanding sub-district government provides pre-marital marriage guidance for every bride and groom.

The prospective bride and groom must understand at least 3 marriage materials, namely fiqh munakahat material, family resilience, and reproductive health, by cooperating with the public health center, National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN), and the health office. However, the interest of the people of Semanding Subdistrict, especially victims of divorce, in educational facilities provided by the government, namely pre-marital guidance, is still lacking because they still have trauma from the marriage they experienced with their parents.

In addition to education problems, health problems are also one of the basic needs for our society. In the Semanding sub-district, the availability of health facilities and infrastructure is very important. The existence of puskesmas, sub-health centers, Mother and Child Health Clinic (BKIA), medical centers, pharmacies, and Local Public Health Clinic in the Semanding sub-district is a manifestation of the government's attention and efforts to facilitate public access to health facilities.

In 2020, of the 33 Public Health Center in Tuban Regency, two of them are in the Semanding sub-district, namely the Semanding Health Center and the

Wire Health Center. In addition, to provide services to the community in the Semanding sub-district, there are also 2 auxiliary health centers and 4 mobile health centers. Not only that, the Semanding sub-district also has 1 Mother and Child Health Clinic (BKIA) , 1 medical center, 4 pharmacies, and 17 polindes spread across the Semanding sub-district, and all are affordable by the community.³⁸

One important thing that has become an indicator of development success is the success of the Family Planning program (KB). The number of fertile age couples (PUS) in Semanding sub-district in 2015 was recorded at 21,570, spread over 17 villages/kelurahan. Most PUS are in the Gedongombo sub-district, which has 3,582 with 86 pregnant PUS, so it has a ratio of 39:1, which means that for every 39 fertile age couples (PUS) in Gedongombo village, there is 1 fertile age couples (PUS) who is pregnant. Followed by Prunggahan Kulon village, which has 2,861 fertile age couples (PUS) with 39 pregnant fertile age couples (PUS), so that it has a 48:1 ratio. The third highest number of fertile age couples (PUS) is in Bektiharjo village, which has 2,493, 29 pregnant, so the ratio is 86:1. Meanwhile, Prunggahan Wetan village is the village with the smallest number of PUS, which is only 354 with 8 pregnant women, having a ratio of 44:1.³⁹

³⁸ Nurcahyo, Personal Interview, May 23, 2022

³⁹ Nurcahyo, Personal Interview, May, 23, 2022

5. Social Society of Semanding Sub District

Semanding Sub District is a religious community. This can be seen from their daily life, which is full of a diversity of religious activities. The religious recitation events, sending prayers, and the like (especially alms of the earth) are still thick, and we meet a lot in the community. In addition, as evidence that the people in the Semanding sub-district are religious people, there are places that have Islamic historical value, including the tombs of the ancestors, such as the tombs of Sunan Bejagung Lor and Kidul (in the village of Bejagung). Sunan Bejagung is listed as one of God's guardians who took part in the Islamic struggle in Java, the tomb of Brawijaya, Syeh Maulana Maghribi, Sheikh Siti Jenar, Sheikh Kubro in the village of Gedongombo, the grave of Dandang Wacono in the village of Prunggahan Wetan, the tomb of Bambang Sujono in the village of Boto, and Syeh Geseng's tomb in the village of Gesing.⁴⁰

The number of places of worship in the Semanding sub-district is quite a lot. Based on the results of the Village Potential (PODES) data collection in 2020, the number of mosques in the Semanding sub-district is 75. So Kelurahan is the area with the largest number, namely 13 units, followed by Prunggahan Kulon village, with as many as 10 units. The total number of Surau/Langgar is 524 units. The largest is in Gedongombo Village with 65 units, followed by Jadi Village with 54 units, and Prunggahan Kowang Village each with 46 units. As for the Christian Church, in the Semanding District area, there are 6 units; in

⁴⁰ Nurcahyo, Personal Interview, May, 23, 2022

Semanding village, Prunggahan Wetan, Prunggahan Kulon, and Bejagung each have 1 unit, and 2 units in Gedongombo village.

The population of Semanding is predominantly Muslim. From the 2010 Population Census (SP), it was recorded that 101,336 people, while for 2015, the results from the civil registry service were 99.22%, or 118,255 Muslims. While the remaining 764 Christians, 208 Catholics, 6 Hindus, 44 Buddhists and 18 people are Kong Hu Chu.

Meanwhile, for the problems of marriage, divorce, and reconciliation in the KUA, Semanding sub-district in 2015, there were 908 marriages. Of the 908 marriages recorded, 315 were held at the Religious Affairs Office (KUA) and 593 were conducted outside the Religious Affairs Office (KUA). Of that number of marriages, the largest were held in February with 112 weddings, in July with 109 weddings, and 108 in August. While the quiet months for marriage are June 24 weddings, January 39 weddings and November 48 weddings.⁴¹

The lack of interest in marriage for daughter of divorce victims in the Semanding sub-district, Tuban district, is caused by many factors. The main thing is the social environment of the surrounding community, which considers the daughter of marriage victims a disgrace. The community has a stereotype that when looking for a partner you must have ideals in accordance with what the family wants, while the child of a divorce victim is not looked at as a potential ideal partner.

⁴¹ Nurcahyo, Personal Interview, May 23, 2022

Besides the past trauma experienced as divorce victims, children who come from divorce victims also have feelings of doubt about getting married due to the environmental conditions of the surrounding community, which have stereotypes about the provisions of an ideal partner, one of which is that they must come from a harmonious family.

B. RESEARCH RESULT

1. Opinions of divorce victims in the Semanding sub-district of Tuban

Descendants are the main victims when their parents decide to divorce. In this study, the researcher ask about the opinions of the daughter of divorce victims after their parents' divorce occurred. Daughter will feel a prolonged fear of trauma when their parents divorce. Daughter's worries will be an obstacle for their future life; they worry that they will not get the love of their separated parents and that they will not live in the same house.

Divorce in the family is a transition and a new adjustment for their children, especially the daughter. They will experience many things, including reacting to their parents' divorce. The daughter

will be greatly influenced by the conditions and ways in which their parents behave before, during, and after the divorce. Daughter expect more support and affection to help them deal with what has disappointed them in difficult times.

Various opinions are felt by the daughters of divorce victim. Their responses to their parents' divorce differ depending on the background of the

family's circumstances as well as the results of interviews with daughters who are victims of their parents' divorce in the Semanding sub-district, Tuban.

a) Feelings of Disappointment

Daughters of divorce victim feel disappointed because their background in the previous family situation was harmonious. When there was a divorce from their parents, the daughters from the family would feel such deep disappointment because divorce could be something that was unimaginable before. They would feel a sense of confusion, disappointment, and sadness so deep. The following are the results of interviews with daughters of divorce victim who experienced disappointment:

PZ, whose parents divorced in 2006, expressed his opinion:

When his parents divorced, he was devastated, especially his father, who abandoned the family and refused to accept responsibility for his role as the family's head.⁴²

Similarly, US also conveyed that:

I felt sad when my parents divorced. My father often committed domestic violence and my mother also had an affair. I felt relieved to be free from the circumstances that were troubling me. However, I felt sad about what happened to my parents.⁴³

⁴² PZ, Personal Interview, May 10, 2022

⁴³ US, Personal Interview, May 10, 2022

YA, who is a 24-year-old independent woman, also felt the same way after her parents divorced in 2010:

As a daughter, I felt a deep sadness because my parents divorced because my father was a role model in my life. I didn't think that my father's having an affair with someone else, not coming home for another woman, and not coming back as a responsible father was.⁴⁴

In contrast to YP, a 24-year-old girl whose parents divorced in 2015, she expressed her opinions about her parents' divorce as follows:

I feel betrayed, disappointed, and angry with my father because he chose another woman over my mother, who had accompanied me before becoming successful.⁴⁵

b) Feelings of Relief

When parents divorce, daughters who are victims of divorce will react in the same way. Those who feel relief are certainly not because they want to see their parents divorce but because they are relieved from the conditions of a messy family, having a lot of conflicts, and a family that is not harmonious, which causes many negative impacts on the child. so that when the parents divorce, the

⁴⁴ YA, Personal Interview, May 10, 2022

⁴⁵ YP, Personal Interview, May 10, 2022

daughters in the family feel that the divorce is a way out of many problems. The following are the results of interviews with daughters of divorce victim who think that their parents' divorce is a way out:

TA opinion of a 23-year-old woman whose parents divorced in 2005:

As a child, I felt normal because I had been trained since I was little. I have never met a responsible father, so divorce is not something that should happen. My life is affected by it.⁴⁶

BM, a 24-year-old girl whose parents divorced in 2009, shared her opinion:

I feel relieved because I am no longer at home with my father, who often commits domestic violence and has not provided for me since childhood.⁴⁷

From the presentation of the results of the interviews above, it can be concluded that every child feels negative things, such as disappointment, sadness, and anger. This is felt by those who have placed high hopes on their parents as a foundation for life in the future.

They are not ready for this, so their mental readiness is disturbed because one aspect of mental readiness fails, namely being able to accept the fact that, as

⁴⁶ TA, Personal Interview, May 10, 2022

⁴⁷ BM, Personal Interview, May 10, 2022

seen from the results of interviews with daughters who are victims of divorce, they are unable to accept the fact that their parents are divorced.

Indonesia, as a sheltered country, has provided protection to children in Indonesia because, for Indonesia, children are candidates for human resources who will build the country in the future. By issuing Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, Article 1 Paragraph 2 states that "Child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and receive protection from violence and discrimination."⁴⁸

In this instance, parents cannot safeguard their children's mental health by causing them to experience trauma as a result of their divorce. Because of this, the state must find various ways to protect their mental health in Indonesia by cooperating with various parties to solve problems that actually occur in society.

2. The impact of divorce on mental readiness for marriage

Divorce is something that is not desired by any family because divorce will cause many impacts that will harm every party in the family: both spouses, descendants, and the extended family of each partner.

In general, child divorce cases often blame their parents as the masterminds behind the occurrence of divorce in the family. However, in some cases, descendants will also blame themselves as the cause of their parents'

⁴⁸ Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perubahan Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan Anak. Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 297 Tahun 2014. Jakarta.

divorce, so it takes self-forgiveness so as not to be lost in thoughts and be ready to accept the reality of life so that daughters of divorce victim are ready to live a sustainable life.

Divorce from both parents will have a lot of negative impacts on the development of children in the future, especially when the child is about to get married. They are worried about the continuity of their household because they see their parents' marriage as unsuccessful.

The impact felt by each child is also different in each family. Usually the difference in impact is caused by the parent's mental readiness to marry the child. The following are the results of research on the impact felt by daughters who are victims of divorce on their mental readiness for marriage in Semanding sub-district, Tuban district.

a) Doubt about Marriage Due to Trauma

One of the effects of divorce that results in preparation for marriage for daughter is that they are not sure about getting married because of the trauma caused by parental divorce. The impact is felt by the daughters of divorce victim in Semanding Sub-district, Tuban Regency. First, the impact felt by PZ was conveyed as follows:

The impact I felt when my parents divorced me to get married was that I was even more afraid to get married because I was worried that I would meet people like my father, who were irresponsible and left the family.⁴⁹

⁴⁹ PZ, Personal Interview, May 10, 2022

Second, the impact felt by the US on her parents' divorce on her marriage readiness:

The impact that was felt when I saw my parents divorced for my readiness to marry was that I was not sure about getting married because my mother had taught me to be an independent woman, not needing anyone else first. So to get married, I'm still not sure because I'm worried that there will be another divorce in my family.⁵⁰

b) Don't Need a Partner

The second impact felt by the daughters as a result of their parents' divorce is that they do not need a partner because they are used to struggling alone to meet their needs. Those who do not require a partner are usually the family's backbone, replacing the father figure to earn a living, so they want to make a living. The family can improve their situation by making various efforts so that the family remains stable and that the mother and siblings can live better. The results of interviews regarding the impact of divorce on daughter's mental readiness to marry in the Semanding sub-district, Tuban district, are as follows:

First, the opinion of YA regarding the perceived impact of her parents' divorce on marriage readiness:

I prefer to build my own business than to get married, because with the business I build I can help meet the needs of my life and that of my younger siblings, so I don't need a man as a companion to meet my needs.⁵¹

⁵⁰ US, Personal Interview, May 10, 2022

⁵¹ YA, Personal Interview, May 10, 2022

Second, the impact felt by TA due to her parents' divorce on readiness getting married:

I feel that I do not need a partner in life because it will not affect my life as a human being. I am able to fulfill my personal needs alone.⁵²

Third, the impact felt by BM regarding the impact of her parents' divorce on his readiness to marry:

I would prefer to build a business with my sister rather than get married. The business that I have built has been successful and the finances for living needs are also stable, so I choose not to live with my partner because all my needs have been met.⁵³

Fourth, the impact felt by YP relating to his parents' divorce on his readiness to marry:

I chose not to get married because I wanted to work hard to improve my life with my mother and sister. Getting married to me is not an important thing because it will hinder my building a business if there are problems in the marriage.⁵⁴

⁵² TA, Personal Interview, May 10, 2022

⁵³ BM, Personal Interview, May 10, 2022

⁵⁴ YP, Personal Interview, May 10, 2022

Judging from the results of interviews conducted with daughters who are victims of divorce in the Semanding sub-district, it shows that the impact felt by these daughters are very painful for their mental readiness for marriage. From this data, there is no one who wants to get married or is ready to get married because he sees his past, namely the divorce of his parents.

As parents, they should not give their children suffering in life, because children really need parental love so that they can live a good life and be accepted by the community. In accordance with Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection in Article 26 Paragraph 1, "Parents are obliged and responsible for: a. nurturing, educating, and protecting children. b. developing children according to their abilities, talents, and interests. c. prevent child marriage from occurring; and d. provide character education and inculcate character values in children."⁵⁵ Because of this, every parent should act in accordance with the rules that have been regulated by the state for the good of the child himself, especially for their mental health.

Not only does the state in religion, especially Islam, have responsibilities and obligations to their children, one of them is to marry off their children. Parents are required to accompany their children until they establish their own family life. However, looking back at the reality according to the results of the

⁵⁵ Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perubahan Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan Anak. Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 297 Tahun 2014. Jakarta.

interview above, the daughters of divorce victim are not interested in getting married as a result of their parent's divorce.

This is, of course, very unfortunate because the true religion of Islam encourages us as people to carry out its *sunnah* in accordance with the terms and rules that apply to create a perfect life. However, again, it is a choice for everyone to choose their life according to what they want, as well as married life, which has many laws according to one's needs.

The dynamics of married life are increasingly complex. Many things happen in married life, so all parties in the family must be ready to face all conditions that occur. Conflicts that occur in the family will affect all parties, so it is necessary to solve problems in the family to create a harmonious family.

However, divorce occurs for many reasons, many of which are the main causes of divorce, such as prolonged domestic conflicts, lack of communication, and problems arising from domestic violence. So this incident will affect daughter as victims of their readiness to marry, such as the results of research conducted through interviews with daughter who are victims of divorce in Semanding sub-district. As PZ puts it:

The influence of my parents' divorce on my marriage readiness was very influential because I was disappointed in my father and experienced deep trauma in life, such as the fear of getting married and the fear of having a partner like my father.⁵⁶

⁵⁶ PZ, Personal Interview, May 10, 2022

Then she also expressed her opinion on the effect of parental divorce on marriage readiness:

It is very important to me because marriage is not an easy thing to be carefully prepared for. Moreover, I have trauma caused by my parents' divorce, so thinking about getting married is a difficult thing for me.⁵⁷

Next, YA also gave an opinion on the effect of parental divorce on marriage readiness:

Marriage readiness, for me, is an important thing to live a married life that will be carried for life. The occurrence of divorce experienced by parents makes me worried about this happening in my life, so I prefer to build a business to meet personal needs.⁵⁸

Then TA also added his opinion regarding the effect of parental divorce on marriage readiness:

As a woman, the readiness for marriage must be prepared carefully, especially in terms of mental health. For me, who is a future mother to my children, I don't want what happened to me to happen to my children in the future. Because of that, I choose not to get married and think more about myself and don't need a partner because it will not affect my life.⁵⁹

⁵⁷ Us, Personal Interview, May 10, 2022

⁵⁸ YA, Personal Interview, May 10, 2022

⁵⁹ TA, Personal Interview, May 10, 2022

Furthermore, BM also conveyed the same thing, namely about the effect of parental divorce on marriage readiness:

I would prefer not to want to get married. I need time to heal the wounds I experienced as a child victim of my parents' divorce. This is very influential in my life because I have a sense of worry and fear of marriage that is not as expected.⁶⁰

Then YP also added his opinion on the effect of parental divorce on marriage readiness:

I am more prepared to work hard on the business I have than to get married. From the divorce incident, my parents have learned that marriage is not an easy thing, so it takes a lot of preparation both physically and mentally. Due to the divorce in my family, I have feelings of disappointment and anger, so I prefer not to believe in other people as my life partner.⁶¹

From the results of interviews that have been conducted regarding the effect of parental divorce on marriage readiness, daughters claim that they are not ready to marry or have a partner because of the trauma and disappointment they have experienced due to their parents' divorce.

Basically, the marriage takes place on a voluntary basis for both parties, namely the prospective groom and prospective bride. The law is invalid if the

⁶⁰ BM, Personal Interview, May 10, 2022

⁶¹ YP, Personal Interview, May 10, 2022

marriage is carried out under forced circumstances or if there is pressure from one of the prospective brides, because if the marriage is carried out, then the purpose of marriage, as referred to in Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage in Article 1, is to form a happy family (household). and eternal cannot be realized.

C. DISCUSSION

1. Opinion of divorce victims on mental readiness to marry.

Divorce will cause many disturbances in a household relationship which are not only felt by the couple, but the daughter will also feel the disturbances they experience, especially in psychological disorders. This condition will affect the child's soul and will experience obstacles in its fulfillment related to the love they should have and must accept the fact that their parents have divorced.

According to T. O. Ihromi, children's reactions to their parents' divorce can be seen through the lens of their parents' marriage and the sense of security they have in the family. From the results of interviews in this study, it can be seen that some children who come from unhappy families, where the family has many conflicts, such as domestic violence, will show a reaction that their parents' divorce is the best choice for them because they want happiness for one person when they're old.

In contrast to children who have good family conditions where happiness is in their family and home life, what they feel after the divorce of their parents is a deep sense of trauma that makes an impression and will affect their psychological condition. This situation will also influence them to have a

marriage where the children of divorce victims have such deep trauma that they feel unprepared for marriage.

Readiness for marriage itself is an important thing for some people because marriage is a sacred thing that is done once in a lifetime, so getting married requires careful preparation. Looking at the data from interviews that have been conducted with child victims of divorce in the Semanding sub-district, Tuban district, usually they will find an outlet by doing various things, including:

- a. They choose to hang out with the closest people who already know the condition of their divorced parents because they feel more comfortable and confident.
- b. Lack of interest in finding a partner because he prefers to live alone and be an individual.

In general, daughter who are victims of divorce are very surprised by their parents' divorce and prefer to avoid the fact that family divisions do not happen to them. This situation will cause confusion for them to choose one parent, which results in no positive example to be imitated and, indirectly, they will have a bad view of marriage.

2. The impact of divorce on mental readiness for marriage

Divorce is a factual phenomenon that causes child development gaps due to parents' inability to be role models in life. The impact of divorce on daughter is always negativ. This situation can damage the growth and development of children as human resources. Although divorce is a way out, it is still bad for children. This is one of the consequences that must be borne by parents.

The impact felt by daughter of divorce victims varies depending on factors possessed by them, such as age, personality maturity, psychological health, and the presence or absence of support from adults. Children as victims will feel various impacts as a result of the divorce of their parents, according to the data obtained from interviews and the impact felt by daughter who are victims of divorce in Semanding sub-district on readiness for marriage:

- a. Worried about a marriage that will fail like their own family,
- b. Uncertainty about the marriage that will be lived.
- c. Have a sense of not needing a life partner.
- d. Ignore the circumstances even to get married.
- e. They feel indifference to marriage because they feel their needs have been met through their own efforts.
- f. Focus on the realistic things in front of you by not thinking about marriage and focusing on building a business.

These impacts are felt by the daughter of divorce victims in the Semanding sub-district on their readiness to marry. As seen from the data, daughter from divorced families feel that they are not ready to marry because of the trauma they get from their parents' divorce.

Judging from the understanding of a person's marriage readiness, it is a person who has reached psychological maturity, namely emotionally, mentally, and responsibly, and is ready to accept all the realities that will occur in the household later. From this understanding alone, it can be seen that the daughter of victims of their parents' divorce are not ready to get married, namely from

accepting the fact that something happens out of control because there is a sense of worry, fear, and trauma due to their parents' divorce past.

If divorce does not only have an impact on daughter's psychology but has an impact on every important aspect in the family, including social and economic aspects, then these aspects are also forms of marriage readiness that must be owned by someone who wants to get married. If one of the forms of marriage readiness is not realized, then married life will fall apart and cause conflict, so if the conflict drags on for a long time, the solution is divorce.

Divorce is a complex problem in a family where the impact is not only felt by the couple but the impact will also felt by the daughter in the family. Daughter of divorce victims will suffer the consequences of their parent's divorce. Even though parents have tried their best to reduce the bad effects of divorce, there are still children of divorce victims who are not ready to accept the reality that will cause serious problems for them. Such as not being ready to marry as a result of parental divorce.

The legal consequences of parental divorce as regulated by Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning marriage are matters of the husband-wife relationship, division of joint property, maintenance, and maintenance for the survival of their children. The law has regulated child care for the survival of their children.⁶² However, in reality, it is not carried out in accordance with the applicable rules. There are still many children who are not properly cared for after their parents divorce.

⁶² Undang-undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 1974 Tentang Perkawinan.

The background of each individual greatly influences a person's readiness to marry. For example, someone who comes from a divorced family will experience a lack of support from both parents to get married. Not only does he not get support, but he gets trauma from his family, such as domestic violence. Feeling betrayed because her loved one left for someone else, and the things related to internal trauma so that she feels unprepared to marry someone else.

The data from the research on the effect of divorce on the daughter of divorce victims of readiness to marry in the Semanding sub-district, Tuban district, is as follows:

- a. Bad influence on the perspective of marriage due to divorce.
- b. There is difficulty in opening the heart to marriage because of the trauma of divorce.
- c. Always worried about matters related to marriage due to the trauma of his parents' divorce.
- d. Because of the trauma experienced by divorce, focus on yourself to improve your situation and mental health.

This is the effect felt by victims due to their parents' divorce on their readiness to marry. All answered that they were not ready to get married because of the effects of divorce. There were many things that had to be done before marriage, such as healing mental health due to trauma, improving family conditions, and positive things related to improving themselves.

CHAPTER V

CLOSING

A. Conclusion

Based on data analysis, the researchers formulate three points of conclusion:

1. Daughter who experience divorce struggle because, on the one hand, they experience trauma, sadness, and disappointment over what has occurred to their parents. Additionally, they worry that this may harm their upcoming union. However, they also feel relieved because they have been through such a trying time.
2. The researchers that looked at the effects of divorce on their daughter came to the conclusion that they were traumatized by what occurred to their parents. They frequently show less interest in love or romance because they believe that being in a relationship does not make them happier. They always believed that if they got married later, their marriage would end up as their parents'. As a result, they are reluctant to date the man that leads to marriage. They have met the fundamental requirements for marriage under Islamic law and state law, yet they are often hesitant to get married.

The breach of their father's commitments was the cause of the trauma experienced by the girls in this study. They had a trauma that interferes with their ability to think clearly and prepare for marriage. They believe that their mother and father broke the marital vows, which should only be made once in a lifetime. As a result of witnessing firsthand their parents'

unconventional marriage, they have little faith in anything involving commitment. It can also be deduced from the interview that the research subjects do not meet the criteria for marriage. They are not mentally prepared for marriage because of the previously described criteria of preparedness.

B. SUGGESTION

1. For the government, mental maturity is a crucial factor that must be ready in order to form a family, in addition to chronological age, which is a legal need for marriage.
2. For further research, the religious background of the sample group can be studied further because the study did not discuss it, which may be related to mental preparation for marriage.

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APPENDIXES

Interview with Mrs. PZ (24)



Interview with Mrs. US (25)



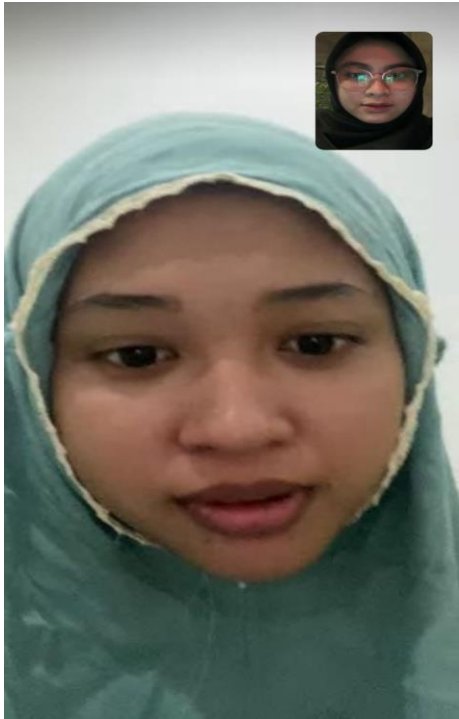
Interview with Mrs. YA (24)



Interview with Mrs. TA (23)



Interview with Mrs. BM (24)



Interview with Mrs. YP (24)



Interview with Head Man Mr. Achmad Nurcahyo

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No	Hari/Tanggal	Materi Konsultasi	Paraf
1.	Senin, 31 Januari 2022	Konsultasi Proposal	f
2.	Senin, 21 Februari 2022	Revisi Proposal	f
3.	Selasa, 22 Februari 2022	Konsultasi Proposal	f
4.	Jum'at, 4 Maret 2022	Revisi Proposal	f
5.	Senin, 7 Maret 2022	ACC Proposal	f
6.	Jum'at, 19 Agustus 2022	Konsultasi BAB IV	f
7.	Kamis, 1 September 2022	Konsultasi Instrumen Penelitian	f
8.	Senin, 19 September 2022	Konsultasi BAB IV	f
9.	Jum'at, 23 September 2022	Konsultasi BAB IV dan BAB V, dan Abstrak	f
10.	Jum'at, 30 September 2022	ACC Skripsi	f

Malang, 4 Oktober 2022
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