

Social Practice of Divorce Suit by the Wife Among Civil Servant in West Sumatra Provincial Government

Fitrawati, Jendrius and Alfian Miko

Master of Sociology, Universitas Andalas, Padang, Indonesia



Abstract - Divorce suit by the wife has become a trend among civil servant lately. Data from Regional Staffing Agency of West Sumatra Province shows from 2014 to 2018 there was an increasing number of divorce suits by the wife who is the civil servant in West Sumatra. In 2014, there were 19 cases and 10 were suit by the wife. In 2018 of 44 cases, 34 suit by the wife. Previous literature observed factors causing this to occur. It's interesting to study further because whether the wife's involvement in subsistence impact the high rate of divorce suit by the wife. This paper will convey relationship between divorce suit by the wife with wife education level, age, duration of work, structural level, positions and husband profession. A qualitative study of civil servant who already had divorce suit by wife was obtained by processing data in West Sumatra Regional Staffing. Furthermore, Giddens structuration theory (1984) on recurrent social practices will be used in data analysis. Giddens opined repetitive social practices as the most important analytical aspect of his structural theory. In Giddens language, social practices are reviewed and updated continuously according to new information, which in turn changes constitutional social practices (Giddens, 1990). Results showed majority of civil servant in West Sumatra divorced over the age of 40 with bachelor and master education level, structural level III and most positions were teachers because from 20,244 total number of civil servant in West Sumatra around 11,300 are teachers.

Keywords - Divorce Suit by the Wife, Civil Servant, Social Practice.

I. INTRODUCTION

A deep emotional understanding about relationship of the family for almost all members of society have been observed throughout the history of human civilization. Philosophers and social analysis have seen that society is a structure consisting of a family, and that the peculiarities of a particular society can be described by describing kinship that goes in it [1].

The main notch of every family is the function of mediator in a large community. As a personal liaison with the larger social structure. A society will not survive if their needs are not met assortment, such as production and distribution of food, the protection of the young and the old, the sick and pregnant, legal equality, youth development in social life, etc. The family is the only social institution, in addition to religion, which officially has been growing in all societies.

The term social structure in anthropology often used in the sense of family and kinship structures [2].

The family is the only social institution, besides religion, which has officially developed in all societies. The term social structure in anthropology is often used in terms of family and family structure [3].

Family characteristics are generally as follows (1) The family consists of people who are bound by marriage, blood or adoption relationship, (2). Family members living together under one roof (the house) is the unit of the household or they regard it as their own home. (3). The family consists of people who interact and communicate with one another according to their respective roles, such as husband, wife, father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister male or female. (4). Families turn habits and specific culture derived from a common culture (society) and the family often practice itself in a particular form [4,5]

When entering married life, men and women have a new role which is a consequence of marriage. marriage is inner and outer bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife in order to establish a happy and eternal families based on belief in one God. From that sense it can be seen that the male will have a new role as a husband, while the women will play a role as a wife. In addition to these roles, men and women also play a role as a father and mother when own children [6].

In general a husband as the head of the family in charge of making a living to meet the needs for living. Husband and wife also act as a loyal friend who always be there in every situation and always make time to talk and spend leisure time with his wife. As husband also have a role to protect or guide wife in order to always stay on the right path. In addition to being a good partner for the wife, the husband can also help ease the task of the wife, as to take the children to play or recreation as well as providing quality spare time for children even during his busy schedules making a living for the families.

In addition to the role of a husband, a wife also has a very important role, that is being a companion to her husband at all times and a mother who always ready to take care and guide their children. Just like a husband, a wife also serves as a good partner. The wife may involve to discuss a wide range of problems that occur and also talk about small things. Wife also act as a spur in supporting her husband [7].

Law No. 1 in 1974 has been set provisions on marriage applicable to every citizen of Indonesia, of course including the citizens having the status of Civil servant, the Marriage Law has determined that:

"Marriage is an inner and spiritual bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife with the aim of forming a happy and eternal family (household) based on the belief in the Almighty which is carried out according to the law of each of his religions / belief in God Almighty and recorded according to regulations legislation".

Law Number 5 of 2014 concerning civil servant was born in the framework of implementing the ideals of the nation and realizing the objectives of the state as stated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it is necessary to build a civil servant that has integrity, professional, neutral and free from political intervention, clean from corrupt, collusion and nepotism practices, and able to provide public services to the community and be able to play a role as an element of national unity and integrity

based on the Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945

Since old times, women have always worked, but it is only in modern industrial society that they have the right to enter the market, their own labor, to get jobs and promotions without the help and favor of men. If the wife works, are there more possibilities for marital unhappiness or divorce? The workings of the wife increase opposition in marriage, but do not reduce the level of general happiness in the family. As if this is just a contradiction. Increased internal conflict within the family can be the satisfaction that she gets from the work itself. This fact is supported by the fact that the small difference is getting smaller towards a higher socio-economic level, where a mother gets more personal satisfaction from the work itself and the results [8]

Of course, the husband's attitude determines this. In families where the wife works, but the husband does not approve, the level of household harmony is lower. However, if the husband agrees that his wife works but he does not work, the marriage adjustment rate is low. If the wife wants to work, but doesn't do it, the level of marriage adjustment will be low [9].

If in the past the divorce process in marriage was a taboo and a disgrace to be done, now the perception that divorce has become a common phenomenon in society. Basically the occurrence of a divorce is inseparable from a variety of causative factors that affect the integrity of marital ties. Various factors are reasons for the wife, so filing for divorce against her husband, both external factors in the household and internal factors. Marriage law distinguishes between divorce on the will of the husband and divorce on the will of the wife. Divorce on the husband's will is called *ceraai talak* and divorce on the wife's will is called *ceraai gugat*. The reality of divorce among civil servant in West Sumatra also began to occur a lot. The following is the reality of civil servant divorce in West Sumatra from 2014 to 2018 (table 1).

Table 1. Data of civil servant Divorce in the scope of Local Government in West Sumatra Province

Year	Type Divorce		Total
	Divorce suit by a wife	Divorce suit by a husband	
2014	10	9	19
2015	7	7	14
2016	14	5	19
2017	25	6	31
2018	34	10	44
Total	90	37	127

Source: Annual Report of Regional Staffing Agency West Sumatra Province

Based on the table above it can be seen that during the last 5 years there were 127 cases of divorce among civil servant in West Sumatra, this figure shows a relatively stable figure every year but experienced a surge in the last 3 years, this occurred because since 2016 the civil servant in the high school scope includes teachers and education staff in regencies / cities that were formerly regency / municipal civil servant have now become civil servant in West Sumatra provincial government.

Previous studies showed the high number of this divorce has been claimed [10], [11], [12]. In general, researcher conclude that divorce is related to economic aspects, biological aspects, sexual aspects, and psychological aspects, improved levels of education, legal awareness, career opportunities, and changes in community stigma against divorced women

This conclusion always puts women as the party who contributes and causes divorce. Economic stability and position are often blamed for causing women to file for divorce. Previous study known, "Economic factors, are the main factors complained of wives, because they have multiple effects that are always associated with all problems, both for families who are deficient and well-off". Because it is very important to understand the reality of divorce from another perspective, especially from a gender and feminist perspective. Because with this perspective able to explain and uncover the reality of women's views and especially see the importance of women's experience. In the view of structuration theory, actually between actors and institutions occurs a duality relationship, so that if divorce suit by the wife is understood with this view of structuration, then the pattern of social practice of divorce suit by the wife is a product of the relation of actor duality with structure.

According to Lyn, the concept of stigmatization is a bad reputation about someone. Stigma is also synonymous with bad identity. According to Lyn, stigmatization can be analyzed from marriage institutions. The institution stigmatizes that ideally a woman is married so beyond that it is a guilty person. It is also used to strengthen the marriage law. With the existence of various institutions then stigmatize that divorce is not appropriate. According to Lyn, stigmatization has an impact on a woman surviving a bad situation of marriage or keeping her widow's status a secret to others. This study opens up opportunities for further studies in the future.

Based on this phenomenon, authors are interested in conducting study on the social practice of divorce suit by the wife among civil servant in West Sumatra Province.

Formulation of the problem

From description of the background, it can be formulated as the following issues:

How is the pattern of social practice divorce suit by the wife among civil servant in West Sumatra Province?

Study purposes

Based on the formulation above, the purpose of this study is revealing the pattern of social practice of divorce suit by the wife among civil servant in West Sumatra Province.

Giddens structuration theory in this study was used to explain the social phenomenon of the civil servant divorces in West Sumatra. Structuration theory shows that human agents continually reproduce social structures meaning that individuals can make changes to social structures and vice versa. Giddens opined that change can occur if the agent can find out which group of structures he can enter and change, the group includes the groups of significance, dominance, and legitimacy.

The phenomenon of divorce is a product of the individual itself, in this case the individual were civil servant who conducts the divorce continuously over time, this seems to be a normal thing because the continuance of the behavior created habit system. But according to Giddens there is always an opportunity to make social changes to the phenomenon as long as the agent wants to learn through the parts where the change can be done.

II. METHODS

This study used qualitative study approach. It is is an approach that are profound. The qualitative approach used in this study to determine the phenomenon of divorce suit by the wife among civil servant in West Sumatra. This study used primary data. Observation and interview are techniques to get the data. In-depth interviews conducted on 6 informant wife that suit divorce and 8 observers. Informants wife plaintiff were a civil servant woman in West Sumatra Provincial Government while the informant observer is the immediate supervisor, Head of regional staffing agency, colleagues and heads of sub division personnel.

General Overview of Divorced Sues by the wife among civil servant in West Sumatra

Divorce Suit by the wife is a broken marriage as a result of an application submitted by the wife to the Religious

Court, which then the respondent (husband) approves it, so the religious court granted the intended request. Ahrum Hoerudin also added that the broad definition of divorce suit by the wife is a lawsuit filed by the plaintiff (the wife) to the Religious Court, so that her marriage with her husband is decided through a decision of the Religious Court, in accordance with applicable law [13].

Whereas the definition of civil servant in the statutory provisions that have been in effect the meaning of civil servants is not made in a formula that is generally accepted, but only a formula that specifically applies in relation to the relevant regulation. Civil Servants, hereinafter referred to as Civil Servants under the civil servant Law, are is an Indonesian citizen who fulfills certain conditions, is appointed as a civil servant employee on a permanent basis by a staff development officer to occupy a government position. Civil Servants are civil servant employees who are appointed as permanent employees by the Personnel Management Officer and have a national employee ID number.

The reality of divorce suit by the wife among state civil apparatus in West Sumatra Province also occurs quite a lot with various patterns of social practice of divorce, a variety of pros and cons factors, as well as various impressions women who are sue divorce.

In 2013, the Divorce Data recorded in Regional staffing agency of West Sumatra Province totaled 18 cases with details of 13 cases of divorce suit by the wife and 5 cases of divorce suit by the husband. From the 13 cases of divorce suit by the wife, it appears that the civil servant group conducting the divorce is from groups II, III and group IV, but is dominated by group III. The age of the wives also varies with the youngest at the age of 35 years and the oldest at the age of 61 years. Their educational background is high school, Diploma and bachelor degree, and majority if they graduated from high school. Majority of their husband's profession is private and all of them have worked for more than 10 years. The positions of divorce plaintiff include echelon officials, staff, teachers and nurses.

In 2014, the divorce suit by wife decreased to 10 cases of the total number of divorces by civil servant 19 cases, the other 9 cases were divorce suit by husband. Mostly the divorce plaintiff derived from group II and group III, with the youngest 36 years old and the oldest 57 years old. The educational background of them also vary from Diploma and

bachelor with a position as staff, teachers and assistant pharmacists. The duration of divorce plaintiff as varied civil servant also vary, the shortest was 8 years and the longest was 37 years. Husband's profession were civil servants, pensioners and private, most of their husband profession were private.

In 2018, the total divorce cases of civil servant in West Sumatra Province were 44 cases with the details of 34 cases suit by the wife and 10 cases were divorce suit by the husband. Of the 34 cases of divorce plaintiff, all of them came from groups I, II, III and group IV with the youngest age of 30 years and the oldest age of 60 years, with high school education, Diploma, bachelor and master degree. The positions of the divorce plaintiff include teachers, staff, and nurses and echelon 4 officials, but are still dominated by teachers with 27 people out of a total of 37 divorce plaintiffs. The duration of work, the shortest 2 years and the longest 35 years. Her husband's work includes teachers, civil servants, private parties, military, and police.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The phenomenon of divorce suit by the wife among the Civil servant certainly does not just happen naturally without the presence of certain factors and is also influenced by social processes before the occurrence of a marriage itself. This relates to the background of the two people who are then united into the bond of marriage, which is related to the character, experience, personality, social environment, and so forth which must then be integrated into marriage to become a happy family.

Divorce suit by the wife refers to a sue by the wife or her attorney to a religious court whose jurisdiction is in the area where the plaintiff lives unless the wife leaves the residence together without permission from her husband. If the wife leaves their residence without permission from her husband, the lawsuit must be addressed to the court whose jurisdiction is within the husband's residence.

The following will be categorized the characteristics of the civil servant divorce plaintiffs in West Sumatra Provincial Government from 2013 to 2018 in terms of age, education, husband's profession, length of work, class and position.

1. Age

Characteristic of respondents based on age (table 2

Table 2. Age of divorce by wife among civil servant in West Sumatra Provincial Government

Age (years)	Year						Total
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
< 35	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
35-40	4	1	4	3	5	9	26
41-50	2	4	2	6	11	15	40
over 50	7	5	1	5	9	11	38
Total	12	10	7	14	25	37	106

The data above shows that divorce suit by the wife conducted by civil servant of Government of West Sumatra Province mostly carried out at the age of 40 years and over, and only a small proportion under the age of 40 years. This is because at the age of 40 years or above a woman already feels mature and is able to make decisions for herself and her family. From the findings in the field, it turns out that the age of women in West Sumatra Provincial Government who

committed divorce is predominantly aged 40 years and over, while according to most of the reality of divorce people generally divorce occurs after the age of 5 years of marriage around the age of 30.

2. Education

Description of educational background (table 3)

Table 3. Education of divorce by wife among civil servant in West Sumatra Provincial Government

Education	Year						Total
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
High school	6	4	1	5	2	7	25
Undergraduate school	2	1	2	2	2	2	12
Graduate school	4	5	4	7	21	28	69
Total	13	10	7	14	25	37	106

The table shows that many divorce plaintiffs have an undergraduate and postgraduate degree. This shows that higher education is not an obstacle for women to make divorce.

The higher education of a person makes increasing awareness of the fulfillment of his rights as a woman, where on one side of education makes a woman more aware of their functions and roles in the family, while on the other hand makes men feel they are not commensurate with their partners, such as spoken by the following RN informant:

"we got married when we finished bachelor degree, and I continued to master degree, since that moment on there were so many problems between me and my husband till we decided to divorce"

Another informant EW who is a teacher also said that the relationship with her husband began to feel somewhat changed since he went on his bachelor degree, delivered by the following EW informant:

"there were so many teachers who continued their study, especially since being as a civil servant, the opportunity for tuition was great, I was also took a lecture at that time. But, since I was busy with studying the more I heard my husband cheated on me until I decided to divorce"

From the explanations by the two informants, it can be seen that education also influences the divorce between civil servant in West Sumatra Provincial Government, because with the higher level of education, on the one hand, the

husband feels that he is no longer equal to his wife, so the husband looks for other women by cheating behind his wife. While on the part of the wife, she feels that her higher education makes her more confident in living her life and world so that eventually divorce becomes her choice.

3. Husband working status

Based on husband working status (table 4)

Table 4. Husband working status of divorce by wife among civil servant in West Sumatra Provincial Government

Husband Working Status	Year						Total
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Private	12	7	3	6	21	26	75
Civil servant	1	3	4	8	4	9	29
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-	2	2

The work of a husband from state civil apparatus who conducted a divorce in West Sumatra Provincial Government categorized into three categories, namely husbands who work in private, civil servants and unemployed. From the divorce cases from 2013 to 2018, there were 78 people working as private workers and only 29 people whose jobs were civil servants, the remaining 2 people was unemployed. So it appears that many of the civil servant who filed for divorce

to her husband worked in the private sector compared to civil servants. The private sector referred to private company, own business at home or in the market, working as a driver and working odd jobs.

4. Length of work

Characteristic of respondents based on length of work (table 5)

Table 5. Length of work of divorce by wife among civil servant in West Sumatra Provincial Government

Length of work (years)	Year						Total
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
<10	-	3	2	3	4	8	20
10-20	5	2	3	5	14	22	51
21 -30	1	2	2	5	1	5	16
> 30	7	3	-	1	6	2	19

In terms of the length of a civil servant who contested divorce, it mostly occurred after 10 to 20 years of work.

5. Structural level

Structural level of respondents (table 6)

Table 6. Structural level of divorce by wife among civil servant in West Sumatra Provincial Government

Group	Year						Total
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
IV	1	-	-	1	8	5	15
III	9	7	4	10	14	26	70
II / I	3	3	3	3	3	6	21

The plaintiffs are mostly from class III (III), meaning that stat civil apparatus in class II and group IV have only a few sue for divorce. Of the 106 cases of divorce in West Sumatra province of civil servant 70 people came from group III, meaning that around 72% of divorce claims were civil servant from group III.

Group III shows that if an civil servant was previously appointed in group II with a high school education or Diploma level as an civil servant, it means that her working period has been more than 10 years, but if it has been directly

appointed as an civil servant in group III, it means that she already finisher bachelor degree since she became civil servant. Same with civil servant who used to be an honorary employee, because there is an opportunity to continue their education to a higher level, the civil servant education is getting higher where previously graduated from high school or Diploma 3 then adjusted after completing bachelor degree.

6. Position

Working position of respondents (table 7).

Table 7. Position of divorce by wife among civil servant in West Sumatra Provincial Government

Position	Year						Total
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Manager	2	-	1	1	-	1	5
Staff	7	7	4	7	4	7	36
Teachers	1	2	1	4	18	27	53
Nurses / hospital workers	3	1	1	2	3	2	12

The civil servant plaintiffs have a variety of positions, ranging from echelon IV officials, staff, teachers, nurses and hospital workers. Of the many civil servant positions, many of plaintiffs work as teachers, namely teachers at the junior high school, with a total of 53 people out of 106 cases of civil servant divorce in West Sumatra province from 2013 to 2018.

The phenomenon of divorce among Civil servant certainly does not just happen naturally without the presence of certain factors and is also influenced by social processes before the occurrence of a marriage itself. This relates to the background of the two people who are then united into the bond of marriage, which is related to the character, experience, personality, social environment, and so forth which must then be integrated into marriage to become a happy family.

The divorce process carried out by civil servant women in West Sumatra Province has a diverse pattern, namely divorce that occurs in the initial phase, the middle phase, and the final phase since she become civil servant. This divorce phase is based on how long the divorce plaintiff becomes a civil servant and in what year she decides to make a divorce, so it is seen whether the civil servant woman is conducting a divorce in the initial, middle, or final phase being as civil servant.

a) Initial phase being civil servant

One of the patterns of divorce practice among civil servant women in West Sumatra Province is that it occurs in the initial phase of becoming civil servant. This initial phase meant that a divorce occurred in the early years she served as a civil servant. In this phase various problems arise and are not resolved so that some of them make the decision to divorce. This is as expressed by NS (53 Years) as follows,

"... I suit for divorce in the year of 5 from 25 years tenure as civil servant. At that time, approximately 3 years of household problem was already started because of economic problems being irresponsible to the family, and less than 5 years of marriage and I can't stand it anymore". (Interviewed on April 18, 2019)

Mrs. NS explained that her divorce occurred in the 5th year as civil servant from 25 years of tenure. This means that a divorce occurred in the initial phase of service as a civil servant due to economic problems and irresponsible of taking care of the household.

Then also explained by NH (57 Years) as follows,

"... I know Mrs. NS as a fellow in civil servant and several times heard stories from her during divorce process. At first, that friend of mine her status was defendant bt the case was not approved by the court. And because her relationship with the husband was still not harmonious, finally she suit for divorce in court after obtaining approval from her headship " (Interviewed on April 18, 2019)

Then expressed again by NH (57 Years) as follows:

"... according to the me after hearing and seeing my friends suit for divorce, some of them did that in the early phase became civil servant. It usually because of economic problem, for example there is no financial transparency between spouse, domestic violence, and sometimes caused by small problem that were enlarged." (Interviewed on April 18, 2019)

Based on what is revealed by NH it can be seen that there are some women suit for divorce civil servant contested in the early years of devotion as civil servant caused by economic problems, due to the lack of openness of income between husband and wife, domestic violence, and because of minor problems that exaggerated.

Based on what already revealed by NH it was seen that there were some civil servant women who sue for divorce in the early years of becoming civil servant caused by economic problems, due to the lack of financial transparency between husband and wife, domestic violence, and because of small problems that were enlarged.

b) Middle phase being civil servant

The pattern of social practice in divorce sue by women among civil servant in West Sumatra Province occurred in the middle phase becoming civil servant. This means that the complexity of women's household problems which then triggers to decide happened in the mid-year of civil servant tenure. Calculated from the total tenure until now or until she retires. Of course the problems that occur can be likely to be the same or can also be totally different according to the conditions of the civil servant woman.

As expressed by EN (45 Years) as follows:

"... I registered for divorce in the 8th year as civil servant from total 14 years and 3 months of tenure as civil servant and then retired. Everything just happened naturally because of problems getting hard to solve. I sue for divorce because there is no more trust to my husband, there is no change in him « (Interviewed on April 18, 2019)

As stated by EN, she revealed that there was no plan or desire to make a divorce, but it all just happened because of various problems getting hard to solve, so that the decision to divorce was considered as a solution to those problems. Then also expressed by ER (34 years) as follows:

"... until this day I have served as civil servant for 8 years, many problems from 2 years of initial marriage to 5 years of civil servant tenure that did not go through and made a household in a mess situation and there was no harmony on it, so I decided to divorce " (Interviewed on April 24, 2019)

As stated by ER, household problems have occurred since the first 2 years of marriage and until the 5 years of state civil apparatus tenure the problem has not been resolved. She revealed that in the middle of tenure the problem seemed to be irreparable so she decided to make a divorce.

Then also expressed by SA (47 years) as follows:

"... there was once a sister who also civil servant who told me that she wants to sue for divorce because there is no longer compatibility with her husband, and she said the problem has been quite a long time too but now it is the culmination of the problem, she can't stand living in the house with her husband and become his wife and she didn't want to think too much anymore, anyways I have my own income and can finance my daily life she said " (Interviewed on April 24, 2019)

As revealed by SA, the plaintiff used to told her about her willing to sue her husband because culmination of the problem. She didn't want to think too much about decision she made because she can afford herself in daily life.

c) Final Phase being civil servant

The third pattern of social practice of divorce by the wife is final phase to become civil servant. In this phase, they already at the peak of her career, of course, followed by relatively higher income than before. In connection with family life, of course it has also been a long time marriage. However, based on the research findings, it turns out that this phase is the phase where most civil servant women sue for divorce, accounting 8 out of 11 key informants in this study.

Various problems in the household certainly cannot be accurately predicted by married couples. Various things will greatly influence the decisions taken by civil servant women in suing the divorce. Of course many things must be considered if divorce is a final decision that must be taken as

a solution to overcome various problems that occur in the couple's household.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Divorce by the wife among civil servant in West Sumatra Provincial Government is a form of social practice that occurs in people who work in the Government of West Sumatra Province. From 2013 to 2018, divorce by the wife among civil servant in West Sumatra Province continues to increase along with the increasing number of civil servant. In terms of age, generally dominated by civil servant woman aged 40 to 50 years with education bachelor and master degree and coming from structural level III and dominated by position of teacher, because half of the total civil servant in West Sumatra Provincial Government were a teachers.

Regional Staffing Agency as a regional apparatus organization tasked with assisting the governor to carry out government affairs which are the regional authority in the area of regional staffing management, for the future in order to be able to cut the bureaucracy traversed for the process of filing for divorce in West Sumatra Province so that the time required the divorce permit process is not too long.

Department of Education as regional organizations in charge of teachers, are expected to contribute not detrimental to the teachers who decided to sue for divorce social practice, so the image of teachers as educators is not considered as bad with her widowed status.

REFERENCES

- [1] Adam Kuper and Jessica Kuper, *Encyclopedia of Social Sciences*, Jakarta, PT. King Grafindo Persada, 2010
- [2] Adkon, 2006. Riduwan. *Thesis Develop approaches and techniques*. Bandung: Alfabeta
- [3] Afrizal. 2014. *Qualitative Study Approach: An Effort Supports Use of Qualitative Study in Different Disciplines*. Jakarta: Rajawali Press
- [4] Ali, Zainudin. 2006. *The Civil Law of Islam in Indonesia*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika
- [5] Bungin. Burhan. 2012. *Qualitative Study Data Analysis*. King Grafindo Persada. Jakarta
- [6] Chadwick, Bruce A, 1991 *Social Science Study Approaches*, (translation), Sulistia ML., Teachers' Training College Press, Semarang
- [7] Craib, Ian. 1992. Anthony Giddens, Routledge, London
- [8] Goode, William J. 2007. *The sociology of the family*. Jakarta: PT Bumi Literacy.
- [9] Giddens, Anthony. 2010. *Theory of Structuration; Fundamentals of Public Social Structure Formation*. Yogyakarta: Student Library
- [10] Ikfariza, Rahmini. 2014. *Implementation of Responsibilities of Parents against Child Rights are Not Adults after Divorce Happens in Pariaman Religious Court*. Thesis. Master Program, Jurisprudence, Faculty of Law, University of Andalas Padang
- [11] Jauhari, Heri. 2010. *Thesis Writing Guide and Application*. Bandung: Pustaka Setia
- [12] Moleong, Lexy. 2002. *Qualitative Study Methodology*. Bandung: PT. Youth Rosdakarya
- [13] Milles, MB and Huberman, MA 1984. *Qualitative Data Analysis*. London: Sage Publications