

LEGAL ANALYSIS OF THE INCREASE IN DIVORCE CASES IN INDONESIA WITH RUSSIA AS A GLOBAL ECONOMIC IMPACT

Muhammad Kadafi¹, Ashiva Jingga Putri Bintang Larasati¹,
Azmirda Fatma Aziza¹, Ayu Aulia Septiani¹, Fakdafa alga rizki¹

Faculty of Law, Malahayati University, Bandar Lampung

Email: mkadafi@malahayati.ac.id , ashivajingga@gmail.com,
azmirdafaazs@gmail.com, ayuaulia658@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to legally examine the correlation between global economic fluctuations, domestic economic policies, and changes in family dynamics that contribute to the surge in divorce rates in Indonesia, which reached more than 516,334 cases in 2022. The main issue raised is how global economic factors, especially those influenced by the dynamics of Indonesia-Russia economic relations, contribute to family financial instability and ultimately trigger domestic conflicts that lead to divorce. To answer the problem, this study uses a comparative legal approach, which allows the identification of legal and social factors that play a role in the increase in divorce rates. The analysis is carried out by examining divorce data in Indonesia and connecting it with global economic conditions, economic crises, inflation and market uncertainty, as well as the dynamics of economic relations between countries, especially with Russia. The results of the study identified that global economic fluctuations, exacerbated by economic interactions between countries, have a significant contribution to the increase in divorce rates in Indonesia. Global economic instability has a direct impact on the economic condition of families, creating financial pressures that trigger disputes and ultimately lead to divorce. In addition, this study also analyzes the legal implications of this phenomenon, highlighting how existing laws respond to and handle divorce cases triggered by economic factors. Based on these findings, this study concludes that global economic stability has an important role in maintaining the integrity of families in Indonesia. Economic fluctuations that have an impact on the family's financial condition can be the main trigger for conflict and divorce. Furthermore, the dynamics of international economic relations, as exemplified in Indonesia-Russia relations, can strengthen or weaken the impact of the global economy on families in Indonesia. Therefore, this study suggests the need for adaptive and responsive economic policies to global dynamics, with a focus on strengthening the family economy and social protection. In addition, it is also necessary to strengthen regulations and law enforcement in favor of families affected by the economic crisis, as well as pre-marital and post-marriage mediation and counseling programs that focus on family financial management and conflict resolution.

Keywords: Divorce, Global Economy

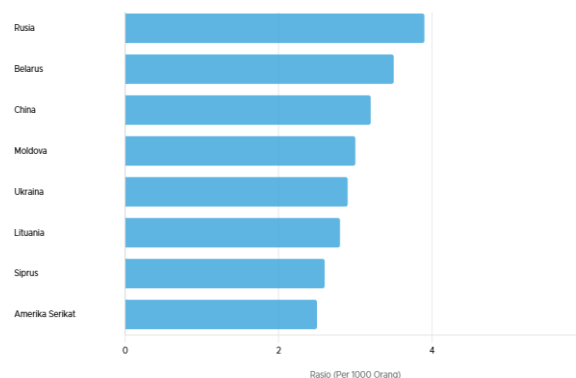
A. BACKGROUND

Indonesia, like many other countries, has experienced a significant increase in divorce rates in recent decades. This phenomenon is complex and influenced by various factors, ranging from changes in social values, economic problems, to technological developments. Some of the main factors contributing to the increase in divorce cases include, Changing the Gender Role of women's emancipation The increasing emancipation has changed the dynamics of relationships in the family. Women now have more career options and autonomy, which can trigger a change in expectations for marriage. Individualism Increases, The increasingly strong values of individualism encourage people to attach more importance to personal interests than common interests in the family. Economic Stress: Financial problems, such as debt, unemployment, and economic instability, can be a significant source of stress in families. The lack of effective communication between couples can lead to misunderstandings and ongoing conflicts. Domestic Violence, Physical, emotional, or sexual violence can be the main reason couples decide to divorce. Infidelity is one of the main causes of divorce in many countries, including Indonesia. (Agus, Andi Aco & Hariyani, 2024)

Russia as a Major Player in the Global Economy, Russia is a country with a large and influential economy in the world. The economic policies taken by the country can have a significant impact on the global economy, including Indonesia. Some factors to consider are Energy Prices, Russia is one of the largest energy producers in the world. Fluctuations in global energy prices, especially oil and natural gas, can affect the price of goods in Indonesia and have an impact on people's purchasing power. Investment in Strategic Sectors: Russia has a high interest in investing in strategic sectors such as energy, infrastructure, and mining in Indonesia. This investment can create new economic opportunities, but it can also give rise to competition and conflicts Diplomatic relations: Diplomatic relations between Indonesia and Russia can affect the flow of investment, trade, and other cooperation. (Salim HS. 2024)

Figure 1

Statistics on the highest increase in divorce cases in 2023 (World Population Review)



Over the past two decades, the trend of divorce rates has been considered quite volatile. It is estimated that 4-5 million people get married each year in Russia and 42-53% of these marriages end in divorce. In Indonesia, the divorce rate every year is not much different. In the last seven years, Indonesia's divorce rate peaked in 2022 with 516,334 cases. Meanwhile, the least divorce cases occurred in 2020 with 291,677 cases. The increasingly close economic interconnection between countries, including Indonesia, Russia, and China, has created new dynamics that impact various sectors, including social and cultural. These changes in the global economic landscape, such as fluctuations in currency exchange rates,

changes in consumption patterns, and market instability, have the potential to trigger new pressures on the family institution. Russia and China, as two significant global economic powers, have an important role to play in shaping the world's economic landscape. The economic policies taken by the two countries, both individually and collectively, can have direct or indirect implications on economic conditions in Indonesia. Fluctuations in commodity prices, changes in trade policies, and foreign direct investment from these two countries can affect Indonesia's domestic economic conditions, including income levels, employment opportunities, and price stability, Indonesia and Russia have experienced a significant increase in divorce rates, reflecting social and cultural changes that need to be understood more deeply Divorce has far-reaching economic consequences on individuals. This understanding is important to formulate effective social policies. In the era of globalization, this research can provide insight into how global economic conditions have an impact on domestic relations. (Sari, Rina & Rahman, Arief, 2023).

Methods This study aims to analyze in depth the relationship between the increase in divorce cases in Indonesia and global economic fluctuations, especially in the context of Indonesia-Russia bilateral relations. This research will adopt an interdisciplinary approach, combining legal, social, and economic analysis. This study uses three normative legal research methods, namely (Doctrinal Analysis) Analyzing relevant laws and regulations, such as the Civil Code, the Marriage Law, and other laws and regulations that regulate divorce. (Comparative Study) Comparing family law regulations in Indonesia with other countries that have similar economic dynamics, especially countries that have close economic ties with Russia. And (Analysis of Court Decisions) Analyze court decisions related to divorce cases involving economic factors, especially those that have a relationship with global economic fluctuations and Indonesia-Russia bilateral relations. (Rachmawati, Dwi & Sari, Inda, 2022). The formulation of this problem from this study is How do global economic dynamics, especially Indonesia-Russia economic relations, affect the increase in divorce cases in both countries? This analysis will explore the economic factors that contribute to divorce in Indonesia and Russia, as well as the legal implications that arise due to the increase in divorce rates in the context of the changing global economic landscape. (Lyngstad & Jalovaara, M 2021).

Satjipto explained three legal protections, namely (Principle of Justice) In the context of divorce, the principle of distributive justice requires the division of assets and obligations to be carried out proportionally based on the contribution of each party during the marriage. This means that those who contribute more economically or in taking care of the household are entitled to a larger share. (Justice in Inequality) However, in the context of economic inequality due to global economic fluctuations, the application of the principle of distributive justice becomes more complex. Parties that suffer economic losses due to factors beyond their control, such as layoffs or asset value declines, are entitled to special consideration. And (the role of judges) Judges have a very important role in applying the principle of distributive justice. The judge must consider various factors, such as the duration of the marriage, the contribution of each party, the needs of the children, and the economic condition of each party, in determining the division of assets and liabilities. (Indira Setia Ningtias. 2022).

B. DISCUSSION

1. Legal Analysis of the Increase in Divorce Cases in Indonesia and Russia as Global Economic Impact

The increase in divorce cases in Indonesia is a complex phenomenon that is influenced by various factors, both internal and external. One of the increasingly significant external factors is economic globalization and closer interconnection between countries, including Indonesia and Russia. Economic relations between Indonesia and Russia have a long history, despite their ups and downs. Indonesia's dependence on export commodities such as palm oil and coal, as well as Russian investment in various industrial sectors in Indonesia, create a close interconnection between the two countries. Fluctuations in global commodity prices, changes in trade policies, and foreign direct investment from Russia can have a direct impact on Indonesia's domestic economic conditions. Global economic conditions, such as the financial crisis, have worsened the financial situation of many families in Indonesia. This uncertainty often triggers stress in the relationship, which can lead to the decision to divorce. Research shows that economic crises can increase divorce rates because couples feel depressed and unable to cope with joint financial problems. (Yulianti, Diah & Setiawan, Aug. 2024).

Legal analysis of the increase in divorce cases in Indonesia in the context of global economic impacts, including influence from Russia, requires a deep understanding of the various factors that contribute to this phenomenon. In recent years, Indonesia has experienced a significant increase in the divorce rate, which can be linked to various social, economic, and cultural dynamics influenced by global conditions. First, global economic crises often have a direct impact on family financial stability. When there is a recession or economic uncertainty, many families face severe financial pressure. This can lead to conflicts between couples, which often leads to the decision to divorce. In this context, Indonesia is inseparable from the influence of the global economy, including fluctuations in commodity prices, inflation, and unemployment that can affect people's purchasing power. When couples are unable to meet basic needs or have difficulty achieving shared financial goals, tensions in the relationship can increase, increasing the risk of divorce. (Mardani, Asep & Rahmawati, 2022).

Social and cultural changes also play an important role in the increase in divorce rates. Indonesian society, especially the younger generation, is increasingly open to the idea of divorce as a solution to domestic problems. Awareness of individual rights, including the right to live happily and not get stuck in unhealthy relationships, is increasing. In this context, cultural influences from other countries, including Russia, can be seen in people's views on marriage and divorce. For example, in some cultures, divorce is considered natural and not stigmatic, which can affect the views of Indonesian society. Furthermore, the role of gender in society has also changed. Women are increasingly empowered and have better access to education and work. This changes the dynamics in husband-wife relationships, where women are no longer completely dependent on their partners financially. When women feel dissatisfied in a relationship, they are more likely to take legal steps to divorce. This suggests that changes in gender roles and expectations for spouses can contribute to an increase in divorce rates. (Cherlin.A.J, 2021).

From a legal perspective, Law No. 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage regulates the divorce process in Indonesia. However, even though there is a clear legal framework, the implementation and understanding of the public about their rights in the divorce process still needs to be improved. Access to better legal services and information regarding divorce rights can help individuals to make better decisions in dealing with domestic problems.

Additionally, it is important to pay attention to the impact of divorce on children, including custody and parental responsibilities after divorce. The mediation and dispute resolution process also needs to be strengthened to help couples reach an agreement without having to go through a long and painful divorce process. Overall, a legal analysis of the increase in divorce cases in Indonesia in the context of global economic impacts, including the influence of Russia, shows that this phenomenon is the result of a complex interaction between economic, social, and cultural factors. Therefore, a comprehensive and sensitive approach to the local context is essential in addressing divorce issues and supporting families in facing existing challenges. (Killewald, A. 2021)

The increase in divorce cases in Indonesia and Russia as a global economic impact shows that both countries face unique challenges. In Indonesia, the increase in divorce lawsuits is triggered by financial insecurity and women's awareness of their rights. Meanwhile, in Russia, patriarchal culture and economic dynamics also contribute to the high divorce rate. Differences in the marriage legal system between the two countries create complexity in the handling of divorce cases, which requires a more integrated and adaptive legal approach (Amato, P.R., & James, S. 2020).

2. Factors Contributing to Divorce in Indonesia and Russia in the Context of Global Economy

The following are the divorce factors from the results of the discussion analysis:

A. Economic Fluctuations and Financial Instability

- 1) **Economic Uncertainty:** Fluctuations in currency exchange rates, inflation, and financial market instability can create high economic uncertainty. This can lead to a decrease in purchasing power, difficulty meeting daily needs, and an increase in the burden of family debt.
- 2) **Job Loss:** An economic recession or a decline in business activity can result in an increase in the unemployment rate. Losing a job can be a significant source of stress in the family and spark conflict.
- 3) **Changes in Consumption Patterns:** To cope with economic pressures, families often have to change their consumption patterns. These drastic lifestyle changes can create tension and dissatisfaction in relationships.

B. Changing Gender Roles and Expectations

- 1) **Women's Emancipation:** Increasing women's role in the workforce and economy gives them more choice and autonomy. However, it can also trigger changes in the dynamics of gender relations in families, which can trigger conflicts if not managed properly.
- 2) **High Expectations:** Increasing living standards and exposure to consumptive lifestyles through mass media can increase expectations of a partner. If these expectations are not met, it can lead to disappointment and conflict.

C. Changes in Social Values and Norms

- 1) **Increasing Individualism:** Globalization can encourage the emergence of stronger individualistic values. This can weaken social bonds and reduce commitment to family institutions.
- 2) **Tolerance for Divorce:** Changes in people's attitudes towards divorce, which are increasingly considered normal, can lower the threshold of tolerance for conflict in the family.

D. Work Pressure and Lack of Quality Time

- 1) Long Working Hours: The fierce competition in the world of work often requires workers to work longer hours. Lack of time spent with family can reduce the quality of relationships and communication.
- 2) Work Stress: High workloads and pressures to achieve targets can lead to significant stress, which can negatively impact interpersonal relationships.

E. Social Media Influence

- 1) Social Comparison: Social media allows people to compare their lives with those of others. This can lead to feelings of envy, dissatisfaction, and the desire to have more, which can trigger conflicts in the family.
- 2) Access to Information: Social media provides easy access to information about relationships and divorce. This can spark debate and conflict in the family if the information obtained is not critically filtered. (Lundberg, S., & Pollak, R.A. 2022)

The increase in divorce cases in Indonesia is a complex phenomenon that is influenced by various factors, both internal and external. External factors such as economic globalization and economic relations with other countries, including Russia, have a significant role in triggering divorce. Global economic conditions have a direct impact on the divorce rate in Indonesia. Economic crises or market uncertainty can increase pressure on families, exacerbating existing financial problems. For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic, many people lost their jobs or experienced pay cuts, which contributed to the increase in divorce rates. Divorce in Indonesia and Russia is a phenomenon that is influenced by various factors, especially in the context of a constantly changing global economy. In both countries, unstable economic conditions are often one of the main causes of divorce. In the Indonesian context, many couples face significant financial challenges, such as unemployment, inflation, and economic uncertainty. In addition to economic factors, the social and cultural changes that have occurred due to globalization have also contributed to the increase in divorce rates in both countries. In Indonesia, although traditional values are still strong, the younger generation is increasingly influenced by modern lifestyles and higher expectations for marriage. They tend to have a more liberal view of relationships, and if the marriage doesn't meet their expectations, they're more likely to consider divorce as a solution. When a partner is unable to meet basic needs, such as shelter, children's education, and health, this stress can cause strain in the relationship. (Nia, 2023).

The COVID-19 pandemic has put unparalleled pressure on marriage in Bandar Lampung Indonesia, further exacerbating pre-existing challenges and triggering a significant spike in divorce prevalence. Disputes and dissolution of marriages that occurred as a result of economic pressures, increased stress levels, and prolonged periods of confinement highlighted the profound socioeconomic consequences of the pandemic on family dynamics. In addition, Indonesia's legal system relating to divorce, despite offering marital dissolution procedures, has encountered major obstacles during the pandemic. Individuals seeking divorce access to legal remedies have been hampered by court closures, court delays, and logistical bottlenecks, further complicating their already difficult circumstances. Additionally, in the context of COVID-19, the pandemic has exposed the need for new strategies to navigate the intricate legal intricacies associated with dissolution of marriages. (Muhammad Kadafi & Aditia Arief Firmanto, 2024).

The inability to communicate effectively regarding financial matters often leads to prolonged conflicts, which can ultimately lead to the decision to divorce. In addition, the social and cultural changes that occur due to globalization also contribute to the increase in divorce rates in both countries. In Indonesia and Russia, demographic and social changes also play an important role. The increasing number of women who are career and financially

independent has changed the dynamics of marriage. Women who are more independent tend to feel more empowered to take the decision to divorce if they feel unhappy in their relationship. In addition, with the increasing awareness of individual rights, many people feel more emboldened to pursue personal happiness, even if it means ending an unsatisfying marriage overall. (Kenny Syalwatyarsa, Mirna Nur Alia Abdullah, 2024).

Divorce in Indonesia and Russia is not only influenced by economic factors, but also by social and cultural changes that occur due to globalization. When couples face severe economic challenges, coupled with changes in people's views of marriage, they are more likely to consider divorce as an option. This creates a complex dynamic, where economic and social factors interact with each other and influence an individual's decision to live their married life. (Setiawan, B., & Ivanova, M. 2020)

Commodity Price Fluctuations, Indonesia is a major commodity exporter, such as palm oil and coal. Fluctuations in global commodity prices affected by Russian economic policies can have a direct impact on the income of the state and the people of Indonesia. Foreign Direct Investment, Investment from Russia in various industrial sectors in Indonesia can create new jobs and increase economic growth. However, if these investments are not managed properly, they can lead to economic and social instability. Changes in Trade Policy: Changes in trade policy between Indonesia and Russia can affect the flow of goods and services, as well as the prices of consumer goods. This can have an impact on people's purchasing power and price stability. (Lyngstad & Jalovaara, M. 2021)

The increase in divorce cases in Indonesia is a multifactorial phenomenon that cannot be explained by just one factor. Economic globalization and economic relations with other countries, including Russia, are one of the factors that need to be considered. To address this problem, a comprehensive approach is needed that involves various parties, including the government, non-governmental organizations, and families. (Tanjung, Rudi & Hasanah, Nia.2024).

Economic relations between Indonesia and Russia have experienced significant developments, especially in bilateral trade. Indonesia imports various commodities from Russia, such as fertilizers and energy, which are important to support the agricultural and industrial sectors. However, the impact of the Russia-Ukraine conflict has created economic uncertainty that affects social stability in Indonesia. Rising food and energy prices due to supply disruptions, especially from Ukraine, which is a major wheat supplier, have led to inflation and an increase in the cost of living. This has the potential to add to the pressure on families, especially among low-income communities. In these situations, strains in the marital relationship can increase, and some couples may feel unable to maintain their household, leading to an increase in divorce rates. Therefore, government intervention is urgently needed to reduce this economic impact, such as providing subsidies and social assistance, to prevent a surge in divorce rates caused by economic pressure. (Widyastuti, E., & Kuznetsov, A. 2021).

C. COVER

1. Conclusion

Based on the above, the following things can be concluded:

Legal Analysis Of The Increase In Divorce Cases In Indonesia With Russia As A Global Economic Impact

- a. The increase in divorce cases in Indonesia is a complex phenomenon, influenced by various internal and external factors. External factors, such as economic globalization and economic instability, contribute significantly to the high divorce rate.
- b. Economic crises, such as those that occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic, exacerbated financial problems in families, which often triggered divorce. In addition to economic factors, social and cultural changes due to globalization also play an important role. The younger generation in Indonesia is increasingly influenced by modern lifestyles and has higher expectations for marriage. Women who are financially independent feel more empowered to take the decision to divorce if they are unhappy in their relationship. Awareness of individual rights also encourages people to pursue personal happiness, even if it means ending marriages. Overall, divorce in Indonesia and Russia is influenced by the interaction between economic factors and social change, creating complex dynamics in individual decisions regarding marriage

2. Suggestion

Based on the narrative above, here are some suggestions from the author:

- a. The need for more intensive education and counseling programs regarding financial management and communication in the household. By increasing the couple's understanding of the importance of financial planning and communication skills.
- b. The government and relevant institutions must collaborate to create policies that support family welfare, such as social assistance programs that can ease the financial burden of couples at high risk of divorce. In a broader context, it is important to realize that the phenomenon of divorce is not only an individual or family problem, but also reflects a larger social and economic condition. Therefore, a comprehensive and integrated approach is needed to address this issue, involving a wide range of stakeholders, including governments, civil society, and the private sector. Thus, it is hoped that a more supportive environment can be created for families in Indonesia, so that the divorce rate can be suppressed and social stability can be maintained.

HERITAGE LIST

A. Book

Muhammad Syaifudin, (2022), divorce law, Jakarta: Sinar Grafika

Ningsih, (2020) Divorce at a young age from the perspective of Legal Sociology, Jakarta:Guepedia

B. Journal

Agus, Andi Aco & Hariyani. (2024). "Analysis of Divorce Law and Its Implications for Post-Divorce Child Custody." *Journal of Administratum*.

Amato, P.R., & James, S. (2020). "Economic Factors and Divorce: A Review of the Literature." *Journal of Marriage and Family*.

- Bramlett, M.D., & Mosher, W.D. (2020). "Divorce and Remarriage in the United States: A New Perspective." *National Health Statistics Reports*.
- Cherlin, A.J. (2021). "The Effects of Economic Stress on Marriage and Divorce." *Journal of Sociology*.
- Dr. H. Salim HS., SH., M.S., & Erlies Septiana Nurbani, SH., LLM. (November 2024). "Comparative Civil Law. *Journal of Intellectual Persons Scholars*, 1(9).
- Glick, J.E., et al. (2023). "Economic Factors in Divorce Decisions among Couples." *Journal of Family Issues*.
- Indira Setia Ningtias. (2022). "Factors influencing the decline in the marriage rate in Indonesia." *Journal of Registratie*, 4(2), 87-98.
- Kadafi, Muhammad & Firmanto, Aditia Arief. (2024). "Legal Analysis of Increasing Divorce Cases: The Impact of COVID-19 in Bandar Lampung, Indonesia." *Rev. Gest. Soc. Ambient.*, 18(8), 1-1921.
- Kenny Syalwatyarsa & Mirna Nur Alia Abdullah. (2024). "Divorce in the Digital Age: Analyzing the Factors and Impacts of Cheating Trends in a Social Demographic Perspective." *Nusantara Culture*, 3(1), 39-48.
- Killewald, A. (2021). "The Role of Economic Independence in Divorce." *Social Forces*.
- Lundberg, S., & Pollak, R.A. (2022). "The Effects of Economic Resources on Divorce Rates." *Journal of Economic Perspectives*.
- Lyngstad, T.H., & Jalovaara, M. (2021). "The Impact of Economic Conditions on Divorce Rates." *Demography*.
- Mardani, Asep & Rahmawati, Rina. (2020). "Legal Analysis of Mixed Marriage Divorce Dispute Resolution." *SYARIAH: Journal of Legal Sciences*, 1(4). DOI: 10.62017/syariah.v1i4.1666.
- Manning, W.D., et al. (2022). "The Role of Financial Strain in Marital Dissolution." *Journal of Marriage and Family*.
- Nia January. (2023). "Exploring the Root of the Problem: An Analysis of Divorce Cases in Indonesia." *Academic Journal of Humanist Students*, 3(3), 120-130.
- Rachmawati, Dwi & Sari, Indah. (November 2022). "A Comparative Analysis of Islamic Family Law in Indonesia and Russia." *Jurnal Hukum Keluarga*, 12(2).
- Rindfuss, R.R., et al. (2020). "Economic Change and Divorce: Evidence from the U.S." *Population Research and Policy Review*.
- Sari, Rina & Rahman, Arief. (2023). "The Impact of the Global Economy on the Increase in Divorce Cases in Indonesia." *Journal of Economics and Law*, 5(3).
- Setiawan, B., & Ivanova, M. (2020). "The Interplay between Economic Crisis and Divorce Rates: Evidence from Indonesia and Russia." *International Journal of Family Law*, 34(2), 145-162.
- Sweeney, M.M. (2021). "Divorce in the 21st Century: Trends and Implications." *Family Relations*.

Tanjung, Rudi & Hasanah, Nia. (2024). "Comparison of Divorce Law in Indonesia and Russia." *Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 15(4).

Widyastuti, E., & Kuznetsov, A. (2021). "Legal Frameworks for Divorce in Indonesia and Russia: A Comparative Analysis in the Context of Global Economics." *Asian Journal of Law and Society*, 8(3), 233-250.

Yulianti, Diah & Setiawan, Agus. (2024). "The Global Economic Crisis and Its Implications for Families in Indonesia." *Journal of Economics and Society*, 10(2).

C. Internet

World Population Review Statistics of countries with highest divorce rates
<https://data.goodstats.id/statistic/negara-dengan-tingkat-perceraian-paling-tinggi-d3DZG> Accessed on December 3, 2024, at 10.45 WIB