

Available online at : <http://jurnalantropologi.fisip.unand.ac.id/>

Jurnal Antropologi: Isu-Isu Sosial Budaya

| ISSN (Online) 2355-5963 |



Marriage Conflict Based on The Socio-Economic Status of The Family

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ARTICLE INFORMATION

Submitted: 10th, March 2025.

Review: 14th, March 2025.

Accepted: 15th, May 2025.

Published: 10th, June 2025.

KEYWORDS

Marital Conflict, Family, Social Socioeconomic Status.

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A B S T R A C T

Married life is often characterized by various conflicts. Marital conflicts that occur in each married couple will be different and unique. One of the factors related to the dynamics of marital conflict is the socioeconomic status of the family. The study aimed to describe the forms, causes, and impacts of marital conflict in high and low social classes. Researchers used qualitative methods for data collection, namely structured and in-depth interviews, observations of informants from 10 families living in Padang City. Informants were determined intentionally (purposive sampling) based on education, occupation, income of the married couple, and assets owned. The data obtained through structured interviews are presented through frequency tables and explained in more depth based on the data and information collected through in-depth interviews and observations. The data is interpreted qualitatively by combining existing categories to create descriptions based on relevant literature studies. The results of the study identified 6 families from high social class and 4 families from low social class. Conflicts between spouses, ranging from quarrels to domestic violence, were observed across both high and low socio-economic classes. However, the nature of the conflicts differed, with high social class conflicts mainly involving psychological domestic violence, while those in the lower social class involved physical, economic, and psychological forms of violence. The cause of marital conflict at high social classes tends to be due to differences in priorities. The wife wants the presence and attention of her husband more, while the husband prioritizes work or career achievement and hobbies as a status symbol. Conflict arises related to pressure to maintain a lifestyle according to social status. The causes of conflict at low social classes are dominated by financial pressure, division of household tasks, childcare, and home atmosphere. In general, marital conflict disrupts emotional conditions such as anxiety, stress/trauma. Physically healthy, the intensity of interaction with the partner is decreasing.

A. INTRODUCTION

Marriage is an important and complex social institution where two individuals commit to living together. Ideally, marriage between a man and a woman aims to form a harmonious, happy, and prosperous family. In Islam, this goal is known as a *sakinah, mawaddah, warahmah* family. Achieving this goal depends on the fulfillment of family functions. However, the journey of marriage is not always smooth. Various conflicts can arise and threaten the harmony of the couple. The analogy of "a boat in the middle of the ocean" illustrates that challenges such as storms and waves can disrupt the stability of a marriage. Conflict is an inevitable part of life together, including in marriage. Coser (in Anogara, 1992) states that conflict will always exist in every relationship, even those that are considered perfect. In marriage, conflict can be in the form of arguments, debates, or competition between husband and wife. This condition is called marital conflict.

Several studies mention problems in married life that cause conflict in marriage, among others, due to differences in various things such as differences in social, economic, and cultural backgrounds before marriage, differences in views on childcare, behavior, and habits that are not liked by partners and changes in roles during marriage and the responsibilities that accompany it (Qamar, Hameed & Faizan, 2021; Anggraini & Fachrina, 2022). Due to these differences, marriage requires role adjustment. The process of adjusting the roles of each partner will cause changes in habits, behavior, or lifestyle. Disputes and conflicts tend to occur along with the inability of couples to meet the demands of adjusting roles in marriage.

It is generally known that conflict hurts a husband and wife in conflict. From an individual psychological aspect, it will trigger emotional tension, stress, or depression due to feelings of insecurity and discomfort in a relationship with a partner. This condition will interfere with the implementation of roles in the family and ultimately will also affect the productivity of the husband and wife's work. The negative impact of marital conflict also spreads into the wider social structure. Couples who experience conflict can have difficulty maintaining healthy relationships with family members, friends, and the community around them. The marital conflict that occurs continuously, accumulates, and is relatively unresolved or does not find a way out is one of the reasons couples take steps to divorce (Fachrina, 2018; Dewi, 2011; Cabilar & Adviye, 2022).

Studies on marital conflict have been relatively numerous. Research by Rachmayani and Kumala (2016) concluded that wives who work and earn more than their husbands trigger conflict in the household. Other studies highlight the differences in the intensity of conflict between couples who live far apart and couples who live together (Meizera, 2008). There are also studies on marital conflict in couples who marry early, in couples of different ethnicities, and polygamous families, as well as studies on

conflict in working couples (Uyun, 2023; Brahmana, 2020; Wongpy & Setiawan, 2019). These studies show that financial problems are often the main source of conflict in marriage. When couples face economic difficulties, the levels of stress they experience tend to be higher, which can trigger arguments and tension in their relationship.

Division of labor in the household is also one of the triggers for conflict between husband and wife. Carlson et. al (2018) in their study on the dynamics of the division of household labor among low-middle-income couples in the United States concluded that although there have been some changes in the way household tasks are divided among low-middle-income couples, there is still inequality. Women still tend to do more household tasks than men, although there has been some increase in men's participation in certain tasks. Inequity in the division of household tasks can hurt the relationship and well-being of couples, which can have the potential to cause conflict.

In the context of Sociology, conflict refers to a social process in which two or more people try to overcome each party. Conflict is a disagreement marked by the movement of several parties to create an intersection (Susan, 2009). Conflict arises because of differences in perception, expectations, backgrounds, needs, and values. Married life is inseparable from conflict. Conflict can occur even in happy marriages (Gradianti & Suprapti, 2014). The source of conflict arises from interactions when a husband and wife compete or one party tries to exploit the other. Where the couple is unable to reach a comprehensive agreement and accept the differences. The emergence of conflict can begin in the early period of marriage, considering that this period is a period of adjustment for husband and wife couples with expectations in married life (Hall & Adams, 2011). Conflict is also increasingly prone to arise when couples enter the stage of becoming parents (Mitnick, Heyman, & Smith, 2012).

Every married couple in the process of interaction living their married life is never free from conflict, both on a small and large scale. On a large scale, conflict can lead to violence that can cause couples to end their marriage. Gottman and Declaire (in Fatmawati, Nurviani, Ilham, 2018), developed a scale of marital conflict including forms of physical violence (Partner violence), verbal violence (Verbal aggression), defensive attitudes (Unbending stance), and withdrawal from interaction with partners (Withdraw from partner). Physical violence occurs when one or both partners exhibit physically abusive behavior, such as slapping or hitting. Verbal violence is characterized by insults, criticism, or threats from one or both partners, which hurt the feelings of the partner during the conflict. A defensive attitude is referred to as an effort to defend oneself when in conflict with a partner, while the form of withdrawal is silence and not responding to the argument.

Conflict is said to turn into violence if there is no implementation of maximum conflict management efforts. Marital conflict can be very destructive or, conversely, constructive depending on how the conflict is resolved. Married couples who can manage conflict constructively tend to be better at understanding their partner's needs,

where increased satisfaction in their marital relationship can be achieved (Stinson, 2017). Greef & Bruyne (2000), explain that constructive conflict is characterized by interactions between partners that aim to learn and understand each other, are flexible, and focus on relationships and cooperation so that this conflict can strengthen relationships and improve mental health. Conversely, destructive conflict is characterized by avoidance behavior, not discussing conflict openly, and poor verbal and non-verbal communication. This destructive conflict can damage marital relationships and interfere with mental health.

Marital conflict is different for each married couple because each of their married lives is unique. One aspect related to the dynamics of marital conflict is the family's socio-economic status. Thus, the form, cause, and impact of marital conflict on married couples and family members are assumed to be different. However, these studies do not group marital conflict with the family's socioeconomic status.

Family socioeconomic status includes various aspects such as income, occupation, education, and assets owned. These factors not only affect the lifestyle and well-being of the family but also have a significant impact on the interaction and relationship between husband and wife. Families with high socioeconomic status may face different pressures and responsibilities compared to families with low socioeconomic status. These differences can affect how couples handle conflicts and problems that arise in everyday life (Conger et al., 1990). Couples with better socioeconomic status may face different conflicts, such as high work pressure or differences in priorities and expenses (Karney & Bradbury, 1995). In addition to financial issues, socioeconomic status can also affect other aspects of marital life, such as the division of household tasks, child-rearing patterns, and expectations of each partner's role. For example, couples in families with low socioeconomic status may have to work harder to meet basic needs, which can reduce the time and energy available to build a harmonious relationship. On the other hand, families with high socioeconomic status may face challenges in maintaining a balance between demanding careers and family life (Papp, Cummings & Morey, 2009).

To get a clear picture of the dynamics of conflict between husband and wife in broader marital life, it is important to examine marital conflict in terms of the family's socio-economic status. Based on the background above, the objectives of this study are (1) to identify and analyze the forms and causes of high and low family socio-economic status, and (2) to describe the impact of marital conflict on married couples and children.

B. METHOD

In principle, research in social sciences, especially Sociology, is concerned with the study of human behavior that relies heavily on observations of individuals within their scope, as well as the interaction of researchers with the subjects using a language they understand. Therefore, to thoroughly uncover and understand forms of marital conflict and its causes are conducted through field research. The nature of this research is descriptive qualitative.

The research subjects in this study were husbands or wives who were identified as experiencing

conflict in their marital life. Subjects were obtained through a personal approach when the *Rukun Tetangga* head and local community leaders handled the subject's case. With the permission of the subject and family, the subject's case was further studied as research study material. The subjects who were used as research informants were selected intentionally (purposive sampling) based on observations, the researcher's knowledge, and other information relevant to the research objectives, with the criteria of having been married for more than 3 years and having children. The selected husband and wife also represented families from high and low socioeconomic status. This categorization of socioeconomic status was to facilitate data categorization. The informants numbered 10 people under the principle of data saturation in qualitative research, namely that the research can be sufficient if no more data variations are found. Data triangulation was carried out by interviewing the *Rukun Tetangga* head and the parents of the subject.

The type of primary data collected was emic, namely data/information obtained based on the informant's views. The primary data collection technique in this study at the initial stage was carried out through structured interviews to identify the characteristics of informants, forms, and causes of marital conflict. Data collection is continued with in-depth interviews and observations to obtain information holistically. Data is also supplemented with an in-depth review of the objects studied through books, articles, and existing documents as secondary data relevant to the research problem.

The data obtained through structured interviews are presented through frequency tables and explained in more depth based on the data and information collected through in-depth interviews and observations. Next, the data is interpreted qualitatively by combining existing categories to create descriptions based on relevant literature studies. Analysis of descriptive data is carried out from the beginning of data collection in the field until conclusions are obtained on several phenomena that have been observed, as an effort to simplify and explain parts of the whole.

The research was conducted in Padang City. As one of the urban areas, the research location was chosen considering the complexity of variations in the socio-economic life of the community. Padang City, the capital of West Sumatra Province, is dominated by the Minangkabau ethnic group, who adhere to a matrilineal kinship system and are predominantly Muslim, with moderate population growth. As a center of trade, education, and tourism in West Sumatra, its main economic sectors include trade, hotels and restaurants, transportation, and the processing and craft industries, in addition to the important role of the agriculture and fisheries sectors. Income per capita tends to be higher than the provincial average. The city is also a center of higher education.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Socio-Economic Status of Informants

The informants who have been selected according to the research criteria are 10 people, consisting of 6 people from families identified as having high socioeconomic status and 4 families from low socioeconomic status. The categorization of socioeconomic status is only into two categories, with the consideration of making it easier to group high and low. Before presenting data on the form of conflict and its causes, we first describe the characteristics of the informants determined in this study, as listed in Table 1 below;

Table 1
Characteristics of Research Informants

No	Pseudonym	Age (year)	Education	Work	Family Income	SES Level
1	Melati (Pt)	64	Bachelor	Retired Lecturer	17,300,000	High
2	Mawar (Es)	60	Bachelor	Housewife	10,000,000	High
3	Seruni (Ad)	60	Bachelor	Teacher	11,400,000	High
4	Jingga (EP)	54	Senior High School	Supermarket Owner	23,000,000	High
5	Kamboja (Rv)	56	Bachelor	Bank employees	15,800,000	High
6	Lili (En)	50	Junior High School	Open a stall	4,500,000	Low
7	Cece (Wt)	51	Senior High School	Clothes Trader	27,000,000	High
8	Roro (Pd)	43	Senior High School	Housewife	4,300,000	Low
9	Upik (Ds)	40	Junior High School	Housewife	3,500,000	Low
10	Wowe	44	Senior High School	Driver	4,500,000	Low

Source: Primary data, 2024

Income is defined by the Central Statistics Agency as "salary/income during a certain period, either in the form of money or goods received by someone who has worked or as compensation". The four levels of population income are: (1) Very high income is an average of more than IDR 4,916,665.00 per month, (2). High income is an average of between IDR 3,916,665.00 to IDR 4,916,665.00 per month, (3) Medium income is an average of IDR 1,900,000.00 to IDR 3,916,665.00 per month, and (4) Low income, an average of IDR 1,900,000.00 and below per month (BPS, 2019).

Family income is categorized as high if it exceeds 6 million a month and low below 6 million a month. While the work here is based on formal and non-formal work. According to Mulyanto (1985), high-status jobs namely technical experts and experts, leaders of management in an agency both government and private, administrative staff, and owners or running jobs in the field of sales and services. Low-status jobs, namely farmers/farm laborers and operators of transportation equipment or workshops. For education, high school level and below are categorized as low education, and obtaining a Diploma or Bachelor's degree is stated as highly educated.

As seen in Table 1 above, the age of the selected informants is over 40 years old, with an average length of marriage of 25 years. The level of education of the informants is relatively high, namely graduating from high school and college, and only 2 people have a junior high school education. While the type of work of 4 people is in the formal sector, 4 people are in the informal sector,

and 2 people are housewives. However, in terms of family income, it is identified as relatively large, namely found in 6 families and 4 families with relatively low incomes.

One indicator of family socioeconomic status can also be seen in the ownership of valuables such as motor vehicles, electronic goods, and house status. Cars, motorcycles, relatively large televisions, and fairly luxurious houses are owned by 6 families, and the remaining 4 families only have a motorbike, one television and their own house but semi-permanent. Thus, based on the data obtained as summarized in Table 1 above, it can be identified that the informants, consisting of 6 people, have high socio-economic status, and 4 people are included in low socio-economic status.

2. Forms and Causes of Marital Conflict

Efforts to achieve happiness and harmony in married life are not as easy as turning the palm of your hand. Many problems arise that must be faced and resolved by a married couple. The inability to resolve these problems can cause conflicts or tensions in their relationship, which ultimately triggers conflict. Conflict can occur at any time, even though a married couple has known each other's nature or personality and has been married for a relatively long period.

Conflict in marriage varies widely. The results of a study of 10 families identified as experiencing conflict in marriage found various forms of conflict. Starting from quarrels, and family neglect to acts of violence committed by husbands (domestic violence), both physical, economic, and psychological/emotional violence related to role conflicts, financial conflicts, communication conflicts, and extended family conflicts. For more complete causes and impacts of marital conflict in each socio-economic status, see Table 2 below.

Table 2
Types of Conflict in Informant Marriages and Their Causes in High and Low SES

No	Name Pseudonym	SES Level	Types of Marital Conflict	Causes of Conflict
1	Melati (Pt)	High	Constant quarrels, Defensive attitude	Husband cheating, husband busy, lack of attention, the informant often controls the husband and nags him.
2	Mawar (Es)	High	Quarrels, domestic psychological domestic violence, Silent attitude	Financial Management, Husband is grumpy, stingy, and often comes home late
3	Seruni (Ad)	High	Quarrels, psychological domestic violence	Division of household chores, Husband's disliked traits, child problems
4	Jingga (EP)	High	Quarrels, psychological domestic violence	Husband cheating, husband often lies, rarely at home, prioritizes husband's hobbies
5	Kamboja (Rv)	High	Constant fighting, physical, economic, and psychological domestic violence	Finances, husband's bad temper, lying and cheating, sexual problems, husband doesn't get along with children
6	Lili (En)	Low	Quarrels, verbal abuse	Finance, lazy husband, and husband's siblings interfere
7	Cece (Wt)	High	Constant fighting, psychological domestic violence, Defensive and withdrawn attitude	The husband often comes home late and hangs out with friends, parents are at home

8	Roro (Pd)	Low	Quarrel, Family neglect, Psychological domestic violence	Fulfillment of family needs, differences in ways of raising children, and grandchildren
9	Upik (Ds)	Low	Quarrels, economic, physical & psychological domestic violence	Finance, child problems, husband cheating
10	Wowe	Low	Constant quarrels, economic, psychological domestic violence, not greeting each other, the wife does not serve the husband's sexual needs, Withdrawal.	Financial transparency, family needs fulfillment, sexual problems, a stubborn and nagging wife.

Source: Primary data, 2024

The results of the study found that the form of marital conflict, as developed by Gootman and Declaire, especially quarrels and domestic violence, is found in both categories of socio-economic status. Psychological domestic violence is more likely to be experienced by informants from the high social class, while physical, economic, and psychological domestic violence occurs in the low social class. However, economic domestic violence was also found to occur in the high social class, namely in the case of the Cambodian informant. Her husband often did not provide a living because he did not have a job, even selling items such as a motorbike and gold belonging to the informant. The scale of conflict in the form of a defensive attitude and withdrawal from interaction generally occurs in the high social class. Informants in the high social class have relatively high education, so when conflicts of interest arise, they prefer to survive to defend themselves and fight for their rights. They understand what to do and what to avoid to maintain a relationship with their partner. A high level of education affects increasing individual knowledge, building good habits, and having the ability to control oneself/emotions (Rakasiwi & Kautsar, 2021). Conflict in the form of silence, withdrawing from interaction with a partner, is also done to avoid the development of conflict in a destructive direction that can disrupt the harmony of the relationship and end in divorce. They realize that this will not solve the problems faced. Being silent, withdrawing from interaction, and talking about it or resolving the conflict at the right time. Conflicts that are not handled properly will be destructive and cause divorce (Almizan and Amri, 2021; Fachrina, 2018, 2013; Wiasti and Arjani, 2021).

The sources of marital conflict of informants were found to be relatively different. Conflicts concerning financial issues in the upper social class emerged more in financial management. Differences of opinion between husband and wife in the use of money are due to differences in priorities in using money. The husband prioritizes the use of money in actualizing himself through fulfilling lifestyle standards that show his class status excessively, while the wife wants her partner to be more frugal and use it for investment.

In high socio-economic status, the source of conflict in marriage also tends to be differences of opinion

or thoughts about the limited time the couple spends at home, especially if the husband and wife both work. Limited time together due to busy work even on holidays, affects the outpouring of attention to the partner and children. The intensity of communication is also felt to be relatively lacking, even though it can be done via cellphone or video call, but they admit that it is uncomfortable to do so amid busy work. Their partners protested this situation.

In families with high socioeconomic levels, in addition to the pressures of lifestyle and career demands, the couple is also faced with higher expectations regarding success. This means that they tend to set relatively high standards in various aspects of life, such as achieving success in career and social life, and raising successful children. These demands further increase the pressure on couples, especially when they or one of them feels they cannot achieve these expectations. This will give rise to various relationship tensions in the family, and finally, the conflict cannot be avoided and continues to grow. However, according to Conger et.al (2010), higher economic status, education, and employment are associated with better marital stability and quality. Lower middle-class couples have the lowest levels of marital conflict and relationship problems.

It can be said that even though they are from a high social class, they do not have limited material resources, but the use of finances still triggers quarrels, resulting in psychological domestic violence. In Jingga's case, it was found that her husband spent more of his income on fulfilling his hobby of playing golf, traveling out of town to participate in golf tournaments, and enjoying gathering and treating friends at cafes. This often caused arguments because it did not match Jingga's wishes. On the other hand, in the lower social class, conflicts over finances are more due to limited family income to meet the needs of life, education, and health. Tension, debate, and quarrels, physical, economic, and psychological domestic violence often arise in the face of these difficulties, especially when in a state of mounting debt. Like Wewe's case, an income of IDR 4,500,000 per month with 5 children who are over 10 years old, he admitted that it is very difficult to meet the family's daily needs. Where the wife often insists that money must be there to cover all of that, even though sometimes Wewe does not have money, especially when she has to pay for the house.

The existence of socio-economic status does not seem to prevent domestic violence and cheating behavior. However, the causes of this conflict differ between classes. In the high socio-economic class, it is influenced by the quality of the relationship related to each other's busyness. Lifestyle and relatively spending a lot of time outside the home with various hobbies provide opportunities for couples to have affairs. Meanwhile, in the low social class, it tends to be triggered by the discomfort of the home

atmosphere, wives who often nag, and many family members who make the husband feel uncomfortable at home. In addition, couples from low-income families often have difficulty communicating effectively when facing problems in their daily lives. Limited education and access to knowledge make it difficult for them to communicate their opinions, so they tend to prioritize feelings or emotions. One factor that influences a person's emotional intelligence is the level of education (Shanta & Gargiulo, 2014). The chances of conflict are greater when partners attack each other verbally. It can be said that the problem is increasingly difficult to resolve, worsens the conflict, and eventually leads to physical violence due to low-quality communication and financial pressure.

Another conflict in marriage that often occurs in families with low socioeconomic status is related to the division of household tasks, especially by working couples. The division of tasks and responsibilities is felt by the informant to be unbalanced. The role of taking care of the house, raising children, and cooking, or all domestic work, is assigned to the informant (wife). This makes it difficult for the informant to divide his time and is physically tiring, especially for working informants like En, who opens a grocery store at her house. Meanwhile, her husband, who works as a driver, is considered to be more relaxed and spends time playing with *his cell phone*. The work of helping children study or doing housework must also be done by the informant. This was also experienced by the informant Ds, so that when the husband wanted to have sex, sometimes he was rejected because the informant no longer had the same desire, namely wanting to go straight to bed due to fatigue. Therefore, arguments tend to occur in this context. Conflicts related to the division of tasks in the family tend not to be found in the upper social class, because the issue is not a difficulty for the couple. They usually hand it over by hiring a household assistant. Likewise, with the issue of child care.

Sardajoen (2005), put forward four groups of conflicts, namely (1) zero sum and motive conflict, namely the conflicting parties do not want to give in; (2) personality-based and situational conflict, namely prioritizing oneself (negative traits) over others; (3) basic and non-basic conflict, namely related to the inconsistency of expectations with the reality that occurs; and (4) unavoidable conflict, because ambition is not balanced with its execution. Referring to the forms of conflict mentioned, marital conflict in this study, namely in high socioeconomic status, tends towards categories 1 and 2, while low socioeconomic status tends towards categories 3 and 4.

Thus, marital conflict between husband and wife will always exist on a certain scale in every social class. In this case, Coseriu in Anogara (1992) stated: "that in every life together, conflict cannot be avoided or will always exist even in a perfect relationship, both in family couples with

high and low socio-economic status". However, the source of the conflict or the root of the problem of the conflict is relatively different.

3. The Impact of Conflict on Marriage

Conflict management and resolution in marriage, if not done properly and correctly, will have an impact on the husband and wife themselves and their children or other family members. In general, conflict in marriage psychologically causes emotional disturbances such as stress, depression, anxiety, and trauma. As stated by Bradbury and Karney (2010), "marital conflict has a major influence on the psychological well-being of couples, especially when the conflict is not resolved properly". One informant, who is a lecturer, admitted to having experienced depression when her husband had an affair. She did not expect her husband to have an affair, so she felt unprepared to face the conditions experienced in her married life. At first, the conflict with her husband was considered by the informant as a normal argument in running a household. The husband's affair was a bomb that exploded and triggered a bigger conflict with her husband. Quarrels occurred more and more often along with behavior that always suspected all of her husband's actions and finally, she felt half crazy, like she was confused, sometimes walking alone aimlessly on the highway wearing a housedress.

Prolonged psychological conditions due to conflict can also affect the physical health of couples, including sleep problems and appetite disorders, triggering headaches and ulcers, or experiencing weight loss, as experienced by informants Es and Rn. According to Kecolt-Glaser and Newton (2001), "stress caused by a conflict in husband and wife relationships is associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular disease, sleep problems, and increased levels of stress hormones such as cortisol".

From the impacts explained above, it will further affect the quality of the relationship between husband and wife. They communicate less and less, and emotional closeness and intimacy with their partners are also decreasing. Destructive conflicts marked by insults, threats in the form of verbal violence, and developing conflict behavior in the form of physical violence (domestic violence) will further worsen the impacts caused. Domestic violence experienced by informant Rv caused her to no longer be willing to sleep in the same room as her husband, and she chose to sleep in the child's room. She was no longer willing to fulfill her husband's sexual needs, but food and clothing needs were still provided. Her husband was also known to come home late and often go out of the house

Likewise, informant Ds often fought with her husband since she found out he was having an affair. She received threats and physical violence when they fought. Finally, the child became the target of anger, receiving less attention and affection. Physically, the child looks relatively thin, and it is found that his academic grades at school are also decreasing

Various problems experienced by married couples in their married life will also directly impact their children. Children from high SSE families, even though they are blessed with material and facilities, if they

witness the parental conflict in their daily lives, will also experience psychological disorders related to emotional instability, fear, and discomfort/insecurity in parental conflict situations. They even get into fights with both or one of their parents, as happened in the informant's family Rv. Noh & Shin (2020) and El-Sheik, Hinnant, & Erath (2015) describe the impact of parental conflict on children's behavior, including increased aggressive behavior, impulsiveness, and sleep problems as well as a tendency to withdraw from social interactions.

Children who experience psychological problems and discomfort at home can eventually cause academic achievement at school to decline. This was acknowledged by informant Rn, whose second daughter was left behind in class when studying at Elementary School. Variations in the impact of marital conflict, as explained above, were found in both high and low social class families. However, families from higher social classes are more likely to experience the negative impacts of conflict. In this social class, individuals tend to have higher expectations for the quality of relationships, including emotional support, intellectual fulfillment, and a lifestyle that is by their social status. When these expectations are not met due to conflict, it can cause dissatisfaction and more significant psychological impacts.

D. CONCLUSIONS

Marital conflict in the high socioeconomic status category tends to be in the form of quarrels, psychological domestic violence, defensive attitudes, and withdrawal from interaction. In low social status, in addition to quarrels, domestic violence was found to be both physically, economically, and psychologically related to financial problems, division of household tasks, child care, and the quality of communication and the atmosphere of the home environment as triggers for the emergence of conflict in low socioeconomic status. While in high socioeconomic status, it is influenced by the quality of relationships related to each other's busyness, pressure on the demands of achieving career success, and the standards of their social class lifestyle. Variations in the impact of marital conflict on psychological, physical health, and social interaction among husbands and wives, and children are more likely to be experienced in families with low socioeconomic status. These impacts are also experienced in families with low socioeconomic status, but they are relatively able to ignore them and think more about how to meet their living needs.

The results of this study are a case study of 6 of high socioeconomic status and 4 of low socioeconomic status, so it cannot be generalized to the two social classes. Future research could be conducted with larger samples in high, middle, and low social status groups using mixed methods that combine quantitative and qualitative data. In addition, it is necessary to broaden the focus by considering how other social factors, such as gender roles and social networks, influence marital conflict. Longitudinal research is also important to understand the long-term impact of different types of conflict on family dynamics.

E. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to thank the Research and Community Service Institute of the Universitas Andalas for the research funding assistance. Furthermore, we would like to thank all the research informants who have been willing to take the time to provide information, so that this research can be carried out well. Thank you also to the Research Team who worked together to complete the report to create this article.

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