



Examination of Harmony Elements In Physically Disabled Families

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Abstract:

Background. The marriage of a family with a physical disability, both husband and wife or one of them with a physical disability, is not as easy as a family in a normal married condition. The foundation must be religion, because in Islam, marriage is not only a civil contract but also a matter of worship. The Quran describes the bond between husband and wife as the most sacred and strongest bond. Marriage between a man and a woman and uniting to live as husband and wife in the bond of marriage is one of the characteristics of man since he was first created.

Method. The method was carried out using 10 respondents from families with physical disabilities who filled out the questionnaire, including (1) how many years they have been married, (2) how communication has occurred so far, and (3) how communication and support between married couples facilitate disability conditions. Questionnaire fill-ins were processed using SPSS.

Conclusion. In realizing a harmonious family despite its limitations, it is not an excuse not to fulfill its roles and obligations as a husband and a wife. It is essential to maintain communication with your partner, accept each other, and work together effectively in carrying out daily routines.

Implications. The practical implication is that married couples with disabilities can live in harmony and carry out their roles and obligations as husband and wife well, even with their limitations.

Keywords: Physically disabled families; marriage in Islam; SPSS; Communication in the family



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INTRODUCTION

In Islam, marriage is not just a civil contract, but has the value of worship. The Quran describes the bond between husband and wife as the most sacred and strongest bond. Allah

SWT calls the bond between husband and wife a strong covenant. Marriage between a man and a woman and uniting to live as husband and wife in the bond of marriage is one of the characteristics of man since he was first created. Marriage in Islam is one of the requirements for the perfection of one's religion. Even if a person is highly pious, if they do not marry, they fulfill only half of their religious obligations. Therefore, marriage and religion are identical and complementary [Amanah, Badriatin, 2019]. The family is the smallest institution in society that serves as a means to achieve a peaceful, secure, and prosperous life in an atmosphere of love and affection among its members. The purpose of marriage is to build a happy family, commonly referred to as a *sakinah* family. The *sakinah* family implies peace, tranquility, and happiness. Therefore, the *sakinah* family contains the meaning of a family that is shrouded in peace, tranquility, and is an ideal condition in family life [Riyadi, Agus, 2013]

The term "person with a disability" refers to a group of people who have physical, mental, or a combination of physical and mental disabilities. The naming of people with disabilities varies. The Ministry of Social Affairs refers to them as "persons with disabilities" (people with disabilities) [Ministry of Social Affairs, 2016]. The Ministry of Education and Culture refers to them as "persons with special needs" [Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System], and the Ministry of Health defines them as "persons with disabilities" (persons with disabilities) [Ministry of Health, 2016] defines them as "persons with disabilities" (persons with disabilities). The World Health Organization (WHO) defines disability based on social models, which include impairment (impairment or disability), disability (limitation or disability), and limitation of participation [World Health Organization (WHO), 2001]. According to Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, Article 1, paragraph 1, persons with disabilities are individuals who experience long-term physical, intellectual, mental, and/or sensory limitations that can cause obstacles and difficulties in interacting with their environment and participating fully and effectively with other citizens based on the same rights.

Persons with disabilities are individuals who grow and develop with special characteristics, different from other people in general, and require special treatment in fulfilling their rights as human beings. These special characteristics can be experienced singly, in pairs, or in multiples, and are diagnosed medically in accordance with laws and regulations.

According to [Abadiyah, Y., Ardi, M. N., & Tulab, T,2020], in his research "The Efforts of Blind Married Couples in Forming a Sakinah Family", the efforts that can be made by a deaf husband and wife are always grateful to Allah for what they have, be more patient and tawakal in daily life, try to live in harmony, try to give in, understand each other, and understand each other's circumstances, fulfill their religious obligations as well as possible, maintain good relations with their own family and extended family, community, and neighbors, listen to the advice of parents, participate in community activities such as monthly activities and religious studies, cooperate without blaming each other in meeting household needs, and try to set a good example for their children, especially in religious development [Dwi Hidayatul Firdaus, Mufidah Ch, Suwandi, 2022].

The purpose of this research is to determine the ways to become a harmonious family in couples with physical disabilities (husband and wife with physical disabilities or one of the physical disabilities).

Research on families with disabilities has been developing in several mainstreams:

1. Normative–Religious Perspective. Various studies place disability marriage within the framework of the sakinah family, emphasizing the value of patience, gratitude, tawakal, and fulfillment of religious obligations. Studies such as those by Abadiyah et al. (2020) and Firdaus et al. (2022) highlight the spiritual and moral efforts of couples with disabilities in building harmonious households, especially in households with sensory disabilities (deaf/speech-impaired).
2. Legal Perspectives and Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Other research focuses on legal legitimacy, the right to marry, and the state's protection of persons with disabilities based on Law No. 8 of 2016. The main focus is on equality of rights, not relational dynamics in the family.
3. Psychosocial and Communication Perspectives. Family communication studies generally discuss "normal" families or children with disabilities, not families with parents with physical disabilities. Research on the communication of couples with disabilities is still limited, often qualitative narrative without the support of statistical analysis.
4. Limitations of Existing Research. Most of the research:
 - a. Focus on one type of disability (sensory or intellectual),

- b. Emphasizing normative or descriptive aspects,
 - c. Rarely test elements of communication and partner support in a measurable way,
- Minimal linking of marriage age, communication, and spouse support simultaneously.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Here are the types of disabilities and how to communicate with them: (1) Blind Disability: that is, people with blind disabilities cannot see or have very limited vision. They can communicate through Braille, sign language, or with the help of other aids, such as digital information providers with a voice or a changeable display. (2). Deaf Disability: that is, people with deaf disabilities cannot hear or have very limited hearing. They can communicate through sign language, writing, or the help of aids such as hearing aids. (3). Physical Disability: that is, people with physical disabilities have limitations in the function of body movements. They can communicate in a variety of ways, including sign language, writing, or other communication aids. (4). Intellectual Disability: that is, people with intellectual disabilities have limitations in cognitive abilities and social adaptation. They can communicate in a variety of ways, including orally, in writing, or through sign language [Harahap, Nursapia, 2020]. This study is specifically for families with physical disabilities, both husband and wife or one.

Based on the literature review and research findings, several important research gaps emerge: Limitations of Quantitative Studies in Families with Disabilities. Previous studies have rarely examined the relationship between communication variables and partner support statistically, particularly in families with physical disabilities.

1. Lack of Focus on Internal Dynamics of Couples. Much research has highlighted social stigma and external aspects, while the daily interactions of husband and wife have not been explored in depth.
2. Lack of Integrative Studies of Religion–Communication–Disability. Previous research has tended to separate religious studies and family communication; This article fills the gap with an integrative approach.
3. Limitations of Research Variables. This study opens up opportunities for further research by adding other variables such as:
 - a. Psychological well-being,
 - b. Couple coping strategies,
 - c. The role of children and extended families,
 - d. Social and economic support.
4. Limited Number of Respondents. With a sample of 10 families, this study is a pilot study that requires larger-scale development and a mixed-method approach.

METHOD

Using qualitative research as a procedure to generate descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behaviors (Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong, 2012). The informal figures who served as informants in this study were parents (husband, wife, or both) with disabilities. The researcher added that this subject or secondary informant is chosen because parents with disabilities are being analyzed to create a harmonious family. So that researchers can find data on parents with disabilities communicating within their families. This study uses a data collection technique: a questionnaire.

The respondents' data are outlined in **Table 1**. The questionnaire method is a data collection technique that involves giving respondents a series of questions or written statements to answer. The questionnaire method used is a closed questionnaire, in which respondents choose only the provided answers. Table 1 presents the data for the respondents in this study. These data include the name of the husband or wife with a disability, type of disability (wife/husband), age of the husband, occupation of the husband and wife, the last education of the husband and wife, the number of children, and home address. The contents of

the closed questionnaire include questions such as (1) how many years you have been married, (2) how communication has occurred so far, and (3) how communication and support between married couples facilitate disability conditions.

Table 1. Data-data responden

No.	Name	Physical Condition	Oven (Year)	Final Education	Fri The Son	Perni Age São Paulo, T	Jobs
1.	Husband: Bambang Syuabudi	Physical Disability	57	S1	1	20 years	Self-employed
	Wife: Solichaten	Normal	52	High School			Tailor
2.	Husband: Budi Hariyanto	Polio (Physical Disability)	58	High School	1	>20 Years	Self-employed
	Wife : Sukinah	Normal	55	High School			Tailor
3.	Husband: Endro Suseno	Physical Disability Hand Disabled	51	High School	2	20 years	Commercial Entrepreneur
	Wife : Evatri Mayangsari	Normal	49	S1			Cooperative employees
4.	Husband: Guritno	Normal	37	High School	1	5 years	Private employees
	Wife : Annisa Syakina	Disability Physical Bag	29	S2			Lecturer
5.	Husband: Jainul Abidin	Normal	25	SD	Not having children yet	5 years	Security
	Wife : Nabila Hanum Firdausi	Disability Physical Bags	25	High School			Housewives
6.	Husband: Nor Fadili	Physical disability	28	S1	abel has a child	5 years	ASN/PNS
	Wife : Siti Robiah	Normal	28	S1			Housewives
7.	Husband: Sapari	Physical disability	53	High School	2	>20 years old	Factory workers
	Wife : Sunarti	Normal	54	SD			Housewives

8.	Husband: Suwoto	Physical disability	52	High School	2	>20 Year	Private
	Wife: Anik	Normal	51	High School			Private
9.	Husband: Abdul Syakur	Physical disability	51	S1	2	>20	Teacher
	Wife : Aunt Sulistiyaningsih	Normal	46	S2			Teacher
10.	Husband's name: Totok Novianto	Physical disability	45	Junior High School	1	12 years	Merchant
	Wife's Name: Tri Wahyu Ningsih	Normal	35	High School			Masseuse

Source: data from a closed-ended questionnaire for respondents

DISCUSSION

Results

The results of the questionnaire were closed to the question: how many years have you been married, processed using *the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS)* with the following results:

How many years have you been married?

Descriptive Statistical Analysis

This test contains descriptive statistics about the number of respondents studied. The results of the tests that have been carried out can be seen in **Table 2** below:

Table 2 Statistical Description for Marriage Age

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Red	Std. Deviation
Marriage Age	10	1	4	2.70	1.337
Valid (listwise)	N 10				

In **Table 2** above, it can be seen that the marriage age variable has a minimum value of 0.1 and the highest value (maximum) of 0.4, with an average value of 2.70 and a standard deviation (data distribution rate) of 1.337.

Simultaneous Test (F Test)

The F test (**Table 3**) is used to test the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable simultaneously 5%, then the test criteria are as follows (**Table 4**):

Table 3 Stimulant Test (F Test) Statistics

N	Valid	10
	Missing	0

Table 4 Marriage Age Criteria

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 2-5 years	3	30.0	30.0	30.0
6-12 years	1	10.0	10.0	40.0
13-20 years	2	20.0	20.0	60.0
>20 years old	4	40.0	40.0	100.0
Total	10	100.0	100.0	

Based on **Table 4**, it is known that of the 10 respondents, 30% or as many as 3 respondents of marriage age are 2-5 years, then 10% or as many as 1 person of marriage age 6-12 years, then 20% or as many as 2 people of marriage age 13-20 years, then 40% or as many as 4 people of marriage age >20 years. Based on the table, the decision is that the null (H0) hypothesis is rejected, indicating that there is no difference, relationship, or influence between the variables being studied. The null hypothesis is often assumed to be true until there is sufficient evidence to refute it. While the one/H1 hypothesis is accepted, it means an alternative: a statement that there is a relationship or difference between two or more variables, or an influence between one variable and another. The result of the F stimulant test was 0.06. The resulting significance value is 0.01, which is smaller than 0.05.

Individual Parameter Significance Test (t-test)

The t-statistical test shows how much an independent variable individually contributes to explaining the variation in the dependent variable. The test was carried out using a significance level of 0.05 (a = 5%), so the test criteria are as follows (**Table 5** and **Table 6**):

Table 5. One-Sample Statistics

	N	Red	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Marriage Age	10	2.70	1.337	.423

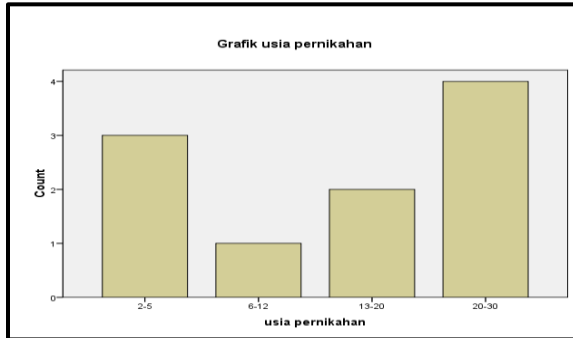
Table 6. One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Marriage Age	6.384	9	.000	2.700	1.74	3.66

A t-test basically shows how well the influence of a single independent variable explains the variation in the dependent variable. The hypothesis used is:

Ho: $b_i = 0$, meaning that the independent variable (age of marriage) has no significant effect on the dependent variable

Ha: $b_i \neq 0$, means that the independent variable (age of marriage) has a significant influence on the dependent variable. The way to perform the t-test with a significance level (α) = 0.05 is to compare the calculated t-value with the t-table. If the table α t count, then Ho is rejected, and Ha is accepted.



(a)



(b)

Figure 1. (a) Marriage age graph, (b) Marriage age question pie chart

Based on the results of the marriage age diagram and graph, it can be seen that the average value of the questionnaire answers is the follows: marriage age 2-5 years = 30% marriage age 6-12 years = 10% marriage age 13 – 20 years = 20% marriage age >20 years = 40%. From this, it can be concluded that the average age of marriage for respondents is over 20 years old, with 40% of respondents aged 20 or older (**Figure 1a,b**).

2. How has communication been going so far?

Descriptive Statistical Analysis

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This test contains descriptive statistics on the number of taxpayers examined. The results of the tests that have been carried out can be seen in **Table 7** below:

Table 7 Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Red	Std. Deviation
Support Between Partners	10	1	2	1.30	.483
Valid N (listwise)	10				

In the table above, it can be seen that the support variable between pairs has the highest value of 0.1 and the highest value of 0.2 with an average value of 1.30 and the standard deviation (data distribution rate) of 0.483.

Simultaneous Test (F Test)

The F test is used to test the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable simultaneously 5%, then the test criteria (**Table 8**) are as follows:

Table 8 Statistics

Support Between Couples

N	Valid	10
	Missing	0

Table 9 Support Between Spouses

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Highly Supportive	7	70.0	70.0	70.0
Enough support	3	30.0	30.0	100.0
Total	10	100.0	100.0	

Based on the table, 70% of respondents, or 7, are very supportive, and 30%, or 3, are quite supportive. Based on the table, the decision is to reject H0 and accept H1. This can be seen from the F value of the calculation, which is 0.07. The resulting significance value is 0.03, which is smaller than 0.05.

Individual Parameter Significance Test (t-test)

The t-statistical test shows how much an independent variable individually contributes to explaining the variation in the dependent variable. The test was carried out using a significance level of 0.05 ($\alpha = 5\%$) (**Table 10**), so the test criteria were as follows:

Table 10 One-Sample Statistics

	N	Red	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Support Partners	10	1.30	.483	.153
Zscore: Support	10	.0000000	1.0000000	.31622777

Table 11 One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Support Partners	8.510	9	.000	1.300	.95	1.65
Zscore: Support	.000	9	1.000	.00000000	-.7153569	.7153569

A t-test basically shows how well the influence of a single independent variable explains the variation in the dependent variable. The hypothesis used is:

Ho: $b_i = 0$, meaning that the independent variable (support between pairs) has no significant effect on the dependent variable

Ha: $b_i \neq 0$, meaning that the independent variable (support between pairs) has a significant influence on the dependent variable

The way to perform the t-test with a significance level (α) = 0.05 is to compare the calculated t-value with the t-table. If the table α t count, then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted.

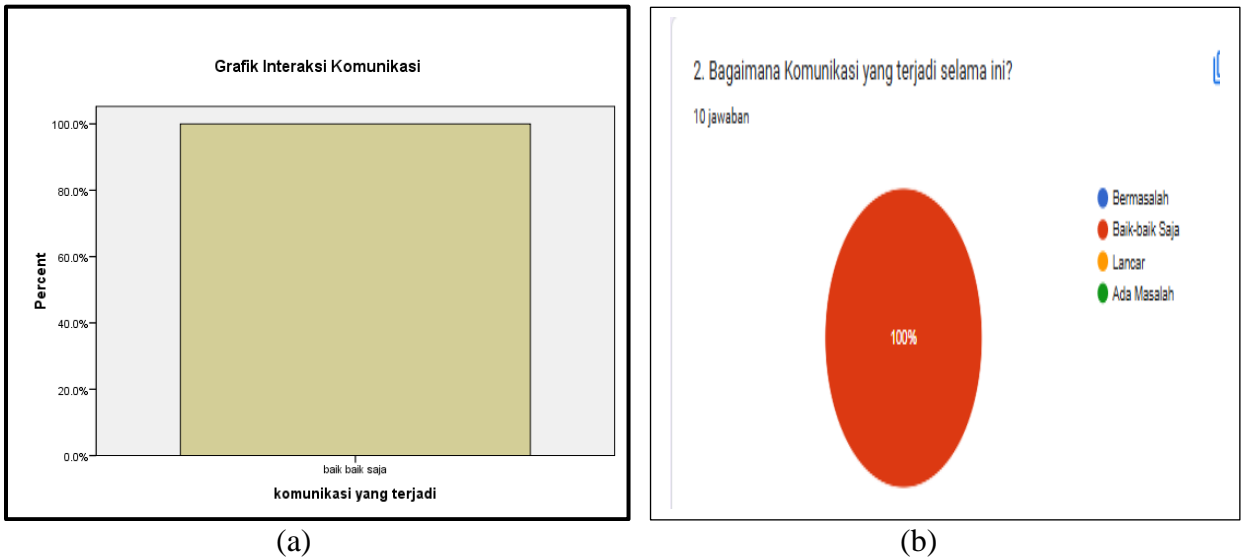


Figure 2 (a) Communication interaction graph, (b) Communication question pie chart What Happened

Figure 2a, b shows the results of the diagram and graph of the age of marriage, it can be seen that the average value of the questionnaire answers gets the following results as follows: communication for variable problem = 0%, communication for variable fine = 100%, communication for variable current = 0%, communication for variable there is problem = 0%. From this, it can be concluded that the communication that became the most variable of the respondents was good communication, with a percentage of 100%

3. How is communication and support between married couples, in facilitating conditions of disability?

Descriptive Statistical Analysis

This test contains descriptive statistics on the number of taxpayers examined. The results of the tests that have been carried out can be seen in **Table 12** below:

Table 12 Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Red	Std. Deviation
Communication That Occurs	10	2	2	2.00	.000
Valid N (listwise)	10				

In the table above, the communication variable that occurred had the highest value of 0.2, an average of 2.00, and a standard deviation (data distribution rate) of 0.00.

Simultaneous Test (F Test)

The F test is used to test the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable simultaneously 5%, then the test criteria (**Table 13**) are as follows:

Table 13 Statistics

Communication That Occurs		
N	Valid	10
	Missing	0

Table 14 Communications That Occurred

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid okay	10	100.0	100.0	100.0

Based on **Table 14**, it is known that out of 10 respondents, 100% or as many as 10 respondents answered well,. Based on the table, a decision can be obtained that H^0 is rejected and $H1$ is accepted. This can be seen from the F value of the calculation, which is 0.1. While the resulting significance value is 0.001 which is smaller than 0.05.

Individual Parameter Significance Test (t-test)

The t-statistical test shows how much an independent variable individually influences in explaining the variation of the dependent variable. The test was conducted using a significance level of 0.05 ($\alpha = 5\%$). then the test criteria (**Table 15**) are as follows:

Table 15 One-Sample Statistics

	N	Red	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Communication That Occurs	10	2.00	.000a	.000
Zscore: Communication That Happens	0b,c	.	.	.

A statistical test t basically shows how far the influence of one independent variable individually explains the variation of the dependent variable. The hypothesis used is:

Ho: $b_i = 0$, meaning that the independent variable (the communication that occurs) has no significant effect on the dependent variable

Ha : $b_i \neq 0$, meaning that the independent variable (the communication that occurs) has a significant influence on the dependent variable

The way to perform the t-test with a significance level (α) = 0.05 is to compare the calculated t-value with the t table. If t table α t counts, then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted.

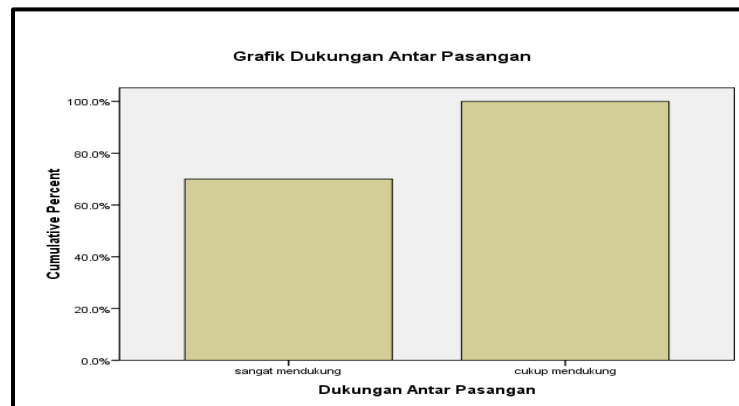


Figure 3 Support chart between pairs

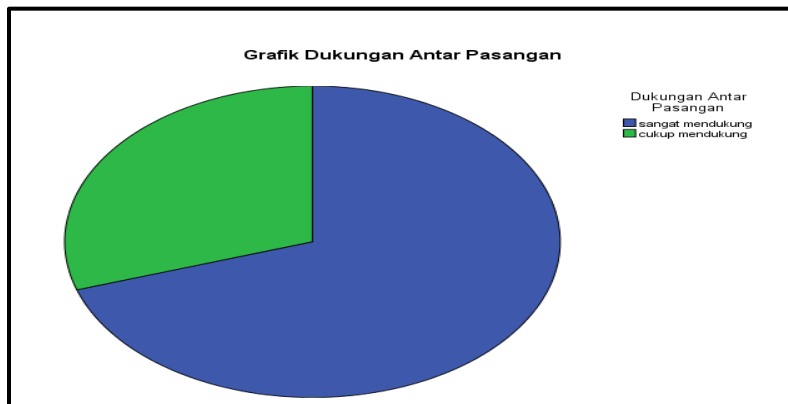


Figure 4 Support graph between married couples

Description :

1. Highly Supportive
2. Enough Support
3. Ordinary
4. Not Supported

Based on the results of the diagram (**Figure 3**), and **Figure 4** on the graph of support between married couples, it can be seen that the average value of the questionnaire answers gets the following results of support between married couples variable very supportive = 70%, support between married couples for variable quite supportive = 30%, support between married couples For ordinary variables = 0%, support between married couples for variable not supports = 0%. From this, it can be concluded that support between married couples for the most variable of respondents is support between married couples, which is very supportive, with a percentage of 70%

4. How to communicate and support married couples in facilitating Disability Condition?

Communication and support of married couples in facilitating disability conditions are shown in **Figure 5**. Showing the results that 70% of married couples are very supportive, and 30% are quite supportive.

Figure 5 Communication and support of married couples in facilitating disability conditions

This research presents several scientific novelties that distinguish it from previous studies:

- a. **Specific Focus on Physical Disabilities in Family Contexts.** Different from previous research that was dominant on sensory disabilities, this article specifically examines families with husbands, wives, or one of the spouses with physical disabilities.
- b. **Integration of Religious Perspectives and Family Communication.** This research not only places religion as a normative value, but links it to communication practices, partner support, and domestic cooperation.
- c. **Quantitative Approach to Issues That Are Generally Qualitative.** The use of closed questionnaires and SPSS analysis (descriptive tests, F test, and t test) represents a methodological novelty in the study of families with disabilities, which has been dominated by narrative qualitative research.
- d. **Empirical Measurement of Family Harmony.** Family harmony is operationalized through concrete indicators: marital age, quality of communication, and support between spouses, not just abstract perceptions.
- e. **Indonesian Contextual Contributions.** Provides an empirical picture of families with physical disabilities in Indonesia with diverse social, educational, and employment backgrounds.

CONCLUSION

The results of the study can be concluded that:

1. In realizing a harmonious family with all its limitations, it is not an excuse not to carry out its roles and obligations as a husband and as a wife.
2. It is necessary to maintain communication with the partner, accept each other, show strong cooperation in carrying out daily routines.
3. The practical implication is that married couples with disabilities can live in harmony and carry out their roles and obligations as husband and wife well, even with their limitations.

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