

Parental Responsibility for Children's Psychological and Social Development After Divorce in Tondong Tallasa District, Pangkep Regency

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes "Parents' Responsibility for the Psychological and Social Development of Children After Divorce in Tondong Tallasa District, Pangkep Regency", with the aim of finding out How is the responsibility of parents towards the psychological and social development of children after divorce in Tondong Tallasa District, Pangkep Regency, What is the impact of psychological and social law on children after divorce in Tondong Tallasa District, Pangkep Regency, and also How is the resolution of parental responsibility towards the psychological and social development of children after divorce in Tondong Tallasa District, Pangkep Regency. The method used in this study is a qualitative method with data collection used, namely data by collecting from the results of observation, documentation, and interviews. The data source is from the Pangkajene Religious Court and documentation from the KUA Tondong Tallasa District, and the research instrument is the researcher himself and assisted by data collection tools, namely observation guide sheets, interview guidelines, data collection techniques are observation, interviews, and documentation; and testing the validity of the research results is the extension of participation, researcher persistence, and triangulation. The results of this study on parental responsibility for the psychological and social development of children after divorce in Tondong Tallasa District, Pangkep Regency explore how parents manage their roles in supporting children who experience major changes in their lives due to divorce. In addition, this study examines the legal impacts that can affect children's psychology and social, including possible shifts in social relationships and the emotional adaptation process faced by children after divorce. Finally, this study offers practical solutions for parents in fulfilling their responsibilities, including positive communication and engagement strategies.

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INTRODUCTION

Divorce has often left problems, especially the issue of children's rights which include all rights inherent in children, namely the right to education, health, maintenance costs and so on. Parents must be responsible for all maintenance of all rights inherent in children. Children must be protected so that they do not become victims of anyone's actions (individuals or groups, private or government organizations) either directly or indirectly. What is meant by victims are those who suffer losses (mental, physical and social) due to passive actions, or active actions of other people or groups (private or government) either directly or indirectly. In principle, children cannot protect themselves from various actions that cause mental, physical, and social harm in various areas of their lives, considering their situation and condition. Children need protection so that they do not experience harm, whether mental, physical, or social. Children also have the

right to services to develop their abilities and social life. Children also have the right to protection against the environment that can harm or hinder normal growth.

Although parents are no longer in the same family, the issue of children's rights remains the responsibility of the parents and should not be transferred to anyone other than their parents. Some parents tend to neglect their responsibilities in fulfilling children's rights, so that what happens is that children are often entrusted to the closest family of the father or mother. Not only that, the result of divorce so far has been a change in the child's psychology. As a result, children rarely communicate with their parents, tend to be quiet, lazy, have low self-esteem and tend to be naughty and so on. This is all caused by the lack of parental attention to their children's rights. Like marriage which gives rise to rights and obligations, divorce has legal consequences for both parties and also for the children who are born. These children must live in a family that is not as harmonious as it should be, for example having to live in a family with a single parent such as with a mother or with only a father.

Parental responsibilityIn divorce does not diminish the responsibility of parents towards children. Even though a divorce occurs in a household, both parents are still obliged to protect, educate, and care for the children they have. As parents, even though they have divorced, providing care and attention for the children they have during the marriage is very important, because as children they also need love and attention from their parents. For divorced couples who are questioning the responsibility of parents towards their children, the court will decide who will control the child. In addition to his obligation to provide a living or finance their education until the child is an adult, the father is also obliged to help educate and protect his child with full love and affection. So that the father also plays a role in the child's development, so that there is no moral deviation in the child. As a parent who cares about the comfort of a child's life, financing all the needs of life and the child's education should be the father's obligation after the marriage ends due to divorce. If in reality the father cannot carry out his obligation to finance the maintenance and education of the child, the court can determine that the mother also plays a role in bearing the responsibility of financing the maintenance and education of the child.

The psychological state of children when their parents divorce often includes a variety of complex emotional and behavioral responses. Children can experience high anxiety related to sudden changes in their family life, such as a change of residence or daily routine. They may also feel guilty, even though they are not responsible for the divorce, and experience sadness and rejection of the new situation. Some children show withdrawal from friends or social activities, while others may show aggressive behavior or expressions of hostility. In addition, difficulties in concentration and academic performance can arise, influenced by stress and feelings of instability. Sudden changes in mood or emotional fluctuations can also occur, such as symptoms of depression or anxiety. Overall, children tend to experience a loss of trust and have challenges rebuilding a sense of security and emotional stability. It is important for parents and adult figures around them to provide consistent emotional support and guidance needed to help children cope with the psychological impact of their parents' divorce.

The impact of divorce on children's social behavior is that they are susceptible to mental disorders, hate their parents, are easily influenced by their environment, see life as meaningless, are not sociable and have moral problems. However, from some of the children's social behaviors, there are some behaviors that stand out, namely being easily influenced by the environment and having moral problems. Children are easily influenced by the environment because the condition of the house and family no longer provides comfort and warmth so that children will seek entertainment in their environment so that they will be easily influenced by the social environment. The impact of parental divorce on children's social behavior can have both negative and positive impacts, children's social behavior before divorce shows more positive behavior, such as having high spirits, having empathy, and being able to adapt. The social conditions of children who are victims of divorce are that children tend to show negative behavior, children tend not to have the enthusiasm to learn, are less sensitive to what others feel. As if they don't care and are prone to being inferior to the surrounding circumstances and environment. Children who are victims of parental divorce can have a negative impact on the development of children's social behavior, even though children do not want their parents to divorce, when the divorce occurs, children learn a life lesson that respecting each other is important. Initial observations have shown that divorce has occurred in Pangkep Regency, the number of divorces in 2020-2024 was 1,846 people.

Based on the background above, the author is interested in conducting research, namely: To analyze Parental responsibility for the psychological and social development of children after divorce in Tondong Tallasa District, Pangkep Regency, To analyze The psychological and social legal impact of children after divorce in Tondong Tallasa District, Pangkep Regency And To analyze the resolution of parental responsibility towards the psychological and social development of children after divorce in Tondong Tallasa District, Pangkep Regency.

RESEARCH METHODS

OnIn this study, the author uses qualitative research, then the research used is field research using qualitative descriptive, namely collecting data conducted at the research location. Descriptive qualitative research is a study aimed at describing and analyzing events, social activities, attitudes and thoughts individually and in groups.

According to Bogdan and Taylor, qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people that can be observed.

The data source is the subject from which the data is obtained. The data used in this study are primary and secondary data. The primary data referred to by the author are the results of in-depth interviews with informants and actions which are the results of observations to be carried out by the author.

In this study, the researchers interviewed Judges, Junior Legal Clerks, Heads of Religious Affairs Offices (KUA), Religious Figures, and Residents. While dSecondary data is a source of data received by researchers not directly provided by the research object but through other people or informants. The secondary data is data that can complement the primary data that has been taken previously from Books, Journals, Research, KBBI, and Legal Dictionary.

There are three types of instruments used in this study, namely: observation sheets, interviews and documents.

Observation

Observation or often referred to as observation is a method of collecting data by providing observation. attention and in-depth supervision of the object being studied. As explained by Sutrisno Hadi that observation is an observation and recording of the phenomenon being investigated. in a broad sense, observation is actually not only limited to direct observation conditions.

Interview

Interviews are a process for obtaining information by means of face-to-face questions and answers between researchers (as interviewers or not using interview guidelines) with the subjects being studied. Data Collection Stages

In the preparation stage, researchers create interview guidelines and observation sheets that are compiled according to the problems faced by the research object.

The initial stage carried out by the researcher is to create an observation worksheet that is compiled based on the results of initial observations at the research location. The observation is carried out to determine the conditions and situations that occur in the research object. The observation sheet that has been compiled will be submitted to the supervisor to be corrected and get input so that the observation sheet can be used for the research object.

The implementation of the research was carried out to make an agreement with the research object. The agreement made with the informant regarding the time and place of the interview, then the implementation was carried out according to the agreement, then the research poured the results of the interview into written form to be used as a discussion of data analysis. After completing the observation and interview, the data was collected, then the researcher analyzed the data according to the steps described in the data analysis method section. After that, the researcher conducted an analysis obtained from the results of the observation and interview. Then conclusions were drawn from the data and suggestions were provided for further researchers.

The data analysis technique applied in this study is a descriptive technique. There are three stages in the descriptive technique. namely:

Data reduction according to Miles and Huberman, as quoted by Djunaidi Ghony and Fausan Almansur states that data reduction is interpreted as a process of recovery, focusing on randomization, simplification and transformation of raw data that emerges from written notes in the field. Reducing data can mean summarizing, selecting basic data, focusing on important things, looking for themes and patterns.

This stage is a process that aims to present a collection of structured information and provide the possibility to draw conclusions and take action. After going through this stage, researchers can find out what strategies have been implemented and find answers to the research focus that has been formulated.

Drawing conclusions or often referred to as the verification stage is the last step taken by researchers after analyzing data in depth and continuously at the data collection stage. At first conclusions can be drawn then increased to detail and finally rooted in a meeting point. The final conclusion is formulated after data collection and depends on the conclusions from the field notes. coding. data storage and retrieval methods used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Parental Responsibility for Children's Psychological and Social Development After Divorce in Tondong Tallasa District, Pangkep Regency

Parental Responsibilities After Divorce

Interview with a resident of Tondong Tallasa named Indar (pseudonym) in Bonto Birao Village, Tondong Tallasa District, Pangkep Regency 28 September 2024 as excerpted from the interview as follows:

"I, Indar (pseudonym), a 35-year-old housewife, have experienced a divorce with my husband due to incompatibility of principles and domestic violence. I was the one who filed for the divorce, and custody of the children fell into my hands based on an agreement in the family. Since the divorce, I have not communicated with my ex-husband, who also has not tried to communicate with me or the children. In meeting financial needs, I try to be independent through online sales, with the help of my biological parents. I have two children, one in elementary school and the oldest in junior high school. Both children tend to be afraid of their father because they often witnessed the violence I experienced. After the divorce, they became quiet, did not want to play with their peers, and preferred to lock themselves away. When there is a desire that is not fulfilled, they are easily provoked and more often lock themselves in their rooms. However, they are starting to show signs of happiness. Psychologically, my children have experienced a significant impact, feeling embarrassed to socialize, both in society and at school. Initially, when they showed their emotions, I used a threatening approach which turned out to be ineffective, so I switched to a more supportive approach, being more present at home, outside, and at school. I tried to build open communication and set a good example. My challenge was to divide my time between being a housewife and a breadwinner, where I had to make sure that both roles could go hand in hand even though sometimes the breadwinner took up a lot of time."

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be clearly seen that as a result of divorce from domestic violence from the husband, the parents in this case the mother who gets custody of the child. Responsibility, whether in the form of financial as a guarantee of life, is only a burden on one party who has custody of the child while the male parent is free from responsibility as a father to his child, it is also illustrated from the results of the interview above that divorce due to domestic violence has a social impact of feeling isolated so that they tend to be gloomy, like to be alone, as well as having a psychological impact on children who witness violence or experience divorce often experience anxiety, depression, and feelings of insecurity. They may feel guilty about their parents' divorce and feel ashamed of their friends about their family situation, children can have difficulty managing emotions, such as anger, confusion, or uncertainty about their own feelings so that they tend to isolate themselves and find it difficult to socialize which results in freedom of expression, opinions that do not run according to their age development level.

In the researcher's interview with a religious figure, Mr. Suyuti, S.Pd.I in Bonto Birao Village, Tondong Tallasa District, Pangkep Regency. The following is an excerpt from the researcher's interview with the respondent:

"Mr. Suyuti. S.Pd.I, a religious figure from Bonto Birao Village, emphasized that the responsibility of parents after divorce is very important, especially in the psychological and social aspects of children. In the view of religion, parents have an obligation to maintain the welfare of their children, even after separation. They must understand that divorce can have a psychological impact that greatly affects the mental and physical development of children, such as a sense of loss, instability, and anxiety in children. Therefore, parents must actively create a safe and supportive environment, where children feel loved and appreciated, parents need to try to build open communication and mutual understanding with their children. This includes listening to their feelings and concerns, and providing the emotional support needed. As a religious figure, I also remind you that affection and attention from parents greatly affect children's mental health, so it is important for them to not only focus on physical needs, but also on emotional needs, from my perspective regarding children's social development, parents must help their children adapt back to the social environment after divorce, this can be done by encouraging children to interact with peers and engage in positive activities. Religious figures emphasize that the role of parents in guiding children to establish healthy relationships with others is crucial, so that children do not feel isolated or ashamed. Thus, the responsibility of parents in supporting the psychological and social development of children after divorce is very fundamental, which must be carried out with full awareness and affection.

Interview with a resident of Tondong Tallasa named Mrs. Haeriah (pseudonym) in Bantimurung Village, Tondong Tallasa District, Pangkep Regency, September 28, 2024 as excerpted from the interview as follows:

"My name is Mrs. Heriah, I am 41 years old, and I work as a civil servant in the Pangkep Regional Government. The reasons for my divorce were very varied, but the most basic was incompatibility, especially because my ex-husband was lazy. Although at first I had a good marriage and had a public transportation business, over time, he became increasingly lazy and often accused me of having an affair, an accusation that was completely unproven. I filed for divorce because I could no longer stand his treatment. Child custody fell into my hands, because my child, who was in high school at that time, chose to live with me, realizing his

father's behavior. After the divorce, the impact was very noticeable, especially on my child who was in grade 3 of high school at that time. Psychologically, I saw changes in him; he became easily angered and emotional, often ignored me, and spent more time with music and his cellphone. In fact, after graduating from high school, he continued his studies at a college in Pangkep, but rarely attended and often got bad grades, and even wanted to drop out of college to work in a shop. I realized that his change in attitude was a test for me, so I tried to be patient and focus on my role as a mother. I was determined to be a good mother and replace the father figure, accompanying, persuading, and communicating with my child. We often eat together and do recreation to strengthen our relationship. Alhamdulillah, thanks to our efforts and prayers, my child managed to get a bachelor's degree in 2024. He even offered me another husband, but I answered that I was not ready and wanted to focus on my child, my only hero and pride. The biggest challenge only occurred at the beginning of the divorce, when the child was less willing to listen to advice, but finally he is now cheerful again and actively socializing in society, involved in various community activities.

Psychological and Social Development of Children After Divorce

Interview with one of the children of Bonto Birao Village, Tondong Tallasa District, named Adit (pseudonym), as quoted from the interview below:

"My name is Adit (pseudonym), I am 13 years old and currently in the 1st grade of junior high school. I live with my mother, and until now I am still shocked and find it hard to believe that my parents have divorced. Since the divorce, I have never communicated with my biological father, let alone received any guarantees in the form of money for school and other needs. Sometimes, I feel reluctant to answer questions about the cause of my parents' separation, so I tend to withdraw from socializing with friends and family. I often spend time in my room, playing with my cellphone, until I feel bored, and interaction with my mother rarely occurs except for important things or if I have certain desires.

Based on the interview results above, Adit, a 13-year-old boy who is now in the 1st grade of junior high school, is facing a fairly difficult family situation after his parents divorced. He felt shocked and disbelieved by the separation, even until now. There is no communication with his biological father at all, and he feels that he has lost the guarantees that he should have received for education and other needs.

Adit's emotional state is clearly visible; he feels uncomfortable when discussing his parents' divorce, which makes him tend to distance himself from social interactions with friends and family. He prefers to spend time in his room, playing with his cellphone, and feels bored when there are no activities involving other people. His relationship with his mother seems better, where Adit feels enough attention and affection even though their communication is also limited.

Psychological and Social Legal Impact of Children After Divorce in Tondong Tallasa District, Pangkep Regency

Understanding Legal Protection

Legal protection for children is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop and have human dignity, and receive protection from violence and discrimination. Child protection means protecting human resources and developing the whole Indonesian people towards a just and prosperous society, materially and spiritually based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

Principle of Best Interests of The Child

The psychological and social legal impact of children after divorce in Tondong Tallasa District, Pangkep Regency The researcher wanted to obtain valid data with the reality in society that occurred, so the author interviewed one of the Judges at the Pangkejene Religious Court named Andi Tenri Sucia, SH, MH as quoted from the results of his interview as follows:

"My name is Andi Tenri Sucia, SH, MH, 29 years old, and I am a civil servant with the position of Judge at the Pangkejene Religious Court. In Indonesia, child custody is regulated in several laws and regulations, especially in Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage and Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. Both of these laws emphasize the importance of the best interests of the child in determining custody, both in the context of divorce and in other situations. Court decisions also consider factors such as the child's age, emotional condition, and the ability of each parent to meet the child's needs. Thus, Indonesian law provides a clear framework to protect children's rights and ensure they grow up in a safe and supportive environment. There are legal regulations that regulate parental responsibilities towards children after divorce, especially regarding the child's financial security. Law Number 1 of 1974 and Law Number 35 of 2014 emphasize that parents have an obligation to fulfill the needs of their children, including education, health, and daily needs. In the case of divorce, the court usually determines a decision regarding child support that must be paid by the parents, to ensure that the child continues to receive his financial rights and his welfare is maintained.

Settlement of Parental Responsibility for Children's Psychological and Social Development Post-Divorce in Tondong Tallasa District, Pangkep Regency

In some situations, it may be wise to involve a professional such as a psychologist or counselor. Professionals can provide additional support and strategies needed to help children adjust to their feelings after the divorce. Group support programs for children of divorce can also help children feel more connected to others who have experienced the same thing. With all of these efforts, parents can ensure that their children are not only adjusting well, but are also able to grow and thrive despite the challenging circumstances.

CONCLUSION

From the results of the research that has been conducted which discusses how parents are responsible for the psychological and social development of children after divorce, then how the psychological and social legal impacts of children after divorce, and also how to resolve parental responsibility for the psychological and social development of children after divorce in Tondong Tallasa District, Pangkep Regency, it can be concluded that:

Parental responsibility Parents play a crucial role in the psychological and social development of children after divorce. They need to maintain open communication, provide emotional support, and ensure that children feel loved. This approach helps children adapt to change, and reduces the negative impacts that may arise from divorce and financial responsibilities such as educational needs, health, and other living needs.

Psychological and social impact of law Post-divorce children face various rules and consequences if post-divorce parents neglect their responsibilities in the psychological and social development of children post-divorce. Legal protection for children in Indonesia is regulated in Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, an amendment to Law Number 35 of 2002. According to Article 1 Number 2 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, it is stated that: Child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and receive protection from violence and discrimination.

Fulfilling parental responsibilities requires collaboration with related parties, such as families and social institutions. Through effective coordination and communication, parents can create an environment that supports child development. These efforts include psychological counseling, social activities, and adequate access to education, so that children can obtain a strong foundation for their future.

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