

The Phenomenon of Child Marriage After Natural Disasters

Ismi Ralda¹, Andry Wijaya², Rita Safitri³, Soraya Sultan⁴, Mohamad saleh⁵,

¹ Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Tadulako University, Indonesia. E-mail: IsmiRalda@gmail.com

² Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Tadulako University, Indonesia. E-mail: lukmanwijayaandry@gmail.com

³ Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Tadulako University, Indonesia. E-mail: italapasere@gmail.com

⁴ Kelompok Perjuangan Kesenjangan Perempuan Sulteng (KPKPST). E-mail: soraya.sultan77@gmail.com

⁵ Faculty of Social Sciences and Political Sciences, Tadulako University, Indonesia. E-mail: msaleh2610@gmail.com

Abstract: This study was conducted with the aim of identifying 1. the causes of child marriage, and 2. the factors that contribute to child marriage. In this study, the author used a qualitative research method with a descriptive research procedure. In relation to this, a methodological process was undertaken consisting of literature research and field research comprising observation, interviews, and documentation. The informants in this study were determined to be 6 households and 1 religious figure, selected using purposive sampling. Based on the findings from the field research, which were then analyzed to answer the research questions and linked to Max Weber's theory of affective, instrumental, and traditional social action, it was concluded that 1. the causes of early marriage and its impacts are due to pregnancy outside of marriage, arranged marriages, and mutual consent, and 2. the impact of the economic crisis within the family, where husbands and wives often have minor arguments in their household because the wife is always angry because the husband does not have a permanent job, while the household needs are quite numerous.

Keywords: Early Marriage, Post-Disaster

1. Introduction

The phenomenon of early marriage in Indonesia, based on statistical data and studies that have been conducted, shows that early marriage is still a social problem in Indonesia. BAPPENAS data shows that 34.5% of Indonesian children marry early. This data is reinforced by research from PLAN International, which shows that 33.5% of children aged 13–18 marry at the age of 15–16. Early marriage hinders the growth and development of children, both biologically and psychologically. Early marriage has an impact on the deprivation of children's rights because they are forced to enter the adult world instantly. Cultural and religious values that have developed are also factors that encourage early marriage (Musfiroh, 2016:64).

Based on data from the Central Sulawesi Provincial Office of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, at least 12 cases of child marriage have been recorded in recent months. This phenomenon adds to the bleak picture of Central Sulawesi as one of the regions with the highest prevalence of child marriage. This puts Central Sulawesi in third place nationally, and support from the community and government is also very important and

expected. This is especially true for the Central Sulawesi Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency, primarily to reduce the rate of early marriage (Susilawati, & Nur, 2021:26).

The issue of early marriage is very important for us to pay attention to, and there are even several villages in Indonesia that respond very positively to early marriage. Because they consider early marriage to be a tradition passed down from their ancestors, they believe it is necessary to preserve this tradition for future generations. One village where many people still practice early marriage is Wani Satu Village in Tanantovea District, Donggala Regency. There, early marriages are still quite common, especially in Hamlet IV.

Early marriage is a common social phenomenon that has become one of the problems faced by society today. It cannot be denied that there are still quite a number of villages that consider early marriage to be a normal and common practice. Wani Satu Village itself is one of the villages that still considers early marriage to be normal. Various studies on early marriage have shown that early marriage is common in areas where the population has minimal motivation to attend school, especially for children, such as in the village of Wani Satu, which has a high rate of early marriage with weak parental control and lax control from the local or village government.

According to statistical data, Donggala Regency consists of 16 subdistricts, 166 villages, and urban villages. Based on research findings, Donggala Regency itself is known for its high number of early marriages. Many areas in Donggala Regency have a fairly high percentage of early marriages. One of the areas in Donggala Regency where early marriage occurs is Wani Satu Village. Wani Satu Village is one of the villages located in Tanantovea Subdistrict. The population growth is quite high because there are many children who are still of school age as a result of early marriage. The ages of the children are not very far apart.

In Wani Satu Village, there are many cases of early marriage that are legally against the law, but village officials allow underage children to marry, as evidenced by the fact that there are cases of early marriage every year. Thus, the village government is not strict in dealing with early marriages by allowing children to marry underage by manipulating birth certificates.

The results of research and interviews indicate that early marriage still often occurs in Wani Satu Village due to a lack of understanding among the community about early marriage, so they continue to consider it normal because early marriage has always been common there. For women themselves, many in Wani Satu still believe that women do not need a high level of education, as they will end up in the kitchen anyway. "To my knowledge, early marriages are still quite common in Wani Satu Village, even though the government does not allow it.

The high rate of early marriage in Wani Satu Village is also accompanied by a relatively high number of divorces in Wani Satu Village. This is because young people who marry

early are not yet ready to take on responsibility. As a result, young people experience various obstacles, such as difficulty finding work to support their families, which can lead to inappropriate or undesirable behaviors, such as domestic violence and stress.

Data shows that since 2019, the number of marriages under the age of 17 in Wani Satu Village has decreased. The factors influencing early marriage in Wani Satu Village differ because each village has different characteristics. Tanantovea Subdistrict is one of the subdistricts in Donggala Regency, where the population density of Tanantovea Subdistrict in 2022 reached 2,795 people (BPS Wani, 2022). One of the villages with the highest rate of early marriage is Wani Satu Village. Based on data obtained from the Tanantovea Subdistrict Religious Affairs Office (KUA), the number of early marriages in Wani Satu Village from 2017 to 2018 was 15 cases, and from 2019 to 2022, there were 10 cases (KUA Wani, 2022). It appears that the number of early marriages decreased after the natural disasters of earthquake and tsunami in 2018.

Law Number 1 of 1974 Article 7 paragraph 1, concerning marriage, sets age limits for men and women who wish to get married. Men must be at least 19 years old and women must be at least 16 years old. Indonesian marriage law used to allow girls to marry, with parental consent, from the age of 16, but a recent amendment in September 2019 raised the minimum age to 19, the same as for men. However, in practice, parents can apply for a “dispensation” from the court, which will issue an official permit for underage girls and boys to marry (Ulmudin, 2020:3).

Wani Satu Village in Tanantovea Subdistrict is a village where most of the residents live in poverty, so many children only complete elementary school. Most young adult men decide to work abroad and tend to think about marriage because they are able to earn money at a relatively young age without considering whether they are mentally and emotionally ready. In Wani Satu Village, there are also many cases of early marriage for various reasons, including being pressured by parents to marry quickly, wanting to marry young, and even pregnancy outside of marriage. Of these reasons, early marriage due to pregnancy outside of marriage contributes to more cases of divorce where the marriage is still in its infancy. Even more alarmingly, some couples marry and divorce within days. This study aims to gain a deeper understanding of the causes and consequences of early marriage, so that the community can become aware and change their mindset that views early marriage as a normal practice.

The importance of this research is because, as the researchers know, in Tanantovea District, especially in Wani Satu Village, underage marriage occurs very frequently, even every year. Therefore, this research on early marriage is very important because, in addition to increasing the researchers' knowledge, it can also broaden their understanding of the factors and impacts that occur after early marriage. The researcher can also directly provide guidance or input to teenagers in the area where the research will be conducted, providing a little guidance and motivation, such as explaining or giving them a little understanding that early marriage is not good for themselves, especially for the health of the fetus and also for the integrity of the household.

The contributing factors are engaging in sexual relations, leading to marriage even though they are still very young and not ready to start a family; low socioeconomic status of the parents, resulting in their children being married off even though they are still young; or children not continuing their education, leading to early marriage. This is done to ease the burden on the family, or the low economic status of the parents causes the children to drop out of school and marry young.

2. Method

This study uses a descriptive method that aims to describe in detail a particular social phenomenon. Moleong (2007:6) states that qualitative research is research that aims to understand phenomena experienced by research subjects, such as behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions, and others, holistically and descriptively in words and language, in a specific natural context and using various scientific methods.

This study focuses on adolescents in Wani Satu Village regarding early marriage in Wani Satu Village. There were 10 cases of adolescents who married early in Wani Satu Village, Tanantovea District, Donggala Regency. Thus, the units of analysis in this study are couples who entered into early marriage, the parents of those who entered into early marriage, and religious leaders in Wani Satu Village, Tanantovea Subdistrict, Donggala Regency.

Based on the informant criteria, the technique used in determining informants in this study was the purposive technique (intentional), which is a technique of selecting informants carried out by researchers based on certain considerations that can explain the research problem, provide as complete and accurate information as possible to researchers regarding the problem being studied. Therefore, the researchers determined 6 heads of families (KK) and 1 religious leader as informants, namely 3 married couples who married early, 3 parents of early marriage perpetrators, and 1 religious leader. The criteria for informants and the reasons for forming informants were their willingness to provide information or be interviewed and that their age at the time of marriage was categorized as child marriage in Wani Satu Village, Tanantovea District, Donggala Regency.

In order to answer questions and collect research data, the data required is qualitative and quantitative data sourced from primary and secondary sources. The following is an explanation of primary and secondary sources. According to (Hasan, 2020:28), primary data is data obtained or collected directly in the field by the person conducting the research or the person concerned. Primary data is obtained from a series of interviews with informants or sources and direct observation of the research location. This primary data includes:

1. Field observation results
2. Interview notes
3. Data about informants

Secondary data is data obtained or collected by the researcher from existing sources (Hasan 2020:58). This data is used to support the primary data obtained from literature, previous research, and data that has been processed by other agencies or institutions related to the issue being studied.

In this study, data collection was carried out naturally, namely by the author going directly to the field without manipulating the existing events or incidents. The data collection techniques used by the author in this study are as follows:

1. Observation

Observation is when the researcher carefully and thoroughly observes the "Phenomenon of Early Marriage after Natural Disasters". During the observation, the researcher prepared several sheets of paper to record several things that were considered important for discussion in this study so that the observations could be utilized as effectively as possible. According to Rindwan, the observation technique involves directly observing the research object to see the activities carried out up close. In line with Sutrisno Hadi's statement, data collection involves researchers conducting direct observations (without tools) of the symptoms of the subjects being investigated, whether the observations are carried out in real situations or in specially created artificial situations. Because it is also referred to as observation, the observation activity focuses attention on an object using the senses.

2. Interview

An interview is a conversation with a specific purpose, conducted by two parties, namely the interviewer who asks questions and the interviewee who answers the questions (Moleong, 1999:135). When conducting interviews, interviewers must be able to establish a good rapport so that informants are willing to cooperate, feel free to speak, and can provide accurate information. The interview technique used by the researcher is structured. With this structured interview, informants are asked the same questions, and the data collector takes notes. This is intended so that the speaker in the interview is more focused and concentrated on the intended purpose and avoids digressing too much.

3. Documentation

Documentation involves researchers collecting data and information in the field by compiling important documents or archives that are considered helpful in providing complete data on "The Phenomenon of Early Marriage after Natural Disasters in Wani Satu Village, Tanantovea District, Donggala Regency." In addition to compiling important documents, researchers also use tools such as cameras and recording devices. The data obtained is then interpreted and can also reinforce what is found in the field during interviews and observations. In this study, the documentation consists of new photographs, important notes, or articles containing information related to child marriage.

In accordance with this type of research, all data collected from observations, literature studies, and interviews were systematically organized, presented, and analyzed descriptively and qualitatively. Data analysis is a simplification of data so that it becomes easier to read and interpret. In an effort to analyze the data obtained and analyzed qualitatively, all data obtained is examined, not forgetting to check and recheck the data.

In qualitative research, there are two data analysis strategies, namely the qualitative descriptive data model and the qualitative verification analysis model. These two models are sometimes carried out separately or together. Based on the content of the data obtained, there are several qualitative data analysis techniques that are often applied by researchers (Suyitno, 2018:12).

3. Causes of Early Marriage After Natural Disasters

Wani Satu Village was originally named Wani Kaili Lama (Kayu Riva) village. The process of governance and development is led directly by the Hamlet Head, Village Secretary, Village Head, and Village Chief. The origin of the community began in the estimated 17th century with the birth of the first human twins in Kayu Riva, a son and a daughter who were assigned by Kera and Ular to accompany them. The twins were tasked with finding firewood until evening, but the firewood they had collected suddenly disappeared from where they had left it. The two children searched until midnight, and their mother was already anxious. The next day, their mother had resigned herself to the fact that the wood had disappeared, or in the Kaili language, Kayu Rifamo. That is why Kayu Riva is officially recognized as Ulayat land or Kaili customary land, which was officially mapped by the village government in 2000.

The natural boundaries referred to are as follows: to the north, stretching from east to west, the Kaili River or Binangga Kaili River, which joins the Kuala Labuan River flowing into Palu Bay; from the north along the eastern mountains to the southeast through Wombo Village for approximately 5 km, with the coffee plantation as the boundary. From the east, the mountain range extends directly bordering the Siniu, Marantale (Pante Timur) mountain range in Parimo Regency.

With the development from century to century, most community leaders moved around in search of a better life, so the target area was determined to be towards the south or the coast, about 18 km from the historic location of Kayu Riva. In 1929, the settlements of Dusun Vani Bugis and Dusun Vani Kaili were formed and merged, and the leader or head of the hamlet at that time, Vani Kaili, was Mr. Tandu Lembah. With the development of the community in 1929, the name of the hamlet was changed to Kampung Vani Kaili, and the village head was led by Mr. Tandu Lembah and his secretary, Mr. DP. Kambay (Daeng Patompo Kambay), also known as "DJIBU," in January 1930. The decree appointing and dismissing Mr. Tandu Lembah and appointing Mr. DP. Kambay as the Head of Kampung Vani Kaili with the SK Zelfbestuurder Tawaeli (King of Tawaeli MJ. Radja Tiangso) and its copy Conterlium Donggalà No. Letter 15 dated November 1929 and effective January 1, 1930.

The villages of Vani Kaili and Vani Bugs were formerly known as Tempat Sarang Lebah/Vani, which means a place where people gather and mingle with others. Vani Satu, formerly known as Kampung Vani Kaili, was established in 1930. With the passage of time, the name Vani Kaili became a memory and was replaced with the name Desa Wani Satu.

Early marriage is caused by the influence of social circles, where greater freedom to socialize leads to exposure to alcohol and the courage to engage in premarital sex. Second, it is caused by economic factors, where parents who want to send their children to school are hindered by financial constraints. Thinking that it is better to marry off their children than to send them to school despite financial constraints. Moreover, there is a perception that marriage will ease the economic burden on the family. Third, arranged marriages

Every couple who gets married certainly has the goal of forming a family that they hope will be a happy one and form a small unit called a nuclear family, which consists of a father, mother, and children. The members of the family then live together so that their needs are met.

They believe that the decision to marry is different for each individual and is not always based on rules, as long as the marriage can proceed even if there are irregularities, such as the age requirement not being met, which can be resolved through a court hearing. If there are urgent reasons, such as pregnancy, the solution can be to marry according to religious law first or through a dispensation.

The causes of early marriage in Wani Satu Village are economic factors and "accidents" in social interactions that lead to unwanted pregnancies. Therefore, many young couples marry to quell gossip from the community, even though such marriages are prone to conflict.

According to an informant named Riski (22 years old), he said:

"I got married because I had done something wrong and I had to take responsibility for my actions. I did something I shouldn't have done under the influence of alcohol, which led me to engage in illicit relations" (Interview with Informant, July 20, 2023).

This was also acknowledged by another informant named Irwan (19 years old), who said:

"Rather than going to school and adding to my parents' burden, it is better to get married so that I can reduce my parents' burden and even help them later on. Many of my friends here got married because they could not continue their education to a higher level due to insufficient funds. Not to mention if you have many younger siblings, it costs a lot to meet their daily needs" (Interview with Informant, July 11, 2023).

Another informant named Aco (20 years old) said:

"I got married because I love my girlfriend and we want to formalize our relationship rather than have something unwanted happen later" (Interview with Informant, July 27, 2023).

Moreover, there is a perception that marriage will ease the economic burden on the family. As stated by one informant named Adhela, aged 21:

“I decided to get married while I was still in school because I got pregnant, so my husband had no choice but to take responsibility, in order to cover up the shame of my family and myself” (Informant Interview, July 20, 2023).

Another informant, Septi, the wife of Mr. Irwan, said:

“I didn't really want to get married, but I didn't want to add to my parents' burden. It's better to get married so that I can reduce my parents' burden and even help them” (Informant Interview, August 11, 2023).

Another informant named Melisa said:

“My husband and I love each other, and I see his sincerity and attention. Rather than continuing to date and causing gossip, we decided to legalize our relationship by getting married” (Interview with Informant, August 27, 2023).

The parent of an informant named Suryana (40 years old) said:

“I married off my child at a relatively young age because I saw that their social circle was not good, so I married them off” (Informant Interview Results, July 22, 2023).

The results of the interviews above show that the causes of early marriage can be summarized as follows: by marrying off their children, families can reduce their financial burden, and a lack of understanding about early marriage leads to marriage at a young age.

In this case, it is necessary to set an age limit for marriage, especially considering the need for readiness to build a relationship within the household. In reality, there are still many marriages that occur under the legal age.

In environments that easily cultivate young marriage, there are no problems in these communities, coupled with the influence of modernization in social interactions, including promiscuity. All of these factors trigger young marriage. Social interactions also play a significant role, particularly free association among teenagers, which leads to premarital sex and pregnancy before marriage. This factor compels them to marry even though they are not yet of legal age to do so.

This community generally consists of people with low economic status or those who are less fortunate. The initiative to marry off their children is no longer based on age restrictions. It is enough to see that the child has grown physically and is considered capable of taking care of household needs in the future. For girls, marriage lightens the burden on their parents because after marriage, all their needs will be met by their husbands. For boys, marriage will create independence when they start their own families. There is even a perception that marriage will help the family's economy. However, the opposite is true: it will only add to the family's burden because after

marriage, the men will not have jobs and will not be able to meet the needs of their households.

Based on the above analysis, the author concludes that the causes of early marriage are complex and multifactorial. Economic factors, social circles, and education all play a role in influencing the decision to marry at a young age.

4. The Impact Of Early Marriage

In a marriage, changes will be felt as a consequence of the decision that has been made. Marriage is a process of living together in an attempt to unite two characters and fulfill needs so that a long-lasting relationship, even for life, can be established. Considering that there are two individuals who certainly have differences in each of them, they cannot escape the consequences that they will receive, especially for those who have not reached the age limit for marriage, who certainly do not have the maturity to nurture a relationship and fulfill household needs.

Whatever we do will inevitably have an impact or consequence, and this is also true of early marriage, especially in Wani Satu Village. Regarding the impact of early marriage. A clear explanation of the data and information can be used as a basis for describing the impact of early marriage in Wani Satu Village. Implicitly, there are several impacts and trends in the development of society as a result of early marriage and the causes behind this phenomenon.

Due to certain influential factors that have an impact, including child marriage in the community, there is a need to increase awareness among families and the community that child marriage is not only detrimental to the child itself, but also results in the child losing their rights and suffering other disadvantages, such as child labor, where they are highly vulnerable to violence and are forced to work to meet their basic needs.

Young marriage can lead to divorce and infidelity. This is because teenagers' emotions are still unstable, making it easy for arguments to arise between the couple. In addition, domestic violence and sexual violence are experienced by wives due to an imbalance in the relationship. Some of the impacts experienced by adolescents who marry at a young age in Wani Satu Village. As stated by an informant named Adhela (21 years old), she said that:

“Since I got married, our household life has not been as harmonious as it was in the early days of our marriage. My husband does not have a steady job because he still wants to hang out with his friends, while our household has many financial needs, not to mention the needs of our children, and we have chosen to live with my parents” (Interview with Informant, August 20, 2023).

Septi (19 years old) said something similar:

“After getting married, I had to change myself. I had to focus more on my family rather than going out with friends, and I had to be smarter in managing money for daily

expenses because my husband's income depended on fishing” (Interview with Informant, July 11, 2023).

Melisa (20 years old) also said something different:

“After I got married, my husband often beats me” (Informant Interview Results, July 27, 2023).

Based on interviews with the two informants regarding the impact of early marriage, it can be concluded that early marriage has varying effects on individuals. Both informants emphasized that the impact of marriage includes financial pressure, changes in partners, and emotional challenges. They also acknowledged that it is still difficult to find permanent employment, meaning a job that must be pursued in order to meet the needs of their families. They still engage in behaviors typical of young people, such as enjoying hanging out with their friends and drinking alcohol, especially when they encounter problems that they find difficult to solve. Based on the informants' statements above, domestic violence occurs because of uncontrolled emotions, so that small problems that should be discussed properly end up in violence. Even though they married because they loved each other, if they are not mentally ready and able to control their emotions, it will certainly be difficult to maintain a household. Additionally, sometimes arguments within the household occur due to the interference of parents who constantly interfere in their children's married life.

The results of the interview above can be summarized as follows: the impact of early marriage on the risk of divorce and health risks has significant implications for both aspects. However, it is important to remember that this impact can vary depending on various factors such as social support, education, and the ability of young couples to overcome the challenges of marriage. Not only that, domestic violence occurs because teenagers are not yet mentally or emotionally ready, which causes many problems, one of which is economic hardship. As we know, at a very young age, they certainly do not have a steady income and lack self-control and are highly selfish, making domestic violence very likely. In addition, maintaining a relationship is not an easy thing for every couple, especially for those who are already married. Every couple will strive to maintain the relationship they have built.

5. Conclusion

The causes of early marriage in Wani Satu Village are, first, the influence of social circles; their increasingly free socializing leads to their introduction to alcoholic beverages and the courage to engage in premarital sex. Second, the economic situation of the community, which wants to send their children to school but is hindered by economic limitations. With limited economic resources, they think it is better to marry off their children. Moreover, there is a perception that marriage will ease the economic burden on the family.

The impact of early marriage can affect family harmony, because young people with low levels of education are not yet able to function properly in a household. In this case, they still find it difficult to control their emotions, resulting in violence against their wives, which causes the wives to leave home. The busyness of taking care of household needs results in a lack of attention to spiritual guidance or religious practices. Not to mention the impact of an economic crisis within the family, where husbands and wives often argue and fight over small things in the household because the wife is always angry because her husband does not have a steady job, while household needs are quite numerous.

References

Book

- Awaru, Octamaya Tenri;. 2021. Sosiologi Keluarga. Bandung: Media Sains Indonesia.
- B.Simanjuntak; 1984. Cakrawala Baru Kriminologi. Bandung: Tarsito
- Burlian, P. 2016. Patologi Sosial. Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara.
- Bons-Torm, M.2023 *Pastoral Kaum Muda*.Yogyakarta: Pastoral.
- Hasan.Ikbal, M, 2020. Pokok-pokok materi Metodologi penelitian.Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia
- A/RES/48/104. (1993). *Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women*.
<http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/48/a48r104.htm>, Accessed on 17/03.16.
- Babatunde, E. B., & Durowaiye, B. E. (March 2015). The Conception of 'Sex' and 'Gender' as Background to Inequities Faced by Women. *The Journal of Pan African Studies*, vol.7, no. 8,, 64-79.
- Bernard, M., Chambers, P., & Granville, G. (2000). Women ageing:changing identities, challenging myths. In M. Bernard, J. Phillips, L. Machin, & H. V. Davies, *Women Ageing Changing identities, challenging myths* (p. 10). London: Routledge.
- Center forPolicy Research (CPR) at the Maxwell School of Syracuse University. (No. 46/2012). *Quality of Life for All Ages, By Design, A conversation with Patricia Moore*. S y r a c u s e U n i v e r s i t y, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs | Center for Policy Researchhttps://www.maxwell.syr.edu/uploadedFiles/cpr/publications/cpr_policy_briefs/Moore2011_policy_brief-Final.pdf, Accessed, 24/03/2016.
- Coomarswamy, R. (Oct. 29 - Nov. 4, 2005). Human Security and Gender Violence. *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 40, No. 44/45, 4729-4736.
- Hoffman. (2013, November 18th at 4:31 PM). Wathful eye in nursing homes. *New York Times* & http://well.blogs.nytimes.com/2013/11/18/watchful-eye-in-nursing-homes/?_r=0, Accessed on 26th March, 2016.

Mackinnon, C. A. ((Spring, 1982),). Feminism, Marxism, Method, and the State: An Agenda for Theory. *Signs*, Vol. 7, No. 3, *Feminist Theory*, The University of Chicago Press, 515-544.

SCALE. (2002 (6) SCALE 165). *Khatoon Nisa v. State of U.P. and Ors.*

SCC. ((2001) 7 SCC 740). *Danial Latifi and another v. Union of India.*

SCC. (1985 SCC (2) 556). *Mohd. Ahmed Khan vs Shah Bano Begum And Ors.*

www.judis.nic.in. (CRIMINAL APPEAL NO.820 OF 2014 (Arising out of S.L.P. (Criminal) No. 4377 of 2012)). *Shamim Bano vs Asraf Khan.*

Journal

Ariyanik, S., & Suhartini, E. 2012. Fenomena kenakalan remaja di desa Wonorejo kabupaten Situbondo. *Jurnal Entitas Sosiologi*.

Indrawati, E., & Rahimi, S. 2019. Fungsi keluarga dan self control terhadap kenakalan remaja. *IKRA-ITH HUMANIORA: Jurnal Sosial Dan Humaniora*,

Indarsita, Dina (2006). Hubungan faktor eksternal dengan perilaku remaja dalam hal kesehatan reproduksi di SLTPN Medan. *Jurnal Ilmiah*

Karlina, L. (2020). Fenomena Terjadinya Kenakalan Remaja. *Jurnal Edukasi Nonformal*

Malihah, E. 2014. Kenakalan Remaja Akibat Kelompok Pertemanan Siswa. In *Forum Ilmu Sosial*

Putra, A., & Suryadinata, S. 2020. Menelaah Fenomena Klitih di Yogyakarta Dalam Perspektif Tindakan Sosial dan Perubahan Sosial Max Weber. *Asketik: Jurnal Agama dan Perubahan Sosial*,

Document

Undang-Undang Nomor 35 tahun 2014, Tentang kewajiban dan tanggung jawab keluarga.pasal 26

<https://dosensosiologi.com/kenakalan>

