



## Protection of Children Affected by Parental Divorce in Islamic Family Law: An Analysis of Psychological Resilience from the Perspective of Maqāṣid al-Syarī'ah

\*Muhammad Ismail<sup>1</sup>, Firman Surya Putra<sup>2</sup>, Misra Netti<sup>2</sup>, Muhammad Kamalin<sup>2</sup>, Azzuhri Al Bajuri<sup>2</sup>

Najmi Edu Creative, Institut Agama Islam Lukman Edy, Kepulauan Riau, Indonesia

\*Correspondence Address: [muhamadismail2014@gmail.com](mailto:muhamadismail2014@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

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Parental divorce can adversely affect children's psychological well-being, yet post-divorce child protection in Islamic Family Law is often framed primarily in terms of custody and material support. This study examines the psychological resilience of children affected by parental divorce and its relevance to child protection from the perspective of maqāṣid al-syarī'ah. A qualitative field study was conducted from January to April 2026 in four vocational high schools in Pekanbaru City. Ten informants, comprising four students from divorced families, four parents, and two guidance and counselling teachers, were purposively selected. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation and analysed thematically through data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing, with source and technical triangulation used to enhance credibility. The findings indicate that parental divorce was associated with sadness, anxiety, diminished feelings of security, social withdrawal, academic difficulties, and challenges in adapting to changes in family circumstances. Despite these challenges, children developed psychological resilience through family support, school-based counselling, self-awareness, emotional regulation, and positive coping. These protective factors supported emotional stability, adaptive functioning, continued educational engagement, and healthier responses to family changes. From the perspective of maqāṣid al-syarī'ah, psychological resilience constitutes an important dimension of child protection, particularly through ḥifẓ al-naḥs (protection of the soul) and ḥifẓ al-'aql (protection of the intellect), while healthy family relationships are related to ḥifẓ al-nasl (protection of progeny). The study implies that post-divorce child protection should extend beyond custody and financial support to include sustained psychological support through collaboration among parents, schools, and relevant institutions. Psychological resilience can therefore serve as a practical indicator of holistic child welfare within Islamic Family Law.

**Key Words:** Child Protection, Divorce, Islamic Family Law, Maqāṣid Al-Syarī'ah, Psychological Resilience.

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### Introduction

Divorce is one of the legal events in family life that is justified in Islam as a last resort when the purpose of marriage can no longer be realised. Nonetheless, divorce not only ends the marital relationship but also has complex social, economic, and psychological consequences for family members, especially children. In various cases, children are the most vulnerable parties to the negative impact of divorce because they have to face changes in family structure, reduced intensity of interaction with one parent, and emotional instability due to family conflicts (Lansford, 2009; Amato, 2010; Wang et al., 2021; Bayaz-Öztürk, 2022).

In Indonesia, the high divorce rate shows that the issue of child protection after divorce is increasingly relevant to be studied. Divorce is not only related to the settlement of rights and obligations between husband and wife, but also concerns the fulfilment of children's rights, which must remain guaranteed after the breakdown of the marital bond. Children have the right to receive care, education, affection, protection, and an environment that supports their physical and psychological development (Bürgin et al., 2022; Nurlaelawati, 2022; Fadilah & Arifin, 2023). However, attention to the psychological condition of children often does not get an adequate portion compared to the issue of custody and maintenance.

Various studies show that parental divorce can affect children's mental health in the form of sadness, anxiety, anger, low self-esteem, loneliness, and social adaptation disorders. Children who experience parental divorce are also at risk of facing difficulties in building interpersonal relationships, decreased academic achievement, and heightened vulnerability to behavioural and emotional problems (Kelly, 2012; Auersperg et al., 2019; Demir-Dagdas, 2021). These impacts are not uniform because they are influenced by the quality of parent-child relationships, social support, family economic conditions, and the individual's ability to cope with life pressures.

An individual's ability to survive, adapt, and bounce back from a variety of stressful conditions is known as psychological resilience. Resilience is the capacity to maintain healthy psychological functioning in the face of difficult experiences or traumatic events (Masten, 2021; Friedberg & Malefakis, 2022; Lunansky et al., 2025). In the context of parental divorce, psychological resilience plays an important role in helping children manage emotions, accept changes in family circumstances, sustain motivation to learn, and rebuild confidence (Southwick et al., 2014).

Although the concept of psychological resilience has been widely discussed in psychological research, its discussion from the perspective of Islamic Family Law remains relatively limited. Most research on divorce focuses more on aspects of divorce law, child custody (\*ḥaḍānah\*), alimony, and family dispute resolution (Fitriani, 2022; Mufidah, 2023). Meanwhile, studies on children's psychological conditions as part of post-divorce child protection have not received adequate attention, even though this aspect has clear effects on the sustainability of children's growth and development.

From the perspective of Islamic Family Law, child protection is one of the important goals that must be realised by the family. This principle can be comprehended through the *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* approach, which places the welfare of human beings as the primary goal of Islamic law (Auda, 2008). According to the theory of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*, each provision of law intends to protect the five basic needs of human beings (*al-ḍarūriyyāt al-khams*), namely the protection of religion (*ḥifẓ al-dīn*), the soul (*ḥifẓ al-nafs*), intellect (*ḥifẓ al-'aql*), heredity (*ḥifẓ al-nasl*), and property (*ḥifẓ al-māl*) (Kamali, 2022).

In the context of children who are victims of divorce, the protection of children's psychological health is closely related to the principles of life protection and intellectual protection. Psychological disorders that are not adequately treated can hamper the development of personality, thinking skills, mental health, and the quality of life of children in the future (Auda, 2008; Kamali, 2022). Therefore, strengthening psychological resilience can be seen as a means of implementing Sharia goals to maintain children's welfare.

Several previous studies have discussed post-divorce child custody, child protection in Islamic family law, and the psychological influence of divorce on children. However, there are still limitations of studies that specifically link the psychological experiences of child victims of divorce to the concept of child protection based on the perspective of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*

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(Hidayat & Sari, 2023; Rahman, 2024). This research gap shows the requirement for a more integrative approach between psychological and normative dimensions in understanding post-divorce child protection.

Existing studies have predominantly examined post-divorce child protection from judicial and custodial perspectives, emphasising issues such as *ḥaḍānah*, support responsibilities, and parental responsibilities. Other studies have explored the psychological consequences of parental divorce, including emotional distress, anxiety, and social maladjustment among children. However, limited attention has been given to the combination of psychological resilience together with *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* as an inclusive framework for understanding child protection after divorce. Therefore, this study attempts to close this gap by examining how psychological resilience functions as an indicator of child welfare and protection within the objectives of Islamic law.

Based on this description, this study intends to analyse the psychological resilience of children who are victims of divorce and explain its relevance to child protection from the perspective of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*. The study was conducted on students from divorced families in four private vocational high schools in Pekanbaru City. This study is expected to make a theoretical contribution to the development of Islamic Family Law and expand understanding of the importance of child psychological protection as an integral part of fulfilling children's rights after divorce.

## Method

This study uses a qualitative approach with a field research design to understand in depth the psychological experiences of children who are victims of divorce and its relevance to child protection from the perspective of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*. The qualitative approach was chosen because it enables researchers to explore the meanings, experiences, perceptions, and interpretations of informants regarding complex social phenomena, yielding a more complete understanding of the reality under study (Patton, 2015; Creswell & Poth, 2018).

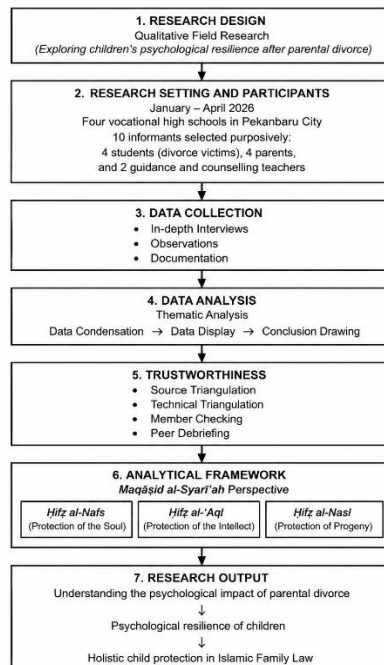


Figure 1. Qualitative Research Process

The research was carried out in January-April 2026 at four private Vocational High Schools (SMK) in Pekanbaru City, namely SMK Inovasi Pekanbaru, SMK Farmatikom Pekanbaru, SMK Bumi Melayu Riau, and SMK Tuah Negeri Pekanbaru. The research location was chosen purposively by considering the existence of students from divorced families and the availability of access to data that supports the exploration of the impact of divorce on children's psychological conditions (Patton, 2015).

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Participants were selected through purposive sampling based on their direct experiences with parental divorce and their ability to provide rich and relevant information concerning children's psychological adaptation following divorce. The informants comprised 10 people: four students from divorced families, four parents, and two guidance and counselling teachers. The selection of informants was made based on their direct involvement in the family's divorce experience and their understanding of the child's post-divorce psychological adaptation process. To enhance trustworthiness, member checking was conducted by confirming interpretations of the interviews with selected participants. In addition, peer debriefing was used to minimise researcher bias during data interpretation and theme development. The purposive sampling technique allows researchers to obtain information-rich data (information-rich cases) aligned with the research focus (Lincoln & Guba, 1985; Creswell & Poth, 2018).

Research data was collected through in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation. In-depth interviews were used to explore the informant's subjective experiences regarding the impact of divorce on the child's psychological life and the form of protection received after parental divorce. Observations were conducted to understand children's behaviour, social interactions, and emotional behaviours in the school setting, while documentation was used to complement empirical data from interviews and observations (Patton, 2015; Miles et al., 2020).

Data analysis was carried out thematically, referring to the interactive model of Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña, which includes data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing. The analysis process starts with the transcription of interview results, coding, category grouping, and the identification of main themes related to the psychological effects of divorce, factors that foster resilience, and forms of post-divorce child protection. Thematic analysis was used to detect recurring patterns of meaning in informants' experiences (Miles et al., 2020; Braun & Clarke, 2022).

The validity of the data is maintained through source triangulation and triangulation techniques. Source triangulation is achieved by comparing information obtained from students, parents, and guidance and counselling teachers, while technical triangulation is achieved by comparing data from interviews, observations, and documentation. This strategy is used to increase the credibility, dependability, and confirmability of research findings (Lincoln & Guba, 1985; Creswell & Poth, 2018).

### ***Analytical Framework***

This study uses the perspective of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* as an analytical system to understand the relationship between the psychological resilience of child victims of divorce and the concept of child protection in Islamic Family Law. The *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* approach was chosen because it prioritises human welfare as the primary goal of Islamic law and provides a normative basis for evaluating the fulfilment of children's rights after divorce (Auda, 2008; Kamali, 2022).

The analysis attends to the two main dimensions of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*: the protection of the soul (*ḥifẓ al-nafs*) and the protection of the intellect (*ḥifẓ al-'aql*). The *ḥifẓ al-nafs* dimension is used to analyse how children's psychological condition after divorce relates to their efforts to maintain psychological health, a sense of security, and quality of life. Meanwhile, the *ḥifẓ al-'aql* dimension is used to examine how children's abilities to manage emotions, think adaptively, and build psychological resilience reflect protective efforts for their mental and intellectual development (Dusuki & Bouheraoua, 2011; Kamali, 2022).

Through this framework, empirical findings regarding the psychological experiences of child victims of divorce are not only understood as psychological phenomena, but are also analysed as part of the implementation of child protection in Islamic Family Law. Thus, psychological resilience is positioned as an important indicator in realising the welfare of children, which is the main goal of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* (Auda, 2008; Mohammad Hashim Kamali, 2022).

## **Results**

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### **Characteristics of Informants**

This study included 10 informants who were selected purposively to gain an in-depth understanding of the experiences of children who are victims of divorce, the form of support they receive, and the protection efforts carried out by families and schools. The informants consist of students who are victims of divorce, parents, and guidance and counselling teachers who are directly involved in the post-divorce child adaptation process. The characteristics of the research informants are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Characteristics of Informants

| Code         | Category            | Number |
|--------------|---------------------|--------|
| S1–S4        | Students            | 4      |
| O1–O4        | Parents             | 4      |
| BK1–BK2      | Guidance Counselors | 2      |
| <b>Total</b> |                     | 10     |

Table 1 shows that the study involved different groups of informants, which allowed triangulation of data sources. The involvement of students, parents, and guidance and counselling teachers provides a more comprehensive picture of the impact of divorce on children's psychological well-being and the factors that support the development of individuals' resilience.

### **Psychological Consequences of Parental Divorce on Children**

Interviews with informants showed that parental divorce has a variety of psychological consequences for children. These impacts not only appear as emotional disturbances but also affect children's social relationships and academic activities. A summary of findings regarding the psychological effects experienced by children after divorce is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Psychological Consequences Experienced by Children after Parental Divorce

| Theme                  | Empirical Findings                                      | Source             |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Emotional distress     | Sadness, disappointment, anger, and feelings of loss    | Students, Parents  |
| Anxiety and insecurity | Concerns about family future and parental relationships | Students           |
| Social withdrawal      | Reduced social interaction and communication            | Students, Teachers |
| Academic difficulties  | Declining concentration and learning motivation         | Students, Teachers |
| Adaptation challenges  | Difficulty accepting family changes                     | Students, Parents  |

Table 2 shows that the most dominant impacts felt by children are sadness, anxiety, and a reduced sense of security after parental divorce. In addition, some informants reported lowered motivation to learn and difficulties adapting to changes in family structure. These conclusions show that divorce affects not only the legal aspects of the family but also the psychological well-being of children.

Interview findings showed that emotional distress was the most dominant consequence experienced by children following parental divorce. Several participants reported feelings of sadness, confusion, and insecurity during the early stages of parental separation. One student explained:

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"I felt disappointed and confused when my parents separated because I did not know how my future family life would be." (S2)

Another participant stated:

"After the divorce, I became quieter and preferred to keep my problems to myself rather than share them with friends." (S4)

This evidence indicates that parental divorce may disrupt children's emotional stability and social adjustment, particularly when adequate emotional support is unavailable.

### **Factors Contributing to Psychological Resilience**

Although experiencing psychological distress, most of the informants showed the competence to adapt and rise from the conditions they faced. The analysis identified several factors that shape and strengthen children's psychological resilience. These factors are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3. Factors Contributing to Psychological Resilience

| Factor               | Description                                              | Informant Group    |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Family support       | Emotional support, communication, and parental attention | Students, Parents  |
| School support       | Counseling services and emotional assistance             | Teachers           |
| Self-awareness       | Ability to recognize emotions and personal conditions    | Students           |
| Emotional regulation | Ability to manage negative emotions adaptively           | Students, Teachers |
| Positive coping      | Ability to respond constructively to family changes      | Students, Parents  |

As shown in Table 3, family support is the factor most often cited by informants as the primary source of strength in coping with the impact of divorce. In addition, the presence of BK teachers and an encouraging school environment helps children develop emotional self-regulation skills and more adaptive coping strategies. Internal factors such as self-awareness and the ability to accept family conditions help strengthen psychological resilience.

Despite these challenges, children gradually developed adaptive coping strategies that enabled them to adjust to changing family circumstances. Family support emerged as the most frequently identified protective factor. One participant noted:

"My mother always encouraged me to focus on school and assured me that the divorce was not my fault." (S1)

School support also had a significant role. Guidance and counselling teachers offered emotional assistance and opportunities for students to express their feelings constructively. These supportive relationships contributed to the development of affective regulation and positive self-perception.

### **Resilience and Child Protection from the Perspective of Maqāṣid al-Syarī'ah**

The study's findings show that the psychological resilience which develops in children is closely related to the concept of child protection in Islamic Family Law. To understand this relationship, the study's results were analysed using the maqāṣid al-syarī'ah framework, particularly its dimensions of ḥifẓ al-nafs, ḥifẓ al-'aql, and ḥifẓ al-nasl. The results of mapping empirical findings on the dimensions of maqāṣid al-syarī'ah are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Interpretation of Findings Based on Maqāṣid al-Syarī'ah

| Empirical Findings                      | Maqāṣid Dimension   | Form of Child Protection               |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Emotional stability and reduced anxiety | <i>Ḥifẓ al-Nafs</i> | Protection of psychological well-being |

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|                                                  |                     |                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Improved self-awareness and emotional regulation | <i>Ḥifẓ al-'Aql</i> | Protection of mental development                    |
| Positive adaptation to family changes            | <i>Ḥifẓ al-Nafs</i> | Preservation of psychological resilience            |
| Sustained educational engagement                 | <i>Ḥifẓ al-'Aql</i> | Protection of intellectual growth                   |
| Healthy family relationships after divorce       | <i>Ḥifẓ al-Nasl</i> | Preservation of family continuity and child welfare |

Table 4 shows that a child's psychological resilience not only reflects an individual's ability to cope with life's stresses, but also denotes the goal of child protection recognised in Islamic Family Law. The ability to manage emotions and maintain social and academic functioning is a form of protection for children's souls and intellects. Thus, post-divorce child protection needs to be understood comprehensively, including the fulfilment of psychological needs in addition to custody and maintenance that have received more attention.

### Discussion

#### A. *Psychological Consequences of Parental Divorce on Children*

The findings indicate that parental divorce has important psychological implications for children, particularly in the form of sadness, anxiety, diminished feelings of security, social withdrawal, and difficulties in adapting to changes in family circumstances. These findings suggest that the consequences of divorce extend beyond the formal dissolution of the marital relationship. For children, divorce represents a disruption in their familiar social and emotional environment, which may alter their sense of security and their patterns of interaction with parents and peers.

This finding is consistent with previous research showing that parental divorce is associated with emotional difficulties, reduced psychological well-being, and challenges in children's social adjustment (Lansford, 2009; Kelly, 2012). However, the present findings also indicate that the psychological consequences of divorce should not be understood as uniform or deterministic. The experiences reported by the informants varied according to the availability of emotional support, the quality of parent-child relationships, and the support provided by the school environment. Thus, parental divorce constitutes a potential source of psychological vulnerability, but its consequences are shaped by the social resources available to children during the post-divorce adjustment process.

This finding has an important implication for Islamic Family Law. Post-divorce child protection cannot be reduced to the legal determination of custody (*ḥaḍānah*) and the fulfilment of financial obligations. Although these forms of protection remain essential, the empirical experiences of the participants demonstrate that children also require protection of their psychological well-being. In this sense, the child's best interests after divorce should be understood substantively rather than solely through the fulfilment of formal legal responsibilities.

The findings therefore extend the discussion of post-divorce child protection by positioning psychological well-being as part of children's rights and welfare. From a *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* perspective, attention to children's psychological condition is particularly relevant to *ḥifẓ al-nafs* because maintaining a child's sense of security, emotional stability, and quality of life forms part of the broader effort to protect human well-being. Consequently, psychological consequences should be considered an important dimension when evaluating whether post-divorce arrangements genuinely serve the welfare of the child.

#### B. *Psychological Resilience as a Protective Factor for Children after Divorce*

Although the participants experienced psychological distress following parental divorce, the findings show that they were not passive recipients of its consequences. They developed adaptive responses through family support, school-based assistance, self-awareness, emotional regulation, and positive coping. This finding is important because it shifts the interpretation of children after divorce from a purely vulnerability-oriented perspective toward a more dynamic understanding of resilience.

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The findings support Masten's (2021) view that resilience is not simply an individual's capacity to endure adversity but a dynamic process through which adaptive functioning can be maintained or restored in the presence of significant stress. In the present study, resilience emerged through the interaction between children's internal capacities and their surrounding social environments. Family support provided emotional security and reassurance, while guidance and counselling teachers offered opportunities for children to express emotions and receive assistance in managing psychological difficulties. These findings indicate that resilience should not be attributed solely to individual strength.

The role of family support is particularly significant because parental divorce changes the structure of children's family relationships without eliminating parental responsibilities. The statement from one participant that the mother encouraged the child to focus on education and reassured the child that the divorce was not the child's fault illustrates how parental communication can reduce self-blame and support adaptive coping. Similarly, the role of guidance and counselling teachers demonstrates that schools can function as an additional protective environment when family circumstances become unstable.

Analytically, these findings suggest that psychological resilience can be understood as a process linking children's psychological experiences with the broader system of child protection. The child's ability to regulate emotions and adapt positively is strengthened when supportive relationships are available. Therefore, resilience should not be treated merely as an individual psychological characteristic; it is also shaped by the extent to which families and educational institutions create conditions that enable children to recover and continue their development.

This interpretation has implications for Islamic Family Law because parental responsibility after divorce should not end with the determination of custody or the provision of maintenance. The continuing responsibility of parents should also include creating conditions that support children's emotional and psychological development. In this respect, strengthening resilience provides a practical dimension through which the broader objective of child welfare can be pursued.

### **C. Child Protection and Psychological Resilience from the Perspective of Maqāṣid al-Syarī'ah**

The findings demonstrate that psychological resilience provides a conceptual link between children's lived experiences after parental divorce and the normative objectives of child protection in Islamic Family Law. Children's ability to manage emotions, maintain educational engagement, preserve social functioning, and adapt to changes in family circumstances reflects not merely successful coping but also the preservation of dimensions of well-being that are central to maqāṣid al-syarī'ah.

The first relevant dimension is *ḥifẓ al-nafs*, which concerns the protection of life and human well-being. In the context of this study, *ḥifẓ al-nafs* can be related to children's psychological security, emotional stability, and ability to maintain healthy functioning after divorce. The findings suggest that psychological support is not an additional concern outside the scope of child protection; rather, it forms part of the substantive effort to preserve children's well-being following family disruption.

The second dimension is *ḥifẓ al-'aql*, particularly in relation to children's mental and intellectual development. The participants' ability to develop self-awareness, regulate emotions, maintain motivation to learn, and continue educational engagement demonstrates that psychological resilience has implications beyond immediate emotional adjustment. Protecting children's mental functioning also contributes to their capacity to learn, make adaptive decisions, and continue their developmental trajectory after parental divorce.

The findings also indicate a relationship with *ḥifẓ al-nasl*, particularly through the preservation of healthy family relationships and the continuing welfare of children within changing family structures. Divorce terminates the marital relationship, but it does not eliminate the parental relationship or the parents' responsibilities toward their children. Therefore, maintaining constructive parent-child relationships after divorce can be understood as part of preserving family welfare and the interests of the next generation.

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Taken together, these findings suggest that child protection within Islamic Family Law should be interpreted through a broader *maqāṣid*-oriented framework. Custody and financial maintenance remain necessary components of protection, but they do not fully capture whether children's welfare is actually being preserved. The empirical findings demonstrate that psychological well-being, emotional regulation, adaptive functioning, and continued educational engagement are also relevant dimensions of post-divorce child welfare.

Accordingly, this study contributes to Islamic Family Law scholarship by proposing psychological resilience as a potential practical indicator of holistic child welfare within the *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* framework. The contribution does not mean that resilience replaces legal measures such as *ḥaḍānah* and maintenance. Rather, it complements them by providing a psychological dimension through which the substantive outcomes of child protection can be understood. In this sense, the study moves the discussion from asking whether children's formal rights have been fulfilled toward considering whether post-divorce arrangements actually enable children to maintain psychological well-being, continue their development, and adapt positively to changed family circumstances.

### **Study Limitations**

This study has several limitations that should be considered when interpreting its findings. First, the study involved a relatively small number of informants, comprising ten participants from four vocational high schools in Pekanbaru City, who were selected purposively. This sampling strategy enabled an in-depth exploration of children's post-divorce experiences but limits the transferability of the findings to children from different educational, geographical, cultural, or socioeconomic contexts. Second, the qualitative design focused on participants' lived experiences and perceptions and therefore was not intended to establish statistical relationships or causal effects between parental divorce and psychological resilience. Third, the findings primarily reflect the perspectives of students, parents, and guidance and counselling teachers within the selected school contexts and may not fully capture the perspectives of other stakeholders involved in post-divorce child protection, such as legal practitioners, religious counsellors, or family court officials. Future research could therefore involve larger and more diverse samples, multiple regions, and mixed-method or longitudinal designs to examine how psychological resilience develops over time and how it may be integrated more systematically into child protection practices within Islamic Family Law.

### **Conclusion**

This study shows that parental divorce has a significant psychological impact on children, which is characterised by the emergence of feelings of sadness, anxiety, loss of security, and difficulty adapting to changes in family conditions. However, children who are victims of divorce have the ability to develop psychological resilience through family support, the school environment, and internal factors in the form of self-awareness, emotional regulation, and the ability to accept family conditions more adaptively. This resilience is reflected in the child's ability to manage emotional pressure, maintain social relationships, and remain positive towards education and the future.

From the perspective of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*, the psychological resilience of children is an important aspect of implementing child protection in Islamic Family Law. The study's findings show that strengthening children's psychological well-being after divorce aligns with the goals of soul protection (*ḥifẓ al-nafs*) and intellectual protection (*ḥifẓ al-'aql*). Therefore, child protection cannot be understood solely as the fulfilment of custody (*ḥaḍānah*) and alimony, but must also include efforts to maintain the child's mental health, emotional stability, and adaptability, as part of the benefits that are the Sharia's main goal.

This research contributes to the development of the study of Islamic Family Law by expanding the concept of post-divorce child protection from a legal-formal approach to a more holistic one grounded in *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*. Practically, the results of this study show the importance of collaboration between parents, schools, and the community in supporting the psychological well-being of children who are victims of divorce. Further research is recommended to examine a model of family- and school-based child protection intervention

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that integrates the principles of maqāṣid al-syarī'ah in a more diverse social and cultural context.

Thus, the success of post-divorce child protection in Islamic Family Law is measured not only by the fulfilment of children's material rights, but also by the maintenance of children's psychological health and adaptive abilities, as a tangible manifestation of the benefits that are the main goal of maqāṣid al-syarī'ah.

The study further demonstrates that psychological resilience can therefore be considered a potential practical indicator of holistic child welfare of post-divorce child protection within the maqāṣid al-syarī'ah framework. This finding broadens the understanding of child welfare in Islamic Family Law by emphasising the importance of psychological well-being alongside legal and material protection.

Based on the findings of the research, it is necessary to strengthen psychological assistance services for children of divorce victims through synergy between families, schools, and related institutions. In addition, the child protection approach in the practice of Islamic Family Law needs to integrate aspects of psychological well-being as part of the implementation of maqāṣid al-syarī'ah, so that child protection is not only oriented towards the fulfilment of material rights, but also on strengthening the adaptive capacity and mental health of children.

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