



Description of the Impact of Divorce on the Psychic Condition of Children

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Abstract

This study aims to determine how the psychological description of children and parents who experience divorce. This study uses a phenomenological approach using qualitative descriptive methods, namely data collection through interviews. The subjects in this study were 4 children whose parents were divorced. From the research results, it was found that parental divorce has an impact on several aspects of child development, namely 1) psychological aspects, 2) cognitive aspects, 3) social aspects, 4) moral aspects, 5) emotional aspects 6) personality, and 7) religion. These aspects are influenced by the social support that children get.

Introduction

Butler & Green (2007) suggest that the family is a group or collection of people who live together with blood relations or marital ties. Miller (2008) concerning population development and family development, "The family is the smallest unit in society consisting of husband and wife, or husband, wife and children, or father and child, or mother and child" (Hasanah & Deiniatur, 2020; Roostin, 2018). In family life, there are many disputes and riots between family members (Li et al., 2022). This is considered natural if there are differences of opinion in the family because there are different thoughts for each family member. Koziak (2010) Argue that conflict in a relationship between individuals is something that cannot be denied, the higher the interdependence, the higher the possibility of conflict (Glowacki, 2022; Dodanwala & Shrestha, 2021). Thus, conflicts that cannot be resolved will end in divorce and have disadvantages for many parties, especially for children. Explains that divorce data from the Surakarta Religious Court Office shows that from 2011 to 2016, the number of divorce cases continues to increase, namely 864 cases decided in 2011, 922 cases decided in 2012, a total of 1,059 cases that were decided in 2013, the number of divorce cases had decreased in 2014 to 1,014 cases, and 1,002 cases decided in 2015, while for 2016 from the beginning of January to September there were 886 divorce cases that had been terminated, while cases that had not It was decided that there were 369 cases with the highest causal factors, namely the absence of responsibility, no harmony, and the economy (Cahyani & Yulianingsih, 2022).

Incomplete household conditions have an impact on children's psychological development. (Dong & Bouey, 2020) That psychology is a person's mental condition. This condition can be influenced by various things such as ways of thinking, environmental influences, education, and so on. In fact, a person's psychology plays a very important role in determining that person's personality. Thus, children who experience mental depression (mental stress) due to an incomplete family condition tend to behave socially less well and school achievement will decline and children prefer to be alone. Abdullah & Fitrah (2019) states that children are the

most injured victims when their mother's father decides to divorce. Children can feel scared because they have lost their father or mother, they are afraid that they will not get the love of their father and mother who do not live in the same house. Children also feel guilty or think of themselves as the cause. Children whose parents are divorced on average have a worse impact than children whose parents continue to be married.

Miller (2008) argues that divorce can be interpreted as the end of a husband-and-wife relationship which is decided by law or religion (talak) because there is no mutual attraction, mutual trust and there is no compatibility with each other, causing disharmony in the home. Ladder Meanwhile, according to states that divorce is a break in the family because one or both partners decide to leave each other so that they stop carrying out their obligations as husband and wife (Ahmed et al., 2020). A study found that divorce experienced in childhood is associated with insecure attachment in early adulthood. Someone also revealed that children who come from divorced families have a greater risk than children. Children whose mothers and fathers did not divorce when the children entered adulthood. These children have a tendency to feel less secure in attaching to other people as young adults. In early adulthood, a person has many developmental tasks to undertake. The task of early adulthood development is to focus on community expectations, including choosing a life partner, learning to live together with a husband or wife, forming a family, raising children and managing a household (Ali et al., 2022).

From the various definitions that have been described, the researcher concludes that the family is a group of people who live together in one house connected by an emotional and regulatory bond and each individual has their respective roles which are part of the family. An intact family can affect the psychological development of individuals, especially children. Psychic is a person's mental condition that can be influenced by various things such as ways of thinking, environmental influences, education, and so on. In fact, a person's psychology plays a very important role in determining that person's personality. The ideal condition is if the household is intact, namely the child will have good social behavior, school achievement will increase, the child is happier to gather, and the child feels safe in connecting with other people Thus, a household that is intact or a family that is intact greatly affects the psychological development of the child.

Conversely, divorce that occurs in parents tends to have a negative impact on the psychological condition of the child. Divorce has various impacts on children's development. Divorce for some children makes them lose the love of their parents, so that some aspects of the child's development will be hampered. However, there are also children whose social and emotional development after divorce by their parents is well developed and even better than children from intact families. This is because children get the attention, protection and love they need from their parents. Based on the description above and considering that there are still variations in the effects of parental divorce, based on our initial survey, it is necessary to continue to observe the impact of parental divorce on children's psychological development. This is an effort to determine the impact of parental divorce on children's psychological development in general. This research is important to do to see the number of marriages that lead to divorce without considering the psychological impact that will occur on the child if the family is not intact. The novelty of this research itself is that there is still a lack of research that raises the effect of parental divorce on the child's psychology, so it is necessary to conduct further research to determine its effect on the child's psychological condition.

According to Kalmijn & Poortman (2006). Divorce is the culmination point of collecting various problems that have accumulated some time before and the last resort that must be taken when the marital relationship can no longer be maintained. According to Minuchin (2018)

divorce is a break in the family because one or both partners decide to leave each other so that they stop carrying out their obligations as husband and wife. Amato & Hohmann-Marriott (2007) argues that divorce can be interpreted as the end of a husband-and-wife relationship which is decided by law or religion because there is no mutual attraction, mutual trust and there is no compatibility with each other so as to cause disharmony in the household.

Aspects of Divorce

In detail, the aspect of the causes for a legal divorce according to Schwartz et al. (2005) is the intervention of the husband's parents. In this case there is interference from a third party, namely parents in the family life of their child (husband), especially economic problems, all these problems arise after the wife joins her husband to live with her parents. As time goes by, the wife feels isolated and discriminated against by her parents and husband, every time there is a problem between this wife and husband that should be resolved together, the parents intervene continuously and always defend their child (husband). The loss of responsibility from her husband who did not meet his daily needs made the wife unable to stand and sued her husband for divorce. Husbands cheating on their wives so that they dare to sue for their husbands for divorce is because of an affair committed by their husbands. The wife actually feels suspicious when the husband suddenly experiences changes in his behavior and character, which was once the husband was always polite and kept his behavior, but lately often says harshly when the wife is asking about her husband's situation the response of the husband who often says harshly make the wife arouse deep suspicion (Agazue, 2021).

Husbands do not meet economic needs in relation to economic problems here, where the wife's motivation to sue for her husband's divorce is because the husband does not pay attention to the condition of his wife's daily needs, actually when seen from the work the husband has, it can be said to be sufficient to meet the needs of his family, but the salary or the results of the work he gets are even given to the children of his former wife, so that the money that should be given to his wife for the economic needs of the family is less or even not fulfilled at all. Domestic Violence is the form of violence perpetrated by the husband, namely psychological violence, the inability of the husband to educate and take care of the children brought by his wife from the previous husband, the form of violence perpetrated by the husband, both in terms of words, often saying harshly to his children, the absence of neglect. and the inability to care for and care for the child, making the mother of this child unable to withstand the treatment of her stepfather (Azzopardi, 2022). So that the wife prefers to choose to live alone and dare to sue for her husband's divorce rather than having a husband who does not care about the condition of his child. In some victims of psychological violence, it is even more difficult to overcome than victims of physical violence, violence that is perpetually perpetrated can make children feel gloomy, prefer to be alone rather than socializing with their peers, and a worse result can make children become depressed (Louw, 2015).

Psychic Development of Children

According to Miller (2008) basically two development processes, namely growth or evolution and decline or involution occur simultaneously in human life. This shows that development does not only mean progress but also decline. Development in English is called development. Santrock defines development as a pattern of change that begins at conception and continues throughout life.

Santrock stated that Psychology is a scientific study of behavioral and mental processes. Loewenthal quoted from Hutchinson's Encyclopedia that psychology is a systematic study of human behavior, including the role of instinct, culture, thinking function, intelligence, and language. Psychology is a person's mental condition (Henriksen et al., 2020). This condition

can be influenced by various things such as ways of thinking, environmental influences, education, and so on. In fact, a person's psychology plays a very important role in determining that person's personality.

Factors and Aspects of a Child's Psychological Development

In detail, the psychological development aspects of children in Sit when 2015 cover eight aspects, namely: physical development, cognitive development, language development, social development, moral development, emotional development, personality development, and religious development. In early childhood development psychology, theories of early childhood development are also discussed. Factors that influence children's psychological development are the most dominant factors in the development process (Blakemore, 2019). The debates that always occur include issues of nature and guidance (nurture), continuity and discontinuity, as well as early and future experiences.

Congenital Factors (Nature) and Guidance (Nurture)

The innate factor was initiated by followers of the theory of nativism who see children developing according to their innate potential. The figures who initiated this theory include Schoupenhauer, Leibniz, Immanuel Kant, Chomsky, and Pinker. According to Leibniz, "monad" which generally means an idea, has been brought by humans from birth. Leibniz believes that there is a power that has "programmed" all actions that a person will do. From the word "monad" comes the term "monistic", a theory in the psychology of religion which states that religion comes from a need. Guidance or environmental factors initiated by followers of the theory of environmentalism state that development is determined by the environment. Locke admits that individuals have different temperaments, but as a whole, it is the environment that makes up the soul. When the soul is in a soft condition, namely at an early age, children are easily educated according to the wishes of their educators. The environment shapes children's souls through a process of association (two ideas always appear together), repetition (doing something repeatedly), imitation (imitation), and reward and punishment (reward and punishment).

Continuity and Discontinuity

Development sometimes occurs continuously, but also sometimes occurs discontinuously. Nurtureists have always viewed development as a gradual and continuous process. For example, they said that children who were able to walk and had the opportunity to learn to walk would certainly be able to run as a consequence of their walking ability (Nikitas et al., 2019). Development occurs qualitatively and continues to grow and develop. On the other hand, naturalists always say that sometimes development is not continuous. They exemplified the development of a caterpillar into a butterfly. Aren't caterpillars and butterflies two names for different animals. They say children who are kind and obedient turn into stubborn children when they are teenagers. Children who were originally only able to think concretely, but at a certain age were able to think abstractly. Development is qualitative in nature and is not always a continuation of the previous stage. In development there may be accelerations, leaps, or even regressions.

Early and Future Experience

Some developmental psychologists strongly believe that experiences at an early age greatly influence development. Those who are successful at the beginning of life will certainly have good experiences in the future. This opinion is supported by many experts, including Erik Erikson, who stated that social emotional experiences at an early age will determine social emotional development at a later age.

Relationship Between Divorce and Child Psychic Development

An incomplete household condition where the child grows up from a divorced family will have an impact on the child's psychological development. Psychology is a person's mental condition (Douglas, 2018). This condition can be influenced by various things such as ways of thinking, environmental influences, education, and so on. Thus, children who experience depression (mental stress) due to incomplete family conditions tend to behave socially less well and school achievement will decline and children prefer to be alone. According to Franklin (2013) states that children are the most injured victims when their mother's father decides to divorce. Children may feel frightened because they have lost their father or mother, they are afraid that they will not get the love of their father and mother who do not live in the same house. Children whose parents are divorced on average have a worse impact than children whose parents continue to be married.

Research Result

Based on the results of data collection carried out through the interview method, it was found that divorce by parents has an impact on several aspects of psychological development. On the psychological aspect, it was found that there were no obstacles experienced during the child's physical development. On the cognitive aspect, parental divorce generally makes subjects find it difficult to focus when studying. On the social aspect, it was found that even though the parents divorced, the subjects were able to maintain good interactions with family and friends. However, it was also found that some chose to keep themselves busy because they avoided interacting with people around them. In the moral aspect, it was found 2 conditions, namely parental divorce that can influence someone to behave negatively, especially towards parents, but it was also found that not all children will respond negatively, some children appear optimistic in accepting reality.

Meanwhile, in the emotional aspect, children with divorced parents tend to be more sensitive because they feel negative emotions such as irritability and crying. The impact of parental divorce on the child's personality, it was found that it could influence the child to become a closed and selfish person, but it was also found that some children tried to be resilient or enthusiastic with existing conditions. In addition, parental divorce also affects the religious aspects of a child. It was found that when they received support, they tended to try to accept the conditions and realities related to their parents' divorce. So, it can be concluded that divorce carried out by parents tends to have a negative influence on children's psychological development, especially in the emotional and cognitive aspects, but some children respond positively to the conditions they experience, one of the things that affects is the social support they get.

Conclusion

Based on the results Based on the results of the research we conducted through the interview method, it was found that divorce by parents has an impact on several aspects of psychological development. In the psychological aspect, there are no obstacles that are experienced during the physical development of the child. On the cognitive aspect, divorce from parents generally makes it difficult for subjects to focus when studying. On the social aspect, it was found that even though the parents divorced, the subjects were able to maintain good interactions with family and friends. However, it was also found that some chose to keep themselves busy because they avoided interacting with people around them.

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