

Research Article

Review Analysis of Psychological Dynamics and Education of Children as the Victims of Divorce Circumstance

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Abstract

This study examined the factors of divorce and children's psychological condition of and religious education of children as the victim of divorce circumstance and the impact of parental divorce on the children. This research used the qualitative method. The researcher used observation, interviews, and documentation in collecting the data. The technique of checking the validity of the data used was the triangulation technique. In this study, the triangulation technique used was source triangulation. The data analysis used is descriptive qualitative. The research results on the causes of divorce in Wonomerto Subdistrict exactly at Wonorejo village were due to lack of economic problems. The husband had an affair with other women. Divorce would change the status and roles between husband and wife. A husband would be a widower, while a wife would be a widow. Divorce also impacts children's psychological and religious education in terms of children's psychology, such as changes in children's attitudes and behavior. The child was often angry, embarrassed, insecure, and many others. In terms of religious education, children were also found many difficulties, and it happened because no one encourages, supports, and gives advice anymore to them.

Keywords: divorce; psychology; education; impact

Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengkaji faktor-faktor perceraian dan kondisi psikologis anak dan pendidikan agama anak korban perceraian serta dampak perceraian orang tua yang akan terjadi pada anak. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Peneliti menggunakan observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi dalam mengumpulkan data. Teknik pemeriksaan keabsahan data yang digunakan adalah teknik triangulasi. Dalam penelitian ini, teknik triangulasi yang digunakan adalah triangulasi sumber. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian penyebab perceraian di Kecamatan Wonomerto tepatnya di desa Wonorejo adalah karena masalah ekonomi yang kurang, suami berselingkuh dengan wanita lain. Perceraian akan mengubah status dan peran antara suami dan istri. Seorang suami akan menjadi duda sedangkan seorang istri akan menjadi janda. Perceraian juga berdampak pada pendidikan psikologis dan agama anak. Dari segi psikologi anak seperti perubahan sikap dan perilaku anak. Anak itu sering marah, malu, minder dan banyak lagi lainnya. Dari segi pendidikan agama, anak-anak juga banyak menemui kesulitan, hal itu terjadi karena tidak ada lagi yang menyemangati, mendukung, dan menasihati mereka.

Kata kunci: divorce; psychology; education; impact

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Introduction

Marriage in Islam is one of the *sunnah* from Prophet Muhammad which is implemented as a biological human need to live together, cherish, love and love each other. One of the goals of marriage is an effort to gain a *sakinah*, *mawaddah*, and *rahmah* family (Sari, Yusri, & Sukmawati, 2015). However, in real-life marriage is often not a sacred thing for some people (Sari et al., 2015). As a result, some marriages have ended with the divorce of parents for various reasons and problems. Divorce experienced by parents will have a psychological impact on the children.

Child psychological outgrowth needs a harmonious relationship between the two parents. Good relationship affects the growth and education of children (Azizah, 2017a). This situation has a positive meaning in family life. All family members are not the only partner in life. However, they are a mandate from God that must be guarded (Ainiyah, 2013). Children's' growth and education are a big responsibility of parents (Azizah, 2017a).

Family plays a very important role in shaping children's' personalities. A child from a divorced family often encounters hampered growth, the tendency caused by the lack of affection that the child needs as a basic need for growth (Didik, 2013).

Indonesia is one of the countries with a fairly high divorce rate. The Data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) show that from year to year the number of divorce cases in Indonesia has increased. In 2013, there were 324,247 cases of divorce and *talak*, then in 2013 the number increased to 344,237 cases, and in 2015 there were 347,256 cases. divorce and *talak*.

Parental divorce can be a very stressful experience for teenagers. Teens will feel as if they lost their parent figure and feel a different family atmosphere (Prptomojati, 2018). The pressure felt by adolescents after the divorce of their parents can be reduced by protective factors, so that adolescents can rise and see their future positively and interpret their parents' divorce as a valuable experience that will not be repeated in the future (Dewi, Nadia Refilia, & Hendriani, 2014). Many children from a "broken home" family experience emotional disturbances that affect attitudes and behavior towards education. Children can drop out of school because of stress and feel not confident because of their parents' divorce (Fathur Rohim, 2019).

Psychologically, parental divorce makes any changes in attitudes, responsibilities, and emotional stability. The children become shy, insecure, difficult to mingle, and like to be alone. This occurs because the psychological development of the child is disrupted due to divorce, resulting in depression. Apart from changing attitudes, children's responsibilities have also changed (Azizah, 2017b).

Divorce is a burden for children so that it has a psychological impact. Such as feelings of shame, sensitivity, and low self-esteem to withdraw from the environment. Things that are usually found in children when their parents are divorced are feeling insecure, unwanted, or rejected by their parents who are leaving, sad and lonely, angry, lost, feeling guilty, blaming themselves for the cause of their divorce (Untari, Putri, Hafiduddin, 2018).

Family plays a very important role in shaping the child's personality. Children who grow up in chaotic families cannot be expected to become reliable successors of Islam. Usually, children whose parents are divorced, their growth and development in life is somewhat disturbed, the tendency can be seen from the lack of affection that children need as a basic need for their growth and development (Didik, 2013).

Every child who has experienced the divorce of his parents will feel very difficult conditions. Efforts to rise from adversity and reach a resilient state become the struggle of each individual for a better future. However, resilience is not an easily attainable condition.

Family plays a very important role in shaping the child's personality. Children who grow up in chaotic families cannot be expected to become reliable successors of Islam. Usually, a child whose parents are divorced, the growth and development of life is somewhat disturbed, the tendency can be seen in the form of lack of affection that the child needs as a basic need for growth and development. Children need education and the first and foremost energy is their parents, if the parents are divorced, their children's educational needs will be hampered or not run properly. The quality of maturity will also deteriorate and this will affect the further development of children's education.

In the district of Probolinggo, East Java, exactly in Wonomerto Subdistrict in Wonorejo Village, especially in Karang Tengah, the majority of their livelihoods are farmers or farm laborers, and their education is only elementary school level or not completing elementary school. Wonomerto sub-district is also known as a sub-district that is left behind among other sub-districts. Its inhabitants have a lifestyle of limited simplicity. In this place, the majority of children are victims of their parents' divorce.

Method

The type of this research is field research. This study takes data from the field or location that is the object of research. The research location was the object of research at Dusun Karang Tengah, Wonorejo Village, Wonomerto District, Probolinggo Regency. The choice of this location was several considerations, including because that place had problems according to different backgrounds so that it was very relevant to be the object of research according to the title of the researcher, there was no similar research conducted in the village on the discussion of the research background. The research data were obtained through observation, interviews, and psychological tests. Observations were made using the anecdotal recording method, which aims to determine the subject's activities and interactions.

Result and Discussion

Factors causing Divorce

a. Economic factors

The economy is one of the factors causing the divorce in this research. Economic capacity shows how many basic needs in the family can be fulfilled properly. Generally, in the community in this village, household life can be said to be happy and prosperous when physical and mental needs can be fulfilled. Families who are unable to fulfill economic needs generally will cause conflict and strife which continues by divorce. This condition is experienced by PRD (35 years), as a leader of a family with a child. Addressed at Dusun Karang Tengah, Wonorejo Village, Wonomerto District. In his marriage, he is blessed with a child named WW (9 years). Interview with Mr. PRD, on January 25th, 2020, at 10:00 AM Regarding the factors causing the divorce, which said that:

“ema’en wiwin buruh derih compok neka karna norok reng lake’laen ke kramat agung.selaen kakruah mantan tang binih seggut ngelluh masalah blenjeh.(uang).

pas menurut kaber semangken mon mantan binin kule ampon alakoh neng tempat karaokean,e daerah nuasih (Wonoasih).kule aromassa tang eregeih sekale selaku lakenah (kepala keluarga) dedhi kule potosagi apessa sareng tang binih e taon 2019”.

“Selama kaule akeluarga kule pon alakoh sebagai tani buruen.ben saabitte kule sareng supiana kule pon ausaha le bias menoen kebutuhan keluarga termasuk odie’n tang potra wiwin. Tape jet la klakoannah tang binih tokang matadek obeng gebey ya foya.mon pas la ampon sobung obengah gir ngigir”.

The same thing happened to HLL (40 years). Addressed at Karang tegah, Wonorejo village, Wonomerto district. The following are the results of the interview:

“saya ngajukan gugatan cerai ke suami saya mas karena mantan suami saya (Ahmat Rosuli) tidak bias bertanggung jawab dalam kebutuhan rumah tangga .suami saya pemales klo disuruh kerja,sekali bekerja uangnya langsung habis.karena sudah kesal terhadap sifatnya akhirnya saya ngajukan gugatan cerai (Result of interview with Mrs. HLL 25th January 2020).

EM is a 40-year-old woman, she works as a housewife. She lives in the Karang Tengah. EM filed for divorce by her husband because of the family's economic factors that were not maximally fulfilled. The following are the results of an interview with Ms. EM regarding the factors that cause divorce (25th January 2020, 1.00 PM).

“aku nikah dengan mantan suami saya tahun 2008.aku cerai karena mantan suamiku dulu jarang memberikan uang belanja dan jarang juga ngasik uang sanga untuk anak saya mas (roisatul AL).

Akhire saya gak tahan mas dan ngajukan gugatan cerai.selain itu mantan suamiku(saman) mas balek kerumah istri yang dulu mas.ahirnya tahun 2019 saya ngajukan gugatan cerai di pengadilan agama probolinggo .dan juga suami aku gak tentu ngasik uang mas karena suamiku kerja sebagai serabutan mas.”

From the description above, it can be concluded that divorce that occurred to the three informants was due to economic factors, which was due to the lack of life necessities for them. And husbands do not care about their wives and children by not being given adequate and sufficient living necessities, but also because the ex-husband is lazy to work. This is what causes a break in the household relationship that leads to divorce.

b. An Affair Factor

In family life, sexual needs between husband and wife are sensitive because between husband and wife. although other needs have been fulfilled and their sexual needs are not, they will not satisfied with their partners. Because the wife cannot provide sexual satisfaction, the couple seeks satisfaction outside the home (an affair).

Like what happened to Mrs. ES (36 years). ES married in 1983 and divorced in 2019. The following are the results of an interview with Ms. ES about the factors causing the divorce, on January 25 2020 at 2.00 PM).

“Aku mengajukan gugatan cerai ke Pengadilan Agama probolinggo pada tahun 2019, karena alasan suamiku melakukan perselingkuhan dengan wanita lain. Saya sangat kecewa dengan mantan suami saya karena ia berselingkuh. Perempuan mana mas yang rela melihat suaminya berselingkuh dengan orang lain. Padahal kami wis dikaruniai satu orang anak perempuan yang bernama AS (10 tahun)”.

This is also served by an ATM (34 years old), Following are the results of an interview with Ms. ATM on July 26th2019 at 10.00 AM) regarding the factors causing the divorce.

“Suamiku melakukan perselingkuhan dengan wanita lain, sehingga saya mengajukan gugatan cerai. Aku resmi bercerai pada tahun 2019. Aku merasa gak kuat hidup dengan suami saya. Kasihan dengan anakku mas, nek ngerti bapaknya selingkuh dengan perempuan lain”.

Mrs. ATM admitted that her divorce was caused by an affair committed by her husband (TY). During his marriage, he was blessed with one daughter named UF (10 years). Initially, she wanted to maintain her household but eventually, she filed for divorce from her husband.

c. Violence factors (KDRT)

Quarrels or fights are common happened in family life. Because a quarrel or dispute between husband and wife can find out the weaknesses and strengths of each partner. However, sometimes these quarrels or violence are not accompanied by physical acts such as beatings or persecution. As a result of that violence, they will end their relationship or divorce.

Mrs. SC (38 years) She married in 1998 and divorced in 2019. She divorced due to disputes in her household, besides that her husband (BN) also had a bit of a mental illness. The following are the results of an interview with Ms. SC about the factors causing the divorce:

“Saya menikah hampir 18 tahun, ternyata suami saya tersebut sedikit agak mengalami gangguan jiwa. Hal tersebutlah yang menyebabkan saya berselisih paham dengan mantan suami saya (BN). Karena kami merasa gak sejalan dan sering ada perselisihan setiap ada permasalahan, akhire saya pada tahun 2019 bercerai di Kantor Urusan Agama Kecamatan Wonomerto”. “Selama ada perselisihan saya tidak berusaha untuk diselesaikan secara baik-baik, saya lebih mEMlih untuk bercerai. Karena alasan lain yaitu suami saya sedikit ada gangguan jiwa” (Result of interview with Mrs.SC 26th Januari 2020 at 09.00 AM).

Likewise, Ms. SY (32 years old) she was married in 1997. She was blessed with a child named FA (12 years). SY's mother could not stand being constantly beaten and played rough when she had a different opinion with her ex-husband, Sunaryo (42 years).

Following are the results of an interview with Mrs. Siyani about the factors that cause divorce:

“saya malu mas sama tetangga dan kedua orang tua saya yang setiap hari bertengkar dan juga mantan suami kadang bukan hanya marah dan memaki tapi juga main kasar mukul dan nendang.itulah alasan saya bercerai dengan mantan suami saya.” (Result of interview with Mrs.SC 26th Januari 2020 at 13.00 AM).

Impact of Divorce on the Psychological Conditions and Religious Education of Children

This research shows that children of divorced parents will be rude and stolid as happened to Alisatus sa'diyah, it turns out that these traits are not experienced by children after the divorce.

However, this trait already exists before the divorce. But there are also children who after the divorce of their parents, the child gets worse. Such as the characteristics of NL, SR AL, and UF. They became increasingly out of control after their parents' divorce. As a result, they are become more naughty, lazier to study and recite the Koran, and become more stubborn and disobedient to their parents.

1. Psychological Impact

Psychologically divorce can create many changes in attitudes, responsibility and emotional stability of children. As stated by several respondents.

a. Attitude

According to Mrs. ES about her child's behavior, her son AS is stolid. The following are the results of the interview with Mrs. ES:

"AS itu anaknya itu tidak neko-neko, ia juga lebih suka diam dan sangat pemalu. Kalau teman mainnya yang tidak mengajak duluan ia lebih suka bermain dirumah. Rois kalau ingin sesuatu, lebih suka diam dan tidak mau ngomong. Tetapi ia murung terus kalau keinginan tersebut belum terpenuhi. (Result of interview with Mrs.ES 25th Januari 2020 at 14.00 AM).

The character that possessed by AS was already owned by him before the divorce of his parents. The following are the results of the interview with his mother:

"Sudah dari dulu mas, nek anakku itu pendiam dan pemalu" (wawancara dengan Ibu ES).

This is almost the same as what Mrs. HLL said, that her daughter NL changed a little behavior and attitude after they divorced. Before divorcing her husband, NL was not as lazy and as impossible as she is now. Before the divorce, when NL did not go to the Madrasah, his father always reminded her to read Al-Qur'an and sometimes looked for him when he was playing. Unlike after the divorce of his parents. He rarely went to madrasah. The following are the results of the interview:

"Anak saya NL itu, tidak malu atau minder ketika bermain dengan teman-temannya. Tetapi anak saya ku nek bermain sering jahil karo koncone baik di sekolah maupun di rumah. Nuril juga sering marah-marah ketika ingin sesuatu tetapi belum saya belikan. Kalau disuruh belajar dan mengaji ke madrasah itu sulit. Ia lebih banyak bermain dengan teman-temannya." (Result of interview 25th Januari 2020)

Below is the result of interview with NL 25th Januari 2020 at 10.30 AM:

"Nek Aku gak diajak maen, aku selalu ganggu mereka. Di rumah opo nek Sekolah. Kalau mengaji dulu bapak yang mengingatkan Aku dan sekarang tidak ada yang mengingatkan sehingga saya jarang sekolah madrasah".

This is in accordance with what SS said, here are the results of the interview on January 25th 2020 at 10.30 AM:

"Kalau berkelahi saya pernah, biasanya karena Aku gak diajak main. Setelah Bapak dan Ibu cerai Aku ikut tinggal dengan ibu, Ibu selalu mengajarkan untuk berbuat baik dan sopan terhadap sesama".

Before the divorce of his parents happened, SS's attitude was the same as after his parents' divorce, namely, he liked to fight. But after the divorce he became even more naughty. Interview with Mrs. KM:

“Setelah saya cerai dengan suami saya, sikap SS sedikit berubah. Ia suka berkelahi dengan temannya, bahkan ia pernah dihukum gurunya karena berkelahi disekolah dan tidak mengerjakan PR mas. Dulu sebelum kami bercerai, suami saya selalu memarahi SS kalau SS berkelahi dengan temannya. Sekarang kalau saya marahi tidak didengarkan”.

b. Responsible

This is in accordance with what NL said, following the results of the interview:

“Kalau Aku disuruh belajar atau mengaji madrasah, Aku harus dipaksa dulu oleh ibu”

(Result of interview 25th Januari 2020).

This statement is by what was conveyed by his mother (Mrs. HLL). Regarding changes in her child's behavior before and after divorcing her husband.

Following are the results of the interview on January 25th 2020 at 11 AM:

“Dulu sebelum kami bercerai, NL selalu rajin mengaji di madrasah dan selalu belajar tepat waktu mas. Tetapi setelah kami bercerai anak saya kalau disuruh belajar dan mengaji agak sulit mas, ia lebih mementingkan bermainnya. Ia harus dipaksa dulu, kalau gak dipaksa gak mau berangkat mengaji”.

According to information from his mother, RT's behavior before and after the divorce of his parents did not change drastically. She never told me that there were learning problems at school, both at home and at school. Following are the results of the interview with Ms. EM on 25th January 2020 at 1 PM.

Regarding the impact of divorce on the psychological condition of their children. The following are the results of the interview:

“Setiap pergaulan dari anak saya gak Aku batasi tetapi. saya lebih memberikan arahan kalau berteman disekolah jangan dengan anak yang nakal-nakal, nanti bisa ikut jadi nakal. Ketika ada permasalahan baik sebelum dan sesudah kami bercerai Roisa juga jarang menceritakannya kepada saya”.

Talking of responsibility, SS's character did not change much after the divorce of his parents. SS, who before the divorce when studying had to be forced first by his parents, especially his mother, after the divorce, SS when studying must also be directed and reminded first. Following are the results of the interview with Mrs. KT:

“Soal belajar dirumah SS sebelum kami berpisah kalau belajar selalu diingatkan. Tidak berbeda dengan setelah kami bercerai. Ia kalau belajar juga harus diingatkan”.

She becomes lazy to go to TPQ and it was a more striking change regarding the responsibilities after the divorce. Besides that, if she asked to get something, she always delays. This was different before. Here are the results of the interview:

“Kalau disuruh berangkat ngaji itu sulit mas, padahal sebelum kami bercerai ia kalau mengaji gak usah disuruh langsung berangkat sendiri. Selain nek disuruh selalu menunda mas, apa lagi kalau sedang bermain atau nonton TV. Pasti tidak mau berangkat”.

Whereas before the divorce, SS's parents were asked her to go to TPQ, she always goes and she was diligent. When his mother told him to get something the SS always procrastinated.

c. Emotional Stability

Regarding UF's behavior that likes to get angry and often speak harshly to others, it turns out that it was caused by the divorce of his parents. According to information from the neighbor of Ms. ATM, regarding the attitude and behavior of UF (10 years) after his father left him. The following are the results of the interview:

“Setelah ditinggal bapaknya pergi, UF itu mudah marah mas, apabila diganggu sedikit ia langsung mengambil sesuatu untuk memukul. Baik batu maupun yang lainnya. Uliil sering berkata kasar pada orang lain. Kalau ada tukang jajanan keliling tapi ia tidak di belikan maka ia menangis sambil memukul-mukul ibunya. Dulu sebelum bapaknya bercerai ia selalu dimanja. Kalau pingin sesuatu selalu diberikan. Makanya sekarang ia jadi nakal” (Result of interview 25th Januari 2020 at 10 AM)

According to information from SS, 10 years old, Mrs. KY Regarding to her closeness to her mother. Following are the results of the interview on January 25, at 10.30 WIB. These are the results of the interview regarding the psychological impact of divorce on children:

“Kalau keinginan saya tidak dipenuhi oleh ibu saya suka marah- marah. Biasane saya marah karena ingin dibelikan baju baru, sepatu atau yang lain. Nek berkelahi saya pernah, nek gak diajak maen”.

The change in SS's behavior that likes to get angry is the same before his father and mother separated. The difference was in the duration, she was angry longer than before the divorce of his parents. The following are the results of the interview with his mother:

“Sekarang kalau SS marah-marah ngambeknya lebih lama mas dan nek ditanya gak mau menjawab”.

Educational Impact

Divorce certainly has an impact on their children. The educational impact of divorce, namely regarding children's religious education and also the needs of children who have become neglected.

a. Education of Children

Children's education is no longer to be a concern from their divorced father or mother. The child will feel that he/she loses a companion while studying, so that he feels lazy to learn because he does not get motivation when studying. Regarding children's education, that divorce has an impact on their children.

As experienced by SS, WW and R AL. Judging from the problem of children's education actually, SS, WW, R, and AL had changed before and after the divorce. Before divorce they

always paid tuition fees on time now after the divorce of both their parents they had to pay school fees late.

Following are the results of the interview with Ms. KT on 25th of January at 09.30 AM.

“Mengenai pembayaran uang sekolah anak saya, saya bayar mas. Meskipun pernah telat bayarnya. Sebab bapak nya SS tidak pernah memberikan uang seribu pun untuk SS . Jadi selama ini biaya sekolah SS saya tanggung sendiri dengan ikut membantu Ibu saya berjualan di warung dekat rumah (hasil wawancara dengan Ibu Kuyatim tanggal 25 Januari Jam 09.30 WIB).

After the divorce of her parents, the change that occurred with SS was that she was lazy to study. But she still got as good as achievement in her learning process before the parent's divorce. Before her father divorced, she studied diligently, now after his father's divorce, she became lazy to learn.

This is in accordance with what SS disclosed, based on the results of an interview on 25th January 2020 at 09.30 AM.

“Klo biaya sekolah, ibu yang bayar semuanya. Ibu selalu membayar biaya sekolahku tepat waktu. Tapi kadang bayarnya juga pernah telat”.

According to the statement from Mr. PRD regarding the achievements of her daughter at school, the following are the results of the interview (25th January 2020 at 10.30 AM)

“Aku berusaha untuk membayar uang SPP dan uang Pembangunan dengan baik meskipun selama dua bulan telat bayarnya dan kadang dibayar separo untuk uang pembangunan”.

This is also not different from what WW (9 years) said. The following are the results of the interview:

“Aku merasa kesulitan dalam hal belajar, karena ayahku jarang menanyakan kesulitan belajarku disekolah”.

b. Life necessities

SS admitted that all this time she lived with her mother and her father never took care of his life and education needs anymore. So far, the only one paying for school fees and living expenses was the mother. Following are the results of the interview with SS.

This is in accordance to what was conveyed by KT:

“Bapaknya SS gak pernah memberinya uang. Uang seribupun tidak pernah dikasih ke saya, dari hasil kerjanya digunakan dibik tanpa dibagi kekeluarga”.

Before the divorce of her parents, all SS's needs were always fulfilled to the maximum but now after the divorce her parents were somewhat neglected. Even though his mother always tried to fulfill it.

The following are the results of an interview with Mr. PRD, who said about fulfilling the needs of his son's life, here are the results of the interview:

“SS gak pernah memberikan uang kepada WW, jadi selama ini biaya sekolah, biaya kebutuhan hidup Wiwin saya tanggung sendiri. Dengan penghasilan yang tidak menentu

tergantung dari kerja saya sebagai buruh tani atau kalau ada tambahan bekerja lain. Meskipun dengan susah payah". (25th January 2020 at 10.30 AM)

According to Mrs. ATM about fulfilled her child's needs after divorcing her husband. Where the mother ATM is having a little trouble. The following is the interview on January 26, 2020, at 10.00 AM.

"TY (bapak UF) gak pernah memberikan uang kepada saya dan UF. Jadi selama ini biaya kebutuhan sekolah, biaya kebutuhan sehari-hari UF tak tanggung sendiri. Dengan penghasilan saya yang kurang dari Rp. 500.000/bulan, membuat saya merasa kesulitan tak kadang saya dikasih uang oleh Ibu saya untuk biaya sehari-hari. Hal ini ditambah dengan akan masuknya UF ke tingkat SMP. Mengenai uang jajan baik di sekolah maupun di rumah saya selalu memberi uang jajan untuk UF".

This is in accordance with Ms. ATM's neighbor. Regarding meeting UF's needs. The following are the results of the interview:

"Setelah bercerai, bapak en Ulil gak pernah menemui Ulil lagi. Semua biaya Ulil ditanggung ibunya. ATM hanya bekerja sebagai buruh petani, selain itu ia juga bekerja sebagai tukang jajan keliling".

Besides the negative impact, it turned out that the divorce had also had a positive impact to some children, including PRD, WW and RS. Following are the results of an interview with NL's mother (HLL) 26th January 2020 at 1.00 PM

"Istarencami cerai, NL kakruah lebih percaya diri. Mon bertemu dengan orang lain Kakruah tak tadusen . Padahal dulu ia gak seberani sekarang".

It is not quite different, like Mr. PRD said after his divorce from his wife SP. The following are the results of the interview 25th January 2020 at 1.40 PM:

"WW itu terlihat lebih jujur, bila dibanding sebelumnya. Kalau saya tanya, dapat nilai berapa di sekolah dijawab apa adanya. Kalu baik ye dibilang baik, mon jelek ye dibilang jelek".

According to EM's mother about her child after she divorced by her husband SM (her ex-husband). Interview results on 27th January 2020 at 2.00 PM

"Setelah cerai, RS itu lebih sopan klo ditanya sama orang lain. Biasane RS tidak bisa klo ditanya orang jawab dengan baik".

Divorce that occurs between parents has two possibilities, namely it can be very impactful or not very impactful for the child. Divorce that has little impact on the child is a divorce that occurs when the child is young or does not know the meaning of divorce so that they are used to grow up with one parent only. In addition, the role of a mother also greatly influences the child's behavior after divorce. If a mother pays attention to her child optimally such as monitoring her child's religious activities properly, it is less likely for the child to deviate. Mothers who work at home have more time to care for and educate So that children who are under the supervision of their parents every day tend to be more obedient and behave well.

Divorce will not have much impact on the child if the child lives in a conducive environment. This means that if the child lives in a healthy environment, he will not be affected by the surroundings. Because the child's age is still relatively unstable, the child will be easily influenced by the surroundings. In addition, a good relationship between husband and wife after

divorce also affects children's behavior. If after a divorce the two parents continue to work hand in hand in educating the child, still paying attention to the child's religious attitude in terms of worship, morals, etc., the child will remain under the supervision and care of the parents so that there is very little potential for the child to do a bad thing.

Meanwhile, divorce that has the potential to have a negative impact is a divorce that occurs in the characteristics of a divorced family when the child is older or understands what is meant by divorce. This is because the child wants to show a rebellious attitude or not accepting the divorce. Because their age is still unstable and cannot take the right attitude towards their unacceptability, they finally vent on negative things such as striking reading holy Qur'an, arguing and yelling, stealing, and many others.

After parents get divorced, the attention of parents will change, they initially worked together to build a household starting from caring for children together, together in earning a living for their children, now after divorce everything has changed drastically. They have become single parents. With that parent's condition of course has a profound impact on their children in various aspects, such as:

Moral of Parents are the main figures for their children. However, when children see their parents fighting, the child must think that their parents are not as successful as role models. This can be seen from the attitude of the child who turns to be brave or not afraid of his parents.

Following are the results of the interview with Ms. KT on 20th February 2020 at 02 PM).

"(iya mas, SS itu kalau dinasehati susah sekali. Sukanya berani kalau sama saya. Setiap hari saya selalu adu mulut dengan SS . Kadang saya berfikir kok seperti tidak ada yang ditakuti, apa karna tidak ada bapaknya kali ya mas ya)"

In accordance with the opinion of Arifin (in Ahid 2010: 123), it is said that the actions of children are a reflection of their parents. From the statement above the writer can conclude that the child's attitude is the result of the actions of his own parents. Because basically children will learn or imitate everything they see. If the child is used to see good things then the child will do good things too. Likewise, if the child is accustomed to witnessing things that have negative values, it will make them do negative things too.

Psychology of All children want their parents to be intact and their family life is harmonious and happy. However, children can only ask and pray because the one who determines wholeness is the one who has conflict in this case is parents. After a divorce, the child feels unhappy, even they often feel hurt because what he wanted did not fulfil. Moreover, they must be jealous of their friends who have a whole family. Therefore, children are often sensitive, which makes them accustomed to speaking harshly and even accompanied by yelling.

As ES Mrs. said:

"Dulu waktu bapa'en ghik bede Lisa rajin asekola mas TPQ tak usa esoro jelen dibik ding lah kule apessa sareng bele kule (Tosari)Lisa ambuh esoro deng kadeng benyok bolossa ben sengkah se asekola ah TPQ bik ngaji ben malemmah ambu paksa"(20th february 2020 jam 15:30 PM)

In addition, divorce also makes children feel uncomfortable at home. After the parents were divorced, the parents who are caring them become single parents. For example the father or mother who is caring for this is working, the child is at home alone and of course feels very uncomfortable because there are no friends. There are also those who are left with their

grandparents when they leave to work. Even with their own grandparents, children will more enjoy being with their parents. That is the reason why the child definitely goes out of the house, finds friends with whom to tell stories and make them feel comfortable.

The same case with the results of the interview with Mrs. ATM, 20th February 2020 04 PM.

“UF tak pernah acurhat bik kule mas sennengah acurhat bik tetanggeh maseh bik embah en tak aamong ten.”

In accordance with Dagnun's opinion (2013:115) states that when their parents divorced, they had not yet entered age of school, generally the children became unfamiliar with their parents, the children were often overshadowed by anxieties, and always wanted to find peace.

Based on statement above, the writer can conclude that divorce is very influential for children. If the child no longer finds serenity and comfort in their family, it is certain that the child will try to find serenity and comfortable outside. Because the age of the children is still unstable and their stance is not strong, not a few of them have fallen into negative things as an outlet form of their parents' divorce.

Usually the spirit of children comes when doing everything that contains rewards, lots of motivation, lots of attention, supervision, and guidance. But when parents are divorced, the supervision, motivation and attention decrease. They become rarely recite the holy qur'an, even sometimes stop to do it. They were active in praying and in the congregation in the mosque, now they rarely even don't want to pray. The children do not want to carry out the habits that were carried out before their parents divorced It caused by the divorce.

As conveyed by Mr. PRD 20th February 2020 6 PM:

“Dulu waktu saya belum cerai dengan ibunya Wiwin (Supiana) Wiwin rajin mas sekolah TPQ selalu jalan duluan walaupun di sekolahnya teman-temanya masih blom datang wiwin datang duluan. Ngajinya juga Wiwin hampir jarang bolos mas karena biasanya setelah ngaji ibunya yang jemput tapi setelah saya cerai mas Wiwin berubah sekolah TPQ nya jarang mau sekolah dan Ngajinya terpaksa berhenti karena gak ada yang jemput mas. Selain itu juga Wiwin males mau ngaji dan jarang bahkan hampir gak ngaji sama sekali setelah saya bercerai dengan ibunya.”

Conclusion

The description above is the results of research conducted by researchers in Wonorejo Village related to "the Impact of divorce on children's psychological and religious education":

Based on the data collected and the results of the analysis stated in the previous chapter, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. Factors causing divorce in Wonomerto District, Probolinggo Regency are due to factors:
 - a. Economic Factors

The cause of divorce is due to financial problems in the household. Where the husband cannot carry out his obligations, namely to provide the family or the husband is less responsible for

their family. That is because the husband does not have a permanent job or the husband works but is only used for his own needs.

b. Dispute Factor

Financial problems are very important in the emergence of disputes in the household, as well as differences of opinion between husband and wife. Sometimes these disputes are accompanied by beatings and physical torture (KDRT).

c. Infidelity Factor

The emergence of a third person in the household and the husband or wife's insensitivity to things that the partner does not like in sexual relations or other relationships, so that it can lead to divorce between husband and wife.

2. The impact of divorce on the psychological condition of children in Wonomerto district, Probolinggo is:

There are changes in attitudes and actions in children, such as: children get angry easily, children are shy, quiet, gloomy, depressed, and lose motivation to learn. However, these changes in attitude are not always caused by the divorce of their parents, but these changes have existed before the divorce. Children's attitude getting worse after the divorce happened.

3. The impact of divorce on the condition of children's religious education in Wonomerto district, Probolinggo is:

Every parent strives to provide religious education to children who are victims of divorce, although only a little. This is because the time spent educating children has turned into a time for work. In addition, the lack of parental concern for children's religious education is also one of the causes of divorce to have a major impact on children. Some parents think that the religious education that children get at school is sufficient. various aspects, namely morals, psychology, and worship. This can be seen in the attitudes and behavior of children who become deviant, spoiled, courageous towards their parents, no longer familiar with their parents, etc. As happened to WW, NL and SS.

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