Adjustment of Teenagers Who are Broken Home in LKSA (Child Social Welfare Institution) Payat Ibrahim District Lima Puluh Kota

Devita Adriani [1], Jera Ball [2], Wahidah Fitriani [3]
[1] *Islamic State University of Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar, Indonesia*
[2] *The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong*
[3] *Islamic State University of Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar, Indonesia*

Corresponding Author: Devita Adriani, E-mail; devitaadriani304@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the personal adjustment of teenagers who are broken home at LKSA Payat Ibrahim Regency of Lima Puluh Kota and to determine the social adjustment of teenagers who are broken home at LKSA Payat Ibrahim Regency of Lima Puluh Kota.). The type of research that the author uses is a descriptive qualitative research type. The results of the study show that 1) Personal adjustment in adolescents with broken homes in LKSA Payat Ibrahim, Lima Puluh Kota Regency, it was found that adolescents who came from broken home families had aspects of personal adjustment, the ability to accept themselves and aspects of realizing their strengths and weaknesses. 2) Social adjustment of broken home adolescents at LKSA Payat Ibrahim, Lima Puluh Kota Regency, it was found that (MA and CK) only had aspects of social adjustment regarding the ability to adjust to peers, foster mothers, and the community. Meanwhile (MR) has aspects of social adjustment regarding compliance with existing rules, values , and norms and the ability to adapt to peers, foster mothers, and society.

Keywords: *Child Social Welfare Institution, Broken Home, Teenager*

INTRODUCTION

The first social part of the family is a place where children will get learning for the first time. During life, the child will experience a stage and process of growth and development in the family (Gultom dkk., 2022; Hendra dkk., 2022; Susanto dkk., 2022; Zakaria dkk., 2022). The family is an institution that plays a vital role in the process of child development where in the family environment, the child will carry out social interactions and get to know the behaviors carried out by others (Abbas, 2020; Abowitz, 2010). In addition, the family is a container that has important significance in forming its members' characters, kinship, social, and creativity (Aguinis, 2009; Al-Azawei, 2015; Mavilidi dkk., 2020). However, in reality, not all families can perform their

functions properly. Many problems faced by family members often the balance will be disturbed and endanger family life which results in the family not feeling happy. One of them is the problem of divorce of parents (Aguilar, 2019; Al-Jubouri, 2021; Al-Mashhadi, 2018).

According to Al-Jubouri (2019), Broken Home is "a condition of incompleteness in a family caused by divorce or death between husband and wife or a husband and wife who no longer show a relationship of affection." Based on the quote above, it is explained that a broken home is a condition that is indicated by the incomplete state of the family due to the disconnection of the role of family members, which is indicated by the failure to carry out obligations to the role they have and can have aharmfuld impact on the child.

The term divorce or broken home much family has occurred recently; evidenced by the increasing prevalence of marriage in Indonesia, which leads to separation. According to data obtained from the Supreme Court's Religious Justice Agency, Indonesians, especially Muslims, experienced divorce problems in 2019 as ma. Asas 306,688 people occupied incomplete family problems. Over time, these cases have increased throughout the year, where in 2020, the number of divorce cases reached 480,618. The problem of a broken home will cause emotional shocks in children. This problem can occur because the thoughts in a child become centered on the problems of their parents so that they can interfere with the child's development process and impact the child's behavior (Akbar, 2018). with the broken home problems faced by teenagers, it will impact their emotions, where adolescents will experience emotional shocks caused by the teenager's thinking centered on the problems faced by their parents and can interfere with the adolescent development process (Assemgul, 2018; Ato, 2013). Adolescents who come from that do not unite or have broken homes more often experience stress, mental depression, and distress (Ali & Amin, 2022). Due to insurmountable pressure, adolescents will shy away from their parents and experience failures in making adjustments.

According to William Kay (in Yahan, 2021), one of the tasks of adolescent development is being able to adjust. Based on research conducted by (Babenko, 2018) "describes that there are still many students who have not been able to adjust themselves in the orphanage environment such as in establishing healthy relationships with peers and the environment, lack of sympathy and inability to follow the learning process".

The results of research conducted by (Detriana, 2017) on Personal adjustment of female student's Broken Home in MAN 2 Tanah Datar showed that the self-adjustment that occurs in each student is different when they are at home in the school environment, which when in the home environment students more often show a negative form of self-adjustment. Still, when they are in the school environment, the student can adjust, which is supported by his achievements. In contrast, students who come from families with broken home conditions can have a positive self-adjustment caused by the state of the family environment, emotional maturity conditions, and school environment factors.

Based on the results of observations made by researchers at LKSA Payat Ibrahim on January 23, 2021, with teenagers who had just entered the LKSA (Children's Social Welfare Institute), it was found that teenagers from broken home families who had just entered the LKSA (Children's Social Welfare Institute) sometimes wanted to play, joke and gather with friends in LKSA.

Based on initial interviews that researchers conducted with several teenagers who broke into homes at LKSA Payat Ibrahim on January 25, 2021, they were teenagers who came from broken home families at the beginning of their entry into LKSA (Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial Anak) they felt sad, anxious, afraid and did not accept themselves being in the LKSA; they also admitted that it was difficult for them to adapt to their new environment. Researchers argue that family conditions that are not harmonious or broken home always trigger to cause problems, and incomprehension,n it will be adolescents unable to adjust to their environment.

Based on the background description above, the author is interested in conducting further research related to the self-adjustment that the author made in a thesis with the title Adolescents' Adjustment to Broken Homes at LKSA Payat Ibrahim, Kabupaten 50 kota.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research method that researchers use is qualitative research that is descriptive qualitative (Creswell, 2014; Creswell & Creswell, 2018). The study subjects were three adolescents from broken home families in LKSA (Children's Social Welfare Institute) Payat Ibrahim, Lima Puluh Kota District, and one foster mother. The data collection techniques carried out are interviews, observations, and documentation. Data analysis used data reduction, data display, and conclusion/verification. The guarantor of the validity of the data used by researchers in this study is the triangulation of sources.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Researchers will uncover the adjustment of adolescents who come from broken *home* family conditions in LKSA (Children's Social Welfare Institute) Payat Ibrahim, Lima Puluh Kota District. The author conducted interviews with three subjects from *broken home* families and one surrogate mother at LK—relateded to the social self-adjustment of teenagers who are *broken homes* in LKSA Payat Ibrahim, Lima Puluh Kota District. Researchers found that the self-adjustment of adolescents who broke homes in LKSA Payat Ibrahim Kabupaen Lima Puluh Kota includes two aspects: personal and social self-adjustment. The self-adjustment that the author finds is as follows:

Personal self-adjustment of broken home *teenagers* in LKSA Payat Ibrahim Kabupaten Lima Puluh Kota

Self-adjustment is" a process that includes mental and behavioral responses in which the individual will try to overcome the tensions, needs and conflicts that come

from within himself well and generate conformity between the demands in himself and the environment in which the individual lives" (Fatimah, 2010). This is in line with what Willis (in Kumalasari, 2012) suggests namely "self-adjustment demands ability. Teenagers get along and live reasonably in their environment to feel satisfied with themselves and their environment". Based on the results of interviews that the author conducted with teenagers who *broke into homes* at LKSA Payat Ibrahim, the data found were as follows:

1. Ability to accept oneself

   The appropriate questions about the self-adjustment of a broken home teenager are seen from the ability to accept oneself, including the absence of hatred, no desire to run away from reality, or no confidence in his potential. The study found that the three teenagers who *broke home* in LKSA could accept themselves. This is to Fatomah's opinion that "success in ma the absence of hatred characterizes success in making adjustments desired to run away from reality, or not believing in his potential."

2. Realizing the advantages and disadvantages of the self.

   This is by what was stated by Fatimah, 2010 that personal self-adjustment is the ability to accept oneself to achieve a harmonious relationship between himself and the surrounding environment; he fully stated who he is, what arand e the advantages and disadvantages that exist in him. The study's results found that the three teenagers who broke home in LKSA had aspects of realizing their advantages and disadvantages.

Penyesuaian diri sosial remaja yang *broken home* di LKSA Payat Ibrahim Kabupaten Lima Puluh Kota

Social self-adjustment is a pattern of culture and behavior by several rules, laws, customs, and values that they adhere to achieve adjustments to the problems of daily life, where the process of the social adjustment occurs within the scope of social relations in which the individual lives and interacts with others. Such relationships include relationships with family members, the school community, peers, or members of the wider community Secara umum. Berdasarkan Hasil wawancara yang, the author did it with a *broken home* teenager at LKSA Payat Ibrahim as for the data found as follows:

1. Compliance with existing rules, values, and norms

   Based on the results of research conducted with the three informants, it was found that only one subject with the initials MR complied with the existing rules, values, and norms. In contrast, the other two subjects, MA and CK, did not comply with the existing rules, values, and norms. In contrast, the two subjects, MA and CK, did not comply with the rules regarding the implementation of pickets and rules within the limits of playing HP.

2. Ability to customize yourself with peers, surrogate mothers, and other adults

　　According to Schneiders (in Ali & Asrori, 2010), one of the factors that can influence the process of self-adjustment is environmental factors in it, including:

a. The community environment where in society some values or rules must be obeyed so that the observance of values or rules that have been carried out will be understood and learned by someone who lives and associates in that environment where this has a significant role to play in the individual's self-adjustment.

b. Peer environment

Having good relationships with fellow human beings or friends of the same age is an indispensable thing in adolescence

The study found that the three teenagers who *broke into* homes in LKSA could adjust to peers, surrogate mothers, and other adults.

CONCLUSION

　　Based on the results of research that have been carried out on the self-adjustment of adolescents who are in *broken* homes in LKSA Payat Ibrahim, Lima Puluh Kota Regency, it can be concluded that:

1. Personal self-adjustment in teenagers who *broke home* in LKSA Payat Ibrahim District Lima Puluh Kota found that teenagers who came from families *broken home* have aspects of personal self-adjustment, the ability to accept themsel, and the aspect of being aware of the advantages and disadvantages of oneself.

2. Social self-adjustment in adolescents who *broke home* in LKSA Payat Ibrahim, Lima Puluh Kota District, it was found that (MA and CK) only had an aspect of social self-adjustment about the ability to adjust to peers, foster mothers, and communities. Meanwhile, (MR) has an aspect of social self-adjustment about obeying existing rules, values, and norms and the ability to adjust to peers, foster mothers, and society.

　　The suggestions in this study are:

1. Teenagers who *broke homes*

　　Teenagers who come from *broken home* families in LKSA Payat Ibrahim, Lima Puluh Kota District, are advised to be able to accept themselves and adjust to the rules in LKSA

2. LKSA Surrogate Mothers

　　LKSA mothers are advised to pay more attention to foster children and improve existing regulations in LKSA

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